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Christmas Number

**Mr. Kenneth Wright
Well-known Bank Director**

WE REGRET TO REPORT the sudden death in Woking from angina pectoris of MR. KENNETH EDWARD WRIGHT, formerly a local director in East Africa at Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas). A friend of his writes:

There can have been few better-known men in Kenya and Tanganyika than Kenneth Wright, who, during his 21 years in those countries, was stationed successively in Eldoret, Dada Salaam, Mombasa, and Nairobi. A keen fisherman and golfer, he was also a great lover of cricket, and in his day had been an outstanding hockey player, representing his county, Surrey, at the game. Since his return to England on retirement in 1948, he had organized the annual summer tour of the Kenya Kenyans Cricket Club and the Kenya Golfing Society, and his efficient and enthusiastic support will be much missed by these bodies.

Kenneth Wright was a most generous host, and delighted in throwing open his house to visitors from up-country. The range of his interests was always a source of wonderment to his friends; he could talk with authority on the prophecies of the Bible, he had a great depth of knowledge of astronomy, and for 30 years he had been an expert bridge player. Always a warm-hearted and kindly man, he will be much missed by many East African friends of all races.

MR. ROBERT HALL, whose death in Kenya was recently reported, had farmed in the Gilgil district since 1917. He had been a member of the Naiyasha District Council from its inception, was vice-chairman at the time of his death, and had been chairman. He was for some years chairman of the Gilgil Farmers' Association, a member of the Gilgil Township Committee and the local Education Committee, and a member of the council of the Kenya National Farmers' Union. He was president of the Gilgil Country Club.

MR. H. M. COLE, who has died in Northern Rhodesia, went to that country 23 years ago to join the Survey Department. A Yorkshireman, he was prominent in golfing circles, being president and secretary of the Rhodesian Golf Union. He leaves a widow and two sons.

MR. G. G. GILFILLAN, who has died in Fort Victoria, had spent 25 years in Southern Rhodesia from Cape Province in 1924. He served during the 1914-18 war in South West Africa and German East Africa, lived in the Transvaal for some years, and then settled in Gatooma.

MR. ATHOL EVERETTE KRETTE, chairman of the Glendale Farmers' Association, has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 45. He went to the Colony from the Union when 21 and farmed in the Marandellas and Glendale areas. He was a well-known polo player.

MR. JOHN ROBERTSON COCHRANE has died in Bulawayo at the age of 73. His mother acted as foster-mother to Marie, Queen of Rumania, and up to the time of her death Mr. Cochrane corresponded regularly with the Queen and exchanged stamps with her.

THE EARL OF PERTH, who has died at the age of 75, was the first Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and at one time concerned with the affairs of Tanganyika Territory.

MR. CLARENCE LARSEN, an American Baptist missionary, has been murdered at Amba, some 80 miles from Addis Ababa. His Ethiopian assistant has been sentenced to death.

MR. C. D. DAVIS, a member of the Municipal Council of Ndola, died recently.

Letter to the Editor

**Parity Debate in Tanganyika
Was Our Leading Article Justified?**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, I have always admired the dignity of your editorials, and have therefore read with interest the note in your issue of December 6th to the effect that you would be surprised if any impartial reader of your report of the parity debate in Tanganyika would had his respect for the Legislature enhanced as a result, and that if you had not abbreviated it his impression would have been noticeably worse, in view of the irrelevances, exaggerations, and injustices which you eliminated.

Any nominated Legislature has inevitably serious limitations, but I happened to listen to the debate in question and found it on all sides a responsible and balanced one. I had relied on your report, and particularly on your unappreciatingly patronising comment, I should have been entirely misled.

Yours faithfully,

F. F. HITCHCOCK.

As you are referred to the leading article in this issue, which, we suggest, shows that the debate was not adequate, as an occasion of that importance. The quotations taken from the various speeches appear to us to justify our criticism of the non-official members. —Ed., E.A. & R.]

**Indian Political Representation
Recommendations of Kemp Committee**

A COMMITTEE appointed in Kenya to consider Indian representation on the Legislative Council has recommended:—

- (a) Indian members should be increased to six, five being elected and one nominated;
- (b) a single electoral register, assent present;
- (c) two constituencies only, the Coast with two members and Up Country with three members;
- (d) elections to be conducted on the single transferable vote system of proportional representation; and
- (e) that these proposals should be tried for the next two elections, and then reviewed by the Legislature.

The committee, which consisted of the Speaker, Mr. W. K. Horne (chairman), the Member for Law and Order (later replaced by Sir Charles Mortimer), and Messrs. V. C. Cooke, E. W. Mathu, F. E. Nithoo, W. G. D. H. Nichol, A. B. Patel, and M. A. Shetty, considered that the proposals would avoid division among the Indian electorate either by the reservation of seats or separate registers.

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Views of Commerce in N. Rhodesia Africans Must Influence European Intentions

MR. S. A. HYATT said in his presidential address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Northern Rhodesia (which body now comprises eight chambers representing 388 members):

Careful study of reports of economists concerning the future demands for copper irrespective of defence demands gives us cause for confidence in the continued prosperity of Northern Rhodesia for many years to come. We should take advantage of our fortunate position to plan well ahead and save as much as possible in order to tide ourselves over the more difficult times which will undoubtedly come.

Need Forward Planning Needed

Wise forward planning which could be done to soften the impact of depression, provided adequate plans are set aside to enable us to proceed with our own development plans, even though it might be necessary to do so on a reduced scale. Government is already programming expenditure on development over a number of years. Extension of this policy would be a safeguard against inflationary pressures by restraining the sharp upward trend of Government expenditure and by permitting a more even spread of available materials and labour throughout territory.

The development of this country is proceeding at an unprecedented pace, and because of the urgent need for more settlers, more houses, more industries, more African labour, more finance, better roads, improved services, etc., it is most difficult to introduce a cautionary note, but I feel that I must sound a note of warning to commerce and industry.

The international situation is so fraught with danger to trade and industrialists as much from the danger of war as from the inevitable consequences of inflation that it behoves every business man to exercise the highest degree of skill in the financial control of his business. It is very necessary in these uncertain times to build up your financial reserves, keep your assets reasonably liquid, avoid contracts, and above all, avoid gambling through cover-bills.

It is to be hoped that Government will abandon the principle of price control by the factor system and substitute a measure which would ensure equitable treatment of importers of tractors and farm implements.

Need Competition to Controls

Being a freedom-loving people, opposition to any controls or interference, as we shall see to it that controls disappear as soon as they are firmly established that goods are in free supply. Then competition can be relied upon to keep prices down. Control is necessary where goods are in short supply to prevent unscrupulous profiteering and speculation in black market activities, but it is a control where the margins allowed, not so as the profits which a trader may earn, and it will never reduce the cost of living, as it cannot do so. The real cause of the increase in cost of living in Northern Rhodesia now subject to price control are in free supply, and I appeal to Government to remove these unnecessary controls.

As a result of the African Transport Conference, the Government considered the situation through rail rates from Lobito Bay to Northern Rhodesia, which are now for the first time lower than the rates for the same distance for obtaining supplies from Port Elizabeth and other ports. The Conference Line (C.L.) obligation is to reduce ocean freight rates by 20%. Consequently it is still uneconomic to use Lobito Bay so far as rates are concerned, although quick deliveries are still one of the main attractions of this port.

In July the Conference Lines raised ocean freight charges over the route of the Walvis Bay-Beira route, and these increases averaged from 10% to 125%. These increases in rates were again a comparatively attractive proposition. There is no possibility of importations through the port, but the present handling capacity for Northern Rhodesian traffic is only 2,000 tons per month. It is hoped that in the next few months Northern Rhodesian merchants will take the whole of this capacity.

A measure which would encourage increased use of the port would be the grant of reforwarding visas by Rhodesia Railways on traffic brought in through Lobito Bay.

signed to ports south of Namibia, and it is hoped that Government will succeed in obtaining this concession, because it is imperative that the existing concession over both the Beira and Mafeking routes be retained.

Commerce and industry feel that the current rate of inflation is too high for the young country, and that this has a tendency to discourage private enterprise and the establishment of new business. With the present buoyant revenue the territory could well afford some adjustment of the rates.

Company taxation, levied at the rate of 7% of the £, is far too high for a rapidly developing country. With the object of assisting business and industry to expand so that they will be enabled to cope with the ever-increasing demand for foodstuffs, consumer goods, building material, industrial and agricultural machinery, etc., the replacement costs of which have been tremendously high, the Government should consider a rebate of 20% in the £ for each £ of profits ploughed back into a company, up to a maximum of £100,000 of the profits earned in any future year of assessment.

The main effect would be that the payment of company dividends would be restricted automatically, and this would result in additional capital becoming available for the expansion of the business or industry.

Certain leaders of African opinion have recently denounced the policy of partnership. This association hopes most sincerely that they will reconsider their decision and that more moderate counsels will prevail.

Wong to Remain Mute and Impassive

It is wrong of us to remain mute and impassive at this critical period in our country's history, because this can only aid the Africans as to our intentions. Rejection by Africans of the policy of partnership can only result in a hardening of the attitude of the European population towards the aspirations of the Africans, who inevitably must be the losers if they persist in this misguided and short-sighted policy.

Africans must face the fact that the Europeans have come here to stay and are determined to make this country their permanent homes. There will be no question of the Europeans being compelled to leave here under duress. Here they will remain, and they will continue to play their part as partners—for a long time to come they will be the senior partners—in the wise government and sound development of the territory for the benefit of all therein.

Intelligent Africans need only compare conditions in Northern Rhodesia 30 years ago with the state of development in which their people find themselves to-day as a result of contact with Europeans to realize what benefits the latter have brought to them. Their only hope of advancement along the road to civilization lies in maintaining and improving their relationship with Europeans. There is no other way.

Peculation from Native Authorities

No Signs of Decrease in N. Rhodesia

"FRAUD AND PECULATION perpetrated by employees of Native authorities shows no signs of diminishing, and if anything, on the increase," says the latest annual report on African affairs in Northern Rhodesia.

The reorganized Native authority councils are said, however, to have operated satisfactorily on the whole, with an equitable balance being maintained between the hereditary chiefs and councillors representing the more conservative elements and the more progressive elected members and departmental councillors.

Almost every Native authority has now imposed some form of local law, either for general purposes or for some such service as education, road-making, or health purposes. Grants to Native authorities by the central Government (totalled about £31,000 out of an estimated aggregate revenue of £200,000). It is expected that the Native treasuries will become completely self-sufficient next year.

Native authorities are showing great interest in measures designed to protect the natural resources of their areas, and voluntary communal labour has been forthcoming for the construction of water conservation works.

Drift From Rural Areas

The drift of African from the rural areas to search for employment in the urban and farming areas did not abate. About 156,000 of an unskilled able-bodied male population of 415,000 were employed in industry, on farms, on the railways, and in Government service. With the greater opportunities offered in other employments, African men were becoming more reluctant to remain in domestic service.

Kenya Civil Servants - Disgruntled

Government Should Put Its House in Order

INTERVENTION BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE because "relations between the Government and the Civil Service have deteriorated to such an extent that normal methods of negotiation are not practicable," has been demanded by civil servants in Kenya.

Their grievances were expressed in very pointed terms in a public meeting in Nairobi over which the vice-president of the European African, and Asian Association, Mr. N. S. CAREY-JONES, a senior auditor, presided. Representatives of the Asian and African Civil Servants' Associations were present.

In the course of his speech Mr. Carey-Jones said:—

"The Government has tried to use an alternative but to voice our opinions in public. We have taken this step, not only on account of longer working hours, but because relations between the Government and the Civil Service have deteriorated to such an extent that the normal machinery for settling amicably and reasonably our differences to our mutual interest is not working.

Reasonable Efforts of No Avail

"That is not our fault. We have fallen over backwards in our efforts to be reasonable. We have tried to put only reasonable claims to the Government, but we have not been met.

"In none of the three other Colonies in which I have served has there been such a discontented, disgruntled and disgruntled Civil Service." (Loud cheers)

Very reasonable proposals for cost-of-living allowances had been rejected and an appeal for reconsideration of an inadequate decision made by the Government had been refused.

Government did not appear prepared to work the Whitley Council system properly. In the U.K. that system enabled differences between the authorities and their employees to be settled amicably, but the Kenya Government seemed determined not to use the machinery in the same way.

On the question of longer working hours, the conditions of the Service appear to have been thrown into the political arena as a sop to taxpayers. The management committee have tried to distort the essence of the argument of the Financial Secretary in his budget speech.

That was that the exceptional economic strains and stresses, requiring the Government extra work; that as these are exceptional times the extra work should be done by the existing staff, and new staff should be provided only for new functions of expanded functions; that therefore civil servants would work an extra three hours a week; and finally that civil servants had agreed and willingly agreed to this.

Longer Hours Opposed

As for the Government's demand that members of the association unanimously voted a resolution opposing the longer hours and asking that the Financial Secretary should withdraw his statement.

"The association is opposed to any way in which economic strains and stresses have caused extra work for the majority of ordinary civil servants. Yet it is they who are to do the extra hours.

"Assuming, however, that they had caused extra work in one or three departments, the way to overcome that was not by a blanket increase in hours. The civil servants' time is fully at the disposal of the Government, and we are always ready to undertake extra work of an emergency kind. Where such work exists the remedy lies already in the hands of the head of any department unable to cope with such work during normal hours.

Several months ago we recommended to the Government that it should set up an efficiency commission continually to examine the organization and methods of the Government, with a view to increasing efficiency and saving up work.

"Let together with smooth and satisfactory staff relations, contented staffs and mutual confidence, would greatly improve efficiency. And efficient staffs would leave the remedy in the Government's hands. The Government has put its house in order, then, and reasonably ask for an increased hours of work to be granted. (Applause.)

The president pointed out that a fortnight previously the Government had demanded an extra three hours a week from all officials. Already, however, it had cut that decision in half, now increasing the same by 1 1/2 hours and giving departmental heads discretion in regard to a further 1/2 hour.

Mr. R. N. CUTHBERT, president of the association, said that the European, African, and Asian associations of civil servants had been disturbed by a statement by the Director of Establishments in July that the Whitley Council should not become the established means of dealing with salaries and terms of service.

"In the United Kingdom the Whitley Council is the regular medium of dealing with such business," said Mr. Cuthbert. "After a meeting we had with Mr. Cartwright yesterday it appears that the Whitley Council and the Public Service Commission may become a little confused about what they are going to do."

"We have always understood that the Whitley Council would be the executive body to deal with salaries and terms of service. It now transpires that the Government feels this may well be covered by the Public Service Commission."

Living Standards Falling

Mr. J. D. MCCARTHY, general secretary of the association, traced the negotiations in regard to cost-of-living allowances.

He said:—

"The standards of living of the Service have been greatly lowered to such an extent that for many civil servants it is extremely difficult to exist even in the simplest way without their wives working and leaving their children—the future generation of Kenya—in the hands of beggars. We should not be called upon to bear more than our fair share of the burdens of inflation.

"We cannot see why arguments effective in Uganda and Tanganyika do not carry equal force in Kenya. It appears that the Post Office and the Railways have approved the Uganda and Tanganyika rates. We fail to understand how reasons that were convincing in those cases were not convincing in the case of Kenya civil servants."



Wills' **CAPSTAN**
NAVY CUT TOBACCO

Problems of African Education Importance of Character Training

IN HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. J. A. Cottrell, Director of African Education, emphasized the importance of character training, which, though formidable, must be the foundation of all education. On its success would largely depend the welfare and progress of Africans.

In Northern Rhodesia's educational system, moral education was being adapted, he said, to meet the requirements of modern civilization, and new ideas and aims were being formulated.

In those areas in which there is a tribal society, Mr. Cottrell continued, the task is to help the individual to conform to the norms of the new society of which he is to become a member. Industrialisation has brought disintegration of family and communal life and created the problem of uncontrolled youth in the urban areas.

In these uncertain days we are reminded of the influence of the war years throughout the world, of the general lowering of moral standards in society, and the waning of parental control. Our African industrial populations did not escape. These influences have tended to throw the responsibility for providing adequate moral training more and more on the school. But never has the problem of giving sound training and acceptable guidance to the coming generations appeared more difficult and complex to educators than in our time.

Complicated Tribal Background

In Northern Rhodesia the problem is immense and extremely complicated, because there are over 40 tribes, varying in language, custom, and religion, and because the changes in customs have not been followed widely by the establishment of a new code of moral or social behaviour. In these times of social and economic revolution sound moral training is important for our youth and for providing stability and a bulwark against Communism.

Conditions for moral education could not be worse than they were today, but thanks to several recent successful experiments as the three-year upper course and the community-service camps, together with the hope of more stable communities, the Department of African Education could step into the future with faith in the ultimate result of their efforts in moral education and character training.

Northern Rhodesia could claim a system of African primary education probably unequalled in the British African Colonial territories. Forty-three per cent. of the children of school age received education up to Standard VI, whereas Tanganyika's aim in her 10-year

plan was to provide education for 15 per cent. of the primary stage of the plan. Including the unaided schools, 86 per cent. of the African children had been provided for in Northern Rhodesia.

Born of the policy of partnership, a principle of liberality had been at work in Northern Rhodesia, bringing quick and substantial benefits for the African population, and good education was only one of these benefits.

One thing the schools must teach the rising generation was that manual labour was compatible with education in a country which urgently needed good farmers and artisans. Too many people looked upon education as a means of escape from that type of work, and the schools in Northern Rhodesia must set out to correct that false idea. If the whole atmosphere of the schools were academic, pupils would be cut off from their living interest and from the things they would be doing when they left school. Practical learning was the very heart of the challenge to the African today.

Critics Answered

In answer to critics of the three-year upper course, Mr. Cottrell claimed that the extra year was designed to retard the educational progress of the African. Mr. Cottrell said:

The Department of African Education and the African Education Advisory Board are not prepared to consider the expediency of sacrificing the general good of the country, and of African youth in particular, to the clamour of a small group who claim to speak for the majority. If these people really troubled to study the facts they could not fail to recognize that their duty lay in using their influence to explain to their audiences the truth about this course, instead of allowing misunderstandings to create suspicion and mistrust. An unco-operative and irresponsible attitude to this course can be regarded only as a disservice to education and development generally.

The Director gave the following figures for per capita expenditures on African education: primary education, £460,000; secondary education, £32,000; technical education, £45,000; teacher training, £41,000; development area schools, £24,000; bursaries and miscellaneous, £7,000.

Wonderful Fossil Site

DR. T. WHITWORTH, who recently spent three months on the small island of Rusinga in Lake Victoria to study extinct forms of life, said in a broadcast recently that the lava ashes about 20 million years old contained fossilized bones of prehistoric mammals in quantities unequalled anywhere else. More than 1,700 fossil specimens had been collected this year, many of early relatives of elephants, rhinos, antelopes, rodents, and weasels, though the most interesting were the apes. Dr. Whitworth thought that the skeletons probably represented ancient crocodile larders, in which the reptiles had stored their prey.

A radio telephonic service has been opened between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam.

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Communism in Africa

Is Educative Explanation Needed?

THAT COMMUNISM has not yet begun its real attack on Africa, but is nevertheless a serious menace, is suggested in an article contributed to *The Times* by a special correspondent, who writes:—

"In some areas individual European Communists played an active rôle in the trade unions, as in the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt. In West Africa writings with a Communist tinge were syndicated in the nationalist press. There was, however, little sign of any organized onslaught from Moscow. Only in London itself did the Communist Party make persistent efforts to assimilate young Africans who had come to Britain to learn or work.

But now a new campaign is in progress, directed especially against the West Coast, and particularly against Nigeria.

Less Communist Activity in East Africa

"In East Africa, where the Africans are less advanced than in West, there is, as would be expected, far less Communist activity. Some literature comes in, but on a comparatively slight scale. Such traces of Communism as exist are to be found among the two most advanced groups of non-Europeans, the Indians and the Baganda.

"Among Kenya Indians there are one or two known Communist leaders, but the racial tensions that exist make it difficult for them to acquire an African following. In more than perhaps a single instance, one or two Kenya Africans of prominence, such as Jomo Kenyatta, have visited Russia, but it would be absurd to regard them as 'Moscow-trained.' The Baganda have had contacts with Soviet officials in London.

"Broadly speaking, there exists throughout East Africa a state of bewilderment among emergent Africans on the subject of Communism. They complain that they do not understand what it is; they have heard of it only as something that the British are always preaching against.

"Undoubtedly, however, their interest has been thoroughly aroused, and some harm has been done by the type of Kenya settler who, as ignorant about Communism as is the African, condemns all nationalism or 'disobedience' as 'Bolshevism.' As one Kenya African remarked: "When people call it Communism every time we try to do something for ourselves, naturally we begin to think that there must be something good in it.

"The latent danger in this situation lies in the fact that there is an acute agrarian discontent in Kenya which is well suited to provide a handle for Communist agitation. The authorities will need to consider carefully whether, with so much loose talk of Communism already spread abroad, it would not be advisable to initiate a thorough educative explanation of the real meaning and implications of Communism.

Transmitting Heritage of the West

"It would greatly show out the chances of Africa's orderly development if an active Communist menace were added to the already numerous difficulties. There is now a process in operation of transmitting to Africa the heritage of the West. The Africans will accept or interpret their own interpretation of what is inherited, but the process would be wholly nullified if they were subjected now to an injection of Slavonic totalitarian ideas.

"In calculating the dangers it is essential in Africa perhaps more than elsewhere, to distinguish between Communism as a social organisation and way of life, and Communism as an international extension of Russian imperialism in the cold war. So far as the first aspect is concerned, Africans are allergic for a number of reasons.

"The great hold of Communism in the west is that it provides an alternative for present conditions by denouncing the capitalist system. But in Africa this synthesis is wholly out of context. Broadly speaking, Africans are peasants and pastoralists who have from time immemorial owned land in common. Even when they have received a western education, most of them are proudly proud of maintaining the essentials of an African way of life.

"The trouble with the west brings in the socialists, Communism as they are known, as opening up a whole new world. The Africans will accept or interpret their own interpretation and standard of discontent, particularly in areas of genuine settlement, such as the Kenya Highlands and the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt.

"The mere possession at the time or by an African of a passport does not necessarily have the same signifi-

cance as it does for a European. Africans tend to regard such beliefs and institutions detachedly, they often do not join them, as to a club, for profit, convenience, or because kindness is shown; but they are apt to receive the salutes from joyalties for their families or indigenous institutions.

"A long way too, Communism shares the reputation of being just another form of imperialism; indeed, it has only been maintained, not without some grounds, that the more suspicious an African is the more suspicious he is of it.

"Granted that Communism *qua* Communism may never prove an attractive creed to Africans, there is little doubt that as a method of psychological attack in the cold war, or as a preparation for a shooting war, the propaganda campaign at present being waged is most dangerous.

"Much of the literature coming in depicts the Atlantic Powers as the aggressors, and this picture is often repeated and relayed in the local Press. This line of presentation is undoubtedly effective, since it uses colours which the African can recognize and respond to. The Korean war has been widely presented in the worst possible light.

"Lurking at the back of many African minds is the thought that were a war to break out, they might emerge as the balance as the gainers, if it happened in the Far East, they were temporarily overruled, although the western Powers were the ultimate victors. There is a distinct threat that the Communist campaign might succeed in persuading many Africans to adopt a neutral position should the Commonwealth be involved in war with Russia.

Stamp Designs for East Africa

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL of East Africa invites designs for a new series of postage and revenue stamps for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

Particulars of the competition are as follows:—

(1) 50 designs are required, one each for the 5s., 10s., and 1l denominations and three for use for the lower values.

(2) All designs must include a Royal portrait, the Crown, the value in Arabic figures and the inscription 'Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika'.

(3) Pictorial designs representing each territory would be appropriate for the high value stamps, and one of the designs for use on the lower values might feature the Owen Falls dam and hydro-electric scheme. These, however, are suggestions only and subject to (2), artists have complete freedom of design.

(4) The finished stamps are to measure 1 1/2 x 1 inch, and may be of either vertical or horizontal format. Drawings should not exceed 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches.

(5) A prize of 100 guineas will be awarded for each accepted design. All designs submitted will remain the property of the East Africa High Commission.

(6) Entries should be sent to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, to reach their not later than June 30 next, packages being marked 'East African Stamp Competition'.

Companies Bill

THE COMPANIES BILL in Southern Rhodesia has been given a unanimous second reading. The Minister of Justice, Mr. J. M. Greenfield, described it as the largest measure ever brought before the House; it contains 313 sections and eight schedules. He says that the existing company law based on 1927 legislation, was quite obsolete. The new Bill, based on English and Union statutes, provides for distinction between private and public companies, the former having a minimum membership of five and a maximum of 50. An important novel feature is designed to prevent prospectuses from misleading investors. Another new clause, possibly controversial, concerns compulsion on a witness to give certain evidence before a court even though he might incriminate himself by so doing. As an alternative to winding up, a Bill provided that a court could place a company under judicial management.

Nearly £8m. in income tax was collected in Northern Rhodesia in the 12 months ending last March, according to the latest annual report of the Commissioner. In 1940-41 the amount was only just over £7m. Of the latest total companies contributed £7,330,000, married couples £389,000, and single people about £100,000.

Farm Labourers Work Only Four Hours, Industrial Relations in Kenya

GENERAL BETTERMENT of the conditions under which African employes work in Kenya is recorded in the annual report of the Labour Department for 1950. Housing in particular, including that provided by Government and local authorities, showed improvement.

The number of African adult male persons in paid employment at any one time was estimated at not far short of 50% of the total adult male population of working age of some 800,000. Of those at work about 250,000 were of the migrant group, the balance being permanent employes.

The increased labour force was due to the demands of rapidly expanding industry, higher wages, and better conditions of employment. The employment of juveniles has declined in recent years.

Virtually No Unemployment

"There is virtually no unemployment," says the report. "Any person who so wishes can find work in some capacity. An exception must be made in the case of the unsatisfactory African domestic servant, of whom there are some hundreds. The tendency to-day is for the housewife to do with fewer servants, and as yet the glut on the market has not had the effect of persuading the unemployed domestic servant to try his hand at some other occupation."

Employment exchanges, which deal with skilled and semi-skilled employes, are being increasingly used by all races and by employers.

"Rates of wages have gone up, but it is doubtful whether output has risen commensurately. On the other hand, the increase in the provision of overtime payments, bonuses, and other incentive schemes has no doubt increased the output of individuals in many industries. The African still appreciates his leisure, while his standard of living is such that as yet no great demands are made upon him to increase his earnings to support a higher standard.

"Statistics as to the number of hours worked in various industries are not available. The average number of hours worked is, on a weekly basis, 44 hours. The agricultural employe will tell you that the average worked by an agricultural labourer is nearer four hours per day, and from reports from labour officers in those areas this is likely to be a true figure.

"If a full day's work were done by everyone, there would be no shortage of labour in the foreseeable future, and expansion of the agricultural industry could be greatly increased."

Problem of Farm Stock Disease

The growth of mixed farming practice and the building up of high-grade stock have introduced a new problem, since the retention of stock by resident labour is liable to make the spread of disease easier. It is difficult to prevent the movement of stock owned by resident labour, with the consequent danger of contamination.

"The farming community has therefore to make up its mind which is the greater risk—that of contagion through the retention of the stock or that of losing a labour force which is mobile and contented but which will not stay without their stock. Effective control of a small amount of stock owned by resident labour in key positions will probably provide the ultimate solution.

"The most striking aspect of the department's work was its progress in the field of industrial relations. In nearly every part of the Colony groups of employes and employers were to be seen sitting down together every month for the purpose of attempting to understand each other better.

"By the end of the year it was estimated that over 50,000 employes were members of councils where consultative machinery was working through the medium of staff associations, employes' associations and works councils. This figure comprises approximately one-third of the total number of permanent employes. The other two-thirds of the migrant type, who go out to work for an average of only six months

in the year. Apart from this 10,000 there are 5,000 members of trade unions.

The start of the year as regards the trade union movement in the Colony was unfortunate. A prominent Communist political agitator made every effort to stir up discontent and unrest among workers generally. The method he used was to form an unregistered and illegal trade union, known as the 'African Workers' Union', which attempts were made to affiliate existing trade unions, the real object being the destruction of industrial peace.

By May it was known that he was going to attempt to foster a general strike. There was no intention of the legislative machinery designed to facilitate conciliation and arbitration in trade disputes, either in ordinary employment or in essential services, since there was no real trade dispute, between any particular set of workers and their employes. The strike broke down owing to the general preliminary planning of those concerned with law and order, the form of action taken had the support of all responsible people.

Africans Who Expect Easy Promotion Unwillingness To Earn Advance

DETAILS OF THE WORK of the Survey Administration of Kenya last year are given in the annual report, which includes particulars of training schemes. A class consisting of nine survey cadets and one junior staff surveyor was started at Entebbe under the instruction of Mr. A. J. Rusk, late of the Uganda Survey.

Of attempts to train Africans the report says:—"The five African ex-service men who were sent to the survey training school at Entebbe in April 1949, continued their course. The low standard of their general education has been a severe handicap to them, but they show a satisfactory proficiency in their practical work.

"About a dozen Africans who can read and write English were recruited in March, and were attached to the geodetic levelling party. It was hoped that the recruitment of men of this type might provide the department with a nucleus of reasonably educated men to take charge of the ordinary subordinate labour, but the experiment has not been wholly successful.

Immediate Promotion Expected

"In the first place, these men expected as a right to receive early promotion, and they also tended to regard themselves as being greatly superior to the non-English-speaking Africans. In the second place, they seemed to regard the smattering of knowledge of elementary survey which they were taught as forming a sufficient qualification for immediate promotion to the grade of African surveyor.

"Since the department could not give their optimistic opinions, more than half of them have left the department, but it is proposed to persevere with the employment of Africans who are literate in English, in the hope that we shall eventually form a small nucleus of men who will gradually be promoted to the top grade of the subordinate service, and eventually set a standard which will attract other Africans who are willing to work their way up the ladder."

African Women in S. Rhodesia

ABOUT 42,000 AFRICAN WOMEN were now working for wages in Southern Rhodesia, said recently Major E. J. Kenworthy, Deputy Commissioner for Native Labour. In 1921 there were only 628 Native women in employment; by 1946 the figure was 43,524; now it is more than three times that figure. The women are extensively employed in rough grading in tobacco factories, in clothing, cord, furniture, and textile factories, and in plastics production. "Industrialists speak very highly of their abilities, particularly in operating machinery," said Major Kenworthy, who added, however, that the greatest scope for women was in domestic service, from which men should be released for other important work. Government and municipalities are now tackling the problem of accommodation for female native servants.

Among recent grants by the Rhodesian State Library Trustee are £1,000 for the Inyanga Holiday Homes, £380 to the Children's Seaside Holiday Homes, £250 to the Salisbury Rotary Club, towards the cost of organizing a Courtesy Week, and £120 to the Youth Services Club.

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East African Trade in 1950 Imports and Exports Exceed £148m.

IMPORTS INTO EAST AFRICA in 1950 were valued at £73,479,671, compared with £78,125,882 in the previous year. Kenya's share was £34,077,864 (£38,944,190), Uganda's £13,402,126 (£12,546,584), and Tanganyika's £26,999,681 (£26,635,154).

Domestic exports totalled £69,613,823, to which Kenya contributed £17,822,209 (£19,966,134), Uganda £28,669,157 (£23,371,162), and Tanganyika £23,768,457 (£19,221,501). Exports to the three territories were £5,051,125, comprising £3,354,757 (£3,030,483) from Kenya, £210,193 (£181,045) from Uganda, and £1,286,135 (£550,879) from Tanganyika.

The total value of import and export trade of the three territories was £142,150,619 (£135,438,755).

The United Kingdom took £6,056,845 of the domestic exports from Kenya, £8,199,276 from Uganda, and £2,675,097 from Tanganyika, while other parts of the Commonwealth received: £4,380,804, £13,654,764, and £5,458,574 from the territories respectively. The United States took £1,267,109 (£2,611,571), and £2,208,256, Germany £1,740,239 (£6,709,974), and £1,530,643 and the Netherlands £768,104 (£403,382) and £940,525.

Of imports, the U.K. supplied £19,605,158 to Kenya, £8,182,158 to Uganda, and £13,404,947 to Tanganyika; and goods from other Commonwealth countries were valued respectively at £6,733,221, £3,033,455, and £4,070,979.

Persia sent goods to the value of £1,433,839, £573,151, and £4,121,722 to the three territories respectively, while figures for the U.S.A. were £1,606,761, £687,848, and £1,528,127, and for Japan £376,646, £1,066,393, and £1,226,846.

Inter-territorial trade Kenya received £1,210,726 from Uganda and £1,386,154 from Tanganyika; Uganda took £2,669,358 from Kenya and £1,555,026 from Tanganyika; and Tanganyika imported £731,017 from Kenya and £170,465 from Uganda.

Margaret Wrong Memorial Competition

RESULTS of the competition sponsored by the Margaret Wrong memorial trustees for original literary work by African writers in the Southern Sudan, the Somaliland Protectorate, the East African territories and the Belgian Congo in 1950 are as follows: a silver medal and prize of £50 to Gabriel Adrien Ngbongho Boleha, Congo, for a novel, "Abunawaz le Méchant"; a prize of £5 to "Gandi," Southern Sudan, for a story "Mabab Lobok" for a "Cow"; highly commended: A. M. E. Mbonze, Makerere College; J. Ochieng Nyeri; E. M. Ochieng; and L. V. C. Umodo; both of Khartoum, Sudan; and A. W. D. Wolz Rumbek, Sudan.

The competition for 1952 will be for African writers from the Belgian, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, and Angola. The length of manuscripts must be between 5,000 and 15,000 words, the language English or Portuguese, and the subject imaginative or descriptive of African life or thought. Entries sent to Margaret Wrong Prize, c/o The International Committee on Christian Literature for Africa, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1 before December 31, 1952.

Replying to suggestions that financial aid should be granted to hotel proprietors in order to build or improve hotels, Northern Rhodesia's Administrative Secretary said that the Industrial Loans Board was now precluded from providing loans for such purposes, but that in view of the value of the tourist industry steps would be taken to bring hotel proprietors within the scope of the board.

Another Locust Threat to East Africa Considerable Invasion Expected in New Year

THE ANTI-LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE in London reported last week that French Somaliland was free of locusts during October, but that widespread hatching occurred in early November in central, southern, and south-eastern parts of the Somaliland Protectorate, and in many parts of the Ogaden, and eastern Ethiopia; there were further heavy hatching towards the end of the month in north-eastern Ogaden, where swarms of the new generation appeared during the first 10 days of December. Some breeding has occurred in southern Ethiopia in areas adjoining north-eastern Kenya. In Somalia in November hatching was particularly heavy in the southern districts.

More mature swarms entered north-eastern Kenya and spread as far west as Lake Rendouf, southwards to Garisa, Wala, and east to Garissa. Some laying was reported in the north-eastern part of the Northern Frontier Province, where hoppers hatched in the Mandera area.

More swarms of the short-rains generation are expected to appear in the Somali peninsula this month and in January, and are likely to move southwards and south-westwards into British East Africa, which may be invaded on a considerable scale. More breeding may occur in January and February of the Somali coast of the Gulf of Aden.

Sun-Scorched Sisal

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK, chairman of Sisal Estates, Ltd., said in London on Friday that it was too early to assess the precise effect of the excessive rains and floodings in the sisal-growing areas of Tanganyika, and particularly the effects of the leaf blister or sun scorch, caused by abnormal atmospheric conditions. In November the output of his company was 10% down on the figure for November 1950, and 20% below their estimate for that month, but past experience had taught the necessity of making ample reserves in the average estimates for risks arising from extremes of drought, rains, pests, and the effects of the tropical sun. He was not perturbed at the position so far as his company was concerned, and thought it unnecessary to exaggerate the news. There would no doubt be strings for some time in the supply of some of the higher grades of sisal. All areas were not similarly affected, and his company had considerable leaf potential in excess of their production estimates.

The labour force employed on the Owens Falls hydro-electric scheme in Uganda during November comprised 36 British, 26 Danish, 12 Dutch, 47 Italians, 30 Indians, and 1,415 Africans.

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Recruiting for Southern Rhodesia

Capitation Fees To Be Raised

CRITICISMS OF EXPENDITURE on the Southern Rhodesian Native Labour Supply Commission were made in the Colony's Parliament on the vote for an additional £25,000.

The Minister of Native Affairs, Mr. P. B. FLETCHER, stated that last year there had been a loss of £37,000, but that in the first seven months of the year 2,978 Africans had been allocated to food production, 947 to the Railways, 904 to the Wankie colliery, 1,300 to other mines, and 411 to other work. When the power stations had got into difficulties, the Commission had provided 904 workers.

Mr. J. R. DENNIS (United Party) did not see why the taxpayer should subsidize these industries.

Mr. P. A. WISE (Rhodesia Party) doubted whether 2,978 Africans had in fact gone to food production, but he admitted a "terrible improvement" since the commission had come under new management.

Mr. L. M. COLLINAN (United Party) suggested that food producers could not afford the high capitation fee of £44 10s. for Native labour.

Mr. C. J. HAYES (United Party) believed that the cost of recruiting Natives was in direct ratio to the distance of their homes, for instance, Natives from Tanganyika cost more to recruit than those near Southern Rhodesia.

Greatest Problem

THE MINISTER said that Mr. Hatty had put his finger on one of the commissioner's greatest problems, that of having to go further and farther afield for labourers. Their best areas had been in the Southern Province of Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa, but following objections by the Nyasaland Government the commission has been excluded from P.E.A.

The cost of bringing an African to the Colony from northern Nyasaland was about £20, and from southern Nyasaland between £10 and £12, although conditions varied annually.

So far this year the commission had recruited 6,600 men, and would probably reach 8,250. It must run on a no-profit no-loss basis, which would mean increasing the capitation fees.

Building Materials in Nyasaland

Encouraging Private Enterprise

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in Nyasaland is to be encouraged to supply building materials and wood-working industries. Announcing this, the Protectorate Government states that it has intended to create its own organization for the production of most of its requirements. That policy has tended to discourage private enterprise from investing capital in such projects as brick and tile-making and the provision of wood-working machinery and stone crushers.

Instead it is intended to resort where possible to private firms and individuals for Government's requirements of building materials, furniture, and joinery. Government proposes to put out to tender its requirements of bricks, tiles, lime, sand, crushed stone, etc. Tenders will be invited as soon as the public works programme for 1952 has been finalized. The volume of work which can be let to contract will be governed by tender prices and delivery dates and by the quality of the products offered by contractors.

Until the new policy has become sufficiently well established, the Government must continue to meet a proportion of official requirements from its own factories.

The under-estimation by 250,000 bags of Northern Rhodesia's maize crop was recently explained by Mr. R. A. Nicholson, the Economic Secretary, who said that the African crop had been estimated at 120,000 bags, whereas 270,000 bags were actually delivered, and that European farms had this year delivered an extra 100,000 bags. Northern Rhodesia's actual consumption of maize had risen to 340,000 bags. Imports ordered from South Africa had totalled 100,000 bags, and from the Congo 60,000 bags, but when the Government had stop the new figures of deliveries they had placed the Union order.

Sisal Processing in East Africa

Robey Decorticators Prove Their Efficiency

THE DEVELOPMENT of the sisal industry means that efficient processing machinery having large outputs and producing a good clean fibre free of pulpy matter is essential.

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Experience in the Field

It soon became obvious to Robey & Company Limited that specialized study and on-the-spot knowledge was necessary for the successful manufacture of decorticators. The only way to secure this was to send technicians to East Africa to study the performance of machines under actual working conditions and see where improvements could be made. This venture proved a very great success and today the expert knowledge of day-to-day sisal estate requirements is maintained by Robey technicians, some of whom are actual sisal producers. The result of this close contact with the Sisal growing plantations is an intimate understanding of requirements which ensures that designs are constantly up to date and new problems surmounted.

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The fully automatic "Superdec"™ manufactured by Robey & Company Limited of Lincoln is intended for use in factories and on large estates. The fibre produced by this decorticator is remarkably clean and free of epidermal tissues and pulpy matter. This is rather surprising when it is considered that the machine decorticates 18,000 leaves an hour and reports show that this capacity is regularly maintained. Much of the reliability and mechanical soundness of the "Superdec"™ is probably due to the Lincoln firm's wide experience of all types of engineering, including the manufacture of Boilers and Steam Engines. The "Superdec"™ is of robust construction and lubrication is effected by pressure feeds to all the main bearings from a central lubricating battery plate.



Mark V Decorticator

Brushing Machines & Raspadors

Raspadors are of particular use to smaller growers or plantations where leaves are not produced in sufficient quantities to justify the installation of the fully automatic Mark V machine. Outputs vary according to the size of machine and can be from 200 to 1500 leaves per hour. Both single and double drum Raspadors are made by Robey's of Lincoln and in both cases water spray pipes can be fitted, and there is adequate lubrication to all roller bearings.

For polishing and finishing fibre after extraction Robey & Company Limited make several sizes of Brushing Machines which do the job most effectively. All models are made with the drumshaft running in ball bearings.

The up-to-date machines produced by Robey & Company Limited have done much to simplify fibre processing and make the handling of large outputs a relatively easy matter. These machines are available for fairly quick delivery and full information and descriptive literature for East Africa may now be had by writing to Robey & Company Limited, Lincoln, England, or to their Agents, British East Africa Corporation Ltd., Nairobi or any of their local offices.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Of the Rhodesia University, a initial target of £20,000 more than £20,000 has been raised.

About 2,000 electric light bulbs are stolen every year from the Central Railway in Tanganyika.

Subscriptions to the Dean of Westminster's appeal fund for African students' welfare now total £21,312.

A 60-ft. revolving fountain may be the "skylon" of the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Glasgow in 1953.

The Directorate of Colonial Surveys has moved from Bushy Park to Kingston Road, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey.

Heavy rains in Kenya recently caused Eastern Airports to be closed to all large aircraft, which were diverted to Entebbe.

Kenya Agricultural Shows

The Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya plans to hold shows in Eldoret next March, in Nairobi in June, and in Nakuru in October.

A reward of £100 has been offered by the Kenya police for information leading to the arrest of the murderer of the late Robert Hall of Gilgil.

A European Association has been established in Jimi, Uganda. Information can be obtained from Colonel Macfarlane, Mr. W. Evans, or Mr. A. I. James, all of Jimi.

Dar es Salaam airport is expected to be completed at a cost of more than £500,000 by March, 1953, to a standard capable of taking all large aircraft, including the Comet.

The world's largest anti-rabies campaign is now being conducted in Southern Rhodesia, where 80% of the Colony's estimated 250,000 dogs are to be immunized.

Scouts from all parts of East, Central, and South Africa are expected to take part in a jamboree to be held at Nkanga, Northern Rhodesia, from June 20 to July 5 next year.

A threat of strike action by tailors and tent and sail-makers has been issued by the workers' union in Nairobi because of alleged delay by the Labour Commissioner in dealing with their wage claim.

A film entitled "Men in White," describing the life of a lay brother in a White Fathers' mission in Africa, is nearing completion by Monarch Films, of Birmingham. The commentator is Mr. Wilfred Pickles.

Awards to Kikuyu Boy Scouts

Two Kikuyu members of the 6th Nairobi (Alliance High School) Boy Scout troop have been awarded King's Scout certificates in honour which had been previously awarded to only six Kenya Africans. All have been Kikuyu.

New cases of bubonic plague are reported from the remote area between Simbali and Mbulu, Tanganyika. In the Pare district over 100 cases are now being treated and it is believed that about 37 deaths have occurred. Streptomycin is being successfully used.

Andrew Nganga, African president of the Central Province African Farmers' Association in Kenya, has been sentenced to 18 months imprisonment with hard labour for directing an assembly for assembly. He has the right of appeal. Mr. E. Muthu, M.L.C., gave evidence against the accused.

The South African Government decided last week to withdraw its delegation from the General Assembly of the United Nations, pending satisfactory consideration of its complaint against the Trusteeship Committee.

An appeal for funds for the building of a church in Addis Ababa is made by the Anglican Church Council on the Ethiopian capital. The Emperor has given a plot of land and a donation, and the Crown Prince has also subscribed. £5,000 issued, and subscriptions should be sent to Major General A. E. Collam, The Weald Cottage, Mayfield House.

Among the members successful in the recent House of Commons ballot for private Bills were Mr. Fenner Brockway (Lab.) and Mr. S. B. Warshawsky (Cons.). The former is to present a Declaration of Human Rights Bill to establish throughout the United Kingdom, and the non-self-governing Colonies, and Protectorates, a standard of human rights and freedoms applicable to all His Majesty's subjects without distinction of race, colour, sex, language, religion, birth, or other status. The second reading will be taken on April 25. Mr. Marshall's Bill is designed to make illegal the possession of a domestic fowl prepared for use in fighting. The second reading is scheduled for March 28.

S. Rhodesia's Catchment Areas

Problem of Irrigation Schemes

A motion that there should be extensive departmental surveys of Southern Rhodesia's catchment areas has been debated in the Colony's Parliament.

After Mr. E. M. N. Hudson (United Party) had suggested surveys on the lines of the recent Sabi-Lundi investigation, Mr. J. M. CARDEWOTT, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, said that rivers in the north-eastern area had been surveyed, and three types of survey were at present being carried out in other parts.

Irrigation schemes faced four problems, namely, suitability of soil, method of farming, and lack of people skilled in irrigation farming. An experimental station in the high rainfall areas was being considered.

Referring to the Sabi-Lundi scheme, he said that the full rainy season ensued there would by next April be a great danger of the Umshati power station being without water. By 1953 the Vrede dam would be ready, and twin canals could take water to the power station.

Mr. J. L. SMYTH (Rhodesia Party) said that unless irrigation schemes were prepared the country would always be dependent on food from outside.

Rhodesian Ministers on Federation

(Continued from page 40)

Nyasaland, not so much because the information was not recognized as the best form of union, but because it was felt that there would be great difficulty in persuading both the Africans to the north and the people of Great Britain to accept it.

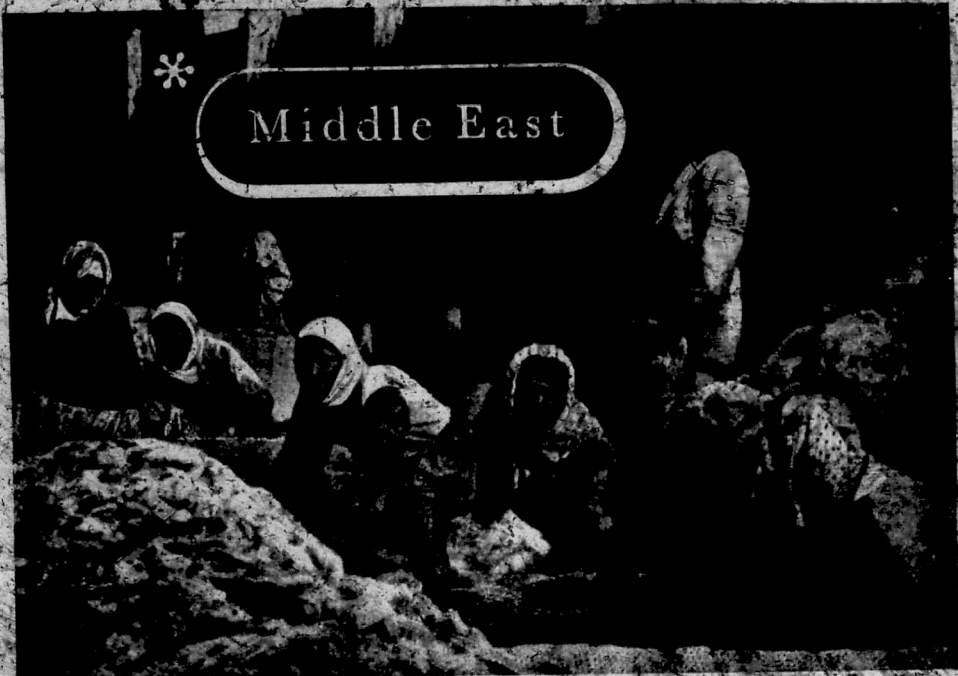
Public opinion in Britain appears to lean that the Union State, with Southern Rhodesia as the leading member, rather towards African affairs could lead on much more of the lines of Southern Rhodesia than of New Colonial Order. Southern Rhodesia's contingent of officials to the London conference battled hard to get agreement on an examination of Greenfield declared. "But in the end they had to acknowledge themselves defeated."

Radical Changes Necessary

"I hope that the Prime Minister, when he goes to London, as it is intended he should, will be able to persuade the people over there that certain radical changes are necessary in order to make these proposals more conformable to the ideas of the people in Southern Rhodesia."

The Prime Minister had circularized all members of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament in order to learn their views on the London proposals and to ascertain the points on which they disagreed with it. If all members co-operated, the Prime Minister would have a considerable body of opinion to place before the people in London. It was hoped, Mr. Greenfield said, that some proposals would be reached which would make the proposals more popular in Southern Rhodesia.

The Imperial Government might then decide how far it



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Visiting Missionaries in Missions Share Criticism of U.N. Delegation

THE RECENT VISIT TO TANGANYIKA of a United Nations Delegation has caused the monthly journal of the Mission Fathers to publish the following criticism: "Recently there was a second visit paid to Tanganyika by a delegation of the United Nations. It seemed strange to missionaries that this delegation should pass through the territory without showing any interest in the work of the mission. The first time the delegation passed through the territory, missionaries were advised of their presence, but on this second visit they were left completely unannounced. Through their travels brought attention to some rather important Catholic centres, none of the delegates made any contact with the missions.

A Catholic teacher never succeeded in presenting a petition with several signatures asking for a catechism to be found for a mission serving 5,000 Christians who are now obliged to spend a day waiting in order to receive the Sacraments.

Semi-Europeanized Africans

"In the minds of the missionaries, the United Nations delegates made contact only with the civil administrators, a few Europeans who have become rich in the country, a number of African representatives and some semi-Europeanized Africans who do not represent the mass of the people. It seems strange that these delegates should completely ignore the missions that have been here since 1860, long before the coming of the first European nations.

Through these missions thousands of slaves—men, women and children—have been freed, cured of sickness, fed and educated. It was through the missions that dates, rubber and cotton were cultivated. It was they who opened workshops where thousands of Africans learned trades. They have opened clinics, hospitals and schools, and they still take care of the education of a considerable number of Africans. They certainly know the needs and desires of the hundreds of thousands of Christians better than anyone else.

Fight With A Python

A FARMER in the Pemba district of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Terence Clark, has had a most unpleasant experience with a ferocious python.

According to a report in the *Northern News*, of Ndolo, he went into his garden after dark with an African servant to stalk back which had been damaging the crops. Mr. Clark, who is two small children and was crouching among his pineapple bushes watching a third when he felt a blow on the side of his head. The next moment he found two coils of a python wrapped round his neck. A third coil pinched his right arm to his thigh and the python anchored itself to a tree with its tail. Mr. Clark gave this account of his experiences in an interview.

"The python's head on three feet of body waved before me. My right arm was pinned to my body and I shouted to my boy for help. The snake saw the grim silence of my boy, snatched the cross of the tree from whoming the prospect of early rain.

"Unable to call my voice as my head was nearly choked, while my blood I seized the snake just below its head and tried to choke it.

"Then I remembered a small pocket knife in my pocket. I managed to work my right hand round to the snake's head and look out the knife. After this second work of mine, I managed to get the snake's head to open up, and I saw how difficult it was if you try to pin your right arm pinned to you with a tight trousers belt.

"When the knife had slipped, I flung it at the python's snout in my hand. The snake's head was a loud burst occurred, and I knew that I had killed the python. The snake died in my arms as it lay on the ground. I was not at all afraid of the snake and the boy was all at points.

The python measured 40 feet 6 inches, with a body of 12 inches diameter.

African farmers, applying for bonuses under the Government's (Approved) farmers' scheme so far total 253 this year, an increase of 50% over the number who qualified last year. Government tax returns have been received in the Abercrombie district.

Uganda's Increasing Prosperity Budget Surplus of £2,000,000

THE VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM Uganda in the last seven months of this year was approximately equal to those of Kenya and Tanganyika combined for the same period, said the Acting Governor, when announcing that the surplus of revenue over expenditure for 1951 would be about £2,000,000 against the budget estimate of £800,000.

Exports for the first eight months had risen from £23,100,000 in 1950 to £31,800,000 in the current year, the increase being mainly on account of the increased value of raw cotton. Coffee has increased both in volume and in price, the value of the crop being £9,628,000, compared with £6,150,000 last year.

The revised revenue estimates were about £22m above the approved estimates and expenditure approximately £1,150,000 above the estimates. Below the line expenditure would be about £12m, of which the greater part had been provided for the western extension of the railway.

The draft estimates for 1952, excluding "below the line" expenditure (expected to be about £800,000), show a small surplus, with both revenue and expenditure slightly over £12m.

High Public Works Expenditure

The development consultant had pointed out that the high prices obtained for coffee and cotton had enabled the Government to incur special and public works extraordinary expenditure on a scale not visualized when the scheme was undertaken, the amount being about four times that provided for originally. The resulting commitments could not be drastically reduced overnight and became a liability for future years. The Acting Governor expressed some concern at the increase in recurrent expenditure on the development plan.

Dissatisfaction had been shown in the past with the present method of control and management of public bodies, the result of the declared policy of fostering industrial development. He had been advised that the best solution was the establishment of an industrial development corporation to take charge of Government controlled industries at present established and those which might be undertaken in the future.

Sudan Socialist Republic

THE FORMATION of the Socialist Republic of Sudan has been announced in Khartoum, consisting of 100,000 merchants, Government officials, and other members. An initial statement says:

"We believe nothing is better than a Socialist republic which would have full freedom of trade agreements with any State according to the needs and interests of the Sudan."

"It is our desire that the people of the Sudan be directed by a higher committee, to be elected by the General Assembly. The Sudan is a country of seven tribal chiefs, three southern and four northern Sudanese (excluding the Nubians). The party will not accept money from any man, or individual, or any other source."

In the formation of another Republic, it is reported to be well advanced, and the new one will not be held until after the Sudanese General Assembly on January 14.

A grant of £4,500,000 has been made by the Zambian Government to build an extension of a small ranch near Kapranga.

It being made known that the Government is planning to build a road from the north to the south of the country, it is being made known that the Government is planning to build a road from the north to the south of the country.

Of Commercial Concern

After just over a year's trading, Rhodesian Breweries Ltd. found themselves in financial difficulties and in great financial capital, said Mr. J. B. A. Brown, chairman of South African Breweries, Ltd. at the annual meeting in Johannesburg, when he told the shareholders that it was in these circumstances that the company had acquired an 82½% holding of the issued shares of Rhodesian Breweries. In March next Mr. Brown will resign the chairmanship of the South African company, of which he has been a director for 20 years; his father was chairman for 25 years.

In the first eight months of 1951 Southern Rhodesia's imports from the United Kingdom totalled £23,674,011 (£18,179,000 in the comparable period of 1950), while £15,833,162 (£12,000,000) was the value of imports from the Union. The main classes of imports generally into the Colony was metals and manufactures of metals (£19,929,337), followed by fibres, yarns, and textiles (£13,007,437) and foodstuffs (£5,526,432). The four largest items of exports were tobacco (£11,280,000), metals and metalwares (£8,699,531), minerals, cutlery and glassware (£4,444,511), and fibres, yarns and textiles (£3,954,992).

Southern Rhodesians now eat less butter than before the war but during the war years, according to the Central African Statistical Office, Annual non-Native consumption per head of butter was only 18.9 lb. compared with 24.9 lb. before the war and 26.7 lb. in 1942. Until 1938 almost all butter was produced in the Colony to meet the requirements and leave a substantial surplus. Since 1938 the surplus has been a complex mixture of imports and exports and last year Southern Rhodesia imported more than 1m. lb. of butter from Australia and over 2m. lb. from Kenya.

African Workers' Committee

A workers' committee of 24 Africans has been formed in a Salisbury tobacco trading factory. It considers wages, conditions, discipline, complaints and suggestions from the 300 Native employees. All applicants for work are interviewed by the committee, who pass their comments to the managing director, Mr. S. E. Aitken-Cole. Any worker in default of persistent absence is dealt with before the committee.

Members Bonth and C. M. M. of Wharfedale, has signed a contract for growing in the Equatorial region of the Congo. A pilot scheme for the introduction of participation of Sudanese capital in the development of the arrangement.

Colonial Agricultural Training Scheme maize and sorghum seedling trials in Southern Rhodesia by 1952. The best 1000 bush/acre wheat trophies will be awarded

B.O.A.C. made an operating profit of £400,000 and had an overall surplus of £1,900,000 in October, compared with an overall deficit of £2,700,000 and an operating loss of £39,000 in the same month in 1950. For the seven months to October the operating profit was 1,078,000 and the overall surplus £1,000,000, against an operating loss of £1,233,000 and an over-all loss of £2,459,000.

A last week's auction in London of 192 packages of African teas (all from Portuguese East Africa) were sold at an average of 3s. 2½d. per lb., as compared with 743 packages averaging 16s. 7½d. in the previous week. Sales of African teas since April 16 have totalled 70,402 packages, averaging 3s. 10½d. At the end of November 519,500 lb. of East African teas were afloat.

The Bulawayo Omnibus Co., Ltd. has changed its name to Rhodesia Omnibus Co., Ltd. The directors are Commander W. J. Han (chairman), Lieut. Colonel E. Everingham (managing director), Messrs. R. E. Brown, R. W. C. Waugh, and H. F. Low, and the Mayor of Bulawayo and the chairman of the Works Committee (representing Bulawayo City Council).

Mr. Norman Handy, executive officer of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, who has returned from a business visit to the United States, has said that all the American buyers whom he met told him that their requirements were rising. He thought that in five years the board might be selling three times the present quantity.

Record Coffee Crop

Moshi Native Coffee Board in Tanganyika reports a record crop for the year to June last. African growers have received more than £1m. The board deals with an area of 19,230 acres, comprising 28 co-operatives and 32,034 plots. The average yield was 5.4 cwt. to the acre.

A joint organization of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association and the Kenya Coffee Marketing Board has been formed for the disposal of non-Native coffees.

Cotton bought at public auction in Uganda may now be exported to any country, including Russia and her satellites.

C.D.C. Bechuanaland Scheme

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION has appointed Mr. R. Robinson, a business man who has represented the corporation on several projects in the High Commission territories, stock projects manager to the corporation's scheme in Bechuanaland, where disagreements on questions of managerial responsibility caused 25 recent resignations, of which three were withdrawn and the vacancies except two have been filled. Another reason for disagreement was the corporation's policy of training Africans for higher technical positions.

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New S. Rhodesian Companies

COMPANIES registered in Southern Rhodesia recently included the following:

- Associated Rhodesian & Investment Trust Co., Ltd. (£200,000); A.I. Quarries, Ltd. (£100,000); British Metal Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd. (£100,000); Liberty Motors, Ltd. (£50,000); Steyns Foundry, Ltd. (£30,000); Chidzwa Farms, Ltd. (£25,000); Polythene Piping, Ltd. (£25,000); Dixon & Yarwood (Estates), Ltd. (£20,000); Mashinanga Upholstery Co., Ltd. (£15,025); Kazanbula Irrigation Co., Ltd. (£15,000); Farey & Burrill, Ltd. (£12,500); D. Y. Gillespie & Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd. (£10,000); Modern Farm Equipment Co., Ltd. (£10,000); Potgieter Builders (Rhodesia), Ltd. (£10,000); Victoria Drilling & Exploration Co., Ltd. (£10,000); Victoria Electrical Services, Ltd. (£10,000);
- Atlas Dry Cleaners & Dyers (Bulawayo), Ltd. (£5,000); Cafe Jacaranda, Ltd. (£5,000); Central Decorating Co., Ltd. (£5,000); Hollandia Food Products, Ltd. (£5,000); Promax, Ltd. (£5,000); Wick Film Laboratories, Ltd. (£5,000); Agricultural Producers, Ltd. (£4,000); Arco Mining Co., Ltd. (£4,000); Avondale Buildings, Ltd. (£4,000); Gordon C. Co., Ltd. (£4,000); Central African Mining & Finance Corporation, Ltd. (£4,000); O'Neill Williams, Ltd. (£4,000); Ennerthys Mines, Ltd. (£4,000); Forsyth Udwin (Rhodesia), Ltd. (£4,000);
- Maritime Supply Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd. (£4,000); Mashonaland Stock Exchange, Ltd. (£4,000); Melroy Trust, Ltd. (£4,000); Mitchell Engineering Group (Central Africa), Ltd. (£4,000); Permax Investments, Ltd. (£4,000); Rhodesia Partners, Ltd. (£4,000); Smith & Layland, Ltd. (£4,000); Southern Trust & Finance Corporation, Ltd. (£4,000); Felix W. Sutherland (Rhodesia), Ltd. (£4,000); Teron Buildings, Ltd. (£4,000); Venetian Blind Distributors & Manufacturers of Rhodesia, Ltd. (£4,000); S. Wiesenbacher, Ltd. (£4,000); Wilson Bros., Ltd. (£4,000); Wire-Crafts (Rhodesia), Ltd. (£4,000);
- Gonnoll & Co., Ltd. (£2,000); Quiz Caterers, Ltd. (£1,000); and Trelawney Water Supplies, Ltd. (£50).

The port manager of Mossop, Captain Hamley, has pointed out that in 1949 and 1950, approximately 11 tons of cargo were worked per gang-hour in Kilindini, compared with an average of 6.9 tons per gang-hour in the 1940's.

Turner & Newall, Limited Large Increase in Profits

TURNER & NEWALL, LTD., reported a 20% increase in profit for 1951 over the year ended December 31 last, compared with a 14.6% increase in the preceding year. Taxation before depreciation was £100,205, while recurring receipts, including floating charges, were longer received to add £200,615. After providing for depreciation and reserve against stock-in-trade, £100,000 reserved for future taxation, £1,750,000 for replacements of assets and £35,000 for other items attributable to minority shareholders, the balance for the year is £2,121,005, of which £577,338 is carried forward to 1952. Interest on the preference shares repaid in 1951 was £100,000 and £100,000. The same distribution in 1950 was £560,654. After placing £200,000 in an additional grant to the pension fund and £500,000 to other reserves, the balance to be carried forward is £493,480, against £258,004 brought in.

Turner & Newall Central Gold Mines

TURNER & NEWALL CENTRAL GOLD MINES, LTD., announce that the expiry date of the extended options has been extended to 31st December 1952. Options were granted to the company's head office or to the London office, 62, London Wall, E.C.2, as soon as possible in order to extend the expiry date of the options thereon.

Progress Reports for November

- Colony: 1,400 oz. of gold recovered from 100,000 tons of ore milled.
- Bankle Colliery—189,000 tons of coal and 9,527 tons of coke were sold.
- Botopha—23,226 tons of ore were treated for 2,400 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,997.

Mining Personalia

Mr. G. J. Van der Merwe is now a director of Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance, Ltd.
Mr. F. B. J. Rossouw has been appointed a director of Shekwood Staff Gold Mining Co., Ltd.



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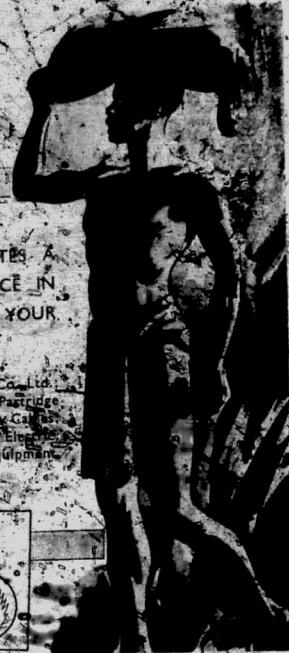
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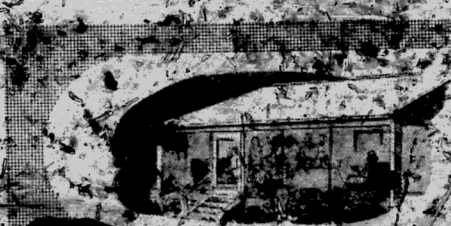
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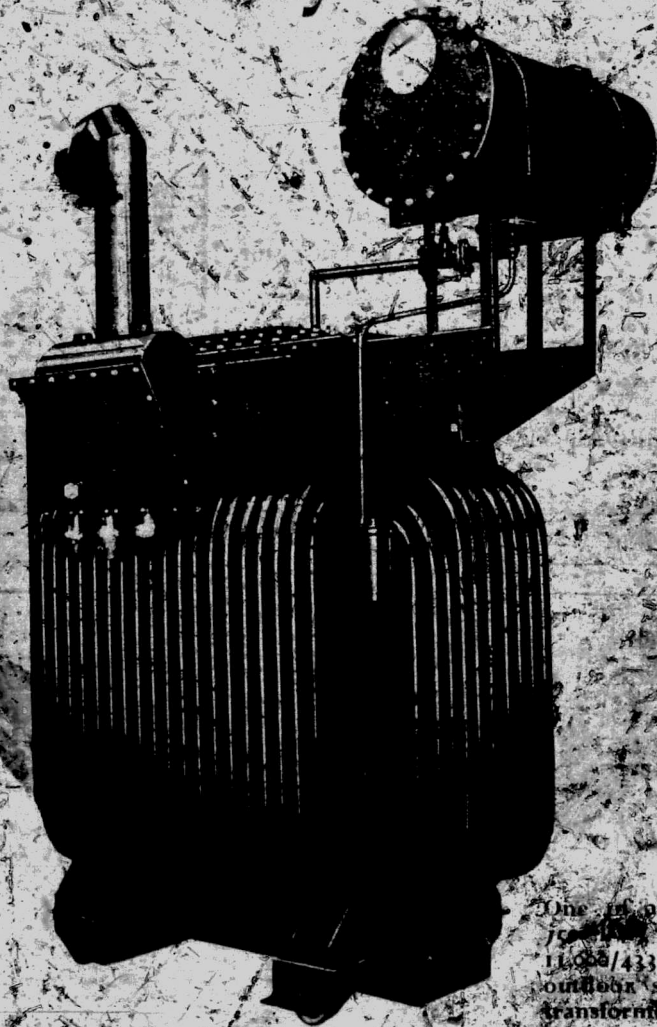
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Founder and Editor

F. S. Joulson

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Goodwill

Blessed the lull that Yuletide brings to us,
Too brief, alas, too rare: as when erstwhile
On Kenya's screes the weary mountaineer
Sudden, through misty rifts, espies the Peak
Gleaming in lonely splendour. On he climbs,
His heart, his soul revitalized. So we
At Yuletide have our Vision.

Below'd the message Yuletide offers us
"Peace (agonized word), goodwill toward men."
Nigh twenty centuries have passed since Christ
As God-child brought goodwill to earth, to be
The balm to soothe the dispute and soften hearts—
Now half mankind have made ill-will a cult.

From Nile to Cape Town, through the favoured lands
Where the great Founder's work and prestige guide,
Problems of partnership, of union,
Of race, of policy, of life and death
Will claim solution through the coming year,
Demands increasing with the speeding days.

We cry aloud Goodwill! Again Goodwill!
The inspiration of all mutual faith,
The prop of confidence, the stay of love;
No deed of mercy, act of wisdom, thrives
Unless Goodwill persuade it. So we plant
This seed of Goodwill, may it bring forth fruit.

SOMETHING HAD TO BE DONE about Bartholomew Birchington.

A good deal had, indeed, been done already, and for that an ambitious mother took full credit. One of Bartholomew's early questions when he was beginning to spell was why "Birchington" spelled "Birton," so that with his spelling was mixed the first of many pieces of instruction in psychology and sociology.

"Bartholomew," replied his mother (who only a few moments before had felt it necessary to reprimand his father for calling the child "Bart"), "letters are just symbols, or signs, or means of expressing ideas or parts of ideas. They can be used differently for different purposes by different people. There is a place called Birchington; it is, I believe, a small coastal town. You don't want to grow up there, mistaken for a holiday resort, I presume. I did it, and so after our marriage, and when we moved down south to The Grange, I persuaded your father to change the pronunciation of our name to Birton. That is why Bir-ching-ton spells Birton in the case of your name."

"I still don't see why, mummy," the child objected. "As you grow up, my dear, you will learn that there are many things about which you need not worry. That will be for other people to do. You will make decisions, perhaps sometimes without knowing why, but if you keep to them you will be surprised how readily they will be accepted. And often you will have decisions to make—others—if you know that they will decide what you want."

And other attempts, then and later to resume discussion of the family name were firmly resisted.

It was at his prep school that trouble started. "What's your name?" asked an older boy.

"Birton," he replied shyly.

"Oh! Burton! One of the money-bag Burtons, the tailors, whose shops you see all over the place, I suppose."

"No, my father isn't a tailor. He's on the Stock Exchange."

"Not so good as being a tailor, with lots of shops and pots of money, I expect," replied the wiseacre. "He probably lives on a big estate, has a private cinema in the house, a Rolls-Royce, and a yacht. You haven't got any of those things, will bet?"

Birchington was modestly silent.

"Come on, kid," said the older boy. "Didn't you hear me? You haven't got any of those things, have you?"

"Well," he said slowly and diffidently, "well, my father does love the country, and motoring, and the sea."

"Gosh! Are you telling me that you have a big estate, and a Rolls-Royce, and a yacht, and a cinema at home?"

Under pressure the boy admitted the ghastly truth, and, under further pressure, confessed that Birton was really Birchington.

For that inherited offence he was made to spell the name twelve times before a little group of youngsters whom the taller boy had baited.

To add to his chagrin at about the third spelling a ginger-headed youth repeated the "Ching" with Bartholomew as he came to that part of the name, and then made all the others join in "Ching" as a chorus while the embarrassed new boy went on with the repetition.

So from his first day at school he was nicknamed Ching, and two years afterwards, some of his friends went up to the university at about the same time as he, he was to remain Ching for life to his intimates.

Thanks to Bartholomew Birchington

This he would not have minded so much as the mutilation of his surname, and before going up to Oxford he had told his mother that, so far as he was concerned, he was Birchington thenceforward. But she had taken to her bed, allegedly with heart trouble brought on by the shock of his heartlessness, and, unwisely weakening, he had retracted and promised never to mention the matter again.

He had inherited none of his mother's snobishness, but much of his father's friendliness, love of the open air, and sport of all kinds, and skill as a negotiator.

He did well in the war, and on demobilization became A.D.C. to a new Governor, who was glad enough to take on a rich young man in an honorary capacity.

But Ching soon tired of the unattractive Colony in which he found himself, and still more of the atmosphere of that particular Government House. For H.E. he had warm admiration and real affection; but for his wife—one of whose ambitions was to get everyone to refer to her as Her Excellency—he felt contempt. He stuck it out only until the Governor could make arrangements to replace him, and then returned to London, leaving on the best of terms with everybody except Mrs. Governor.

Glowing reports had been sent to the Colonial Office by his late master, and soon he was off to another Excellency, this time in Uganyika. There was plenty to do, plenty to see, plenty of chance to make himself really useful; and he enjoyed almost every day of his three years in the Colony, fraught though they were with what he called booby-traps. Then his chief retired, but not before he had arranged for Ching to join the newly created Psychological Section at the Colonial Office.

"I have the very man for the No. 3 job in this new section," he told the right senior official across the lunch table. "I suppose Morten and Lafarge have picked themselves for the posts of adviser and deputy, and as neither is a chicken, they can do with a bright and active young man who can be pushed off to any Colony at five minutes' notice with the knowledge that he will make friends wherever he goes; and if that is not good psychology, what is it?"

H.E. did not add that if friendliness was his strong suit, brains were not Ching's distinguishing characteristic. Perhaps he considered brains superfluous in a Psychological Section.

Before he knew what was happening—except that he had received and accepted a couple of very pleasant luncheon engagements—Ching was third psychologist to the Colonial Empire. At least, that was his mother's description of the post; his own was that he was "dog's body in the latest comic outfit."

The idea apparently was to have a pool of alleged talent on tap (or else at any moment on any subject).

"It's always a pool in the Civil Service," Ching confided to a crony, "but I reckon none of the Colonies will catch much fish in my vicinity. Morten is a wary

old trout, and it will take a better man than I have yet struck to get him to rise to any fly. He will entice the castor up to some bushes in which he is likely to lose his tackle and his temper. Ed calls a large bit of a whaley he'll blow off, but just as nicely calculated range out of real danger.

"As for me, I suppose I'm the turtle in the pool. No, I can't be that, because my hide isn't tough enough; but I do stick out my neck at times." Tell me, what kind of pool animal is young, frisky, unornamental, pretty useless, but ready to try anything?"

When his candid friend had made a string of unfriendly suggestions, he commented that the whole idea sounded a bit crazy.

"Crazy?" replied Ching. "Maybe, but certainly no crazier than some other silly arrangements I have known. And will anyone deny that only first-rate psychologists can fathom—perhaps, a big perhaps—what some ministers, some governors, and some other senior people mean or intend?"

The section, it emerged, was the idea of the new Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who had other new-fangled notions and a reputation for getting his own way. So it had seemed to his political chief and the head permanent men in the Office that it would be less dangerous to set up the Psychological Section he wanted than adopt either of his other proposals. They called it privately the *Faute de Mieux* Section.

If the junior man in the outfit, Ching was the more human of them, and when the Under-Secretary had to fly to East Africa, he took Ching with him, partly because he knew the country from previous residence, partly because they got on well together, and partly to give the young man a chance away from his superiors.

The Minister's job was not a pleasant one. H.E. had been blundering badly. There had been one rumpus after another—with the non-official members of Council on several subjects, with the commercial community over an incident which might have been settled at once by a good humoured apology for an oversight, with the farmers over nothing in particular, but in consequence of their irritation that he never visited an agricultural area, and with the most influential local commercial leader, ostensibly about a broken promise in connexion with a development project, but really because he had incautiously led him to expect a C.B.E. and been able to produce nothing better than an O.B.E.

In the aircraft, Miss Cedric Yearly, who showed Ching the memoranda on those various subjects which had been prepared in the department, saying: "As A.D.C. in Uganda you were close to affairs which might have blown up into storms. Read these, then forget that I am a Minister and you a junior in the department, and tell me bluntly what you think."

Ching did.

"So you consider that H.E. has put his foot wrong every time, even on the information we have, which isn't all of it by a long chalk. So do I. I have got to tell him so, suggest that he retires soon—but not soon enough to allow anyone to say that he has been sacked—and break the news that he will not get another governorship."

After a short silence, he went on: "I have a hunch that you will come in useful. It is your psychological Johnnies who ought to have hunches; but as I got the three of you into your new jobs, I might as well make you do some work."

Yes, sir. I hope I can be of some use. In the capital Ching was on his own tickle. Most of the people who were angry with the Governor were old friends of his or friends of friends, and were hard to get into their hearts to him, so that within a few days the Minister knew more than the C.O. would ever have learned through official channels. Yearly was delighted; his creation had justified itself beyond question—as he commented on the way back to London in the following week.

But I did only a bit of intelligence work, you know," said Ching, off guard. There was no psychology in it from beginning to end. I suppose I can get as much information as the next man by ordinary methods, but I shall be sure if the C.O. or anyone else expects me to do this psychological stuff." And then, quickly, "So sorry, sir. I have said more than I intended. I forgot for the moment how especially interested you are in the subject."

If Birchington had got Yearly out of a hole, he had got himself into one of considerable size. But then he remembered his mother's admonition to let other people do the worrying.

Well, Birton, what do you propose?" inquired the Minister after an uncomfortable pause.

I leave that to you, sir, of course," he replied; and that is how Birchington was nominated for that appointment which created so much stir a few years

Mackerel to Catch A Sprat

THE CHIEF SECRETARY had been in a bad temper for several days; he had been not to be disturbed unless absolutely necessary, and though, curiously enough, the necessity had not arisen, he had failed to regain that calm imperturbability which he always claimed to be the first essential in an efficient civil servant.

Each morning waste-paper baskets full of rejected drafts had been emptied, but still nothing came from his room for attention by the outer office.

At length he sent for his private secretary.

"I have been working on the draft of a circular," he said with an impressive sigh, "a most important circular. You will have to work out the number of copies required."

"I'll see the duplicating clerk, sir."

"It will be a matter for the Government Printer," the elder man replied. "I shall want a copy for every official and other employee of Government down to the lowest clerical grade, as well as those working in Government-controlled industry and a few thousand copies for stock. There is, as you will see, a form of acknowledgement on a separate sheet to be signed in duplicate by every recipient."

"Priority?" queried the P.S.

"Top priority."

"I see, sir. I had better let the Government Printer know, as I hear he is a bit short of paper and—"

"Top priority," repeated the Chief Secretary. "This will take precedence over any other work he may have on hand."

"May I inquire the nature of the circular, sir?"

"Economy in Government stationery," replied the Chief Secretary without a smile.

CULTURE A LA RusSE

The development of amateur dramatic societies in East and Central Africa is reported to be rapid and heartening. Having done their best by Shaw, Galsworthy, and even Christopher Fry, many are now turning to tackling the Russian school, particularly Chekhov. We reproduce below (exclusively, of course) a part of the first Act of a play written specially for one of the societies. It is called "The Jacaranda Orchard."

SCENE: A room in the District Officer's house at K... It is nearly noon. The jacaranda trees are in blossom. The District Officer is seated dejectedly at a desk. Enter secretary.

DIST. OFFICER: "Be so kind as to find if the mail has arrived."

SECRETARY: "I have told you twice already; it is not here. You won't understand."

D.O.: "Mine is a hard life. All told, I get 270 a month, from which something will have to go to a pension fund, and then there is the sports club. If only the mail would come. It's bad for me to be apprehensive like this."

SEC.: "Just so. Forgive me... Why do you torment yourself like this? It's quite clear you're discontented. Think of our destinies; some of us are given a glorious, significant life. You could be happy."

D.O.: "Isn't it time for tea? I think I'll lie down for a moment."

SEC.: "It's hot. You promised to see the veterinary officer about the rabies quarantine."

D.O.: "You see, I'm trembling. If only I knew the decision. My time is passing, and I am no longer young. If only Rodgers would write. I will walk in the garden. Send the veterinary officer to me there."

Goes out. In the distance is heard the sound of an axe striking on a tree. Secretary takes the keys of the office safe from her pocket and stands looking at them. Enter clerk.

CLERK: "Has he signed the letters?"

SEC.: "Everybody is agitated, we are all suffering. But, irrevocably, we shall all grow calm, even cheerful. When the letter from Rodgers comes, bring it in at once."

CLERK: "In six days I shall be in Cape Town. To-morrow I take the express, I can hardly believe it. Once I longed passionately to be a writer; I yearned at night to put into words the desires of my heart. But who am I now? What am I?"

SEC. (coldly): "Have you contemplated the conservancy returns? It will soon be noon. Behave decently, please."

CLERK: "I have made a mess of my life. One must have a purpose..." (Goes out.)

Secretary sits at typewriter. Begins to type, when District Officer re-enters.

D.O.: "Is there nothing yet?"

SEC.: "Nothing."

D.O. (Sighs): "The veterinary officer has not come."

SEC.: "I forgot. Forgive me, it's odious, I know how nervous you shake me. After I worked for the Secretariat, I used to fry for days."

D.O.: "Significantly, twice your age. My life is dragging on like an endless train. This afternoon I must inspect the clinic."

SEC.: "There is the maize committee to see. You know, that until the water supply improves nothing can be done at the clinic. You're indifferent and sagittate but quite naturally I want to live. I haven't experienced anything yet."

D.O.: "What is more satiating than this sweet, up-country boredom? Not, still, nothing to do, all philosophizing. In Nairobi, one lives, traffic in the streets and all that."

SEC.: "How fine? I do understand you."

District Officer looks out of the window. A Native servant passes, singing softly.

D.O.: "Besides, there's Chief Washama. He's incompetent. As a matter of fact, he ought to be kicked out, week and crop. The land is going, I'm sick of it all, and that's the long and short of it."

SEC. (Placing the cover on her typewriter): "I will find the veterinary officer. To-morrow morning, if it is calm, you could fish in the lake for tilapia. Where nature rules, man is gentler and kinder! When I pass through the jacarandas my soul is filled with longing. Remember, when the letter comes, do not distress yourself."

The door is flung open; the clerk enters in great excitement.

CLERK: "The letter! It is here. What do you say?"

D.O.: "Send it for me, I feel faint. My head is dizzy and all that."

SEC.: "You won't see the medical officer. That's wrong."

Clerk opens the letter excitedly.

D.O.: "What so little now. Last night I dreamed that the balance was back. Haven't I deserved something?"

CLERK: "Permission is granted! Permission is granted! We shall be on the same train, dear sir. Ah, I congratulate you. When we return the demonstration will be complete. Forgive me my audacity, but I am so tremendously happy for you. I mean, I am overwrought."

D.O.: "I work from morning till late at night. I suffer intolerably, and I make unhappy those who do understand me. But sometimes one can see a slight gleaming in the distance. I shall endeavour..."

SEC.: "I am happy for you. As for me there's always the spring." (District Officer goes out.)

A stillness falls and there is heard only the third of axes striking on the trees.

"I shall study hard, and read in the cool evening. I am capable of sacrifices. I seek the joy of the future. Perhaps my application for leave, too, will be approved."

PRIDE OF LIONS

LEO was a worthy son
Of the noble House of Lion.
Fierce of face and long of mane,
Lithe of limb and keen of brain,
Sharp of jaw and strong of nerve,
He never left the game reserve,
Because he did not want his skin
To figure as a hearthrug in
A west-end drawing room before
The fire. His terror-striking roar
Charmed all the lionesses' ears.
Very much as Donald Peers
Thrills with his enchanting voice
Listeners to "Housewives' Choice."
With a loud gurgle 'd greet,
News of shortages of meat;
Never yet had he been warned
Half his ration would be corned.
He need not rely upon
The condescension of Perop,
Nor did his only chance to dine
Depend upon the Argentine.
His bill of fare (without a bill)
Would have appealed to Dr. Hill.
How happy he who can elude
Control by Ministers of Food!

One would have thought that living there
He'd be completely free from care,
With food and love and rest, what more
Could any Lion be asking for?
But no! He felt a keen resentment
Which played the devil with his contentment.
For her admitted king of beasts,
Found little comfort in his feasts,
His lionesses' admiration,
Because of mental irritation,
"The Game Department," he would cry,
"Who should know better, by the by,
For reasons which I can't determine
Have got us classified as vermin,
I, who am still portrayed and written
About as symbolizing Britain,
(Where, incidentally, you see
I live only in captivity),
Am classified with fleas and lice.
I ask you, is it very nice?"

But now he proudly struts the plain,
His self-respect restored again,
For Mr. Beyan's famous speech
Had fortunately managed to reach
The lion, who, now satisfied,
Pounded with (and to his) pride:
The title vermin represents
The most ample of compliments.
One in the lionesses' eyes
As that which bears the meaning that
A man who equally gives
It means that we're Conservative!

Caught in the Slips

The Europeans proceeded to dismiss the
Uganda Asians for a score of only 33 runs, which was
only four runs lower than the lowest score ever made
in the tournament. 29 scored by the Africans against
the Goats in 1999. Weekly Press, summary for
Uganda, issued by the Public Relations and Social
Welfare Department of Uganda

The Power Behind
The Throne

THE MEMBER ROSE, his left hand slipping
regimentally to his lapel, The papers before him were
arranged with methodical precision.

The Legislative Council chamber grew hushed as
deftly yet regally, he proceeded to deal with the
censure motions. Glancing down only occasionally at
the neat notes on the table, he spoke in measured,
reasonable tones.

The Opposition leader's argument seemed to
be picked up with a trace of fastidiousness, gently caressed,
and then flicked aside with courtly but veiled distaste.
Only for a second did that leader's contempt flash
through.

With an air of sweet reasonableness, the Member
approached the criticism as a surgeon approaches the
operating table. His arguments, in point
precision, blandly yet steadily, only
The Leader of the Opposition's face grew slightly
red. Once his hand faltered to his collar.

The Member deftly unerringly with each marked
reference in the documents before him. There was
oiled economy in each movement, every gesture. An
irritation, hot and stinging, brought the most
flicking of the eyelids. It was accepted, it was
nakedly before the silent audience.

He was now addressing an audience which for
itself he had pinioned. Kipling's never wavered
from the Member, except to shift momentarily and
pitifully, to the Opposition leader's flushed neck.

The procedure was short. When it ended, it almost
seemed as if the ensuing silence was longer. Then an
audible sigh, a sigh whispered through the chamber.
"A job in devastating form today," whispered the
Chief Secretary to his neighbour.

His back creaked as he bent peering into the murky
darkness, to sweep dressing-table and
Confoundedly stud! Martha, the
her calm voice boomed through from the hall.
Stare studs in the box in the left-hand drawer.

His muttering subsided fretfully as he found them.
The morning's brilliance was turning the bedroom
curtain to vivid lemon. Another blazing day, dash it!
Sliding into the breakfast chair, she closed the bacon
with a chummy effort at restraint.

"There wasn't a clean wash-towel. Never find
anything in this."

By the bedside lamp, she informed him equably
as she passed him his coffee. "Don't be late. You
have eight minutes. Chief Secretary at eleven,
remember; and the Governor's office at three."

He bit into the toast, and flipped through the limited
mail beside his plate.

"Hi, you've got a pile," he grunted, squinting at
her letters. She smiled, reading one of them.

At the door he remembered the handkerchief, and
dashed through to the bathroom for it. She was waiting
with the brief case as we returned.

"The report from Selville is in the first compart-
ment. I've put the draft Bill at the back. Miss
Thomson has the memorandum on 'location radio'."

He kicked her perfunctorily, opened the door, then
turned abruptly.

"Cigarettes, bother."

"On the car seat."

He nodded, coughing slightly.

Martha's voice called lightly: "With me a happy
anniversary."

"Oh, my sainted . . . Sheepishly, the Member
waited for inspiration.

High Commission Guilty Secret

"ARITHMETICAL IDIOTS" quoth Charlemagne Champerdowne.

Burbling blunderers, he muttered as he flicked over the first page of the typescript.

Too impatient to read to the end, he asked on the inter-office communication form for Mr. Prior-Oggers to come in at once.

"Bill," he said, "as No. 2 entered, just your bleary eyes over this bit of puerility and tell me what you are going to do with the blighters, and I mean you, for you can consider yourself delegated to fix this bit of democratic nonsense. I've got some real work to do."

And after the way in which you handled His Serene Emptiness the Star-Dust of Wiggle-Waggle, or whatever that runt from U.N.O. called himself, you ought to be landed with these cock-eyed jobs for the rest of your life—or, that is, until the Colonial Service gets you measured up and heaves you out."

"Shuck it, Charles," retorted the irreverent Oz (for long ago he had been dubbed the Wizard of Oz) and shuck ever after. You doubtless an unspotted if not blameless communication until you decided to reduce it to a crumbled exhibit of the lack of that pilem which, I have mentioned in the past, should be the hall-mark of the servants of the High Commission. Will you never learn not to take these things too seriously? Though you get half a dozen bits of boloney in your basket each day, and several half-wits in your office most days, you still act as though you expected papers and persons to be sane."

Well, suppose you bottle your own boloney—though that sounds like a sausage, which ought to have another type of container—read what these festival organizers want, and tell me how you are going to get the exhibit. No, smoke your pipe, there's only one cigarette left, and I must have it to get the taste of that spread out of my mouth."

Oz appeared to take a delight in very slowly and very noisily smoothing out the crinkled letterpaper, and an equal pleasure in reading it with marked deliberation and a countenance devoid of expression. Then he returned the letter to his chief and asked blandly if he thought there would be any difficulty.

"Difficulty, you blithering ass!" burst out Champerdowne. "How the blazes can East Africa send a delegation of four? There are three territories, and there, and three main races, give one territory, a whole race, two representatives, and up goes the balloon!"

"Look, Charles," said Oz soothingly, "we can fix this fixed. I'll draft a high-falootin' resolution to your pleasure—we in the High Commission feel that the peoples in the territories would receive an invitation to send a delegation home, and then point out that, just as they in Europe have to fix parity nearly everything these days of balancing employers against trade unions, even if it is the rottenest thing for the country in many cases, so we must test everything by parity."

"Parity? I'm sick of the idiotic word, and still more sick of the chumps who fell for such a fool idea. Should anyone run this High Commission on parity lines?"

"I think with you that it is about the dafdest and least"

time in Africa, but if you and I start wasting our time in judgment of the politicians, we should do nothing else, and that the world would be deprived of your great contributions to constitutional advancement. Sorry, Kamukama! And all the rest of it. But about the politicians. Surely we have to try to prevent them making outsize fools of themselves when we can, and when we can't we have to minimize the results of their stupidity. That's all I'm suggesting now in connexion with your new girl friend in Pimlico."

"Girl friend! These notes of yours bear the signature (illegible, I'll admit) of a fellow accountant who ought to know better, and instead of operating inexpensively from Pimlico, or one of your other low haunts, the offices are in Berkeley Square, doubtless because that is conveniently close to his tennis club and lunch table. Now go ahead and sell me your great idea."

That you should vote to this Under-Developed Territories Association, and London, saying that, since some slight modification might be desirable on account of local conditions, you are giving the liberty of suggesting quite unofficially, of course, some trifling changes, which, if adopted, would doubtless lead to grateful acceptance of their proposal, and then take not the slightest interest in their half-baked scheme, but put up one of your own.

"With a bit of luck it should give half a dozen of our people a trip to Europe at somebody else's expense, and we might even get old Blowhard and Backscratcher out of the way for one meeting of the Legislative Assembly. That ought to save you several hours of work in preparing replies to their long-winded waffle—which means that if Parliamentary procedure meant anything in your life, you would declare an interest at this stage, and so spoil the whole show."

"I suggest that you tell those star-gazers in London that your delegates will not do, because you cannot divide them by three; that they cannot have three for obvious reasons; and that they must therefore have six. If you want to be truthful, add that you wish them joy of the collection when it's decanted in Heath Row from the Gomet."

"And who is going to take the responsibility of selecting the people on the principle of equal racial representation? The High Commission, wouldn't you? With a large pole, except ever my dead body. I can't see the Government rushing forward with territorial recommendations, and not being in the undertaking business. I don't relish the results of selection to be left to the non-official members' organizations in the three territories."

"Oh! Don't worry about that now. If it comes of it ought to be rather fine for us on the touchlines, if not for the half-dressed trippers and those upon whom they are inflicted at the other end. It won't do this backward African caucus any harm to run the ropes over the top of the line of kick-off, or whatever they call it, in the privacy of his lordship's smoking room."

"I've a new idea to send our slickest or pickiest half-dressed trippers to the touchlines."

As the invitation comes from an Under-Developed crowd, who not only are some of our under-developed members, but also are some of our under-developed members."

I thought you mentioned Blowhard and Backscratcher."

"So I did, and if you'll deny this, you are under the impression that you can have my last bottle of whisky."

"Well, they aren't our business," he said. "I'll be sure. How about Africans?"

"I'd send the most under-developed, over-emphatic tub-thumper available, just to show them what we are up against, and a lad from the hubbly suburb of Baringo or Rukwa—who has never been away from his own district. The tub-thumper would probably do him no harm, for he wouldn't understand all his ranting."

"This is beginning to take shape. I'll think it over. The Asian side should be easy—one Muhammadan and one Hindu, that's the formula. No, for second thoughts it won't be so easy. The lawyers will demand representation; so will the Congress, and the importers, and the retailers, and the fiscal and sugar growers. And the manufacturers, and the journalists, and the representatives in each of the Legislatures. Come to think of it, if the Asians have to nominate their own two travellers, they will have to co-operate more closely in the process of choosing than they've ever yet done in any other matter. That's something."

"I'm beginning to like our Under-Developed innocents. Draft 'em a letter of the kind, with an outline of the amended scheme—and enclose a copy of our booklet on the territories and the High Commission. That should correct some of their geography. No! Don't do that, in case it shows them that they have sent the invitation to the wrong shop. Better get them firmly committed to our plan before we tell 'em who we are. It's an even-money bet that they don't know now. They'll have quite plenty with our half-dozen on their hands for a spell. Their scheme will educate them if it does 'em a lot no particular good."

To Him that Hath

THE PROFESSOR is a wise old man and the simplicity of his manner makes a strong appeal. But the fellow's timing is not too good.

For example, it was not very clever of him to come round and try to touch me for a subscription while I was in the act of going through the Christmas bills and hourly awaiting my income tax assessment, apart altogether from having spent the past few weeks reading of Britain's desperate financial plight.

So when he started to ask me for money for the replacement of the medical wing of Makerere, recently blown up by an explosion, and for a mission in the Sudan, I was perhaps not as sympathetic as I might have been, especially as I had just read that the banks were going to be much tougher over overdrafts in the future.

"The best form of defect is attack." "Look here, doctor," I said as I replaced the bills on the spike. "I am expecting a very hard tussle with my bank manager before I can settle these accounts, with which the happy season of your gift has beddled me." "Collectively," we in the colony are running an average balance of trade of something over six hundred millions a year, or is it a thousand million pounds?—and though I know that all Cabinet Ministers have just handed £1,000 or so over to the Treasury, instead of allowing the blood-suckers, I mean tax-collectors, to take 20 per cent of it by law, few are privileged to pay over the full rate, and I am not one of them. I read that our cost of living has risen by 25% since 1947."

Uganda's cash resources, even the earnings to my subject, were far above thirty million pounds at the

end of last year, including the two price assistance funds. As I expected, he pointed out that those moneys could be used only for the cotton and coffee industries respectively, but I replied that these sums, and possibly more in a western country, would have been taken as an excess profits tax, and so remained available to patch up Government buildings, it needed."

"I stressed that the British taxpayer had been enormous sums in establishing and maintaining Makerere, and, in view of Uganda's weak health, suggested that it was rather like lending a man money to put in the bank. Uganda's favorable balance of trade, I recalled, was nearly thirteen million pounds last year, when that of the Sudan was a mere five and a half million—in both cases primarily as a result of development carried out with British brains and capital."

"No, no," he concluded, "what you ought to be doing is collecting money from prosperous Colonial ventures for the Land-press and Exchange over here."

OLD SCHOOL TIE

"AS I AM GOING TO KENYA, I want an old school tie," announced the pimply youth in a tone of voice so penetrating that it informed not only the assistant at the counter but everyone else in the establishment.

"Yes, sir," replied the shopman, "which school?"

"One with a good splash of red."

"Might I ask the name of the school, sir?"

"What has that got to do with it? Let me see a selection of old school-ties in which red, a brilliant red, predominates."

The shop assistant's face was a study, and his embarrassment was not lessened by knowing that shoppers and staff alike were wondering what would happen next.

"It is our custom, sir," he said quietly, "to supply these ties only to old boys of the particular school. Then, as a tactical addition." "But if you would mention the schools at which you were a pupil, I would readily see if we have the ties in stock."

"The educational establishments which I found it a great pleasure to leave do not seem to me to have any relation to my choice in ties," replied the self-possessed young man. "To me it is, in fact, immaterial whether I have an old school tie or a regimental tie, and to save you from asking in respect of my military service a question analogous to that concerning my education, I will say right now that I have come in for a tie, not for a discussion."

To emphasize the finality of his attitude, he passed the glove (new) from his left hand, deposited it in a silver-headed cash (apparently new) on the counter, and looked at his shiny new bowler, and smiled himself, with his back to the stool, as it happened.

At that moment the door opened and the shopman with a hurried excuse, and a look of relief at an individual who had entered, spontaneously and warmly, and disappeared downstairs.

"Well," said the new arrival, as he faced the customer across the counter, "if it isn't Percy? This is a pleasure. How's Dad? How's Mum? How are the twins? Fancy you coming 'n'! Never been in my shop before, have you, Percy? Perhaps you didn't know it was mine? But how I do run on! What was it you wanted, Percy?"

"Just a black tie, Miss Tweedie, please."

Campaigning in

Upper Pseudo

THE TILDVALLEY PAPERS

THE COLUMNISTS, the pollsters, (including the notional prognosticator, D. Canter), and others endorsed or credited with prophetic powers were unanimous in the opinion that Mr. Eustace Malaprop would be swept into Parliament on the wings of his own oratory. Only a regrettable diffidence on the part of the electorate of Upper Pseudo could, it appeared, bring about any other result.

Armchair Cabinet-makers included him in their lists for early preferment, usually held that his ultimate niche should be in charge of Information, since his slender physique could cope with more charm to get the full of calamity, or, by adding two and two together, make a more handsome half-dozen.

Curiously enough, one gossip-writer only faithfully recorded the salient points in Mr. Malaprop's career. Others, erroneously told the public that he was a kangaroo-puncher in New Zealand, a mountie in New South Wales, a bush-whacker in Newfoundland, and a prairie pioneer in New Guinea. All, if it will be noted, gave him the New Look; but fashion was unreliable yet again.

The campaign got off to a flying start, thanks to a resounding declaration of policy, in the course of which he asserted that "the election of a new administration would inevitably have a most salutary effect upon commerce."

"My friends," said the candidate at his first meeting, his voice quivering a little with emotion: "We simply must put our house in order by cleaning out the Bogan stables. The facts are there for all to see, and they are absolutely incontrovertible" whereupon an inflammable colonial collapsed.

During the interruption an ardent member of the audience pointed out that the candidate's views on administration had been strongly attacked by the Minister without Portfolio.

With a suave gesture of magnificent disdain, Mr. Malaprop retorted: "The Minister has, it is true, a very witty and satirical style. But his statements are merely historical abuse."

Returning to his theme—with the humorous reminder that his French friends talked about returning to their mittens—he imported a note of gravity into his voice, leaned forward with a gesture which indicated that the entire audience was now to become the sole repository of the darkest secrets of State, and said: "Take the situation of our power. We must look for more labour in the African reserves. Whereupon a facetious Member interjected: "Then why are dividing this sell controlled?"

Mr. Malaprop, however, merely restated his point and his pose, and embarked upon his new subject.

"We must look carefully at the question of subsidies," he declared, "and not for nothing too far, my friends. On this question I have been accused of being unduly biased. Need I say that I am entirely contemptible when it is a question?"

The time had come, he admitted, when his party must prepare to accept responsibility. Governments did not last for long, they were very effeminate.

"Election of Upper Pseudo," he said, in vindication, "only the first step towards getting us out of the present state. They will have the feet firmly planted on the ground, our eyes on the horizon, heads held high, and our noses to the breeze. We shall emerge resurgent and recastled."

AMONG THE COLONIAL SCHEMES which were killed by the frost of October 25, not the least interesting were those of Mr. Tildvalley, with his consuming passion for the abolition of racial factors. It is well known to our readers. Indeed, he is often referred to, as the man who put the harm in harmony.

His ambition was to eliminate all consciousness of race, and to this end he was prepared to compel members of various communities to participate in each other's activities whether they wanted to or not.

He had been working on a plan to ensure that all musical programmes in East Africa should include items of European, Indian, and African music. As an interim measure it was proposed to bar certain songs and compositions.

For example, he regarded it as harmful to racial relations that singers should be "singing for a white Christmas," since that might be interpreted as favouring an unduly European celebration.

References in songs to black magic were also to have been barred, and the description of a certain dance as "the black bottom" was to be discontinued.

But it was on the field of sport that Mr. Tildvalley had concentrated his energies. All teams should be inter-racial, he contended, and composed of players on the one-one-one principle.

This principle could be introduced immediately in Rugby football by making up sides with five players of each of the three major communities.

As regards eleven-a-side games the position was more difficult, but he was reluctant to accept the advice given him that the prospects of reducing them to nine or increasing them to twelve were small. Influential persons, however, represented most firmly that representations on councils, boards, and committees seldom aroused more than a ripple on the waters of public opinion, but that if there was interference with sports or games there might be open revolution.

Mr. Tildvalley, therefore, with his usual resources produced other plans. One was that eleven-a-side teams should be composed of three Europeans, three Asians, three Africans, and two other members nominated by the Governor, not more than one of whom might be European. When it was suggested that the nominations might put an undue strain on the secretariat, he suggested that of the two last vacancies one might be an Arab and the other a man of any race elected by the rest of the team by secret ballot.

The principle of the black ball in club elections clearly called for modification, for it is obviously undesirable that the rejection of a candidate should be associated with any one race. The balls ought not to be black, white, brown, or yellow. Red has objectionable political implications, but the balls might be either blue or green.

For the same reason evil characters should no longer be referred to as blackguards, but only as blueguards or greenguards.

The Triumph of Hope

TO WHATEVER RESTRICTIONS we may have been subjected since the war, nothing seems able to clamp down upon the hope which sprites eternal in the human breast with unreduced prescience.

Otherwise that philanthropic band of seers, prophets, and miracle men whose services would not be so simple for all of us who scarcely afford the increased advertising rates which they pay no doubt out of pure solicitation for the welfare of the community, in order to bring to public notice in Africa ways by which the greatest success can be attained, incompetents receive lucrative appointments, and unlovable people become objects of devotion.

Admittedly, appointments do occur which could be explained more easily by the action of a talisman than in any other way. Many people would agree that some of the judgments in the courts of law would seem to be attributable only to the wearing of the appropriate charms by one of the litigants.

But candidates for Parliament still shout themselves hoarse, students still consume midnight current, and lovers still offer gifts far more costly than they can afford instead of trusting to an amulet which they could obtain for a few pounds (magic has not entirely escaped inflation) and sent postage paid together with an entirely free reading of their horoscopes.

I read of one seer who for a paltry sum will supply young lovers (obviously those who do not care for dancing) with a charm which will bring the beloved on your feet. I assume that the charm would be reasonably selective, otherwise the more romantic user might find that he had a good deal on his hands.

Anyone who sends for the complete range, a sort of all-in policy, should wear strong boots because there is another talisman which brings your enemies on your feet. Let us hope that a good time would be had by all.

There are also scents which are reputed to bring all who smell them under your influence. Here again caution should be exercised in parts of the country where there would be danger of causing an obstruction in the public highway, for that would mean that you would have to send post haste for the charm which would cause scandal in a court of law.

Perhaps my fifty years have made me cynical, so I shall not patronize any of these would-be benefactors. For one thing, I have never yet heard what happens if both sides in a court case carry a talisman which ensures success. Two suitors for the same girl have equally powerful love charms, or if two enemies are magically brought on each other's feet.

Nevertheless, I feel strongly tempted to put this magic remedy on the list of methods by which I might make a living when I am too old for honest work. It seems to me that there are still wide fields open to the more venturesome adventurer.

nations. One grateful client writes: "All my friends declare that my success in matriculations can be attributed only to your talisman."

BAKH-BEN-SHAH.—Protection against awkward questions in parliaments, legislative councils, board meetings, etc. Special powers in evading embarrassing supplementaries. £1 extra.

SHEP-OL-DEE.—Will subdue the most intractable income tax collector. The super-strength type (22 extra) will cause him to refund to you money which you have never paid.

These are merely a few of the charms I have in prospect. There might be, another, specially for the majority of young people who are dancing mad, to keep the beloved off their feet.

But possibly my most popular product would be a talisman which would render all other talismans completely ineffectual. That, at least, I could offer without any qualms of conscience.

Alfred in Little Twittingford

"THE FACT IS," said Alfred, just back from Africa, "I haven't any lecturing experience at all."

"Oh, that's quite all right," they said cheerfully, for it was their job to find speakers somehow. "First of all, you can talk to the women's institute at Little Twittingford on the vital role of maize in East Africa's economy. Some people in Britain just don't realize how vital it is, do they?"

"I suppose not," said Alfred. "Of course, I'm not a farmer."

"We can supply loads of notes on the subject," they told him, "and it should be very easy for you to tell the womenfolk of Little Twittingford all about the proteins and things in maize."

"Quite," he said doubtfully.

"Well," they concluded, after a pleasant chat about the current London shows, as they stuffed pamphlets and a railway ticket into his hands, "Cheerio, and don't be nervous. Maize—that's all you need to worry about for the time being. It was maize, wasn't it? Cotton may be the thing before long."

So Alfred journeyed to Little Twittingford. In the train he read copious notes about maize.

When he called at the women's institute and said: "I'm here to talk about maize," he was answered politely: "Are you, now? Is it very important?"

"I should say it is," he replied enthusiastically. "The development of maize production in East Africa is exceptionally important just now."

"That's funny," said the chairman. "We thought it was groundnuts."

"Oh, no, he assured them. "Maize," adding a big dubiously. "The Ministry of Food doesn't much like the word 'groundnuts'."

"In that case," replied Mrs. Breeze in a friendly kind of way, but without political comment expressed or implied, "you could have the hall on Friday night."

"That would do very well," said Alfred, thinking that a couple of days' fishing would brace him up for the ordeal. "You'll put some posters up for me, won't you?"

"We will, indeed," they smiled. "Maize, isn't it?"

On the Friday evening Alfred mounted the platform at the women's institute. A couple of score of motherly women were seated in the hall. They regarded Alfred with interest.

"Well," he began nervously. "Maize—that's

extremely important just now. What with soil erosion in Africa, and tinned food and sausages being what they are, you've got to consider the food position as the background.

"You've got to have," agreed the women. Hearing this, he warned to his task.

"Now in some countries, their grain position is extremely acute. They have barely any at all.

"The poor things," exclaimed a woman in the front row. "And what do they do?"

"There are substitutes, of course," he said. Rather like the Germans in the war, you know. Ersatz, and all that."

He looked at them uneasily. They surveyed him gravely.

"Take the tanks the Germans used in Russia," he blurted. "They couldn't always obtain the genuine material, so they used substitutes which they concocted themselves. Mind you," he warned, "I don't want you to think the substitutes are bad. Sometimes they're quite good."

"Is that so?" they asked with obvious interest. "Oh, infinitely," he confirmed. "And they did pretty well, when you consider that they were substitutes. In any case, I find confirmation in nearly every country used. Ersatz, for instance. We are using substitute rubber, for instance, in aircraft tyres."

"What will they think of next?" he exclaimed some. "Yes," he said, very pleased with himself. "Ersatz materials may not be the real thing, but they have valuable uses. Particularly in war."

"You're probably going to say, then, that of little Twit's sort and that sort, to go to the wars. Breeze had learned thanks. "These military jobs are very good," she said. "Perhaps you'll be coming up again soon? You certainly must. You had some terrifying experiences."

Not half so bad as those accusing me if a verbatim report of this gets into the East African papers, mused Alfred—whence it is why, at this Christmas season, his name and most of his gaffes are omitted."

Crisis and Crises

THIS CHRISTMAS the world is tense with crisis.

There are crises in Korea, in China, in Persia. In Africa there are crises, in Egypt, in the South-West, along the Mediterranean coast, and in the Eastern parts, foci of strain which may develop into crisis—the Nile Conference on Federation; the party problem in Tanganyika; the Native religions springing up in loadstone in many areas; foreign politicians with an itch to interfere in Colonial matters, which they do not understand; the frothy notion of "independence" working in the minds of unbalanced Africans.

Even my boy Billy, ten years old and a promising child, is faced by a crisis in the near future. He tells me that his headmaster, Dr. Burdmore, has warned him that unless he has a better report at the end of the term, "matters will come to a crisis." It makes him think: Me, too!

Are crises, then, normal in life, an essential factor in the "progress" of living organisms, or are they confined to man, all along of his sloppiness, all along of his mess, all along of his doing things rather more or less? Or are they cosmic, inherent in Nature?

Let us look at the insects—a great group of ancient lineage. They were flourishing and mature soon before man was born, and in the course of their evolution they have solved many problems which still puzzle us.

We have Biblical authority—nay, command—for choosing insects as our subjects for study. "Go to the ant," wrote the wise man of old, "consider her ways and be wise." It is good, sound advice, especially concerning the ant's stockpiling of food, to which the patriarch confined his remarks.

But he might have gone further, much further. Ants control the physique of their young, fitting them for the functions they will have to fulfil. They can control sex and reproduction, and most efficiently plan the economy of their nest. The young are tenderly, almost lovingly, fed and guarded, from birth (as an egg) to maturity.

Crisis occurs only from external causes: wars, slave hunting, floods, the attacks of animals (the ants have excellent food for raiders), or the cruel, fun, or ticklers who delight to set fire to building ants' nests and watch the gallant insects try to save their home.

Small wonder that Bismarck, at the height of his power, declared that the "ant-life" was the ideal for the German nation, and did his best to achieve it.

Let us broaden the search. Take the housefly, the humble, pestering, disease-carrying, housefly; smart, active, bright, and keen to look at outside, though less attractive internally. With thousand-centred eyes, a wonder to behold, and fascinating to dissect. To all appearance he (or she) has no worry in the world. Yet each has during its life-history passed through—and survived—a crisis befitting any human experience.

The details are worth noting. From the egg the housefly passes into a grub or larva—a fat, limbless object with no function in life but to eat. When ample and full-grown, it stops feeding, lets its skin turn into a hard brown shell, and waits.

Soon its body within the hard brown shell begins to disintegrate. Literally, it eats itself till in the creamy mess no trace of shape or form can be traced.

No identity exists; the grub has disappeared; no evidence of an adult fly can be discerned. The "elemental cream" is alive, but without form and void. It is nothing but a mess.

Then the miracle happens. Here and there in the amorphous protoplasmic mess, signs of agglutination appear. The cells coagulate and take definite form—the beginning of a leg, of a body, of a head and eyes; and, finally, enclosed in the original pupal skin, is a fly, a perfect fly.

The fly pushes its head against the top of the case, the lid breaks off, out comes the insect, gives a clean to its legs, dries its wings, tries them out for a moment or two, and then flies off to enjoy life in the sunshine.

That life and the record of scientific fact does indeed make you think. It gives no hint of what power cells for the building of the many and varied tissues of the fly's body, nor any explanation of the force which unites them in their appointed places.

That the fly survives the terrific ordeal—a CRISIS in capital letters—is not the least of the wonders. That millions upon millions of flies through millions of years have successfully passed through the crisis is a tribute to the nature of the Life Force.

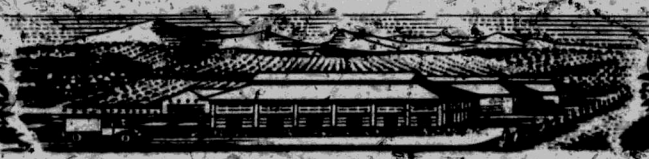
And all indicate that crisis, however severe, can be overcome. If a fly can do it, so can Man.

As we are used to bringing hope,
I'll come the easier, perhaps
To pass from what is frivolous and gay
To the depressing facts of life to-day.



COFFEE - "For what is coffee but an anxious berry
 Born to keep us up Londoner saysake" wrote C. S. Calverley
 in his eponymous poem, and the tonic effect of coffee on the
 system has been known from very early times. Indeed there
 is an old story which tells how an Arabian goatherd named
 Kaldi once noticed that whenever his flock fed on a certain
 shrub the effect on their behaviour was immediately and
 remarkable. In a pioneering spirit he ate a handful of the
 berries himself and found them produced a wonderful
 of exhilaration and well-being - so much so that he ran down to the nearest
 village to give the news of his discovery of coffee to the world.
 From Arabia the cultivation of coffee spread to the West Indies, Java and Brazil
 and at the beginning of the twentieth century British East Africa began to grow it
 on a large scale. Kenya Colony in particular has specialised in the *arabica* variety
 - the finest quality grown - of which it is the largest producer in the Empire.
 Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Kenya on market conditions
 and industrial trends in the Colony is readily available on request. Please write to
 our Intelligence Department at the address given below.

BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)
 HEAD OFFICE: 254 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3



NEWS OF THE WEEK

Northern Rhodesia to Spend £20m. in 1952

Annual Revenue Quadrupled in Five Years

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S ANNUAL REVENUE has increased nearly fourfold in the past five years, and external trade has reached an annual rate of nearly £100m.

This was stated by Mr. L. G. TALBOT-PHIBBS, Acting Financial Secretary, when he recently introduced the budget. In his speech he said: (in part) —

"The continued expansion of commercial and industrial activity (particularly the extensive investment in housing and other forms of building), large scale expenditure by Government, both departmental and under the development plan, and the continued increase in the volume of our major export commodities other than minerals, is being reflected in steadily increasing revenues in all directions; in addition to the direct increase in income tax derived from the profits of the mining industry.

Income Changes in Last Five Years

"Bank deposits and the currency in circulation have more than doubled; deposits in two years and the currency in six. The quantity of copper produced, estimated at slightly over 300,000 tons for 1951, has increased by nearly 70% since 1946; the amount of tobacco, estimated at 10 1/2m. lb. for 1951, is some two-and-a-half times as great as it was five years ago.

"While the European and African population is estimated to have increased by 70% and 45% respectively since 1946, the provisional estimate of national income for 1951 (£200m.) shows a greater than proportionate increase, being nearly three-and-a-half times the 1946 figure.

"In spite of the great buoyancy of our revenue now, the factor of copper prices must influence present and future budgets, and the main objective of the proposed allocation of the 1952 revenue has been to ensure that an appropriate proportion is assigned to various forms of development, investment, and reserve. This proportion amounts to nearly half."

Revenue and Expenditure

"The revenue will be derived in these proportions: 73% from income tax (£17,250,000); 11% from customs duties (£2,700,000); 6% from mineral royalties (£1,425,000 gross, which is equivalent to a net figure of £890,000 if the consequential loss of income tax is taken into account); and 10% from other sources."

"Two-thirds of the expenditure is divided between departmental services (£6,351,000), and charges such as pensions, gratuities, public debt, subsidies, and public works extraordinary (£6,080,000). The remaining third (£8,733,000) will be appropriated to the development fund, the reserve fund, a fund for power projects, and other special contributions."

"The reserves include considerable expenditure of a stockpiling nature. The growing difficulties of obtaining supplies, particularly of essential mechanical equipment, including motor vehicles, is well known, while the possibility of increasing prices form an ever-present background. In these circumstances it is considered prudent to utilize a proportion of our revenue in safeguarding our future needs, and members will be invited to make financial provision for the purchase of such essential equipment for 1952 and 1953."

"1951 opened with a general revenue balance of £3,227,000, with £2,950,000 in the reserve fund, making £6,177,000. The revised estimate of revenue of £15,633,000 shows a considerable increase over the original estimate of £14,418,000, and is accounted for mainly by increased yields from income tax (£350,000), customs duties (£437,500), and the interest received on the £7m. loan raised earlier this year for capital expenditure by the railways."

"Subject to certain qualifications, the revised estimates of 1951 indicate that our surplus

"Apart from minor concessions and improvements in the working of the existing legislation, the exclusion of income derived outside the territory from tax, and measures designed to permit of a more rapid write-off of initial capital expenditure on the opening of new mines, there are two main changes proposed for income tax."

Income Tax Changes

"First, an alteration in the rates designed to reduce the tax payable by individuals, and although these reductions will apply at all income levels, they are designed to afford the greatest relief in the lower and middle income groups. The relief is estimated to involve a loss of £140,000 in revenue."

"In addition, it is proposed to alter the treatment of debenture interest for tax purposes, which will have the effect of reducing the tax payable on such interest. The present law, which does not permit this form of interest to rank as a deduction from profits, may hinder to some extent the inflow of this form of capital, and this proposal is aimed at avoiding this feature. Some £15,000 of tax revenue would be lost for every £1m. of debenture capital subscribed."

"Since there were not less than 300 vacancies in the European establishment a few months ago, it is likely that it will be possible to fill all the 790 new posts provided in the estimates. The majority of departments will probably experience considerable difficulty in providing the expanded services required. The total estimated expenditure on departmental services (excluding public works recurrent) has increased by a little over £1m. (22%), but still represents only 23% of the total revenue, or 43% of the revenue exclusive of appropriations."

Departmental Activities

"A substantial proportion of the funds required for the expansion of the activities of all departments in the first category is provided for in the development estimates. In the territorial estimates these departments account for 23% of the total departmental expenditure and 35% of the increased expenditure for next year. In particular, the expenditure of the Agricultural and Water Development Departments will have increased by 44% and 61% respectively, the latter including provision for four new water conservation units."

"The social service departments, which account for 52% of the departmental expenditure, have been allocated some 40% of the increase. The rapidly expanding population is related in the need for a substantial increase in the expenditure of these departments, and those of the third category, such as posts and telegraphs, surveys and lands, and police. These departments account for 25% of the total and some 25% of the increase."

"The following new services, amongst others, have been provided for: reorganization of administration of the north-western portion of the Western Province; a new primary school in Kitwe; establishment of a reformatory in Katambora; a topographical section and branch town planning office; provision for the recurrent costs of many new works to be completed under the development plan, such as Broken Hill hospital and Education Department hotels in Broken Hill, Silver Rest, and Fort Jameson."

Two New Departments

"A new Geological Department will make possible expansion in the investigating into the mineral potentialities of the country, now being carried out under a limited Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme, while the Welfare and Probation Department will enable the development of this very essential service to be established on a firm basis."

"An increase of £200,000, or 49% under public works recurrent vote includes £120,000 for the maintenance of vehicles and £80,000 to enable the value of the stores held by the departmental workshops to be increased."

"The buoyancy of our revenue this year has enabled us to establish a permanent reserve, and the proposed appropriation for 1952 is £200,000."

"The large increase of nearly £11m. in the miscellaneous vote, which now stands at just over £3m., is accounted for mainly by an increase of over £100,000 in the duty on removals

The cost of the programme in 1952 is estimated at £1,350,000, an increase of some £300,000, about £350,000 being in respect of maize and £150,000 of wheat. There is also the loss of revenue from customs duties which have been suspended on a number of essential items, in accordance with the policy adopted with a view to keeping down the cost of living, estimated at between £450,000 and £600,000. The total cost of these two measures, which are designed to assist consumers generally, is therefore some £11m. or 12% of our expenditure, exclusive of appropriations.

Our expanding economy is evoking an increasing degree of Government financial participation in various statutory and other forms of undertakings and Government has, or will have by the end of 1952, capital invested in Central African Airways Corporation, the First Rhodesia Permanent Building Society, Chilanga Cement, Ltd., Thatchers, Hobson and Co., Ltd., the Cold Storage Board, the Zambezi River Transport Undertaking, and the Victoria Falls hydro-electric undertaking.

I doubt if the extent to which financial assistance has been afforded to local authorities in recent years for capital development is fully appreciated. These estimates contain appropriations of £25,000 for local authority short-term loans, £250,000 for owner-housing loan schemes, and £300,000 for local authority housing, in addition to the £24m. for the Local Authorities Loans Fund provided in the development estimates.

Building up Large Reserves

It is considered desirable that we should aim at building up our reserve fund in cash to at least £12m. by the end of 1956. It is therefore proposed to put £24m. to this fund in 1952, leaving a little over £14m. to be found annually during the remainder of the period.

It is estimated that by the end of 1952 over £18,200,000 will have been paid into the Development Fund and over £30,080,000 spent from it. The revised £36m. development plan is based on loan finance to the extent of £13m., an increase of £4m. on the original £9m. loan programme.

The second instalment of £24m. loan money originally intended to be raised this year was postponed until 1952, so that all the loan moneys raised in 1951 could be allocated for railway development. Not only have we submitted our case for a £24m. instalment in 1952, but we have also staked our claim for the additional £4m. required on the revised plan in

addition to the £64m. outstanding on the original £9m. programme.

As a result of the recent exploratory mission by members of the International Bank, slight will not be lost of this source of loan finance, which would probably be most appropriate for specific projects such as hydro-electric schemes and electricity extensions generally.

It has been decided, in principle, that we should float a local loan in this territory, possibly about the middle of next year.

We require further loan moneys from one source or another to the extent of £10m. for the development plan, substantial amounts for any hydro-electric scheme which may be approved, and such share of any capital required by the railways for general capital works and new lines as may be agreed upon.

Development Fund

The appropriation of £34m. together with Colonial Development and Welfare grants amounting to a little over £7m. and a £24m. instalment of loan money, will produce some £71m. for the development fund in 1952. Expenditure from the fund is estimated at £54m. from the development account, £1m. from Colonial Development and Welfare grants, and some £900,000 on the loan programme. The significance of the last figure lies in the fact that further expenditure of less than £1m. will complete the original loan programme of £9m. This will probably be achieved in 1953.

Revenue and expenditure on the foregoing basis will slightly increase the territory's surplus balances, which should stand at some £3,897,000 by the end of next year, with the reserve fund standing at £6,950,000, a total of £10,847,000 all told. These resources will not, of course, be entirely in liquid form.

Some £2m. will be utilized for bulk purchasing operations of the Maize Control Board and the Department of Trade, Transport and Industry, whose turnover on trading account is estimated to exceed £2m. in 1952. Miscellaneous advances may account for another £500,000, and working cash balances for a further £500,000, while £14m. will be covering the adverse balance in the development fund pending the raising of further loan moneys. Altogether, nearly half our cash resources at the end of 1952 may be thus mobilized.

If we exclude the railway loans, which may be regarded as self-servicing, the ratio of debt to revenue will be only slightly over 1:3. Even the total debt ratio compares most

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favourably with the position of the territories with revenues of similar magnitude, particularly with Southern Rhodesia, where the total debt is nearly four times the annual revenue.

"The territory's credit is obviously sound; indeed, it must offer an attractive field for capital investment. This is supported not only by the purely fiscal figures contained in this budget, and by the recent announcement of the establishment of a new mining company, the Chimbuyuma Mine, Ltd., to expand the development of our copper and cobalt resources, but also by the progress which has been achieved in diversifying our economy, particularly in the opening up of secondary industries.

Last year, it was the maize mill in Inyanga; this year it is the brewery in Ndola and the cement factory in Chilanga. Already we have factories making soap, blankets, steel windows, ceiling and wall board, and inner sprung mattresses; and a

number of new industries are expected to begin shortly. It is hoped that the generous provision of £500,000 included for the Industrial Loans Board will do much to encourage further expansion in this direction.

"Taking both the territorial and development estimates together, but excluding appropriations to various reserves which are unlikely to be expended during the year, the total expenditure planned for next year is well over £20m. Although this expenditure is essential, if the needs of the territorial development are to be met, sight should not be lost of the inflationary pressure which it may exert in some directions. Clearly, there will be practical difficulties in achieving this figure, and it is particularly desirable that the rate of expenditure from the Development Fund should not fall below that estimated if the plans to be completed by the end of 1956.

Mr. Welensky's Attack on Mr. James Griffiths

"Trying to Drive A Wedge between White and Black"

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, and his supporters in the House of Commons are trying to drive a wedge between white and black in Northern Rhodesia, said Mr. Roy Welensky in the Legislative Council of the territory recently.

Mr. Welensky began by welcoming the statement on federation by the present Secretary of State, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, who had, he declared, taken a statesmanlike line and "placed the ball at the foot of the two Rhodesias." He continued—

"We can no longer accuse H.M. Government of not giving us a line. It is now up to the two Rhodesias to take the next steps in creating the Central African Dominion. I think that the present Secretary of State has done little more than endorse what the Socialist Ministers agreed was necessary at the Victoria Falls, but he has categorically said that the Government of the United Kingdom think this necessary in the best interests of all sections of the community of Central Africa, and that is an important decision. The statement would not have been made except as the result of a Cabinet decision, which means that everyone from the Prime Minister is in it.

"The most tragic aspect has been the fact that H.M. Government had up to the time of Mr. Lyttelton's statement failed to give a lead. If H.M.G. had given a lead 12 months ago the position would be much easier to-day."

Undue Interference

Having quoted a London newspaper report that Mr. Griffiths had said that no discussions on federation should take place in London or Africa in the absence of African representatives, and emphasized that the statement was made in reference to the proposed visit to London of Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Welensky commented—

"It is a remarkable state of affairs that the Prime Minister of a self-governing Colony cannot go to the United Kingdom to have discussions with his Minister, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, without being told by a member of the House of Commons that if he comes to the U.K. representatives of other groups must come also. I consider that an undue interference with the rights of a self-governing Colony.

"I want to level a charge against Mr. Griffiths in all seriousness, realizing the repercussions of my statement. I cannot help when I read these documents feeling that Mr. Griffiths and his supporters in the House of Commons are trying to drive a wedge between the white and black in this country.

"It is the first time in my knowledge of Colonial history that I have seen a section in the House of Commons, especially a powerful section like the Labour Parliament recently the Government doing what they are doing. They are deliberately coming out into the open and are conveying the impression that they are the only party in the House of Commons concerned with the future of the black man.

Here is the former Secretary of State asking for representation of Africans if the Prime Minister comes for a

discussion in London. He does not ask for a representative of the Government of Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Griffiths places the Africans in a special position, ahead of the Government of Northern Rhodesia; he does not ask that that Government of the Europeans should be represented.

"The Labour Party may well be the Government of the United Kingdom in the next five or 10 years. What do you think your European opinion is going to be? We cannot help but feel now that the Labour Party is deliberately setting itself up in this particular way and trying to establish that it is the only party concerned with African interests. I give the lie to that in their teeth. It is not true.

"The Conservatives have done and will continue to do, as much as the Labour Party have ever done, and what is far more important to me, the Conservatives have never been ashamed of the British Empire."

"We who live in the country are the people best able to settle Central African problems."

Saying that federation had become political football, and would be well kicked about in a party manner in any House of Commons debate, Mr. Welensky said that that would do tremendous harm and greatly injure racial relations.

Secretary of State "Ignored Europeans"

He then referred to an aspect of the Victoria Falls Conference which "would shock the Europeans of Northern Rhodesia." The Secretary of State at that meeting had, he declared, not had one discussion with the elected representatives of Northern Rhodesia; "he was constantly having discussions with the Africans but the Europeans were ignored. There may have been a very good reason. All I ask is that the whole question should be decided on what is best for Central Africa."

Mentioning that he had sensed a change in Southern Rhodesia on the question of federation, Mr. Welensky said that he had been told quite categorically by Europeans there: "Most of us have been prepared to support federation on a reasonable basis and many of us are still prepared to support it, but if it is a question of being dominated by either a black or a white section, we would prefer to be dominated by a white republic in South Africa than by a West African form of government from Northern Rhodesia."

Saying that that was not the choice, and he hoped never would be, Mr. Welensky continued: "I believe we shall get somewhere with federation; but the attitude expressed by people in the United Kingdom who do not realize the implications of the problem are causing people's minds to turn that way. That is why I have made my appeal for politicians here and in the U.K. to realize the harm they are doing themselves."

Appeal for Tolerance and Faith

Irrespective of what happens in the House of Commons debate, we in this country, black and white, have to live side by side and produce a system which will permit that. We have to, otherwise this country will go back to where it was 50 years ago. I ask Rhodesians, white and black, to show tolerance and faith in our ability to produce a solution to the problem that faces us."

Early preliminary talks between Northern and Southern Rhodesian Governments in order to discuss Southern Rhodesia's objections to the federation plan were advocated by the Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia in the Legislative Council.

Mr. R. C. S. Stanley said (in part):

"In approaching the question of closer association

I feel rather like a soldier advancing through a mine-field. On either side there are explosions and the fear is that one may inadvertently step on a mine and destroy not only oneself but the whole cause for which one is fighting.

We are told that the cause of federation is threatened by the statements of people in the United Kingdom who do not understand our local problems, by the opinion of certain parties or individuals in Southern Rhodesia, and by the Africans in this territory who have made very clear the fear and suspicion with which they regard this whole question.

We can serve the cause of federation best by getting down to an examination of the document in which the plan is contained. On publication it was generally regarded as providing a working basis for a federal plan.

African Rights Fully Safeguarded

As leader of the African representatives of this territory who attended the London Conference, I say that we went with a full determination that the rights of the whole community should be adequately protected, but as we appreciated that the African community were not yet sufficiently advanced in their political and economic education to assume an equal share of the responsibility and obligations of partnership, we took particular pains to ensure that the rights of that community should be adequately safeguarded by various measures which are described in the report.

The safeguarding of African rights was insisted upon, not only by the Northern Rhodesia representatives at the conference, but by the representatives of Southern Rhodesia and of Nyasaland, and last, but certainly not least, by the representatives of the Colonial Office.

The representatives from all three territories were all men of long service and mature experience of African problems. They were completely unbiased, and they went to London with one object only, to devise a plan that should be workable and should be fair to all concerned, Europeans as well as Africans.

The plan is fair to all if it safeguards African rights most adequately and it safeguards European rights. Nevertheless, because of misunderstandings among Africans, additional assurances were given at the Victoria Falls Conference, which if doubts or fears still existed, should have been sufficient to allay those doubts completely.

No Partition of Northern Rhodesia

I suggest that we now get down to the report as a basis for examination and discussion. It is a nicely balanced document. Federation, if achieved, will be on the general basis of the report, certainly not on the basis of a totally different plan, such as the partition of Northern Rhodesia, or what has been referred to as a Northern Ireland constitution, whatever that may imply. The report itself unanimously and emphatically rejects an abolition based on the partition of this territory. Partition in Northern Rhodesia is, in my mind, absolutely out of the question.

Since it is from Southern Rhodesia that most of the criticisms have come, as a first step it is for this Government and Southern Rhodesia to arrange very early preliminary talks to discuss their objections.

The resolutions of the African Representative Council leave us very much in the air as regards the part which Africans intend to take in discussions on federation, and I am bound to say that the speech of the Hon. Mr. Yamba has not done very much to remove the uncertainty which I feel in that matter.

I sincerely hope, and I speak in all earnestness, that Africans will appreciate what is in their best interests, and will find that federation offers them opportunities which will certainly not come their way if the plan is rejected.

It is clear from the statement made by the Secretary of State that H.M. Government regard the scheme of federation on the general lines of the officials' report, as in the best interests of all the inhabitants of the Central African territories, and considers that there should be no delay in reaching final conclusions.

Policy Based on Partnership

Mr. Yamba appeared surprised, and even critical of the fact that H.M. Government should have issued a statement in that sense at present. It seems to me that if H.M. Government, having such heavy responsibilities in regard to this territory, are surprised, as they have indicated, of the desirability and the advantages of federation as being, in the best interests of all the inhabitants of these territories, then it is their duty to make that clear.

There is urgency in this matter, and if we are not to lose this opportunity we must take steps immediately if we desire to carry forward the name of Britain into the destiny of the Africa continent.

The member for Broken Hill has referred to the view expressed to him in Southern Rhodesia that should federation be rejected and the alternative, lie between a white State dominated by a white republic in South Africa or a West African form of government from Northern Rhodesia, their preference would be for a white republic.

I do not propose to discuss the first alternative, but I suggest that the second alternative, that of a West African form of government, is not a very realistic one. H.M. Government made it clear some time ago, and the late Secretary of State, Mr. Griffiths, emphasized it again during his recent visit, that the objective for Northern Rhodesia of self-government within the British Commonwealth will be only by Europeans and Africans in partnership.

Tribute to Mr. Griffiths

My hon. friend said that he could not escape the feeling that Mr. Griffiths and his supporters were trying to drive a wedge between black and white in this country. I do not think that anyone who has read the accounts of the proceedings of the meetings which Mr. Griffiths attended in this territory could believe that he had any other motive than to try to persuade all communities of their identical interests in the future of this territory.

Mr. Griffiths came here on a task which he well knew was going to be most difficult. He undertook a programme which might well have daunted a much younger and more energetic man, and his energy, his patience, his tact, and his courtesy in dealing with all with whom he came into contact were remarked by all sections of the community.

The hon. member has spoken with earnestness and sincerity, and he is entitled to his views, but I feel that someone from this side of the House should pay tribute to the arduous and self-sacrificing work which Mr. Griffiths took to try to allay suspicion about the federation proposals, and ensure that they were considered and discussed in an unprejudiced and better-informed atmosphere.

Additional police have been posted to certain locations in the Fort Hall district of Kenya following demonstrations by the local Africans against the compulsory inoculation of cattle and the destruction of nine cattle crushes. A magistrate has been appointed to apportion amongst the inhabitants the costs incurred.



Need to be met in Africans

Sir Reginald Robins's Address to Students

TO PRODUCE MEN OF STERLING CHARACTER who would lead their fellows to a better life was the object of Makerere College, Uganda, said Sir REGINALD ROBINS at the recent prize-day ceremony.

In the course of his address, he said:

"The principal aim of Makerere is to provide education at university level of all, irrespective of race and creed, who can qualify for entrance and are prepared to accept the conditions at the college.

"We must try to turn out men of character, able to inspire and lead their fellow men to a better and fuller life. We have modelled Makerere on the lines of the universities of Britain, which have as their basis what we call 'the western way of life', which has its roots in religious principles. We believe that these basic principles are essential in the training of character. Until we have succeeded in building up the characters of our students we have achieved only half our task.

"Our object to provide education for students, irrespective of race cannot be achieved all at once, and we have a primary duty to the African peoples. They have not the means or the facilities to obtain their higher education in other countries, whereas those who come from overseas, whether from Europe or Asia, have universities in their home lands, and it would be unfair to crowd our limited accommodation and facilities to a degree which would deprive qualified Africans of the opportunities of higher education.

High Cost of Makerere Training

"It costs almost as much to educate a man at Makerere as it does to send him to Oxford or Cambridge, and it is no use burying this fact. Higher education is expensive in the United Kingdom, but there many of the universities have funds from benefactors past and present. Here, with certain notable exceptions, we have no such funds. Our only hope of reducing the cost of the education at Makerere is by inducing the Government to provide funds and by increasing the number of our students to the maximum of those who can be taught by the academic staff.

"We have to see to it that the Makerere graduate is a man of sterling character and good education, and of such value to the community that those who control such matters as finance and land will recognize the great value of Makerere to the people of East Africa. Then many of the difficulties will be overcome.

"We have not yet won that confidence. It behoves us all, administrators, academic staff, and students, to bend all our energies to achieve this confidence in our undertaking.

"Mainly by the generosity of the Governments of the United Kingdom and East Africa, you students have had a first-class education. The people of Great Britain who have given most generously to Makerere are the most heavily taxed people in the world, and many of my countrymen who have been asked to provide your education have not been able to afford similar education for their own boys. I do not think to some degree that also applies to the Africans in East Africa.

"A heavy responsibility therefore rests on you, and the best way in which you can discharge that responsibility is to behave as men of character and education; to lead your fellow citizens to a better and fuller life; to teach them in the schools; to pass on the benefits of your education to your own people to enable them to live more happily, till the soil in better ways; and improve their lives.

"By these means you can help turn the wealth of East Africa, and so enable more of your people to enjoy the fruits of education. Above all, believe in such a way as to make men think well of you.

"You can do all these things much better than we of the immigrant races can, for you can get into the minds and souls of your people; you can remove that awful caste suspicion.

"Remember that the possession of a degree or diploma does not mean that there is nothing more for you to learn in the professions you mean to adopt. In many professions a university education is only the basic training which better

fits a man to undergo the training for his particular profession than those who have not been so fortunate. You may, and probably will, have to start at the bottom of your profession and work your way. Your degree or diploma will not of itself carry you to the top.

"Education does not stop when you leave school or college. I was not one of the fortunate ones who had a university education. I have been studying all my life and am still doing so, not solely, or even largely, matters connected with my profession, but by wide-reading, conversation, studying men and manners, history and the like, all those things which as Bacon said, 'maketh a full man.' You have had the benefit of the best scholastic brains, your path of future study should be easier.

"May you, with God's help, go forward into the world with the determination not to get the best for yourself, but to help your fellow men enjoy the fruits of your study, and to build up a revered name for this college at Makerere."

Race Relationship in Africa

View of Protestant Missions

THE CONFERENCE of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland has issued a statement which contains the following passage:

"The conference, while recognizing that it is no part of its function to take part in political agitation, is deeply concerned about the relationships between the races in all parts of Africa. Any discrimination against Africans on purely racial grounds or any denial of their human rights in one part of Africa inevitably creates distrust between Africans and Europeans elsewhere, and prevents the growth of the friendship and co-operation which in the British African Dependencies are generally recognized as essential for the happiness and prosperity of both.

"What happens, therefore, in South-West Africa cannot be regarded as a purely domestic concern of the Union Government. In particular the conference, representing as it does the British non-Roman missionary societies working in Africa, and having contact with African opinion in all parts of that continent, is of the opinion that all possible persuasive means should be used to ensure that no obstacle be put in the way of the attendance at the General Assembly of the United Nations of the South-West African tribal representatives who have petitioned the United Nations. The conference understands that such attendance would be in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Assembly, and whatever the merits of their case, justice requires that they should be heard."

Major's New Residential Estate

E. Africa's Most Up-to-Date Kitchens

MESSRS. RICHARD COMFAY, LTD., contractors for the civil engineering works at the Oyster Falls hydro-electric site in Uganda, have issued an illustrated booklet on the Amberley residential estate on which engineering and other staff are accommodated with their families and servants. Twenty bungalows, each with two rooms, bathroom, and kitchenette, have been built for bachelor and small families, and there are 12 larger bungalows and eight blocks of flats.

Amber Court contains a restaurant and assembly hall, lounge, card room, games room, billiards room, bar, projector room for film shows, and a kitchen claimed to be the most up-to-date in East Africa. There are four tennis courts and a swimming pool 75 ft. x 30 ft.

Though some European and Asian craftsmen were employed, the contractors write that "these works have been carried out by African artisans under European supervision and are essentially a tribute to the applied skill of the African."

The estate was formally opened by the Acting Governor on Saturday. The cost has totalled about £350,000.

PERSONALIA

LORD RENNELL has left London for Australia.
 MR. G. A. CONTOMICHALOS has returned from Alexandria to Khartoum.
 MR. E. A. VASEY has been appointed Finance Member in the Government of Kenya.
 MESSRS. T. H. McLAREN and L. M. HILL have been appointed directors of Low and Bonar, Ltd.
 SIR WILLIAM CLARK, a director of the Union-Castle Line, is outward-bound for the Cape in the ATHLONE Castle.

SIR ARTHUR ROGER left London last Thursday for an extended visit to South Africa, the Rhodesias, and Mozambique.

MAJOR A. KING, proprietor of the Ngurumahamba sisal estate in the Lindi district of Tanganyika, will leave for Natal about the end of January.

MR. and MRS. BRIAN MACDONA leave England today for a visit of about three months to the Union of South Africa, followed by a fortnight in the Rhodesias.

MR. D. HUGO OLEMANS, general manager of the Argus South African Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., has been appointed managing director of the company from January 1, 1952.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London at 1.30 p.m. on January 24.

MR. HAMLYN FAULKNER, who recently flew home from Tanganyika for an operation in London, has made a good recovery, and will fly back in a few days with MRS. FAULKNER. For many years he has been engaged in sisal growing in Tanganyika Territory, Angola, and Portuguese East Africa.

CAPTAIN and MRS. KETHS CALDWELL will leave England by air in a few days for a visit to East Africa from which they expect to return in May. As an honorary trustee of the Serengeti National Park in Tanganyika, Captain Caldwell will revisit that area, and also the Selous park area in southern Tanganyika.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, with the consent of the Colonial Development Corporation, has appointed MR. ROGER E. NORTON, regional controller to the C.D.C. in East Africa, to be the official representative of that corporation on the board of the Overseas Food Corporation. Mr. Norton's appointment will be on an honorary basis, and for an unspecified period determinable by the Secretary of State.

Agricultural Machinery Committee

A COLONIAL AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY ADVISORY COMMITTEE has been established by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It will consist of Mr. C. G. Eastwood, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office (chairman), Sir Geoffrey Clay (Colonial Office), Captain E. N. Griffiths (Royal Hoes, Ltd.), Colonel C. K. Hamilton (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries), Colonel P. Johnson (Roadless Tractors, Ltd.), Dr. N. R. Raeburn (London School of Economics), and Messrs. H. E. Ashfield (David-Brown Tractors, Ltd.), W. J. Both (Massey-Harris, Ltd.), W. H. Casmore (National Institute of Agricultural Engineering), J. Cromar Black (Oiling and Co., Ltd.), R. Gresham Cooke (Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders), E. A. Howard (Pratt & Colonial Office), A. W. Foxlee (Crown Agents for the Colonies), J. W. V. Angus (Department of Agriculture, University of Reading), A. B. Lees (Harry Ferguson, Ltd.), H. J. Lloyd (British Agricultural Machinery Manufacturers' expert), F. Meadows (Morris Motors, Ltd.), W. B. L. Monson and W. A. Morris (Colonial Office), A. C. Nicholson (W. N. Nicholson and Sons, Ltd.), G. W. Nye (Colonial Office), G. B. W. Schofield (Ransomes, Simms and Jeffries, Ltd.), Frank Sykes and S. W. Wright (Ford Motor Co., Ltd.).

The first meeting was held last Wednesday.

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Socialist M.P.'s Outspoken Views

"Visionary Rainbow Chasers" Denounced

MR. STANLEY M. EVANS, M.P., Socialist chairman of the four-member delegation of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Union, which recently visited East and Central Africa, issued in place of a Christmas card some notes on the trip which he entitled "Land of To-morrow."

Everywhere, he writes, he sensed "the spirit of Rhodesia, the impatient visionary, this acrobatic, domineering, yet magnificent man, whose vision and courage was responsible for what, in my opinion, can be two main stepping-stones to British economic independence—Northern and Southern Rhodesia."

"The world is undergoing changes almost as great as when the barbarians broke down the barriers protecting the civilization of the Roman Empire so many years ago. To-day, however, the tempo is different. Instead of being spread over a period of centuries, changes are telescoped into a few decades. Our very lives may depend upon a renewed capacity to act decisively in our own self-interest—a resolve to determine the course of events and not let events decide our fate."

"Here we have to beware of visionary rainbow-chasers whose pseudo-humanitarianism evokes little reciprocity and hangs round our neck like a millstone. In the circumstances of to-day such timid souls are infinitely more dangerous than courageous ones."

"Unfortunately, economic, are the common denominator, not the Sermon on the Mount; the world is running on the Old Testament, not the New."

"Those who speak about 'casting off the tow-rope which binds us to America, so that we may act as a bridge between east and west,' must accept the logic of their own arguments. In a world where strength only is respected, external politics based on early Edwardian philanthropy and benevolence can have but one end—an international status equal to that of Spain and Portugal, each in their day world powers of the first class."

Vital Importance of Federation

"That is why the proposal to federate the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland is so vitally important to every man, woman, and child in these islands."

"After five strenuous weeks of travel, inspection, and discussion, I return profoundly impressed and in good heart. From the River Limpopo, which divides Southern Rhodesia from the Union of South Africa, to Mauritius, far out in the Indian Ocean, I found nothing but loyalty and devotion to the Crown, and a deep sense of shared purpose with the British people back home. Those who think that our sun is setting would do well to visit these countries."

"The rich red blood of ambition is coursing through the veins of Rhodesia, bringing new life to the Commonwealth and new hope to a United Kingdom knocked sideways by two world wars."

"Northern Rhodesia's economy has become dependent upon the copper mining industry, just as Southern Rhodesia is largely dependent upon tobacco farming. The industry of the north depends upon supplies of coal from the south. Both north and south recruit much of their labour from Nyasaland. The enormous potential reserves of electricity to be obtained by harnessing the waters of the Zambezi demands the closest co-operation."

"I am of the opinion, therefore, that while everything should be done to safeguard Native interests, African opposition should not be allowed to stand in the way of the Federation of the three territories."

"Northern and Southern Rhodesia, huddling like a cove and bursting with activity, provide striking evidence of British will and capacity to thrive."

"Well-meaning emotionality at home, who picture every Englishman abroad with a bottle of Scotch in one hand and a whip in the other, would do well to catch a glimpse. The attention now being concentrated on African health, housing, and education can find the parallels in Colonial history. Hospitals and schools are being up, illiteracy and ill-health are coming down. Far from being ashamed of her stewardship, Britain should hold her head higher than the Himalayas."

"Any policy designed to block the visible advancement of Africans would be overwhelmingly rejected by the citizens of Northern and Southern Rhodesia alike. Exploitation in any form outside all purposes of British stock, but a word of warning seems indicated."

Threat of Political Anarchy

Significant lessening of British influence in the East and Central African territories at this stage would bring economic and financial chaos, followed by social and political anarchy. The vast mass of East and Central Africans have no political consciousness, lack organizing ability, and in many ways are just today where the Ancient Britons stood when the Romans began first land on the shores of Kent. The pace of African educational, cultural, and political advance will inevitably depend on the rate of economic development."

"The Rhodesias have nearly everything necessary to modern life—cotton, tea, tobacco, coal, gold, chrome, cobalt, lead, zinc, asbestos, and other minerals."

"The proposed closest association of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and the development of these resources, will raise the living standards of the African population, while a developing partnership of black and white will provide a model of democracy in action, demonstrating the superiority of that philosophy to the age-old practice of racial segregation."

"However, nothing that we do now in Central Africa will endure unless we can increase the British population sufficiently to offset any dangers that may attend large-scale African or Asian immigration. This is, of course, the crux of the whole matter."

"I am not one of those who believe that we need reduce our population at home in our own interest. I do think, however, that it would be worth making considerable sacrifices to bring the British population of the Rhodesias up to a quarter of a million within the next 10 years."

Communist Demands in Sudan

A COMMUNIST-INFLUENCED PROGRAMME appears to have been agreed by the conference of the Sudan Workers' Federation, according to the Khartoum correspondent of *The Times*. The following points have been adopted: positive action, no bargaining with employers, no exemptions from strikes, the strengthening of relations between Sudan workers, the workers of the world, and the World Federation of Trade Unions; The International Confederation of Trade Unions is denounced as "a yellow organization run by specialists." The federation, which claims a membership of 50,000, defines its objects as follows: "Evolution of imperialism, economically, militarily, and administratively, from the Sudan immediately, guaranteeing the Sudanese the right of self-determination without foreign intervention, this to be achieved by non-co-operation with imperialism in any form, and by unification of the Sudanese in one bloc by co-operating with all political parties and organizations with similar aims." In support of their claims for shorter hours and a general wage increase of 75%, the federation will call three, four, and five-day general strikes at 15-day intervals."

New C.D.C. Director

SIR HUGH EYRE CAMPBELL BEAVER, M.S.T.E., M.I.C.E., has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Giver, to be a member of the Colonial Development Corporation. During the year Sir Hugh Beaver was Director General and Controller General at the Ministry of Works. Before that he was, for some years, a partner in Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners' consulting engineers. He is now managing director of Messrs. Arthur Guinness Son & Co., Ltd., and chairman of the British Institute of Management.

Bamangwato Deputation

LONDON FIRM OF SOLICITORS report that, on instructions received from the Bamangwato tribes in Bechuanaland they have requested the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations to send a tribal deputation early in the New Year to discuss the future administration of their territory. The request was made to Sir John Kinnaird, High Commissioner, when he visited Serowe last week.

Auditor on Unsatisfactory Accounts Thousands of Queries Not Even Answered

Mr. F. E. L. CAYLER, Director of Audit in Tanganyika, in his annual report for 1949, from which the following extracts are taken, criticizes the accounts submitted.

"The accounts rendered includes more than 2,800 errors of classification brought to notice too late for adjustment, of which 1,200 have already been omitted by the accountant-general. These figures are the measure of the inaccuracy in matters of detail which characterizes the accounts rendered for audit throughout the year, but the number of items left unadjusted was exceptionally heavy, mainly because the accounts were closed some three months before the audit was completed.

"Sixty-eight losses of cash and stamps occurred during the year involving a total of £1,805. The majority of these were listed in the 1948 audit report in accordance with the following instructions that in force. Losses written off to Territory expenditure during the year amounted to £1,262.

Hollerith System

"The Hollerith system machine accounting was extended. The advantages of mechanization were neutralized to a large extent by the limitations of the human element, and despite the introduction of checks and counter checks, there was a high rate of error in coding and punching.

"The application of the Hollerith system to the main Treasury cash book has not been entirely satisfactory. The cash book in itself is of considerably less value for reference purposes than the previous manuscript record, since it does not contain the names of payers or payees or any description of the nature of the transactions. Also, it does not always prove possible to avoid an interval in some days, and occasionally weeks, before a day's transactions could be dealt with by the machines, since these were engaged on other work. These difficulties have been brought to the notice of the accountant-general, who has given instructions that the cash book should in future be machine-balanced daily.

"An audit inspection of the books and accountancy revealed that very considerable arrears of work had accumulated there, and the majority of the accounting records called for adverse comment. No reply was received to the various points raised in the inspection, and a report until the end of September, 1950, and from a more recent inspection, made in November, it appears that much remains to be done before this sub-accountancy can be regarded as having been restored to a satisfactory basis, particularly with regard to the collection of arrears of revenue. In addition, the sub-accountant has so far failed to render any useful counterfoils returns for any month of 1949, and 12 queries on this point are outstanding.

Veterinary Department's Delay

"It was necessary to bring to the notice of Government the excessive delay on the part of the Veterinary Department in dealing with audit reports of the Nairoi stock farms in the Northern Province, the accounting records of which were in a very unsatisfactory condition.

"More than 5,000 queries were issued on the accounts of the accountant-general, a large increase on the figures for 1948, which were the highest on record. Nearly half of these queries still remain unsettled, together with 249 queries relating to the 1948 accounts and three to the 1947 accounts. This state of affairs is naturally a matter of mutual concern to both Treasury and Audit Departments, but the accountant-general is unable owing to staff difficulties to hold out any prospect of early improvement.

"Observations on the accounts of other departments are generally conveyed by means of inspection reports rather than queries, and on the whole they have been attended to without undue delay.

"An annexure records 21 cases of loss of cash and stamps, of which 11 are attributed to theft, misappropriation or fraud, and 10 cases of loss of stores, of which eight are attributed to such causes. Details are given of a further 58 cases of loss of stamps or cash, of which 38 are shown as caused by theft or misappropriation, and which were not finalized in the 1948 report.

"Pride in farming is to be instilled into Africans in the Belgian Congo. The importance of agriculture and animal husbandry is to be impressed upon all Native teachers, and books of practical advice are to be distributed.

N. Rhodesia's Forest Policy

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S NEW FOREST POLICY MEANS that the territory "will no longer pay for restoring its forests by I.O.U.s on posterity," states the 1950 annual report of the Forest Department. The policy will require a minimum annual expenditure of £100,000. "Regeneration of forests in accessible places is very badly needed," adds the report, "for more than 20 years forests have been cut down on an industrial scale without being adequately replaced." A working plan for the teak forests is described as a landmark, the culmination of several years of very strenuous and difficult surveys in a remote region. When the present saw-milling concession lapses in 1957, about five-sixths of the teak forests will have been exploited. A smaller mill, with an annual intake of 500,000 cubic feet, will then be installed; it will be supplied from the Katima Mulilo woodlands for 20 years in order to allow young trees in the largest depleted area to grow. The principal group of teak forests has been so heavily felled that further fellings are regarded as unlikely for 70 years.

Increased Malnutrition

A SHARP RISE in the proportion of ill-nourished children, European, Coloured, and Asian, in Southern Rhodesian schools is recorded in the 1950 annual report of the Colony's Medical Officer of Health, who likewise reports a deterioration in dental services. The department believes that the increased malnutrition is attributable in part to the serious increase in living costs and large-scale immigration of lower-income groups. The most marked increase was in junior schools. Of the school dental services, the report says that there is little prospect of attaching dental surgeons to the service until the salary scale is revised; at one period last year only one dental surgeon sat of the establishment of five was on duty.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A further 100 cases of bubonic plague are reported from Tanganyika Territory.

The third Commonwealth and Empire Health and Tuberculosis Conference was held in London from July 18 to 17.

The Governor-General of the Sudan is expected to submit constitutional recommendations to the Legislature on January 13.

A Christmas Party was held last week in London by the Kenya Church Association and other East African diocesan associations.

The Student Christian Movement is holding an overseas conference at University Hall, Sheffield, from December 18 to January 2.

Export Taxes Opposed

The annual conference of the Kenya National Farmers' Union unanimously opposed the principle of export taxes on agricultural products of any kind.

Passive resistance by about 2,500 Africans of the Meru tribe in Northern Tanganyika in protest against being moved to new areas was called off after being maintained for a fortnight.

A burglar who recently broke into the London headquarters of the Colonial Development Corporation appears to have made a systematic search of most of the 90 rooms without removing anything. Money and valuables were left untouched, but private papers had been examined and files and drawers inspected.

"If I find that there is no increase in production and that this is due to drinking, my Government will take steps to restrict the manufacture and sale of liquor," said Sir Edward T. Wining, Governor of Tanganyika, at a cotton experimental station when referring to the drop from 20,000 bales to 4,000 bales a year in the cotton crop in the Eastern Province.

Colonial Students

The British Council reports the arrival of 1,769 Colonial students in this country during the quarter August-October, making an estimated total of 2,150 since the beginning of this year. There are now over 5,000 Colonial students in Britain; about half of them in the London area. The number of lodgings in the area on the Council's register increased in the first 10 months of the year from 686 to 1,002, representing potential accommodation for 4,000. About 15% of the lodgings recommended are boarding houses, about 25% are kept by professional landladies, and about 60% are with private families. There was an increased demand on the part of students for accommodation with cooking facilities, but a decrease in the number of landladies willing to provide them.



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Non-Sterling Imports Cut Action by Southern Rhodesia

IMPORTS FROM ALL NON-STERLING areas are to be further cut by controls introduced in Southern Rhodesia last week. Previously only the products of the U.S.A., Canada, Japan, and Argentina had been controlled.

The *Gazette* announced that there would be no restriction on trade with other members of the sterling area or on the importation of produce of the soil of Portuguese East Africa. Re-exports from those countries of non-sterling area goods would, however, be restricted.

The chief imports prohibited by the new controls will be luxury foods, wines, spirits, toilet preparations, clothing, carpets, furnishings, furniture, cutlery, glass, china, earthenware, motor cars, jewellery, and fancy goods.

The statement recalled similar action recently taken by the U.K. Government to counteract the serious drain on foreign exchange reserves of the sterling area, and continued:

"In the case of Southern Rhodesia, the objectives are, as far as possible, to ensure that non-sterling payments do not exceed non-sterling receipts, including proceeds from sales of gold."

"The position has been made more difficult by the fact that large commitments have had to be undertaken for the purchase of new railway locomotives and rolling stock from Western Germany and Belgium; and also, because we shall in 1952 have to buy part of our wheat requirements from Canada."

"We shall have to continue to buy in some cases on an increased scale such items as cement from Japan, fertilizers from Europe and South America, palm kernel oil from the Belgian Congo, timber from Scandinavia and Southern Europe, and petroleum products from Indonesia as well as dollar sources."

"With the failure of Abadan supplies, it has been necessary to provide more foreign exchange for petroleum products, and heavier commitments on this account can be expected."

"The Government will discuss with representatives of commerce and industry details of operation of the new controls, including the proposed prohibitions, foreign exchange quotas to be allocated to specific classes of commodities, and adjustments which must be made in existing dollar quotas."

Accept Africans as Responsible Men Progress along Converging Lines

THAT THE AFRICAN is capable of looking after himself and does not require any special legislation was the view expressed in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature by Colonel E. M. Wilson, Member for Health and Local Government, who suggested that the basic policy behind much of the territory's legislation had not been properly considered.

"There has been a great tendency to regard the black and the white as two entirely separate entities in this country, who must have separate forms of legislation," he said. "I feel that this is fundamentally wrong."

"There have been all sorts of arguments about the different standings of European and African, but the fundamental thing that everyone has to accept is that we have to live here together. Policies must therefore be formulated which would permit Africans and Europeans to progress along converging lines."

"We are inclined to accuse the African of being irresponsible," he ended. "But that we are as much to blame as the African. We do everything to make him irresponsible: we pass legislation which says that he has to be clothed, hooded, fed, and treated like a child, and then we complain that he is being irresponsible. We should accept the African as a responsible person, able to take his place side by side with the European in this country."

Though dated December 27, this issue was printed on December 21, in order that it might be in the hands of readers in Great Britain by Christmas. The Air Edition should reach the main centres of East and Central Africa shortly afterwards.



East Africa High Commission 3½% Stock, 1966-68

Kenya Government 3½% Stock, 1973-78

Kenya Government 3% Stock, 1956-61

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that from January 1, 1952, local registers for local stockholders will be opened in respect of the above stocks.

A local register of the East Africa High Commission 3½% Stock, 1966/68, for bona fide residents in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda will be kept in Nairobi by the Chief Accountant, East African Railways and Harbours Administration.

Local registers of the Kenya Government 3½% Stock, 1973/78, and 3% Stock, 1956/61, for bona fide residents in Kenya will be kept in Nairobi by the Accountant-General, Kenya.

Such bona fide residents who wish to transfer their holdings to the local registers of the above stocks should apply to the Crown Agents' Stock Transfer Office, Lloyds Bank Buildings, 55/61, Moorgate, E.C.2, for the necessary forms of request. Stock will be transferable from the London registers to the local registers and vice versa.

Registered Stock Certificates in respect of holdings in the local registers will be issued locally.

Holdings will be transferable in the local registers by instrument in writing in any usual or common form and no stamp duty will be payable on such transfers.

Interest on holdings in the local registers will be paid locally.

Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,
4, Millbank, London, S.W. 1

December 27, 1951

Mining

Rhodesia-Katanga Scheme
New Company in N. Rhodesia

RHODESIA-KATANGA CO., LTD., have issued details of the scheme to form in Northern Rhodesia a new prospecting company, Kaansansi Copper Mining Ltd., with an authorized capital of £875,000 in £1 shares, of which £187,500 will be issued in the first place. Geological and prospecting services will be supplied by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa.

Other concerns are interested, and shareholdings in the new company would be as follows: Rhodesia-Katanga, 280,000 (32%); Mwinilunga Company (to be formed to take over rights in Kansanshi Farm, area from the B.S.A. Company), 87,500 (10%); Anglo-American, 267,500 (47%); Tanganyika Holdings, 52,500 (6%); K. M. Delo and Mutulira jointly, 87,500 (10%).

Rhodesia-Katanga will receive 30,000 shares in the new company, credited as fully paid in consideration for grant of exploration rights, including an option to purchase the Kansanshi mine and surface rights at any time up to December 31, 1952, for £500,000, payable as to £250,000 in cash and by issue of £1 shares in the new company.

If, as a result of further exploration, the new company decides to exercise its option, the balance of the capital will be issued in the following proportions: *Credited as fully paid as part of purchase price*, Rhodesia-Katanga, 230,000; Mwinilunga, 268,750. *For cash at par*, Anglo-American, 228,750; Tanganyika Holdings, 241,250; Roan and Mutulira jointly, 669,750. Out of the cash subscriptions thus obtained the new company would pay Rhodesia-Katanga £250,000 cash, as the balance price for Kaansansi.

The agreement is subject to Treasury consent and ratification by shareholders. An extraordinary general meeting of Rhodesia-Katanga has been called for January 9.

Tanganyika Concessions Report

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., after providing £66,953 for taxation, earned a profit of £1,101,676 in the year ended July 31 last, compared with £589,822 in the previous year. Provision of £100,000 is made for writing down interest in Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd., and dividends of 8% on the preference stock and 15% on the ordinary stock require £722,282, leaving a balance of £279,394 to be carried forward, against £564,116 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,844,624 in 8% cumulative redeemable preference shares of 16s. each and £5,834,442 in ordinary stock. Capital reserve stands at £438,476, revenue reserves at £1,016,786, and current liabilities at £1,047,740. Fixed assets and interests in subsidiaries are valued at £654,007 and current assets at £1,392,115, including £1,016,262 in cash.

The company holds a large interest in Union Minerals and Haut-Katanga, a 50% interest in Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd., a 50% interest in the share capital and all the 4% income debentures of the Benguela Railway Co., Ltd., and wholly owns its subsidiary Tanganyika Properties (Rhodesia), Ltd.

The directors are Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson (chairman and managing director), Sir Alfred L. Bell, Mr. J. P. M. Cochran, the Hon. A. O. Chidoni, Mr. F. J. A. Gulljans, Sir R. J. Hudson, Dr. A. P. Pinto Basto, Sir T. Ellis Robins and Messrs. G. C. Hutchinson, H. B. Lake, G. Murnane, J. J. Robiliart and E. P. Van der Straeten.

Colonel B. L. Fanshawe, Lieut. Colonel F. B. Follett, the Hon. H. V. Gibbs and Messrs. P. Cormeau, L. Waller, and M. Van Weyenberg are alternate directors.

The annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on January 17.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO., LTD., after providing £80,178 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £257,929 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £52,640 in the previous year. General reserve received £22,194, and a dividend of 6% less tax, requires £31,550, leaving a balance of £147,566 to be carried forward, against £47,831 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £1,000,000 in stock units of 5s. each. Revenue reserves stand at £135,130, reserve for income tax at 66,500, and current liabilities at £137,692. Fixed assets are valued at £387,000, deferred revenue expenditure at £22,066, subsidiaries at £266,904, Government securities at £1,000, other quoted securities at

£133,968 (market value £428,000), unquoted securities at £7,450, and current assets at £274,336, including £111,913 in cash.

The company's mining interests include 100% interest in 801 gold mining claims, a 75% interest in 10 gold claims and 120 base metal claims, and a 50% interest in a further 316 gold mining claims, which include the Dickstone mine. Royalties on distributed claims yielded £21,746, against £23,420 in the previous year.

Land holdings amounted to 1,015,951 acres, at the end of the year under review, during which 728 acres were sold at an average price of 6s. per acre. The company holds 27 stand holdings, and the net rest from buildings, amounted to £5,080. A profit of £26,139 was earned from ranching interests. The directors are Sir Joseph Ball (chairman), the Hon. Hugh de B. Lawson Johnston, and Messrs. Bailey Southwell, J. Whitehouse, Hugh Tevis, and A. M. Ball. Messrs. H. B. Browne and R. I. C. Neves are alternate directors.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on January 9.

African Investment Trust

THE AFRICAN INVESTMENT TRUST, LTD., earned a profit of £26,035 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £1,250 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £2,915, general reserve receives £8,006 and a dividend of 5% less tax, requires £8,750, leaving a balance of £13,925 to be carried forward, against £43,283 brought in.

The issued capital is £300,000 in shares of 10s. each, revenue reserves stand at £33,925, and current liabilities at £116,651. Fixed assets are valued at £3,251, Government securities at £1,000, other quoted securities at £345,557 (market value £381,116), and current assets at £20,392, including £13,033 in cash.

The directors are Sir Joseph Ball (chairman, alternate, Mr. H. B. Browne), the Hon. Hugh de B. Lawson Johnston (alternate, Mr. R. I. C. Neves), Mr. A. H. Ball and Mr. Bailey Southwell.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on January 9, and followed by an extraordinary general meeting at which resolutions in connexion with the articles of association will be considered.

N. Rhodesian Copper Mining Results

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS have been announced, subject to audit, for the year ended June 30 last—

MUTULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD.—Blister copper production, 85,681 (77,048) long tons, net £53,681 (69,350) tons, £8,969,433 (£8,938,493); taxation, £5,117,714 (£2,570,563); net profit, £2,764,795 (£1,606,172); provision for adjustment of tax, £10,080; to loan stock redemption reserve, £35,700; to general reserve, £1,050,000; interim dividends, £1,550,689; final dividend, £213,888; carried forward, £87,534 (£183,016).

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD.—Total income, £1,132,624 (£734,813); net profit, £422,723 (£272,400); interim dividends, £97,744; final dividend, £138,964; carried forward, £37,818 (£45,905).

ROMANTOPOL COPPER MINES, LTD.—Blister copper production, 74,520 (63,537) long tons; sales, 74,520 (62,039) tons, £7,290,822 (£3,440,462); taxation, £4,120,674 (£1,615,592); net profit, £1,796,672 (£818,939); provision for adjustment of tax, £43,000; to loan stock reserve, £51,000; to general reserve, £150,000; interim dividends, £1,310,205; final dividend, £235,927; balance carried forward, £194,976 (£493,936).

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Of Commercial Concern

At the first auction of this season's cotton conducted by the Lint Marketing Board in Kampala, 25,000 bales from Uganda and 1,200 bales from Kenya realized £2,350,000, yielding tax from Uganda cotton of £480,000 and £800,000 for the Price Assistance Fund. Bids ranged from 478 cents of a shilling (d. 40) cents per lb. The average price for AR BP 52 was 474 cents.

The Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and S. Africa, Ltd., state that whilst it will not be possible, owing to late arrival of the Rhodesian accounts, to present the account for the year ended June 30 last before the close of the calendar year, it is hoped to do so early in the New Year. A meeting will be held on December 31.

The International Tea Committee has published a supplement to the bulletin of statistics issued six months ago. Nyasaland is now shown as having 23,600 acres under tea, Kenya 18,883, and Southern Rhodesia 1,605. In 1950, in which year Nyasaland produced 15,07,000 lb. and Southern Rhodesia 639,000.

World Open General Licence

In order to assist importers to obtain certain commodities of which there is a world-wide scarcity, the Kenya and Uganda Governments have introduced a world open general licence, which, however, implies no improvement either in the dollar situation or in the general balance of payments.

Work on the Senna Dam to give the Sudan 30m. cubic metres of water has been completed, and provision for a further 50m. cubic metres will be made next season. Of these 80m. cubic metres, 60m. have been allotted to the Nile Pumps Control Board and 20m. cubic metres to the Gezira.

The National Housing Board of Southern Rhodesia are to build 305 prefabricated houses at Salisbury, Bulawayo and Gwelo. Costing £1,000 each, they will be rented at about £12 monthly. So far the board have built rather more than 4,000 houses for Europeans, all but 500, for renting.

A subsidy of one-third of the cost of approved dams and weirs, with a maximum of £500 for any one landowner, has been proposed by the Northern Rhodesian Government, retrospective to September 1, 1950.

About 11,500 passengers landed at Entebbe airport in the first 10 months of this year from 1,378 planes using the landing ground. In 1947 the airfield was used by only 621 civil aircraft.

The 1951 U.S. cotton crop has been finally estimated at 15,290,000 bales, compared with the original forecast of 15,771,000 bales and last year's output of 10,012,000 bales.

About 36m. lb. of tobacco leaf was sold at auction in Nyasaland this season, an easy record, and rather more than 40% above the previous year's total.

Private cars registered in Southern Rhodesia in the first nine months of this year totalled 4,715, including 3,568 British cars.

A new radio telephone circuit is now in operation between Nairobi and Zomba, Nyasaland.

Dividends

Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd.—15% second interim (in place of final dividend, payable on January 17) making 25% less tax, for the year ended June 30, 1951. Estimated total combined trading profit of group, £1,581,000 (£1,096,375).

Powell Duffryn, Ltd.—3% interim

PROGRESS



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1936

1950

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Annual expenditure
Capital

Operating assets
Number of Companies
Annual expenditure
Capital

Underlying capital
Number of Companies
Annual expenditure
Capital

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Company Report

Kentan Gold Areas, Limited

Favourable Trend in Production

Earl Grey's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LIMITED, was held in the Hall of the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, on Wednesday, December 19, 1951.

THE RT. HON. EARL GREY, chairman of the company, who presided, had circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1951, a review in the following terms:

Your managing director, Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, visited East Africa during March, 1951, and was favourably impressed with progress and conditions at the Ceita mine.

Ceita Mine

In his speech at the annual general meeting of the Ceita company held on September 21, 1951, the chairman, Mr. H. H. Merritt, remarked as follows:

"The trend of improvement has been favourable and new records achieved in tonnage and ore treated and gross revenue from production. It is pleasing to note the marked improvement in the percentage of gold recovered in the reduction plant. Also that operating costs have been held against rising prices of supplies and labour.

Although the trend of improvement has been favourable, the tempo has slowed down, particularly in the latter few months of the year. General world conditions of rising prices for supplies and labour, against a fixed return for gold, are having their effects. Locally we have a most difficult labour situation in Tanganyika, and the labour shortage is contributing most in crippling our hoped-for increased production.

"In a thorough and careful survey of our operation made by engineers of the consulting firm of New Consolidated Gold Fields Limited, many recommendations have been made for further improvements by way of conservation of capital, reduction of working costs and increase in revenue, and it is proposed, and has subsequently been agreed in principle, that New Consolidated Gold Fields Limited, should act as our consulting engineers for a three-year period, in order to assist in the carrying out of these recommendations. The loyal and efficient work of the staff throughout the year has been most appreciated.

The operating profit for the year was £81,719, as compared with £64,064 for the year ended June 30, 1950. After adding £490 in respect of insurance claim recoverable charging £40,198 for depreciation (less profit on sales of plant) and making provision for interest and loan interest and the final instalment of debenture interest, the loss for the year was £6,882, as against £61,434 for the previous year. The balance of loss at June 30, 1951, amounted to £281,046.

Loss from all associated company remains at

£400,000, and interest thereon from January 1, 1949, amounting to £38,438, has not yet been paid. Redemption of the debenture stock and premium thereon, totalling £327,240, has been deferred until December 31, 1952, and payment of interest on debentures accrued from January 1, 1947, has been postponed until the same date.

Native Labour Position Serious

Expenditure on capital account amounted to £58,990, of which £14,681 was on buildings, £22,000 on plant and equipment, and £9,677 on transport units.

The results for the first four months of the current financial year are as tabulated below.

As mentioned in progress report No. 37, issued on October 9 last, the Native labour position is a cause of serious concern and is the limiting factor to greater output. An increase in Native wages in August helped to arrest the seasonal fall which occurs from June to November, but has so far had little effect on the general position. The cost of labour rose by 8.8% during the year under review, whilst in the first quarter of the current year there has been a further increase of over 20%.

The relaxation of the International Monetary Fund's restriction on the sale of gold, and the consent of the Governor of Tanganyika Territory to the sale of 40% of the output on the free market, which became operative in October, 1951, will be of some help in meeting the rising cost of stores and labour. The increased price realized for the company's total gold production is not, however, expected to be more than 1% or 4% above what would have been realized at the official and may be less if the margin between the official and free market prices falls below three dollars per ounce. It is understood that the Mining (Royalty) Regulations, 1948, may be replaced by a simpler formula allowing for a straightforward payment of 4% on the net value of gold realized, with provision for offsetting profit and current losses.

Uruwira Minerals

The annual report and statement of accounts of Uruwira Minerals, Limited, for the year ended March 31, 1951, showed that expenditure for the year, including £82,976 on development, had been covered by the proceeds of the sale of concentrates from the pilot plant. Ore reserves at March 31, 1951, were estimated at 2,370,000 metric tons of an average metal content of 3.8% lead, 0.8% copper, 878 grains of silver, and 1.9 grains of gold per ton. At June 30, 1951, the estimated ore reserves had increased to 3,000,000 metric tons. Present ore reserves are estimated to be sufficient to prepare for full-scale production in 1952.

Negotiations are in progress with the Tanganyika Government Administration and some of the major shareholders for a loan to cover the cost of the milling plant and equipment required.

	July	August	September	October
Ore treated, long tons	17,000	16,500	16,000	15,500
Average daily tonnage	348	337	321	310
Gold recovered, fine oz.	2,808	2,727	2,681	2,628
Recovery percentage	88.5	87.5	86.5	85.7
Cost before depreciation, £s. per ton	15.27	15.00	14.75	14.51
Estimated operating profit	14,307	12,311	11,000	10,000

Company Report

Arusha Plantations, Limited

Considerably Improved Results for Year Ended June 30, 1951

Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon's Statement

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, December 19, 1951.

Sir LIONEL SMITH-GORDON, Bt., chairman of the company, presided.

The chairman's statement was circulated to the shareholders with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1951, read:—

The accounts for the year ended June 30, 1951, which are now presented, show a profit of £41,273 after charging all London expenses and depreciation on buildings and machinery and after providing for rotation planting. This result is a considerable improvement on that achieved for the previous year, and I trust that, having regard to all the circumstances, you will agree that it is satisfactory.

Accounts

Taxation this time absorbs £26,254. Since the date of these accounts the East African income tax facilities amounting to £21,254 up to June 30, 1950, have been both agreed and paid. Negotiations with the United Kingdom revenue authorities have, however, not yet reached a conclusion, and therefore the amount provided last year for United Kingdom income tax is provisionally still carried forward.

The general reserve has been increased by £10,000 to £13,000 and is beginning to look respectable. The board recommended the payment of a dividend of 10% less tax, which will amount to £4,000 and leave a balance of £3,981 to carry forward.

Redemption of Debentures

A notable event during the year was the redemption of the remainder of the debenture stock on the due date of the company's cash resources. This, of course, has not been done without causing considerable inconvenience, and we may have to borrow temporarily for most commitments. The company's position is, however, now much healthier, and our capital structure much simpler.

Our production of 121 tons of sisal fibre (all based on the estimate of 139 tons). This was not due to lack of land but to lack of labour. Nevertheless, prices were very favourable and our production realized £70,067 which is a very good result, given the small and limited size of the area planted, and better than in the previous year.

Perhaps the programme, which has never been an important part of our activities, showed a particularly marked increase of interest with our owners and certain other interested parties. Our programme under planning, the aim of which was particularly to demonstrate the benefits of the sisal to the general public, our increased production of labour on our sisal plantations, and the fact that...

Aids to Production of Labour

I hope to have some information that will enable us to estimate the labour requirements in the Northern Province and to estimate the cost of the necessary provision of labour. It is, of course, a matter of considerable importance to the public, with its usual interest in the welfare of the general public, and it is a matter of considerable interest to the Government, in view of the high unemployment figures...

labour. In recent years the supply has increased, but it has been far outstripped by demand.

Unfortunately, owners of plantations in the Northern Province are at a disadvantage in the labour market because their estates, being at higher altitudes, are colder than Northern Province plantations recruiting areas like...

Effects of Lack of Labour

We are now experimenting with labour recruited at high cost in the Belgian Congo. We have no pre-conference in the results, but we feel that we cannot afford to reject any possible means of easing the situation.

We are, of course, sparing no effort to make our estates as attractive as possible to the African.

Labour shortage, not only affects our current revenue from sisal but also jeopardizes the revenue we hope to receive from this crop in years to come. We only have to ensure that, as far as possible, a constant supply of good quality leaf by replanting and replanting year by year, but having planted, we have got to keep the young plants clean lest they perish and the heavy cost of reclamation and replanting be lost. It is no easy task to determine what point production should be curtailed in order to live above the planting and cleaning.

Dependent on the African

Early in the current year we put ourselves under the necessity of having to close our sisal factory for five weeks in order to secure our labour on sisal and avoid the risk of a heavy loss to our young stock. But the cost of the loss of sisal fibre which suffered was less than £70,000, the evil effects of which will be felt in years to come. There will be a loss of leaf, and consequently our production of leaf will remain high.

It makes no sense for the emphasis I have laid on our labour problem, because no matter how highly we mechanize—and we are mechanizing to the utmost—we cannot get ourselves out of our dependence on the African labourer. On him our current revenue and our whole future depend.

Direct Negotiations with the Government

Shareholders will appreciate that in these difficult circumstances it is not possible to forecast what the accounts we shall be able to lay before you at the end of the current year. There is now no lack of sisal leaf on the estates and the potential production of fibre is believed to be as much as 250 tons. Owing to the labour shortage the actual estimates were based on an expected production of only 600 tons, 150 tons than the maximum production of further.

Recently some encouraging news has reached us regarding our plans to ease the labour situation there. It is generally more serious, and the time has come of a good crop.

We continue to enjoy excellent service both from the East African and British agents, Messrs. Blyth, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., to whom our thanks are due for their valuable and generous assistance in the face of many local difficulties.

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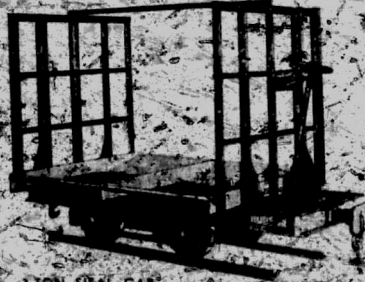
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