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Founder and Editor

F. S. Jackson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

PRESSURE upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies has grown much heavier in recent years. Indeed, that was one of the reasons for our proposal long ago that there should be a Secretary

Third Minister for of State, or at least a The Colonial Office. Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the

British African Colonies. The Government has not adopted that solution, but it has at last added a third Minister to the Colonial Office by appointing Lord Listowel to the new office of Minister of State for Colonial Affairs. He has retired from the Cabinet, in which he sat as Secretary of State for Burma, and will rank between Mr. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Rees-Williams, who became Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State a few weeks ago. It may be assumed that one of the main purposes of the appointment is to make it possible for either the Secretary of State or the new Minister to attend more often within the Colonial Empire. One of them may be expected to attend meetings of the most important inter-territorial bodies, such as the East Africa High Commission and the West African Council, and also, we trust, the Central African Council, even though one of its three territorial members is not under the control of the Colonial Office, but of the Commonwealth Relations Office. Only the Secretary of State, Mr. Creech Jones had to tell the

non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia that he could not pay an early visit to that Protectorate, as they had urged. Now it may be possible for him to go—perhaps after attending the inaugural meeting of the East Africa Central Assembly in Nairobi late in March—or to ask Lord Listowel to deputize for him.

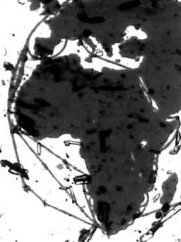
The period of rapid expansion through which the Colonial Empire is passing has made it necessary to extend the political control of the Colonial Office, and we trust that the selection of Lord

Lord Listowel's Political Career

Lord Listowel will soon prove to have been wise. He was Under-Secretary of State for India in the Conservative Government after having been from 1940 to 1944 a Labour Whip in the House of Lords. When the Socialists won the last general election he was appointed Postmaster-General, and last April he succeeded Lord Pethick-Lawford as Secretary of State for India and for Burma, in which capacity he took a leading part in the negotiations which led to the grant of Dominion status to India and Pakistan. Then he remained in the Cabinet as Secretary of State for Burma. In accordance with the Burma Independence Act, he disappeared this week, and Lord Listowel comes to the Colonial Office. He

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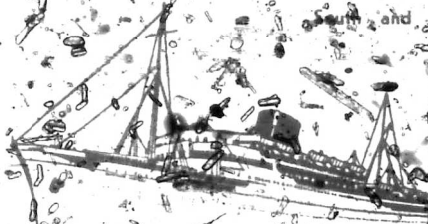
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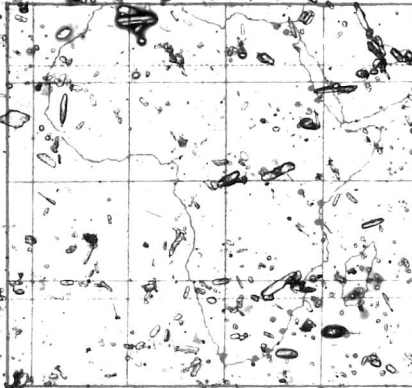
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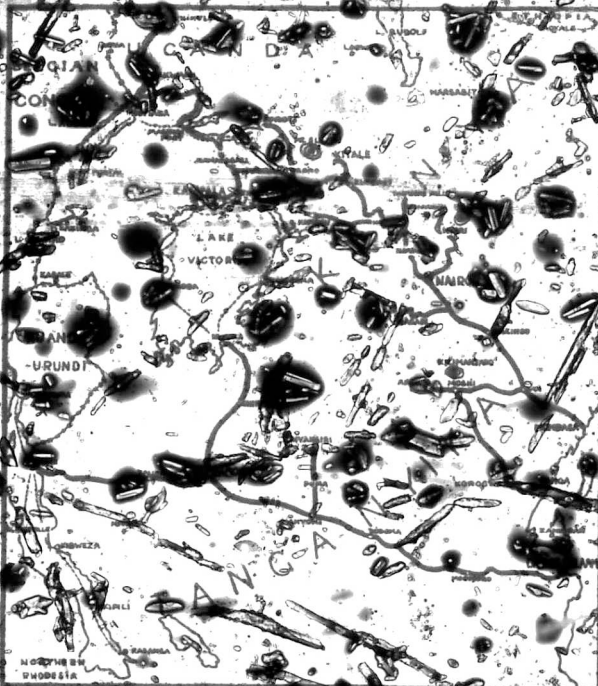
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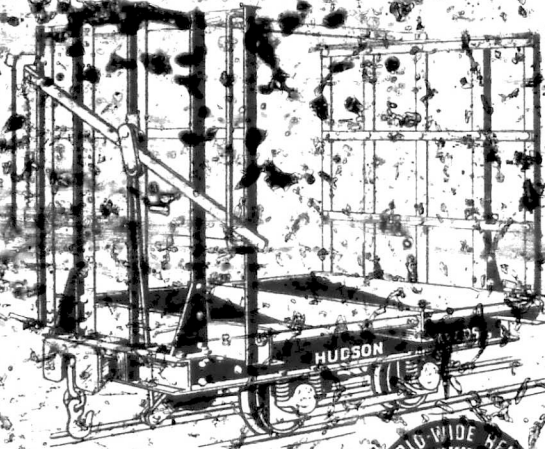


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Activity in Mozambique

There are thus signs of great activity in the Colony of Mozambique, and, in addition to the increase of traffic that these should bring to us, we have to take into account the increasing traffic to, and from, the land which come to us via the Central Africa and Nyasa Railway.

Our relations with Government, and the officers of Government, continue to be of the most cordial nature and we are judged as usual by the Fiscal for the thorough and considerable manner in which our duties are carried out, and for the very practical and realistic methods of the loan of colones and wagons.

We are again to acknowledge the willing assistance and co-operation of the Beira Railway ... To our General Manager, Mr. ... and our staff ... in London ... we express our thanks for the loyal co-operation and much hard work during another difficult year.

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Sir James Smith Gordon's Statement

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3, on Friday, December 19, 1947.

SIR JAMES SMITH GORDON, Bt., Chairman of the company, had circulated to the shareholders with the annual report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1947, the following statement:

I am glad to see a number of years of hope deferred, to be able at long last to present the members of the company with a full and satisfactory account. For this we have, of course, largely to thank the further increase in the price of sisal of 20 per cent in March, 1947, although the accounts before you represent only two months of employment of this increased price, and quite apart from this, I feel that the persistent efforts of our staff in managing agents in East Africa over the last few years have also done much with a justified reward.

Increased Profit

As you will see from the accounts before you the profit is £14,683, compared with £3,622 in the previous year, and to this we have been able to add a reserve of £6,291, being the writing back of hidden reserves in the nature of which I will explain further at a later point in this statement.

As a result, we have for the first time in the company's history a modest carry forward, at the end of the year, of £1,522. What is perhaps more important is that our net assets exceed current liabilities by more than £18,000, and the actual cash at bank on June 30 last (which had not been exhausted since the year) was nearly £18,000.

In these circumstances, and in view of the fact that profits during the six months ending December 31, 1947, are at an even better rate, and that the new harvest

assurance of the further increase of 10 per cent in the selling price of sisal products during the first six months of 1948, your directors have decided in declaring an interim dividend of 7 1/2 per cent net of tax, for the current year, and the related warrants will be posted shortly.

I will now turn to the accounts in more detail. First of all I call your attention to the fact that we have largely anticipated the changes in force of the new Companies Act and have secured a rather more detailed and, I hope, a clearer financial statement than previously.

New Plantings

As regards the profit and loss account referred to above, I must explain that up to this year we have been in the habit of charging the annual sisal replanting expenditure to a development and cultivation account and amortizing this account by an arbitrary provision of 2 1/2 per cent per annum. At the same time our planted acreage has been increasing from 1,200 to 1,500 acres, mainly at the expense of the profit and loss account. We have now decided to fall into line with the practice of other sisal companies, charging all replanting expenditure to revenue when incurred.

As a necessary corollary, the directors have decided that it is advisable to add to the freehold properties account a proportion of the cost of extending the planted acreage by 1,500 acres. Previously the cost of these extensions has amounted to what is known as a hidden reserve, since there can be no doubt that the value of the properties was increased by the sum of £9,445 at the time the result was you will have seen that the profit and loss account is credited with £27, which is the surplus provision for maintenance of sisal trees in previous years. Again, that, however, I have written off the net loss of £3,392 on the sale of 100,000 lb. of sisal to be carried forward last year and thus enable to give you a clean balance sheet with no losses to be dealt with.

As regards taxation, we have made no provision for profits tax, including the new retrospective rate. Provision has not been made for income tax on this year's profits as no further bill will be submitted until 1949. We have paid the £2,500 tax reserve certificate which should be sufficient to cover this liability when it falls due.

Subsidiary Company

I am sorry to have to tell you the effect of the drought on our coffee, as even worse than expected last year, and this account gives a loss of £2,111. As some small consolation it may be noted that paper has now reached the revenue producing stage, and after writing off the preliminary expenses of the development expenditure, the show a small profit of £44. The leased estate at Mpondi also shows a modest profit of some £200, as against last year's loss, after paying a very small part in the results of our labour.

As to the future, while I can not pretend to make any long-distance prophecies, I feel justified in saying that you may look forward with confidence to improved results in the current year, of which nearly six months are already gone. Our two big bugs, shortage of labour for sisal and vagaries of weather affecting the crop, are still with us, but the increased price of sisal falling due for the second half of the year will be a very welcome offset to the apparently inevitable and continuous increase in cost.

We are experimenting with a number of small but potentially profitable subsidiary concerns, I may have more to tell you about these next year.

In conclusion, I would like once more to express my record and to say that it is a pleasure to be so appreciative of the hard and loyal work of the men who work for your company and are so concerned in the welfare of East Africa.

The report and accounts were approved.

Company Meeting

"I think I have shown that despite the difficulties of the times progress is being made in Nyasaland; our traffic receipts to date confirm that 1947 has been another year of progress, they show a substantial improvement on the figures of 1946.

While in common with relatively few other railway administrations, we can still claim that our rates remain at pre-war levels, salaries, wages, and cost of materials continue to rise. As regards the latter two, I must remember to state we have to even to some extent the full impact of rising costs; for part of the stores and materials now being issued include quantities of goods purchased at prices far less than those ruling to-day. The cost of general consumable stores has now increased by 10% above the pre-war level. On the boiler of a type for which we paid £1,680 in 1939, now costs us £2,335 plus much increased charges for freight.

So long as our rates remain unchanged, the effect of this trend on our revenue account and on the adequacy of the provision which we make for renewals is constantly in our minds."

**Zimbabwe Railway Company, Limited
Mr. Vivian L. Oury's Statement**

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ZIMBABWE RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held yesterday, December 31, 1947, in the registered offices of the company, 3 Dams House, Queen's Street, Place, London, E.C. 4.

Mr. Vivian L. Oury, Chairman of the company, had circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1946, a statement in the following terms:

"I regret to have to report the death on June 3 last of Sir Henry Chapman, K.C.M.G., and on July 21 last of Mr. C. G. Rooke, C.M.E., one of the representatives of the Nyasaland Government on the board. They both rendered services of the greatest value to the company, and their wide knowledge of affairs in general and of details in particular, was always generously made available to their colleagues on the board.

New Directors

"The board have appointed as directors of the company Brigadier J. Storak, C.B.E., M.I.Mech.E., who was our chief mechanical engineer from 1924 until he went into the Army in 1939, and Mr. G. McL. Carey, who has been the secretary of the company since its incorporation in 1924, and our secretary and London manager."

"As you will see in the accounts for 1946, now before you, certain changes have been made in the form of the balance sheet, these have been made in anticipation of the coming into force of the new Companies Act, and they will enable comparative figures to be shown next year without difficulty.

"The revenue account, in which are included the figures of the Southern Approach, shows that the receipts for the year ended December 31, 1946, including interest on investments, £2,373, were £320,780, compared with £282,660 in the previous year, whilst expenditure, including provision for reserve for renewals and for taxation, was £242,556, or 76.16% of the gross receipts, compared with £237,773, or 85.70% for the previous year. We have increased the allocation to reserve for renewals to £25,000; this is provisional and subject to revision.

"The surplus of receipts over expenditure was £78,224, which compares with £42,887 for 1945. It should be remembered, however, that as I mentioned in our meeting last year, the 1945 surplus was adversely affected by the inclusion in the revenue account for that year of the liability of United Kingdom income tax in respect

of the previous year's profits, but also, in order to bring the accounts into line with modern practice, of a provision for that tax in respect of the profits for the year 1945.

"Interest on the income bonds is payable out of the net earnings of the Southern Approach and accordingly £69,766 of the total surplus of £78,244, was applied to the payment of interest on those bonds. After meeting the service of the advances against which the first debenture stock is to be issued, there was available £29,494 for interest on the agreed amount of £1,500,000, in respect of which 5% income debenture stock is to be issued.

Increased Traffic

"Tonnage of goods carried during the year was 191,122, compared with 176,768 in 1945. The number of passengers was 87,640, compared with 77,197 in 1945. The principal commodities carried were: general freight, 124,478 tons; timber, 52,668 tons, sugar, 17,141 tons; tobacco, 11,259 tons; tea, 7,883 tons; cotton, 6,419 tons; salt, 7,919 tons; and Zete Railway construction material, 101 tons.

"At the beginning of this year one of your directors, Brigadier General Hammond, made a thorough inspection of the railway and the works in progress. He made many valuable recommendations, of which effect has been given to all but one.

"We have been successful in finding some of the reinforcements we needed so early in the year to enable the small staff who have worked on throughout the year to cope with an increase in traffic and the works required to deal with it.

"We have been gradually generalising the line and by the end of this year it is estimated that 65 miles will have been so ballasted. The ballasting so far carried out has been on sections of the line which are not contiguous, but were selected on the basis of need. We have, however, embarked on a scheme for complete stone ballasting the whole of the line straight through, and this work will now proceed continuously.

"Six new houses of the type in Harare have been completed and also the 20 houses on Beira. We are also about to put on hand a scheme for the construction throughout the line of new quarters for our African employees of a type which will comply with the specification contained in the regulations made recently by Government.

Locomotives and Rolling Stock

"The strain on our engine power and rolling stock during the last few years has, of course, been very great, and we are glad to have heard from the managing manager that the six new 4-6-2 locomotives are proved of great utility and are satisfactory in service. We have on order from the Gregg Car Company 40 high-sided and 10 drop-sided bogie wagons, each of 35 tons capacity, which are due for delivery early next year. We are watching the position very carefully, for there are indications of developments which will lead to large increases in our traffics. I have referred above to some of the commodities carried by us. Compared with the tonnages of 1939 there have been striking increases, particularly in timber, from 5,098 tons in 1939 to 52,668 tons in 1946, in sugar from 10,097 tons in 1939 to 17,141 tons in 1946, and in cotton from 1,687 tons in 1939 to 6,419 tons in 1946.

"The Portuguese Government has recently published a decree authorizing the granting of a loan to the Government of the Colony of Mozambique of up to £10,000,000, for the carrying out of schemes of development in the Colony. The very great interest that the Portuguese Government is taking in the development of the Colony is reflected in its projected expansion of a large scale of existing and the establishment of new industries.

Company Meeting

Nyasaland Railway, Limited

Mr. W. H. Courington's Review

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LIMITED, was held at the registered offices of the company, 3 Thames House, Queen Street, Place, London, E.C.4, on Wednesday, December 31, 1947.

Mr. W. H. COURINGTON, Chairman of the company, had circulated the following statement to the shareholders with the reported accounts for the year ended December 31, 1946:

I regret to have to report the death on July 21 last of Mr. C. E. Rooke, C.M.G., Mr. Rooke, one of the representatives of the Nyasaland Government on the board, rendered great services to the company, and your directors have lost a colleague who always and unfailingly put at their disposal his wide knowledge of railways and their operation.

In the accounts for 1946 now before you it will be seen that changes have been made in the form of the balance sheet, these have been made in anticipation of the coming into force of the provisions of the new Companies Act and will enable comparative figures to be shown next year without difficulty.

The revenue account for 1946 shows that, after a further increase for renewals the sum of £34,527 (compared with £1,449 in the previous year) the excess of gross receipts over working expenses amounted to £89,922, as compared with £94,575 in 1945. Gross receipts increased by £25,019, but working expenses increased by £10,653, due mainly to increased cost of labour and a very description of materials and stores.

Debt and Stock Redemption

Provision during the year of £23,414 for redemption of 5% debenture stock has reduced the amount of this stock outstanding to £1545,087.

Tonnage of goods carried during the year (excluding Lake Service) was 117,642 tons, compared with 119,206 tons in 1945. Lake Service carried 1,931 tons, compared with 1,492 tons in 1945. The number of passengers carried (excluding Lake Service) was 267,809, compared with 270,704 in 1945; the Lake Service carried 6,390 passengers, compared with 10,055 in 1945. The reduction in passenger traffic on the railway was due to the withdrawal of the services between Blantyre and Fort Herald. The withdrawal of the Lake Service was naturally adversely affected by the loss in July, 1946, of our M.V. VIPYA and the withdrawal from service for some months of the M.V. MPASA for overhaul. Plans for a new vessel to replace the VIPYA and also for a floating dock are well advanced. Meanwhile an inter-port service is being maintained by the MPASA and the tug and barges, which, as I reported at our last meeting, we purchased from the Admiralty.

At the beginning of the year one of your directors, Brigadier-General Hammond, visited Nyasaland and inspected the line and the works in progress. He made many valuable recommendations in which effect has been or will be given.

During the year we have been successful in finding some of the reinforcements which we need in order to enable the small staff who had carried on throughout the war years in Nyasaland to cope with the various new works which we have in hand.

You will remember that during the heavy floods in the early part of 1946 the Bridge at Chirinda and Pongera were seriously damaged. We have now secured the tender of the Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Company for the construction of new bridges and have recently completed a new embankment for the extension of your line from ... and 29 ... for the ... programme of the ...

throughout the line up to 13 ton axle load which has been proceeding slowly since 1940 will be completed by next June. A considerable amount of track fitting has been carried out at places where the railway has been affected.

I am glad to be able to report that 210 of the 300 houses which we have under construction on our new African housing scheme at Mzimba have now been occupied and a resident superintendent has been placed in charge of the estate. We are every reason to hope that this development will not only benefit our African employees, but will also ensure of greater stability in the labour force.

The dam, impounding 25,000,000 gallons of water, being constructed by the Imperial Tobacco Company for the joint use of themselves and the Railway will be completed before the end of this month and will be in full operation early next year. This should end serious water difficulties which have been experienced.

Engines and Rolling Stock

We have on order from the North British Locomotive Company six 2-2-2 engines with a tractive effort of 29,800 and from Hunslet & Company six tank wagons of a capacity of 20 tons each. The tanks will be supplied by the Railway Company whose rolling stock is pooled. We have also on order from the Great Northern Railway Company six 10-ton bogie wagons and 10 drop-side wagons of 35 tons capacity.

The domestic trade of Nyasaland continues to expand; the figures for the millennium 1947 show an increase in value of no less than 75% on the period 1932-41. So long as commodity prices remain at their present level there is every reason to hope that the progressive development of the country will continue with consequent improvement in the standard of living of our inhabitants. Moreover the creation of the Colonial Development Corporation and speeches made in both Houses of Parliament indicate a growing realization of the necessity for providing capital resources to enable our overseas possessions to play a role of increasing importance in the economic life of the Empire.

Meanwhile, the Government has in hand a large public works programme and are considering a project for the supply of electricity in the Blantyre area, where demand clearly exceeds the supply. There is much private building, including vastly improved dwellings for Africans employed on projects.

Operation with Road Transport Company

Early in the current year an executive licence was granted by Government to the Nyasaland Transport Company to operate road passenger services in the country. The first service was started in May, and since then a number of additional services have been brought into operation. These should have a great value in the development of the country generally. In order to ensure a continuation in the operations of the Nyasaland Transport Company and the Railway, we accept an invitation to take a financial interest in the company and we have a representative on its board. I am granted a licence to operate road passenger services as one of the recommendations made by the Board of Development Committee in their report in 1945. Another of the recommendations made by that committee was that the Railway should own and operate road feeder services. We have had such a project under consideration for some time and we have recently made application for the licences (non-exclusive) to enable us to operate certain services. Meanwhile we are making preliminary arrangements for the acquisition of the necessary equipment so that we may be in a position, as soon as the licences are obtained, to bring into operation the six services most urgently required.

Company Meeting

Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.
Mr. A. Chester Beatty's Review

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LIMITED, was held on December 18th at the registered office, Selection Trust Building, London E.C.4.

MR. P. H. PRAIRIE, D.B.E., the managing director of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from the statement, dated November 25, of the Chairman, MR. A. CHESTER BEATTY, which was circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1945.

"The main feature of the year was the increased shortage of coal due to the inability of the Rhodesia Railways to carry out requirements. This situation has been, and continues to be, most unsatisfactory, and in order to supplement our coal receipts we had to resort to importing coal at high cost through the port of Lobito Bay and to extensive burning of wood.

The Year's Results

"Production of blister copper during the year was 47,498 long tons, compared with 50,042 tons during the previous year. The mine was in a position to produce about 65,000 tons of copper during the year. The increase in production due to the fuel situation was 17,500 tons in the neighbourhood of 17,500 tons.

The average cost per long ton of blister fine Beira increased by £5 10s. compared with the preceding year.

"The average price received for our product was £83 7s. 7d. per long ton of blister product f.o.b. Beira, the margin between costs and revenue being £3 17s. 4d. per ton, compared with £15 0s. 7d. per ton for the previous year.

The gross surplus was £1,856,456 compared with £85,607 for the previous year. A large amount had to be added, interest earned and deducted, London expenses, and loan stock interest. The resulting balance of £1,322,922 has been transferred £300,000 to replacement reserve, leaving a balance of £1,022,922. There is a liability for taxation of £822,000, leaving a net profit of £578,922.

Taxation

"During the year the City of London Schools of Income Tax decided that, while the method adopted by the company may be suitable for informing the shareholders of the company's progress, it does not give a true statement of annual gains for tax purposes. In effect, they held that the annual gains should be calculated by reference to sales for the year—and not production; and also that the stocks should be valued with reference to the actual cost of production and not on the basis of a 'standard' cost as adopted by the company. The company has asked the Commissioners to state a case for the opinion of the High Court.

"On the accounts for the previous year we referred to the provision for taxation which was estimated at that time to be more than £50,000 in excess of our known liabilities. Since then we have had to provide for the possibility of an additional liability on our part for past years resulting from the agreement recently concluded between the Governments of the United Kingdom and Northern Rhodesia.

"Although the agreement is designed to prevent double taxation, it would appear to have the effect of involving an additional liability of £260,000 for past years. Accordingly we now have a net over-reserve of £190,000, which we are continuing to carry in reserve, pending clarification of our position.

"After deducting £200,000 to loan stock redemption reserve, we are in a position to represent

the year's net profit. Adding £330,456 carried forward, makes a sum of £1,865,678 available for distribution.

"Looking back over the year's financial results, one can sum up the salient features by saying that while there has been a great increase in our gross surplus, due to the increase of profit margin on the tonnage produced, this has been absorbed very largely by taxation. The recently imposed increase in the profits tax has increased our tax liability by £81,000, and this has had the effect of actually making our net profit for the year lower than for the previous year.

"In spite of this the directors, having regard to the current favourable conditions, and the fact that a considerable sum was added to the carry-forward for the previous year, have decided to pay a dividend of 5s. per share, less income tax at 9% in the £, absorbing a net amount of £672,220, which will have the effect of reducing the carry-forward from £330,456 to £193,456.

Retrospective Tax Legislation and Effect of Inflation

"I would like to record an emphatic protest against the growing practice of making retrospective changes in the taxation law. Retrospective taxation has hit us severely in the last year. It has not been regarded as one of the fundamental principles of taxation, and it should be certain, and it is most disturbing if we are to be faced with a Government policy of creating new retrospective liabilities which render incorrect the accounts which we have prepared on the basis of the then existing law.

"Another feature of the financial side of our business is the effect of inflation. When we compare the value of the mine at the time when the mine and assets were developed and built with the value of the mine today, we are led to the conclusion that the conventional system of carrying a profit must lead to a distortion of relative values. The profit turned to day is not its current value, it is necessarily compared to the capital invested in the business at a time when the £ was worth very much more, and the result is bound to give a misleading impression of the real earning power of the business and of the return to the capital employed.

Mine Development

"The estimated tonnage of ore reserves remaining at the end of the year was 1,347,700 tons, containing 84% of copper. Mine development has been maintained and the progress in preparing for the new mining method of mining has been satisfactory. During the year recommendations have been made to the consulting engineers for the future programme and development to cater for mining at 100 ft levels.

"The annual report for 1946 makes a remarkably pleasing, in particular, will be of interest to a wide public than our shareholders, a know of the spectacular feat of a malaria incidence, which for the year ended in 1945 was less than half that of the previous year.

"This achievement is a tribute to the pioneer work carried out by past and present managements and medical staffs, and are indebted to Mr. Malcolm Watson, M.D., F.R.S., for the foundation of this work laid down under his advice.

"The mine is in a position to produce 6,000 long tons of copper per annum, provided coal and labour can be made available in adequate quantities. It is expected that this capacity will be increased to 7,500 tons by the end of the present financial year.

The report also points out we

Company Meeting

Rhokana Corporation, Limited

Mr. S. S. Taylor's Review

Greater Operating Profit

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHOKANA CORPORATION, LIMITED, was held on December 18, 1947.

MR. S. S. TAYLOR, F.M.C., D.S.O., Deputy Chairman and managing director of the company, who presided, in the course of his speech said:—

There have been a number of changes in our investments in Rhodesian undertakings during the year. Our holding in the stock of Changa Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited, has been increased by £340,000. During the year we also subscribed £250,000 for half of the ordinary shares in Rhodesia Copper Resources Limited. The net result as compared with last year is that the figure shown for investments in Rhodesian undertakings has been increased to £950,000.

Operating Profit Greatly Increased

The profit on operating accounts £470,000 greater than last year, and the amount of £2,287,000 is carried to the profit and loss account. The amount credited in respect of the gross dividend from Mutulira Copper Mines, Limited, for the year ended June 30, 1946, is an increase of £130,000 over the amount received from the same source in the previous year. Since the close of one financial year Mutulira Copper Mines, Limited, have declared a dividend for the year ended June 30, 1947, and we have received the amount of £325,000.

The balance of the profit and loss account carried to the appropriation account is £71,880, as compared with £2,260,400 last year. The estimated contribution on the profits for the year is 11,563.64%

Your directors have decided to appropriate £600,000 to general reserve. Our policy is to provide out of profits funds sufficient to cover capital expenditure on buildings, plant and machinery, shaft equipment, etc.

Dividend

Your directors recommend a final dividend of 60% representing 12s. per unit of stock. This dividend, as recommended, together with the amount already paid as an interim dividend, the ordinary and A stock, amounts to 85% for the year, or 17s. per unit of stock. The rates of dividends paid by the Corporation do not represent true returns on the capital invested in the business. The actual rate of return on the capital invested in the business is only a small fraction of the rate paid on the nominal capital.

During the year we, like the other Northern Rhodesian copper companies, have suffered severely from the strike in July and August, 1946, and from the shortage of coal supplied. We venture to hope that the first of these causes of interference with production will be non-recurring, but we are still suffering from the second.

We were, however, able to take steps to minimize the loss in production caused by the inability of Rhodesia Railways, Limited, to supply sufficient transport for coal from the Wankie Colliery. We purchased coal in the United States and in the Union of South Africa and imported it through Beaufort West, and we also effected a section of our plant for wood burning.

Effect of Coal Shortage Minimized

We were thereby able to reduce the effect of the lack of Wankie coal that the production of the plant that could be limited to 2,000 tons. That, however, is a substantial amount. If we had been able to produce it, it would have brought us a considerable profit at the price of copper prevalent last year.

Further, that copper, if produced, would have been delivered to the Ministry of Supply under our contract, and would have saved expenditure of dollars on the corresponding amount of copper from sources outside the sterling area.

Like many other industries, we have experienced great difficulty in obtaining adequate maintenance and constructional supplies. We have received considerable assistance from the Ministry of Supply in our attempts to overcome these difficulties.

The report was adopted.

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Company Meeting

Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd

Mr. A. Chester Beatty's Review

THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES LIMITED, was held on December 30 in London.

MR. R. G. PRIN, O.B.E., managing director of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from the statement dated November 11, 1946, by A. CHESTER BEATTY, the Chairman, which was read out with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1947.

"The main feature of the year was the continued shortage of coal due to the inability of Rhodesia Railways to carry all our requirements. This situation has been and continues to be most unsatisfactory and in order to supplement our coal receipts we have had to resort to importing coal at high cost through the port of Lobito Bay and to extensive burning of wood, which reference will be found in the general manager's report.

Output and Costs

The production of blister copper was 49,647 tons compared with 24,400 tons in the previous year. Production was delayed by 31 days lost on account of the strike in June and August, 1946, and two days' stoppage due to the efforts of the management in combating some of our waste-heat boilers to wood-firing, which were shut down due to fuel shortage. The rate of output throughout the year, however, was on a reduced scale.

The cost per ton for f.o.b. Blister increased by 10s. 3d. per ton, compared with the previous year, the main cause being lower production and grade of ore; increases in European wages and cost of living; advances in prices in Africa in wages, cost of living allowances and transport and operation; higher power charges due to use of imported coal and wood-firing; increases in the price of supplies and the quantities consumed; cost of the shut-down due to the strike; and 2s. 6d. royalties.

The price received for our product was £20 10s. 6d. per ton of blister copper f.o.b. Board, so that the margin between costs and revenue was £3 10s. 3d. per ton, compared with £15 10s. per ton for the previous year.

The Year's Results

"The gross surplus was £1,482,675, compared with £852,744 for the previous year. This is a direct reflection of the increase in price margin to which I have referred, above the account has been added interest earned during the year on the deduction of the London charges and loan interest. From the resulting balance of £1,566,000 we have deducted £350,000 as a transfer to the replacements and obsolescence reserve. This leaves a balance of £1,046,000 to be carried to the appropriate account.

"Provision for taxation on the profits for the year amounts to £1,046,000, leaving a net profit of £419,936. After deducting £100,000 transferred to loan stock redemption reserve, the net balance for the year is £368,668, which with £156,828 brought in makes a sufficient £525,496 available for distribution. The directors recommend a dividend of 9d. per share, less tax at 1s. 6d. per £; which will absorb a net amount of £411,936, leaving the cash balance at £113,560.

"Turning to the balance sheet, you will notice that the provision for taxation on profits to date includes £100,000 transferred to the general reserve, being provision for account of the share of profits on profits

for previous years, which together with £100,000 provided in previous years, will give a contingency reserve of £200,000 on account of the liability for past years.

Effect of Inflation

"I wish to draw attention to the effect of inflation which is clearly observed in these accounts, as, for instance, in the increased cost of our operating materials and supplies, and in the greatly increased cost of our replacement equipment now on order.

"When we compare the value of the £ sterling at the time when the mine and plant were developed and built with the value of the £ sterling to-day, we are forced to the conclusion that the conventional system of presenting accounts and arriving at a profit for the year must inevitably lead to a distortion of relative values. The profit earned to-day in £'s sterling of current value is inevitably compared to the capital invested in the business at a time when the £ was worth very much more, and the result is bound to give a misleading impression of the real earning power of the business and of the return on the capital employed in the business.

"Ore reserves at June 30, 1947, were estimated at about 98,000,000 short tons of ore containing 3.27% total copper of which 0.08% was oxide.

"While the major development work was maintained at a satisfactory rate, the reserve of fully developed ore was largely maintained due to labour shortages caused by strikes and the fuel situation. These uncertainties have influenced the order planning of the mining work and the result is that there will be some delay in the programme for starting the western retreat faces. The main extension programme has also been delayed due to shortage of supplies.

"There was no shortage of man-power, either European or African, during the year.

Fight against Malaria

"The report of the Medical Department for the calendar year 1946 makes remarkable reading; in particular, the spectacular reduction in malaria incidence, which for the financial year ended June 30, 1947, was only a little over a quarter of that of the previous best year. The combination of D.D.T. and sub-soil drainage together with the cumulative effect of other measures which have long been in use, has reduced the incidence of malarial fever in the year to June 30, 1947, to against 4.63 per 1,000 per month in the year to June 30, 1946, the previous best. These figures have to be compared with the monthly figure of 23.30 in the year ended June 30, 1931, when our malaria control measures had not begun to operate. This achievement is a tribute to the pioneer work which has been carried out in the Copperbelt by past and present managements and medical staffs. In recognition of the company we are indebted to Sir Malcolm Watson, M.S., M.D., for the foundation of this work and down under his advice.

World Price of Copper

"The effect of our continued policy of selling production forward is that although the world price has risen from a high point of about 23 1/2 cents per lb. electrolytic copper, f.a.s. New York to the present figure of 21 1/2 cents per lb. the average price receivable per ton of production for the first half of the current year will be considerably higher than that for the year under review. Our production continues to be sold entirely to the Ministry of Supply.

"The development of the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt has assumed great importance to the economy of this country, providing as it does the possibility of covering the copper requirements of this country entirely from indigenous sources. Long-term plans may enable this industry to earn a positive foreign exchange.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Nyasaland Railways

NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LTD. report gross receipts of £271,634 for the year ended December 31, 1946, compared with £246,615 in the previous year, and working expenses of £188,692 (£192,039), leaving a balance of £87,942 (£94,576). Interest on Central Africa Railway debentures produced £4,121 (£34,950) and dividends from holding of that Railway £10,500 (£5,250). Interest on income bonds of Trans-Zambesia Railway Co. £6,766 (£4,496), and interest and dividends on other investments £6,057 (£6,302). Interest payable on the 5% A debenture stock required £28,326, on the 5% B income debenture stock £261, on the 5% Bridge debenture stock £48,937, and £23,414 was set aside for debenture redemption. After reserving £37,498 for taxation there was a balance of £93 to carry forward.

The tonnage carried during the year, excluding the Lake Service, was 117,642 tons, compared with 113,206 tons in the previous year, and the number of passengers carried 267,801 compared with 320,704.

Loan capital outstanding totals £3,352,081 and issued share capital £472,459. Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £2,052,134, investments in the Central Africa and Trans-Zambesia Railway Companies at £2,223,150, and current assets at £463,578, including £195,494 in investments (which had a market value of £208,235), £77,889 in cash, and £108,500 in stores.

The directors are Mr. W. M. Codrington, Chairman, Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond, Mr. Vivian L. Oury, and Brigadier-General J. Storar. The general manager is Mr. R. C. Bucquet, and the secretary and London manager Mr. C. McL. Carey.

The text of the statement by the Chairman appears on another page.

Trans-Zambesia Railway

TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY CO., LTD., report that total receipts, apart from interest, for the year ended December 31, 1946, amounted to £318,407, compared with £279,753 in the previous year. The 1946 figure included passenger traffic at £33,782 (£43,788), goods traffic at £244,644 (£218,084), parcels and luggage at £5,085 (£3,097) and river service at £9,999 (£10,135). After deducting £242,536 for expenditure, a Africa reserve for renewal, the surplus is £78,744 (£12,882). Interest on bonds and debentures absorbs £70,916, leaving £7,828 to be credited to the debenture redemption account.

The capital consists of £200,000 in £1 shares. Reserves stand at £44,806, loan capital at £2,851,829, general at £183,440 and current liabilities at £150,940. Fixed assets are valued at £2,420,253, intangible assets at £1,089,662, and current assets at £320,940, including British Government securities at £62,032, tax certificates at £50,000 and cash at £105,735.

The total tonnage carried during the year was 191,222 (176,468) tons, of which 45,056 (40,516) general merchandise, 1,141 (17,994) sugar, 17,259 (17,751) tobacco, 7,883 (7,432) tea, 6,419 (4,426) cotton, 7,919 (4,833) salt, 52,668 (55,821) sleepers and timber and 4,561 (4,649) Tete railway construction stores.

The directors are Mr. Vivian L. Oury (Chairman), Mr. W. M. Codrington, Mr. J. B. Correa da Silva, the Hon. M. W. Elphinstone, Brigadier-General F. D. Hammond, Colonel J. A. Monteiro do Amaral, Brigadier J. Storar, and Mr. C. McL. Carey, who is also secretary and London manager. The general manager is Mr. R. C. Bucquet. The annual general meeting was held in London yesterday.

The text of the Chairman's review appears in another part.

Rhodesian Cables, Ltd.

RHODESIAN CABLES, LTD., report that the general expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1947, was increased from £7,265 to £16,975, and that the fuel crisis in Britain caused delay in the delivery of machinery and plant, a considerable quantity of which has, however, now arrived for the new factory in Salisbury. It is hoped to start the factory in Salisbury and Pietermaritzburg the first half of this year.

The issued capital consists of £400,000 in shares of 5s. each, share premium account stands at £50,000 and current liabilities at £26,812. Fixed assets are valued at £169,597 and current assets at £22,044, including £9,599 in cash. Preliminary and capital works expenses appear at £25,947.

The directors are Messrs. A. J. T. Goldy (Chairman), H. W. Prescott, W. Phillips (alternate, W. Hardcastle), E. Ingham, L. J. McCarthy, M. Knowles and H. H. Fraser (alternate, H. G. Hastings). The London committee consists of Messrs. G. D. Dillon (alternate, H. G. B. Coulson), P. E. Day, and R. W. Bodne (alternate, C. A. Lamson).

The second ordinary general meeting was held in Johannesburg on Monday last.

Mining

Company Progress Reports

Kagera. Output of tin concentrates for October was 10 tons, including 3 tons from tributaries.

London and Rhodesian. In Vubachikwe during November 2,900 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £2,277. Main shaft to level 7, No. 2 main drive N., 63 ft. 2 dwt. over 67 in. Return drive S., 32 ft., 5.2 dwt. over 75 in. Vubachikwe shaft, 4th level, main drive N., 22 ft., 4.7 dwt. over 83 in.

Globe and Phoenix. 8,100 tons of ore were treated in November for 3,048 oz. gold and a working profit of £12,277. Development in Phoenix Mine—14th level, drive 18 ft. av. 15 ft., sunk 67 ft., av. 6 dwt.; 15th level, drive 32 ft., av. 5.2 dwt.; 16th level, drive 34 ft., av. 7 dwt.; 17th level, drive 35 ft., av. 4 dwt.; 18th level, drive 43 ft., av. 4.3 dwt.; 19th level, drive 35 ft., av. 1 dwt.; 20th level, drive 33 ft., av. 1 dwt.; sank 45 ft., av. 20 dwt.

Rosterman. 370 oz. gold recovered in November from the milling of 2,440 tons of ore and the sorting of 1,364 tons of waste, the equivalent of being £561. No. 1 footwall reef—No. 18 level, raise 20 ft. W. advanced 10 ft. (total 93 ft.); from 70 to 90 ft., av. 8 dwt. over 13 in. No. 19 level winze 440 ft. W. sunk 15 ft. (total 139 ft.) and connected to No. 20 level; from 120 to 130 ft., av. 5 dwt. over 14 in. No. 20 level W. drive 130 ft. S. extended 85 ft. (total 150 ft.); from 20 to 155 ft., av. 6 dwt. over 20 in. No. 21 level, winze 360 ft. W. sunk 39 ft. (total 132 ft.); from 20 to 125 ft., av. 12 dwt. over 26 in. No. 1 footwall reef—No. 18 level, raise 45 ft. W. extended 3 ft. (total 104 ft.); from 120 to 130 ft., av. 6 dwt. over 14 in. Winze started at 270 ft. W. sunk 15 ft., av. 15 ft. av. 6 dwt. over 41 in. Diamond drill borehole, No. 20 level, extended 149 ft. (total 360 ft.).

Mining Personnel

Mr. L. GOUDIE, AS. OF THE INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY, has been transferred to the staff of the Southern Rhodesia Copper Mines, Ltd.

Mr. A. J. BENSUSAN, M. Inst. M. M., has arrived in this country from Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. L. HENRY has left this country for Tanganyika, where he will join the staff of Urthwira Minerals Ltd.

Mr. CHEFFORD REYNOLDS, of Mbarara, Uganda, has been transferred to membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, and Mr. A. T. FINN to Association.

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Asks by the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia,
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Tanganyika Development Plan Prompt Report on Progress in 1947

THE GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA, and especially Mr. BRUCE HUTT, Deputy Chairman of the Development Commission, is to be congratulated on the prompt publication of a report on the development work done during the past year. Mr. Hutt's review, dated Dar es Salaam, December 1, reached London by air mail just before Christmas at a time when departmental reports for 1948 were being received from other East and Central African territories.

The Secretary of State approved the report on Tanganyika Development Commission's submission to increase provision for African education and urgent steps to increase the individual productivity of the peasant farmer, for the latter purpose Mr. Creech Jones suggested that financial credit on appropriate terms should be made available to African producers. The revised plan envisages an expenditure of £5,022,000 on African education within 10 years.

Loans to Native Authorities

To improve the standard of agricultural productivity and help the smaller and poorer Native authorities, a local development loan fund is to be established and administered by a small committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Hutt. It will be empowered to make loans to Native authorities, African co-operative societies, and other approved bodies of Africans for local development schemes and other community enterprises.

The revised estimate of the total cost of the development plan is £9,186,000, of which total 5% will be applied to roads, aerodromes and telecommunications, 16% to public health, 13% to education and training, 11% to railways and ports, 16% to agriculture and animal husbandry, 6% to town and development,

10% to water development, 5% to public buildings and works, and the balance of 6.5% to miscellaneous purposes, including African housing, forestry, surveys, general development and the executive organization.

One hundred Africans are being trained as agricultural instructors; blight-resistant potatoes from the United Kingdom are under cultivation in experimental plots for various purposes of production and scientific purposes. Measures are to be undertaken for the rehabilitation of four districts in Sukuma land (with 470,000 ac) to be spent on agricultural and animal husbandry improvement; young Chagga are being trained in improved methods of coffee growing, and a special team of geologists is to be engaged to complete the geological survey of the Territory at the cost of £182,000.

Large Dams Constructed

Of water development we read: The shortage of cement during 1947 prevented much major work being done on the construction of large dams by earth-damming machines. The construction of large dams is to be built in concrete. In the Western Province two dams of 18 million and 24 million gallon capacity were built at Ntanga and Itope respectively, and work was started on a further dam of 20 million gallon capacity at Saka. In the Lake Province a new type of dam of 20 million gallon capacity has been built at Ngueta to supply water to the minor settlement, and a similar dam is proposed at Lohumbo. These works have not been completed, as the continuing shortage of cement prevents the construction of the auxiliary works in the delivery of pumps and filter plant has also been experienced.

A programme of smaller hand-built dams was instituted in the Central Province, mainly to provide water for stock. These dams are of an average capacity of three million gallons and have separate cattle troughs, the cattle being direct to the troughs. It is not an altogether satisfactory procedure, but it has been possible to construct more elaborate dams in some of the cement position. Further small dams were built elsewhere in the Central Province to create water supplies in the fly-bush areas in order to attract the inhabitants away from the foothills, where they are at present in danger of initiating soil deterioration.

Food Parcels by Air

CHEAPER RATES for food parcels sent to this country by air from East Africa have been announced by the Civil Aviation Authority. The new rates apply to parcels from Nairobi, 9d. from Dar es Salaam, and 1s. from Zanzibar. Bulk consignments are accepted from East Africa at 6s. 10d., 4d. and 6s. 9d. respectively for consignments of 100 lb. or over, subject to a limit of 20 parcels a week and a total weight of 550 lb. The minimum weight of a parcel sent by an individual is 1 lb. The parcels must be wrapped in paper, and local food parcels must be wrapped in paper and local food parcels must be wrapped in paper. Export permits are required for all consignments.

East African Time

TO BRING ZANZIBAR into line with what on the East African mainland, public clocks in Zanzibar were advanced 15 minutes at 10 o'clock this morning. During the war Zanzibar adopted East African zone time (Greenwich mean time plus 3 hours), which was also used in the Middle East two years ago. Zanzibar reverted to East African standard time 2 1/2 hours ahead of G.M.T., but the mainland territories retained zone times.

Auction System Amended

ALIENATION OF PUBLIC LAND in Tanganyika need not necessarily be by auction, henceforth. Amendment of the law to permit the Governor to exercise his discretion was welcomed in the Legislature by the non-official members, including Canon R. G. Harrison (who said that he would like to see complete abolition of the policy of auction, since it is a dirty business), but was opposed by Indian speakers.

Coal, agriculture, cotton, groundnuts - that is the British Government's order of priorities. Major-General Desford Harrison, general manager-designate in East Africa of the Overseas Food Corporation

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East Africa Port Congestion More Candidates in Kenya

Conditions at Dar es Salaam and Beira

CONGESTION at the port of Dar es Salaam was caused by the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce two days before Christmas.

Mr. L. A. DEBT, Chairman of the Section, complained that much cargo was not being called forward from the register, presumably because first priority was given to everything required for the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika. While British exporters were being urged to ship to the maximum, adequate cargo space was not available, so that some goods had to wait two months or so; moreover, some vessels bound for East Africa were not loading for Dar es Salaam because of the congestion in the port.

Mr. F. WAGGH, representing Messrs. Gray Davis & Co. (Merchants), Ltd., suggested that there was little delay in regard to general cargo if shipments were spread over London and Swansea as well as London, but that there was after delay with intricate or awkward cargo, such as machinery, cement mixers, bulldozers, etc., since all the available space between docks was needed for heavy machinery for the groundnut scheme. Recently one vessel had loaded nothing for Dar es Salaam and another had declined cargo for Zanzibar.

Shipments from London Delayed

MR. B. E. PETITPIERRE asserted that the London and Mercury registers for Dar es Salaam cargo were nothing like clear as had been waiting six weeks for shipment of urgently needed priority cargo, and ordinary non-priority commercial cargo often waited about two months.

MR. E. H. A. JAYNE said that the African Mercantile Company had registered cargo early in October for Dar es Salaam which had still not been shipped. Their informant was that conditions in Dar es Salaam were

MR. C. SARTWEIR, of Messrs. W. H. Fish & Co., stated that floating cranes for some time now ranked as hazardous cargo and could therefore not be carried by passenger vessels which nevertheless carried whisky, gin and brandy, all of which had much the same flashpoint as essences. His company had to wait as long as six months for shipments to be made.

Mr. Harrison reported similar trouble with sulphuric acid some watered in January 2nd, being shipped until November, but the Board of Trade has now agreed that it might be sent by passenger steamer.

Preparing Case for Colonial Office

Mr. Petitpierre read a report from Dar es Salaam at the end of November which stated that the quays and docks were piled with cargo and the quays so full that it was difficult to land goods. Though the port had not been designed to handle the present tonnage, and was short of cranes, the congestion was aggravated by inability of the railways to move goods more quickly. When agreeing that the system could handle the traffic for the groundnut scheme the management had evidently not fully realized how heavy the traffic would be.

He asked the members should invite their correspondents in Dar es Salaam to ascertain the fullest details for the preparation of a case for submission to the Colonial Office early in January. The proposal was adopted.

Attention was also called to the fact that vessels were often kept at Beira for 60 days, and sometimes longer before being able to proceed, and protests were made that Portuguese ships, instead of taking their turn, were given prompt unloading facilities. It was stated that strong diplomatic protests had been made to the Portuguese Government, and that a representative of the Ministry of Transport was on his way to Beira from London to investigate the present state of affairs.

Lord Francis Scott's Offer

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, MR. DEREK ERSKINE, MR. J. H. STUART and MR. LEONARD COLLIER have now announced their wish to stand in the forthcoming general election in Kenya.

If Sir ALAN VINCENT retires from Nairobi South and the bye seat yet announced any such situation, the bye seat is being widely assumed. Mr. George Tyson, Mr. Norman Harris and Mr. Erskine may all contest the seat. It is possible that three candidates may stand of themselves in Mombasa in place of Mr. George Nicoll, and that the Rift Valley will have a three-cornered fight, and that three or more candidates will be in the field in other constituencies.

LORD FRANCIS SCOTT has written to the local Press in Kenya:

I have decided to offer myself for election as member of the Legislative Council for the Rift Valley at the forthcoming election. The reasons which have influenced my decision to do this are that there will be inevitably at least seven new M.L.C.'s after the next election, and whilst I believe some first-class ladies and gentlemen intend to stand for election, they must of necessity be experienced in the ways of Legislative Council and public affairs generally, and so I feel that my experience, with 19 years on Legislative Council, may be of some assistance to these members. I stood down at the last election to give new blood a chance, but I feel that the results so far as concerns the team of M.L.C.'s have not been altogether successful, and so I have decided once more to offer myself to the Colony.

This is the time when Kenya is so prosperous, to take money from the taxpayers for future contingencies and to mitigate inflation. Mr. S. V. COOKE, M.L.C., Kenya.

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Photographs of Kenya

THE KENYA INFORMATION OFFICE has published a well-illustrated brochure of 112 pages, each containing a photograph and a few lines of descriptive text. The pictures, chosen to represent the multifarious phases of the life and activity of the country, justify the title, "This is Kenya."

There is, unfortunately, plenty of room for criticism in the letterpress. The foreword, for instance, states that the African population totals 3,500,000; quite recently the Attorney-General told the Legislative Council that the number was between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000. Incidentally, a Government publication might well follow our own practice and use a capital initial letter for the word "Native" when it is a synonym for African. A few pages later there is the solecism "Kilimanjaro Mountain"; the next page has an instance of plural subjects with a singular verb; and the next caption "Husking for Coconuts" where "it" was evidently intended. These are random samples of regrettable carelessness.

The booklet is obtainable at 2s. from the East African Office in London. That raises two questions: (1) the fact that far better publicity matter is available free at the London offices of the High Commissioner for the Dominions; and (2) whether it is right in principle for an information office to produce such matter for commercial sale.

Buganda Deportees

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS before the House rose for Christmas, SIR E. GRAHAM-LITTLE asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if he was aware that Oaudi Musoke (Mukabira) was deported from his home and prevented from returning because of having written a book containing statements mostly quoted from British writers, why he was not charged and tried for this offence; and as this man founded the Buganda Co-operative Society and did good work there, in view of a letter from this deportee dated November 21, 1947, how would remedy the position.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: Oaudi Musoke was deported after the murder of the Prime Minister of Buganda in 1945 and is detained on general security grounds, and not for writing the book in question. His case is subject to periodic review.

GRAHAM-LITTLE asked if the Minister would state the circumstances of the case in which a European in Northern Rhodesia was fined 10s. for drinking and drunkenness at a customs post on the Congo border; whether the inquiry by the Chief Justice into the prosecution for perjury of an African involved in the case had now been completed; and what action was likely to be taken in the report.

MR. REES-WILLIAMS: "I have no knowledge of the incident referred to; but I am asking the Governor for a report, and will communicate with my hon. friend when this has been received."

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A new flying service between the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, Bulawayo, and Johannesburg has been opened.

A gombolola chief and two other Africans in Teso have been sentenced to death in Uganda for the murder of a saza chief.

Vandals are reported to have desecrated the tombs in the Matopo Hills, near Bulawayo, of Mr. Rhodes and Sir Charles Coghlan.

Representatives of East, Central and South African Governments recently met in Beilona for a two-day conference on racial localist problems.

Two Uganda sports records were established by Africans at a recent meeting in Kampala—5ft. 11½ in. in the high jump and 23ft. 6 in. in spear-throwing.

The trade union adviser appointed to Kenya some months ago has suggested that an African should be sent to England for a few years' training in trade unionism.

An interesting suggestion in connexion with the proposed establishment of an inter-racial club in Uganda is that every applicant for membership should be sponsored by one member of the other two races.

Only 14 deaths from malaria among all communities in Nairobi were noted last year, a death rate of 0.12 per 100,000. The case rate among Europeans was the lowest ever recorded, only 13 cases being notified.

Several tons of equipment for the East African ground nut scheme left London on Tuesday by air for Dar es Salaam. The load included five tons of tractor and jeep spares, outboard motors, and spare parts for converted tank landing craft.

A Sunderland flying-boat has made the first aircraft landing on the Kafue River in Northern Rhodesia. It had replaced the Solex machine which had been used by Bell on the proving ground of a regular R.C.A. Observer line to start in February.

It has been officially announced that all outstanding questions concerning the establishment of a city union between South Africa and Southern Rhodesia have been agreed, subject to confirmation by the two Governments and ratification by the two parliaments.

Rhodesia scholars who took their Oxford scholarships for the first time in the academic year 1946-47 numbered 25, and 23 others resumed courses interrupted by the war. Scholars resident during the year totalled 152, 140 from the British Empire and 14 from the United States. Fifty-five were studying natural science, and including 23 jurisprudence, and 23 philosophy, politics and economics.

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Mr. W. H. CHINN, former Director of Social Welfare in Palestine, has been appointed to the new Colonial Office post of Adviser on Social Welfare.

U. SAW, who was interned in Uganda during the war, has been sentenced to death for complicity in the murder of members of the Burmese Cabinet last July.

MR. NEVILLE JONES, who has been curator of the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia, Bulawayo, for 15 years, has just retired at the age of 67, but will continue to act as secretary of the National Monuments Commission.

Dr. E. M. EMERSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., appointed a medical officer in Tanganyika, was educated at Richmond Hill School, Richmond, and the London Hospital Medical School, and was a house surgeon at St. Andrew's Hospital, Bow. During the war he served in the R.A.M.C.

The engagement is announced between Mr. PHILIP MARKHAM CHANDLER, of Kampala, elder son of Mr. F. P. Chandler and the late Mrs. Chandler, and stepson of Mrs. Helen Chandler, of Old Windsor, and Miss JEAN ELIZABETH BLACKNEY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Blackney, of Bighury-on-Sea, and formerly of Bristol.

MR. L. A. N. BROOKS, who has just retired from the Civil Service of Southern Rhodesia, had been on the staff of the Mines Department for nearly 42 years, for the past 12 years as Mining Commissioner for the Bulawayo district. In his early days he played Rugby for Rhodesia and was one of the best tennis players in the Colony.

Mr. N. F. HARRIS, who has announced his intention of contesting Nairobi South at the general election in Kenya, was born in Twickenham in 1907 and for two years during the war served with the R.A.F. in Kenya. He is a member of the Nairobi Municipal Council, and Chairman of the East Africa Branch of the Royal Air Force Association and of the Kenya Branch of the British Legion.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. C. DUFF, who was joint A.C.M.G. with Sir Brian Robertson in the East African Command during the Ethiopian campaign, and later served as D.O.M.G. at the War Office, as chief administrative officer to Field Marshal Alexander in Italy, and recently with the Southern Command in this country, has been appointed general manager of the Stevenson Development Corporation. He is 51 years of age.

Obituary

Mr. REGINALD GEORGE FRANKS SAUNDERS, D.S.O., secretary of the Sports Club since 1922 and of the East India and Sports Club since the amalgamation in 1939, has died in Chester at the age of 65. He served in the South African War and the 1914-18 war, in which he won the D.S.O. and was four times mentioned in despatches. He was well known and well liked by large numbers of East African members of the club.

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Agreement between Growers and Trade

ORDERLY EXPANSION of the growing of tobacco in Southern Rhodesia, is assured by an agreement negotiated with manufacturers in the United Kingdom for the purchase of about 46,000,000 lb. of Southern Rhodesian leaf annually during each of the next five years. That quantity is approximately double the British purchases in 1946, and three times the average of the three immediate pre-war years.

The Board of Trade issued the following announcement on Boxing Day:

A Delegation from the Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Marketing Board (representing Southern Rhodesian tobacco growers and dealers) recently visited this country to discuss with representatives of United Kingdom tobacco manufacturers under the chairmanship of Sir Alexander Maxwell the expansion of the tobacco growing industry in Rhodesia.

The Rhodesians are planning to increase their flue-cured tobacco crop to 70,000,000 lb. a year, and the United Kingdom tobacco manufacturers have agreed to buy two-thirds of this amount in suitable United Kingdom grades each year during the next five years, and to renew consultations from year to year with a view of stilling each year a provisional five-year programme.

Mutually Advantageous Arrangements

The United Kingdom Government welcome these arrangements, both because they are mutually advantageous to Southern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom, and as evidence of the cordial relations between tobacco producers in Southern Rhodesia and those in the United Kingdom.

The new quota for Southern Rhodesian leaf represents rather more than 10% of the record 1946 exports, and at present prices it is calculated that the agreement will represent an annual saving of more than 12,000,000 dollars.

Since provisional five-year programmes are to be reviewed annually, Rhodesian growers and the Empire's principal buyers will be working in co-operation thus assuring planters of steady and increasing markets for good quality tobacco.

Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda and Kenya all offer scope for much larger tobacco crops, and the East and Central African contribution to the needs of the United Kingdom (and of South Africa, West Africa, Australia and New Zealand) should therefore be substantially improved.

Purchases of tobacco from the United States were recently entirely suspended by order of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom for the purpose of saving dollars.

Cause of Congestion at Beira

Railway Not to Blame

CONGESTION AT BEIRA, says a report of the Central African Council issued in Salisbury on Monday, is due principally to inadequate port facilities, not to shortage of rolling-stock of Rhodesia Railways, as had been alleged.

The report shows that the average aver-detention of all ships on account of rail loadings is four-fifths of a day, while the average delay due to docking hold-ups is almost 91 days. Ships with out priority rights have suffered an average wait of 49 days before starting to discharge cargo.

It is estimated that Rhodesian traffic will increase by 1,500,000 tons in the next three years, and that exports of chrome ore through Beira should reach 320,000 tons monthly by 1950 (against 11,000 tons now), of copper 28,000 tons (23,000), of coal 35,000 tons (now nil), of groundnuts 9,000 tons (now nil).

PERSONALIA

MR. T. J. MARDON is about to leave Crosscombe, Somerset, for Kenya.

CLARA GOUNNESS, Cowley, is expected to visit Southern Rhodesia shortly.

MR. ALEX. HERB, of Nyet, will sail to-morrow for Kenya in the S.S. BIRDHANA.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR GIFFARD and LADY MARTEL have been visiting Southern Rhodesia.

THE REV. N. LANSFORD SMITH, of the C.M.S. in Tanganyika, is extending his furlough in Australia.

LORD and LADY BELPER have left England to visit the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

LORD QUEENBOROUGH will shortly visit Southern Rhodesia. He is now in the Union of South Africa.

CAPTAIN A. C. MARLES, Royal Engineers, and Miss BRISILLA WHALLEY were recently married in Nairobi.

MR. F. S. JOELSON will be the speaker in next Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

MR. W. P. HAMILTON, who recently purchased Mr. John Caffery's farm near Nyeri, is on his way out to Kenya.

MR. R. S. THORNTON, of the District Administration in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Kilua to Mikindani.

MR. RONALD BEE, D.F.C., and Miss KATHLEEN MARY LE BLANC SMITH, of Kilifi, have announced their engagement.

MR. WALLIS VANCE and LORD FRANCIS SPOFF have been elected President and Vice-President respectively of the newly formed Kenya National Farmers Union.

LORD CRANWORTH, Vice-Lieutenant of Suffolk, represented THE KING at the funeral last week of the Earl of STRABROOK, Lord Lieutenant of the County.

In last Friday's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C. MR. DONALD GREEN described a Christmas party at Rhodesia House, London.

LORD and LADY KEMSLEY sailed for South Africa in the ATHLONE CASTLE last week. They expect to visit Rhodesia and possibly also territories to the north.

MR. D. O. BROMAGE, who spent many years in the Colonial Service in Kenya and retired during the war, has rejoined, and is now district officer in Machakos.

MR. DOUGLAS REED, the well-known author and journalist, is touring British African territories in order to write about the great projects for their development.

MR. J. R. H. SHAUL, Government statistician in Southern Rhodesia, attended the recent meeting in London of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

DR. G. VAN HEAK and another Dutch astronomer, who are accompanied by their wives and children, are to spend three years on the Equator in Kenya to record astronomical observations.

MR. W. S. ROSE is about to retire from the board Messrs. Good, Durant & Murray, Ltd., owing to ill health. MR. D. M. JACKSON has been appointed a director, and will continue as secretary.

MR. BERNARD WAX and Miss ROSE TOLLEFSON, a nursing sister of the American Lutheran Mission at Bumbusi, in the Usambará Mountains of Tanganyika, were to have been married in December, 1947.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER, formerly Financial Secretary in the Sudan, and MR. EDWARD APPLETON, a member of the Colonial Research Committee, are members of the new Committee on Industrial Productivity, appointed by the Government.

MR. J. J. M. LOGAN, son of Sir Marston Logan, former Governor of the Seychelles, and Lady Logan, and Miss MORA JANE FERGUSSON, daughter of the Rev. James and Mrs. Fergusson, of Perth, were married recently in Oxford.

MR. B. G. PHILLIPS has declared in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika that the new import licensing policy for East Africa is too restrictive and will act as a deterrent to the maximum production of dollar-earning and dollar-saving commodities.

MR. J. C. FERREE, Chairman of Soya Foods, Ltd., who is visiting East Africa for the purpose of stimulating cultivation of the soya bean, has said that he hopes Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika may produce 100,000 tons annually within three years.

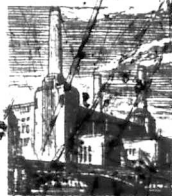
MR. ROBERT M. TAYLOR has been provisionally appointed as Consul for the U.S.A. in Kenya and Uganda. He has served in Mexico, China, France and the State Department in Washington. MRS. TAYLOR and their two children have arrived with him in Nairobi.

THE REV. E. M. H. CAPPER, of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, is outward-bound by the L.L. STEPHAN CASTLE for Lindi. During the recent war he was Senior Chaplain to the Forces in East Africa, in which capacity he organized the Chaplains' Depot at Kabete, Kenya, for European and African padres.

MR. C. E. DEVELIN has been elected President of Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, with MR. W. GREEN as Vice-President. The other members of the committee are MR. K. A. W. GOONALL, MR. W. RICKARDS, MR. W. BROWN, MR. E. PAKENHAM WALSH, MR. VAN RUI, and a representative of the Kenya Farmers' Association.

Britain's new Industrial Journal finds immediate favour

SINCE its first appearance in East Africa in 1947, *The Times Review of Industry* found immediate favour among business and industrial leaders and technicians. Superseding *The Times Trade and Engineering*, the new publication was designed especially for all who require complete and up-to-date news of industry and commerce in Great Britain and throughout the world. It has proved particularly valuable to readers in East Africa, many of whom have a leading interest in the territory's new era of technical and industrial advancement.



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PUPIL FARMER

ADVERTISERS would like to contact East African farmers who would be willing to take his son (public school boy) 17½ years as a summer pupil to learn farming with a view to ultimate settlement. Any helpful suggestions would be welcomed.—H. S. O'BRYEN, 'Howicks', Dunsfold, Surrey. (Dunsfold 285.)

BACKGROUND

What Does Russia Fear?—Can not a great deal of Russian foreign policy be explained by the fact that the rulers in the Kremlin feel that the internal domestic situation makes it essential at all costs to preserve the myth that the Russian representatives at international conferences must seem to be battling desperately against the sinister plans of a gang of capitalist Powers? How else can one explain the events of the past two years during which—K. Western eyes still look as if the Kremlin has gone but of its way to cast overboard that tremendous cargo of good will which existed towards the Russian people in Great Britain, France and even the U.S.A.? Yet if conditions on the Russian home front make it necessary for the Russian people to be convinced that their rulers are defending them against capitalist aggression, and that it is the wicked designs of the West which are responsible for misery plus in the Soviet Union, then the good will mentioned above was a liability to the Kremlin. **Commander King-Hall.**

That Pilgrim Father Tradition.—One American in every 40 is a Negro. There are nearly 9,000,000 Jews, over 2,500,000 Germans, 1,500,000 Italians, nearly 3,000,000 Poles, nearly 2,500,000 Southern Irish, and over 2,500,000 Russians. There are Czechs, Swedes, Mexicans, each a million. Moreover, these racial groups are concentrated in masses in particular areas where they exercise tremendous political pressure. So we are well advised not to take too much for granted about the prevalence of the United States of Pilgrim Father tradition. In this great melting pot where the races are being fused into some unpredictable amalgam, there is abundance of good will towards Great Britain—as apart from its Government. But the British case often goes by default. **The Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston.**

Newsprint.—The newsprint position is very serious. The drought in Scandinavia has affected supplies of pulp, and after January 1 production by the home mills will be reduced to 20% of capacity, compared with the present 33%. Over six months this means a loss of 7,000 tons of newsprint—nearly equivalent to the total imports permitted from Canada and Newfoundland in the same period. The new production here of 20% is very nearly as low as the lowest wartime figure. The Board of Trade has advised us that the control price for home-manufactured newsprint will have to be substantially increased. Stocks will be reduced to the barest margin of safety during the first half of 1948. **Newsprint Supply Company.**

American View of Britain.—The current American attitude towards Great Britain is extremely confused. Most Americans think that as a Power we are finished. Although they are sorry that this should be the case, they obtain a certain satisfaction from being in a position to offer us sympathy. Secondly, incredible though it may seem to an outsider, they doubt their own pre-eminence, materially and morally. They find it difficult to believe that they have all the cards in their hands and if they are persuaded to believe so, then they wonder whether they have the experience to play such a hand. If asked to describe in one word the complex feelings which they have for us, I should say, *Schadenfreude*—the kick which one gets from the discomfiture of a friend. In view of the universal kindness, sympathy and hospitality with which every Englishman is received here, this may seem a harsh judgment. Yet it is true, and bearing American history in mind, by no means surprising. In answer to the question, 'Why is Britain suffering from an economic crisis?' they do not reply that it is largely because she has fought two major wars in the last 20 years, and fought them both from beginning to end. They reply, 'Because she has gone Socialist.' In this way they obliterate their very irrational feeling of guilt and justify their own political system. The British crisis is due to British political folly and American prosperity can be ascribed to the unrivalled virtues of the 'American system.' **Mr. Mark Bonham-Carter, in the Daily Telegraph.**

Threat of Atomic Fission.—Publication of the official report on the atom bomb obligingly pointed out four specific ways in which atomic fission could be accomplished. From that instant all talk of secrecy has been asinine, and public utterances which would have us believe we own an atomic secret are rooted either in ignorance or deceit. If two sufficiently powerful atomic bombs were detonated in central California and northern Oregon at a moment when steady winds were blowing towards the east, the enemy would have a fair chance of making the United States uninhabitable. I should have said before the accomplishment of atomic fission that we might have a world Government within the next 500 years. I am convinced that we must try to attain it within the next five years. That is about all the time we have left. **Dr. Hutchins, Chancellor of Chicago University.**

Empire Sugar.—All the time we depend on sugar supplies from dollar areas, the longer we turn to a more liberal level of consumption be allowed. We must therefore look to the Empire for supplies which are obtained elsewhere. The British Government has contracted to buy all the sugar that the Empire can produce up to 1949, and every ton which can be produced from Empire sources will be most urgently required. The incidence of the Imperial Preference granted on sugar is the corner-stone of this policy, and I welcome H.M. Government's action in maintaining the level of this very valuable safeguard on our supplies. I trust there will be no further attempt to fudge the proved advantages of this policy. In the four years 1937-39 the average annual imports of Empire raw sugar amounted to 1,250,000 tons. During these years the Commonwealth supplied nearly 79% of our total home consumption requirements, which at that time were unrationed. The comparable figure for 1946 was only 32% of the ration requirements. South Africa sent us in 1937-39 an average of 188,000 tons yearly. At present no sugar is being exported to us because the large increase in consumption there absorbs all present production. Australian exports to this country in the same three years averaged 369,000 tons. Active participation in the war and subsequently lack of fertilizers and manpower have been the reason for a serious decline in production, and exports to the U.K. have declined to practically nothing. The same will apply in the case of Fiji, which in 1937-39 sent us an average of 240,000 tons yearly, but had her sugar diverted to the Near and Middle East. The British West Indies and British Guiana have together increased their exports to us by about 14% on their pre-war figure. This is a dollar-saving development which should receive every encouragement and help. The Empire has sent Canada for the year of 430,000 tons of raw sugar annually. The Empire is capable of expanding its sugar industry enormously, given proper encouragement. The U.S.A. recognize the vital importance of the sugar industry to their tropical possessions and dependencies by allowing sugar from these areas to enter duty free and to the exclusion of all others by means of an import quota system, except Cuban sugar which enjoys a duty preference. A reasonable quantity of foreign sugar paying the full import duty. **Lord Lylo of Westbourne.**

THE name of the Company is more generally associated with the West Coast of Africa, where it has long been concerned with trading in Merchandise and Produce, with Plantations and Forestry, Industrial Enterprise, Shipping and Transport. But in East Africa, too, it operates on an extensive scale directly and through its associated companies specialising in the buying of all kinds of African produce in the sale of general merchandise, the sale and distribution of agricultural and general machinery, and in public works contracting.

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LIMITED

UNILEVER HOUSE, BUCKINGHAM
LONDON, E.C.4

PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA
Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala, Dar es Salaam

Jeopardizing British Trade

Parliament Not Consulted

THE REAL QUESTION is not whether our trade should or should not conform to accepted rules, but whether those rules are to allow of helpful mutual co-operation between nations or within nation groups which have a vital interest in each other's welfare and security, or whether they are to veto it.

So wrote CAPTAIN JULIAN AMERY in *The Times* the other day, continuing:

"To many of us the Geneva talks seemed to offer every and any programme of mutual help or priority between this country and the nations of the Commonwealth or of Europe. They have thus raised issues both of principle and of vital practical importance.

"We cannot base our recovery on a hand-to-mouth policy, and since universal multilateral non-discrimination is not to be realized in any time that we can foresee (and the nations under Soviet influence have no intention of contributing to its realization), we must rather make up our minds to concentrate on a policy of expansion with a group of nations which have every interest in working together."

New Tariffs Take Effect, Is Do

MR. DOUGLAS DODDS, PARLIAM. M.P., Chairman of the Joint East Africa Board and of the British Empire Producers Organization, wrote:

"The new tariff schedules embracing the reductions in duties and exemptions, and abolition of preferences negotiated in Geneva are to be put into practical effect by this country on January 1, without any prior opportunity being given to Parliament to discuss its views."

"The new schedules contain a number of reductions in the margin of preference with no accord to Dominion and Colonial producers, particularly of fruit and tobacco. For example, the preference on the principal annual fruit items has been cut by 20% and on dried raisins and sultanas by almost as much. The margin of preference, which was 2s. 0/4d. before the war, is now reduced in two steps to no more than 1s. 6/0d. The full duty falls to the level at which it stood before the heavy increase imposed in the 1937 budget."

"It is very regrettable that such cuts in preferences and other changes contained in the schedules should be put into effect before ratification by Parliament. Such apparent indifference must inevitably leave the impression that little interest is being taken in the further growth of the preferential system negotiated at Ottawa in 1937. It must encourage the United States to press the attack on Empire preferences with even greater vigour when the three-year term for which the Geneva tariff agreements are to be effective has expired."

Parliament Cannot Be Carried Out

MR. ROBERT BURNHAM, M.P., has previously written:

"The barriers to trade which are removed are relatively small, and for the most part small-scale. A complete currency and customs union, which are politically and practically impossible, are permitted, for the establishment of partial currency and customs unions (on the basis of preference payments in pounds, shillings and pence, and dollar pools), which is the only method available to the outside world to restore some kind of balance in its trading relations with the United States, is prohibited.

"Bilateral trade agreements for a limited period and subject to yearly revision are permitted, but new preferential arrangements designed to establish areas of planned economic development and an expansion of trade between groups of countries on a limited multilateral basis—such as in the Empire or in Western Europe—are ruled out. Worst of all, the conditions of the draft I.T.O. Charter regarding the maintenance of full employment have demonstrably been dropped. Finally, there is a definite discrimination in favour of primary products and in favour of loans. The cumulative effect of these provisions can only be to increase the present appalling disequilibrium between the West and the Old World."

"Great Britain will have to discriminate ruthlessly against hard currency imports, and we should think twice before giving our adherence to principles which we know we cannot carry out. These were by two main reasons for opposing the Ottawa Agreement, which, under Article 10 specifically forbids the discrimination which is there believed, and still believed to be essential, for our economic health."

The truth is that the international economic structure which Bretton Woods, the loan agreement, and the tariff agreements have erected and now seek to perpetuate has no relation to reality, and is rapidly bringing the Western world to total ruin. Under conditions of extreme monetary upbalance such as now exist and must prevail for many years, unconditional multilateralism can only reduce the total volume of international trade by forcing an all-round contraction upon the dependent countries.

Lord Keynes based his advocacy of the American loan on the grounds (1) that it should be able to repay it by exporting goods to countries other than the United States, and (2) that the United States would in fact accept goods in sufficient quantities from the outside world. Both these assumptions have been completely invalidated by events.

Unless until the British Government have the courage to renounce and announce the obsolete doctrines of non-discrimination and free convertibility, there can be no hope of our sustained recovery."

African Indiscipline In Kenya Charges in the Legislative Council

MR. V. L. COOK, a European elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, alleged during the Budget debate that there were chaos and inefficiency in practically every Government department in the country and he urged ruthless and complete overhaul, with dismissal for all inefficient, however senior, to prevent the charge that Africans had lost all faith in the *bona fides* of the Administration. He cited the recently published report of the Chief Native Commissioner, who had written that Africans were now suspicious of nearly everything that came by district officers.

MR. E. W. MAMU agreed that African confidence in the Government had been shaken and Mr. B. J. O'CONNOR, the other African member, asked what steps were being taken to eradicate the "five per cent" which was now so organized that it was evident that individuals other than Africans were concerned.

MR. E. H. FRIGHT suggested that penal battalions recruited from the prison should be employed on the making of roads and aerodromes in the Northern Frontier District.

MR. F. W. MUMFORD, Acting Labour Commissioner, believed that the African would have to work twice as hard if he was to enjoy any substantial improvement of his standard of living, he added: "He can work twice as hard and still have plenty of energy left."

MRS. OCEA WAKILIA, who has since died, said that in her 34 years in Kenya she had never known so much indiscipline, cheating, stealing and agitation. She criticized the serious waste of manpower involved in the practice of keeping three or four domestic servants in one household.

DR. N. M. MUMFORD, Director of Medical Services, recalled that when he was a medical officer in Mombasa 20 years ago he was shown plans for a new hospital—for which the country is still waiting!

Reliability before Skill

THE PROBLEM was less that of finding Africans sufficiently skilled for medical duties than of finding men who could be relied on, said Dr. A. C. FISHER, M.C., chief medical officer at the Royal Avelo Hospital, when appearing before the Dalglish Commission on the status of Natives employed in industry. He spoke of African orders who had neglected blind patients, in order to watch a football match, and of another who when specially allowed to give injections, kept for "private practice" in the compound, some of the serum he should have injected. They had not yet the background to enable them to understand the Christian ethics of a diem, and that to patients the same Orderlies would look after the interests of their own interests, but not yet others. "Doctors," said Dr. Fisher, "had excellent machines and were far behind the European in standard intelligence."

agreement many members feel, unlike the Government that the Overseas Food Corporation, responsible as it is to the Minister of Food, should have to operate in the Colonies. The objection, as put forward by Mr. Oliver Stanley and many other members, is psychologically in that the Colonial people may draw a conclusion that the Colonies were being set up for the benefit of consumers in the United Kingdom. Sir Arthur Salter produced an additional argument which would prevent the Overseas Food Corporation from operating even in the Dominions. He feels that the slender capital resources of the United Kingdom should not be used in the Dominions, which are in a better position than we are to get American equipment.

The Government's view is that the East African round nuts scheme has already been assigned to the Overseas Food Corporation and it is natural to allow the Corporation to produce other crops in rotation with the groundnuts and other foodstuffs in other parts of the Colonial Empire. The Government carried their point in committee, but the debate will be resumed in the full House after Christmas, and no doubt later in the House of Lords. Perhaps more will then be heard of a suggestion by Mr. Scott-Elliott that the Food Corporation should carry on with the roundnuts scheme and crops in rotation with it, but not crops in other parts of the Colonial Empire.

Colonial Corporations Progress

Meanwhile plans for the two corporations are, quite apart from the subject of the monetary approval, so far as the Royal African Company (some call it, since February) that the corporations can leap-frog into the arena, like twin eagles from the head of Zeus. The boards are being completed, premises secured, staff recruited and plans drawn up for the efficient investment of £150,000,000, partly in direct undertakings, partly in existing credit-worthy private enterprises.

A piece of good news is that Sir Miles Thomas, until recently managing director of the Nuffield Organization, has agreed to join the board of the Colonial Development Corporation, and he has caught the bug so badly that he is going to devote his full time to Colonial development. He gives a thrilling talk to the Royal Empire Society a few weeks ago about his recent inspection of the possibilities of development in Southern Rhodesia. He will be a pillar of support to Lord Balfour, the shrewd and sagacious chairman-designate of the Colonial Development Corporation, who brings to the task a unique combination of experience in business, the Colonies, Parliament and Whitehall.

Many members are still anxious to unravel the effects on Colonial development of the agreements on tariffs recently reached in Geneva. These agreements can be described in the most literal sense of the term as wodge, inasmuch as the volumes containing them up the scales at 8½ lb. woiduped. Now is this all, for although they tell us the new agreed tariffs they do not tell us of the old ones, and this involves much further research. We are waiting for a debate on the agreements perhaps in the second week after the recess, by which time we hope to have mastered the intricacies of the subject.

The general conclusion so far seems to be that the agreements aim at multilateral trade based on the most favoured-nation clause. That is, a nation, extending a trading privilege to one country must extend it to all. This might be a serious impediment to Colonial development, some of us would like to see the right to give special privileges to Colonial industries in their early days. But what the negotiators have given with one hand, they seem to have taken away with the other. The

most-favoured-nation clause is "balanced" by a large number of escape clauses which permit discrimination for special circumstances, for the formation of customs unions for the development of infant industries and so on. It seems as though the negotiators have echoed St. Augustine's famous prayer: "Lord, give us chastity, but not yet." They want multilateral trade, but not yet.

One interesting development on the economic front is the decision to assign to Mr. Marquand, who holds the sinecure office of Paymaster-General, a roving commission to investigate, among other things, the possibility of increasing supplies of goods from the Colonies. I think that when Mr. Marquand begins his travels he will be greatly surprised to find out how much has already been done in the Colonies.

Provision of Capital Goods

The manner in which Colonial production was increased during the war is still insufficiently appreciated at home, and I am sure Mr. Marquand will become convinced as quickly as I was, that what is needed to increase Colonial production is the diversion to the Colonies of quite a small quantity of capital goods, such as locomotives, and a larger supply of consumer goods, such as cotton textile.

Parliamentary development of interest to Africa is the passage of the Mandates and Trust Territories Bill, to give effect so far as the domestic law of the United Kingdom is concerned, to the arrangements under the trusteeship system of the United Nations for the mandated territories of Tanganyika, British Togoland and the British Cameroons. The easy passage of the Bill was in sharp contrast with the stormy debates lasting two months in the General Assembly of the United Nations just a year ago.

As a participant, I was frankly appalled at the prejudice which surrounds the discussion of Colonial questions in the United Nations. I am afraid that many of the delegates were in the same kind of theological as inescapable ignorance. It was inevitable and proper that the United Kingdom should make its contribution to the trusteeship system, but to be quite frank, I think the educational benefits to the United Nations will be greater than any benefits to the trust territories. It will be of little benefit to the trust territories, for example, to be subject to periodical inspections and reports any more than a plant benefits from being frequently dug up and exposed to the light; but it will be very good for the United Nations to see how a well-run territory such as Tanganyika is administered.

Importance of Sisal Industry

THE CAPITALIZED VALUE of the sisal industry of Tanganyika Territory is three or four times as great as the East African groundnut scheme, and that the international value of the sisal output will be more than £2,000,000 in 1948, was stated by Mr. B. H. Hitchcock, Chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, at the recent annual dinner in Dar es Salaam (fuller reports of which have now reached London). He emphasized that more than one million tons of sisal had been produced in East Africa since 1939, and that Tanganyika's production target for 1948 was 150,000 tons.

Kenya Police Murder

ON A CHARGE OF MURDERING Mr. Thomas Dominic Morigier, a European police officer, found dead in a Native reserve near Nairobi, 10 Africans were arrested last week. All are said to be members of a Saboteur's secret society, as "Men of God." It is reported that Mr. Morigier and his police askari were attacked by the Africans, who were police beat, beat to death and mutilated the police officer. An askari was also killed, and the askari and one of the arrested men have since been wounded.

But what of the sisal pole? Which is now always used as fuel on the estates of left in the field to rot. Several industrial uses have been found for this material under the name "sisal wood," the two main outlets being as a thermal insulant and as a source of fibres for paper. Insulant it will save foreign currency by supplanting timber wood from Brazil and with sisal cork, imported mainly from Portugal, it very closely resembles Balsa. Before being marketed the sisal wood undergoes preparation to prevent attack by fungi or moulds and to give it a requisite degree of water repellancy; the sawn blocks are coated with bitumen emulsion and covered with bitumen plaster or paint.

Utilizing the Sisal Pole

There is still the sisal pole, which is thrown out from the bole of the plant towards the end of its life for the purpose of bearing the flowers and bulbils which will propagate new plants. Its constitution and value vary greatly from time to time, but if cut at the right stage of growth the pole can be put to a number of uses.

Another aspect of the development which has been under scientific examination at the moment is the application of ion exchange methods to the purification of water and the results achieved indicate that this method is one particularly applicable to the brackish waters in East Africa. It is also to be noted that Guco is in this

method has already been achieved in Australia and it is now being adopted in Palestine.

The resins, which are being developed at Bulstrod, have been subjected to an unnecessary examination, and it is now proposed to manufacture them in Kenya.

Isolation of Isotypes

Perhaps the most surprising aspect of a story packed with the unexpected is that the research has led naturally to the isolation of entirely new kinds of isotopes, radioactive and inactive. This work, however, is on the secret list, and little can be said about it at this stage.

The achievements at Bulstrod on the laboratory and factory scale thus revolutionize the outlook for the sisal industry. Indeed, the fibre, which has been the sole source of revenue, and a very profitable one at present price levels—will now become the "small change" in the turnover. What has been a notoriously precarious branch of tropical agriculture, especially susceptible to booms and slumps, should soon be stabilized on the basis of a wide and diversified range of productions.

These wonderful discoveries, be it noted, are entirely the result of private enterprise, and British enterprise at that.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Secretary of State for African Affairs

"Appalling Prejudice of United Nations"

EVERY DOG is allowed one bite, and on leaving the Colonial Office, where I spent 12 intensely busy and very happy months under my good friend Mr. Creech Jones, I am tempted to make one suggestion for the future efficient discharge of our imperial affairs. It is that the African work of the Colonial Office should be isolated and placed in charge of a separate Secretary of State for African Affairs.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has the oversight of some 40 different administrative units, and each of them has all the problems of government. That is why the work of the Office is so fascinating. There is never a dull day in it. Ministers and officials have to switch their minds from the desert sands of Central Africa to the black wastes of the West Indies, and from great mountains which may hang peace or war to the issue of a new set of postage stamps. But the questions which now flow to the desk of the Colonial Secretary are so numerous and important that the work of the Office could perhaps with advantage be divided.

Africa's Common Problems

If there is to be a division, the natural line of cleavage is to put the African territories under a separate Secretary of State in charge of a separate Office. Their problems are pretty much the same, and are quite different from the problems of the West Indies, the Mediterranean, South East Asia, and the Western Pacific. They belong to the same, and most of them have the same race, of climatic and geographical conditions, their educational, medical and economic problems are akin, and their populations are fundamentally the same.

*Being points from a broadcast in the "Calling for Africa" programme of the B.B.C. by Mr. Ivor Jennings, Labour M.P. for Keighley, and lately Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. The proposal that there should be a separate Secretary of State for African Affairs has been in the air for some years ago in the proposals for the

level of development.

It may be argued that as Colonial territories achieve self-government, the work of the Colonial Office must decrease. Within a few months the Colonial Office will cease to have any responsibility for either Ceylon or Palestine, and this shedding of responsibility will go on, but in my view it will be more than counterbalanced by the increase of work in the remaining territories. For the work of the Colonial Office is real supervision—unlike that of the Commonwealth Relations Office, which has been rather maliciously described as being "to find out what other departments are doing and tell them not to do it"—and this work of supervision will increase.

Economic Development

The most important addition to the work of the Colonial Office is the new conception of economic development. A revolution in thought has taken place on this subject. It is now recognized that the resources of our Colonies, especially in Africa, must be far more vigorously developed than has been the case in the past, and that this economic development is the essential prerequisite of social, educational and political advance.

Moreover, it is no longer possible to do this task of economic development, as has been done in the past, to the private investor in the United Kingdom. Successive Chancellors, from Eschschler have emphatically been told that he has little money to take away from at home or abroad. He has done a noble job of developing the coal, groundnuts, cotton, rubber, tin and other products, and henceforth only public enterprise, backed by all the credit of the State, can hope to find the means to finance the big developments which are now necessary.

For this purpose two public corporations—the Colonial Development Corporation and the Overseas Investment Corporation—are being set up, and a committee of the House of Commons has been selected to examine them. It is hoped that the Government will be able to find the means to finance the big developments which are now necessary.

Outlook for Sisal Industry Revolutionized

Brode Investigations Find Valuable Uses for All Waste Matter

Many New Products - Pectates, Wax, Fermentation Products and Birch Wood

EAST AFRICA may earn millions of pounds from the hitherto valueless waste matter of the sisal industry. This is the prospect presented by the success of a great venture of faith.

For eight years scientists employed by Sir JOHN RAMSDEN and MAJOR CONRAD WALSH have been investigating the chemical properties and commercial possibilities of the so-called flump waste which remains after the fibre has been extracted from the sisal leaf by decortication.

That waste matter represents no less than 97% of the total weight of leaf cut annually by the industry for recovery in the form of fibre as a mere 3%. The residue has been universally regarded as a contemptible refuse, and in the half century in which sisal has been grown on an increasingly large scale in Mexico (its natural home), East Africa, the Netherlands, East India, and elsewhere, many millions of tons of this waste matter have produced nothing except expenses from factory managers perplexed about its disposal.

Eight Years of Research

Four years ago in our "Thousandth" Issue we published the first detailed news of important discoveries made by the African Sisal and Produce Company, Ltd., through which Sir John Ramsden and Major Walsh were conducting their long-range research. A.S.P. Chemical Company, Ltd., has since been registered to continue the work at Bulstrode, Gerrard's Cross, Buckinghamshire.

A few years ago the people of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has the opportunity of seeing the whole of the operations and of hearing the opinions of the scientists who have already achieved much and are confident of even greater results. In their opinion and confidence are, indeed, the hallmarks of research workers who constituted an Olympic team of experience and youth. They show themselves engaged in tasks of great importance and find in their natural pleasure at achievement a state is controlled by a scientific determination to wrest the secret from Nature.

No Risk of Failure

Scores of products of commerce which have been extracted from sisal waste in the past years, and some are being sold at profitable prices. Sodium pectate, for instance, is eagerly bought for use in the food and pharmaceutical industries; its use in the domestic, textile and paper industries is also being proved. Wax with an exceptionally high melting point is valuable on an equivalent basis to Carabuba wax. Plastic articles compare in quality and price with any made from any other raw material. Sisal wool holds its high promise as a thermal insulator. There appears no risk of over-production of any of these derivatives.

For many years Major Walsh was interested solely in the growing and marketing of sisal, and, as he now frankly confesses, was in the period one of the "hazards" responsible for his incurring incalculable wealth. He is now in the "hazards" of the industry, he is trying to build up a profitable and permanent structure on the basis of 3% of a product which takes 97% of five years to reach a bearing stage.

It is like balancing a pyramid on its apex, but now I know every part of the pyramid, and I can

build a real pyramid of prosperity rising to heights of which we have as yet only a dim glimpse.

The work, begun in a small way shortly before the outbreak of war in 1914, was continued throughout it on a limited scale because the Ministry of Supply regarded it as a matter of national importance, and since hostilities ceased there has been a progressive expansion as qualified scientists became available until now a team of some 30 have engaged.

How Sisal Waste is Treated

The sisal waste, dried in East Africa, baled and shipped to Bulstrode, is treated and subjected to a series of extraction processes, followed by precipitation, filtration, and so on. The original pilot plant, experimental and necessarily somewhat primitive, is now being replaced with modern equipment, and the scale of present operations may be judged from the fact that one building houses four great vats each of 1,000 gallons, capable of treating 20,000 gallons of extracted material per eight-hour day. As much as all the necessary machinery and other equipment can be obtained—and there has lately been a weary wait of 18 months for the essential items—local factories are to be started first in Kenya, and eventually in Tanganyika and perhaps in other countries also.

Sisal wax, extracted from the dried flesh of leaf by organic solvents of the high melting-point 180° Fahrenheit, and can compete with the very expensive product now obtained only from Brazil. It takes a high lustre, appears naturally as a yellowish green in colour according to the chemicals used in its preparation, but can be decolourized. Samples of it will be submitted to the leading men in the Ministry of the market have produced a good result.

Extracts for De-Waxing

From the de-waxed dried leaf various extracts are obtained; these contain important hydro-acids such as citric, malic, succinic, and ascorbinic, gallic and ferulic acids, which may be employed for the production of industrial alcohol or other fermentation products. Some of the extracts are used to prevent corrosion and the formation of bacteria in soils.

The pectates and pectins have already a wide range of uses, especially in food and drug manufacture, and later in the tanning of rubber latex (rubber prepared in this way selling at a considerable premium on the London market). Sodium pectate in very dilute solutions has been successfully tested in the clarification of beer and of industrial effluents such as laundry and factory waste waters, and for use in bacteriological media, where the heavy metallic pectates, including those of iron, copper, nickel, chromium, cobalt, and silver, are used in agricultural fertilizers, cattle foods, insecticides and pharmacy.

After the extraction of these waxes, celluloses and pectic substances, something like 10% of the weight of the sisal waste remains, and from that heat-insulating and sound-proofing boards, plastic articles of all kinds, and fillers for various industrial needs are made. This waste may also be utilized directly for the production of oxalic and butyric acids or hydrolysed into a fermentable sugar from which many fermentable products can be made. Indeed, none of the waste material will be left and a commercial use of some kind, even if it will be marketed in one form or another.

in certain circumstances the Assembly may be over-ruled. This:—

"If the High Commission shall consider that it is essential in the interests of public order, public faith or good government (which expressions shall without prejudice to their generality include all matters pertaining to the creation or abolition of any public office or to the appointment, salary or other conditions of service of any public officer or officers) that any Bill introduced, or any motion proposed, in the Assembly should have effect, then, if the Assembly fail to pass such a Bill or motion within such time and in such form as the High Commission may think reasonable and expedient, the High Commission at any time in its discretion may, notwithstanding any provisions of this Order or of any standing rules and orders of the Assembly, declare that such Bill or motion shall have effect as if it had been passed by the Assembly, either in the form in which it was so introduced or proposed or with such amendments as the High Commission shall think fit which have been moved in the Assembly or in any committee thereof and thereupon the said Bill or motion shall have effect as if it had been so passed, and, in the case of any such Bill, the provision of this Order relating to assent to Bills and disallowance of laws shall apply accordingly."

In such cases the High Commission must forthwith report to the Secretary of State.

Oath of Allegiance

The Assembly must meet at least once in every year. No person may sit in the Assembly without having sworn or affirmed "that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors according to law."

Without waiting for the establishment of the Central Assembly, the High Commission may, with the approval of the Legislative Councils of the three territories and the consent of the Secretary of State, provide for the amalgamation of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Service with the Tanganyika Railway and Harbours Services, for the amalgamation of the Customs Department of Kenya and Uganda with the Customs Department of Tanganyika, and for the conversion of the Posts and Telegraphs Service of the territories into a self-contained service.

With the approval of the Legislative Councils and the consent of the Secretary of State, the High Commission may extend the powers under its control, though, if there has been substantial opposition in any Legislative Council, the High Commission may not proceed in the matter until a motion has again been debated in the Council in question.

All officials of the East African Governors' Conference and any services administered by it and of the Income Tax Department are from the date transferred to the service of the High Commission.

Powers of the Assembly

It is specifically provided that the Assembly may pass laws in respect of:

(1) Appropriation, providing for the expenditure of the High Commission, of the Assembly and of the services the administration of which has been taken over by the High Commission;

(2) Civil aviation;

(3) Customs and Excise, administrative and general provisions (but not including tariff rates), as from a date of any order made in pursuance of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 44 of this order;

(4) Defence;

(5) Income Tax, administrative and general provisions (but not including the rates of tax and allowances);

(6) Interpretation and General Clauses Acts for the construction of Acts, and subordinate legislation made thereunder, enacted under the provisions of Part IV of this order;

(7) Inter-territorial research;

(8) Lake Victoria fisheries;

(9) Makerere College (including professional schools and research institutes connected with the College), as from a date to be fixed by the High Commission in the Gazette;

(10) Meteorological services;

(11) Pension, Widows and Orphans' pensions, provident fund and other matters affecting the staff of the services the administration of which has been taken over by the High Commission.

(12) Posts and Telegraphs, telephones and radio communication;

(13) Railways, roads and inland water transport, as far as the date of any order made in pursuance of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section 44 of this order;

(14) Local authorities in respect of self-contained services; and

(15) Statistics, including census.

An official statement, issued simultaneously to day in London and Nairobi, says:—

"The scheme for inter-territorial organization in East Africa will, as announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on July 28, be brought into effect to-day.

"The new organization (details of which are contained in Colonial No. 210 H.M. Stationery Office, March 5, 1947) will provide for the administration of certain scheduled services whose character is inter-territorial. It does not involve either political union or the fusion of the existing Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. The necessary constitutional instruments have been approved by the King's Council, and are published to-day in the *Official Gazette* of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda.

"The first meeting of the East Africa High Commission will probably be held about the end of January, and it is hoped that arrangements can be made for elections and appointments to the Central Assembly to be completed in time to enable the Assembly to begin its first session towards the end of March.

Rules of Initial Business

The initial business of the Assembly, whose speaker will be Sir Geoffrey Northcote, former Governor of Hong Kong and now resident in Kenya, will include the consideration of standing rules and orders governing procedure in the Assembly and examination of the financial provision proposed for the High Commission services in 1948.

The following executive appointments have been made (the titles being subject to reconsideration after consultation with the Central Assembly):—

Administrator to the High Commission:—Sir George Sandford, K.B.E., C.I.O., at present Chief Secretary to the East African Governors' Conference.

Economic Secretary:—Mr. C. C. Spencer, Deputy Financial Secretary in Uganda.

Member for Finance:—Mr. J. C. Mundy, C.M.G., East African Income Tax Commissioner.

Member for Transport:—Sir Ronald Robins, C.I.O., General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration.

Postmaster-General:—Mr. H. C. Willbourn, M.C. No appointment has yet been made to the office of Legal Secretary.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Zanzibar Budget

THAT INCOME TAX IN Zanzibar will be maintained, although the committee on the tax had reported in favour of its abolition, was made clear by the Chief Secretary in his budget speech in the recent session of the Legislative Council. He said that of the £29,000 so raised £10,000 was paid to the Government, £13,500 to the Indians and £5,500 to the Government. Owing to a decline in imports and a poor show crop the deficit at the end of the year would be £10,000, which would be met by a grant of £10,000, leaving a surplus of £4,500. The draft estimates for 1948 show a revenue of £113,000 and expenditure of £101,200, leaving a deficit of £9,800 (excluding cost-of-living allowances of £2,000); this would be met out of surplus which stood at £23,000.

East Africa High Commission Created

Order in Council Signed by His Majesty The King

THE EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION comes into being to-day to administer the public services common to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and the new East Africa Central Legislative Assembly will be created within a few months.

Just before Christmas an Order in Council was signed by The King at Buckingham Palace to give effect to these fundamental changes in the interests of good government in East Africa.

The High Commission, consisting of the Governors of the three Dependencies, will have its headquarters in Nairobi, and its Chairman is to be the person holding the substantive appointment of Governor of Kenya; when he is absent from East Africa or when the governorship is vacant, the other members of the High Commission will appoint their own Chairman. Between meetings of the High Commission the Chairman will have power to act on its behalf.

Scheduled Services

The duties of the High Commission are to administer 20 scheduled common services, which are thus set out in the Order in Council:

- The Secretariat of the High Commission;
- East African Anti-Loquat Directorate;
- East African Directorate of Civil Aviation;
- East African Directorate of Fishing;
- East African Income Tax Department;
- East African Industrial Council;
- East African Inter-Territorial Languages Committee;
- East African Office in London;
- East African Post and Telegraphs Department;
- East African Production and Supply Council, and all matters within the sphere of that Council;
- East African Publicity Committee;
- East African Refugee Administration;
- East African Research Service;
- East African Statistical Department;
- East African Transport and Reclamation Department;
- East African Victoria Fisheries Board;
- East African Meteorological Department;
- Services connected with the maintenance of contact between the territories and the Defence Services;
- Services arising out of the functions of the High Commission as East African Air Transport Authority, and
- Services of inter-territorial import arising from the operation in the Territories of the East African Currency Board.

Other Responsibilities

Nine further services are to be administered by the High Commission on formations. They are: the East African Customs and Excise Department, East African Information Office, East African Literature Bureau, East African Radio-Communications Service, East African Railway and Harbours Administration, East African Regional Geological Survey, East African Regional Topographical Survey, Inter-territorial services financed in whole or in part by means of grants made to the High Commission from the East African regional allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and Such further research services as may be set up on an East African basis.

The High Commission is also to replace the East African Air Transport Authority and take over the functions of the East African Transport Policy Board.

Notices in the Gazette of the High Commission will fix the date on which the various duties are to be assumed. The Gazette will contain the text of all Bills and Acts submitted to and passed by the Central Assembly.

For the discharge of its responsibilities the High Commission is instructed to appoint:

- An Administrator,
- A Commissioner of Customs,
- An Economic Secretary,
- A Member for Finance,

- A Legal Secretary,
- A Postmaster-General, and
- A Member for Transport.

The East Africa Central Legislative Assembly—the first elections and appointments to which are to be held and made not later than six months hence, and which must meet for the first time within nine months—is to consist of a Speaker; seven ex-officio members, three nominated official members, and 13 non-official members. The ex-officio members are to be the seven senior officials of the High Commission listed in the previous paragraphs and the three nominated official members are to be selected by the respective Governors from servants of the Crown, one from each territory.

Composition of the Assembly

The Order in Council thus defines the non-official members:

(1) Two persons, being respectively a European, an Indian, and an African, appointed by the Governor of Kenya, provided that the European and the Indian are to be appointed, shall respectively be elected by resolutions of the European and African members and the Indian elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya;

(2) Three persons, being respectively a European, an Indian and an African, appointed by the Governor of Tanganyika;

(3) Two persons, being respectively a European, an Indian and an African, appointed by the Governor of Uganda;

(4) (a) One person, being either an elected member of a nominated non-official member of the Legislative Council of Kenya,

(b) One person, being a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika,

(c) One person, being a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, elected by resolutions of the elected and nominated non-official members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika, and the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Uganda, respectively; and

(5) One person, being an ex-officio member of the High Commission.

Additional Members

The High Commission has also power to summon any person to the Assembly, even if he be not a member of it, if in its opinion the presence of such a person is desirable. Persons so summoned to assist in the proceedings will have the rights of a full member, except that he may not vote.

There is a provision that a non-official member shall not cease to be a member of the Assembly merely by reason of ceasing to be a member of the Legislative Council of his territory. When substitutes are appointed for non-official members who are absent from East Africa, such temporary members must fulfil the conditions set out for appointment or election in the case of full members.

Of precedence among members the Order in Council states:—

After the Speaker, the members of the Assembly shall take precedence among themselves in the Assembly may specially assign, and in default thereof as follows:

(1) First, the ex-officio members in such order as the High Commission may from time to time direct;

(2) Secondly, the nominated official members in such order as the High Commission may from time to time direct; and

(3) Thirdly, the non-official members according to the length of time, during which they have been continuously members of the Assembly, members elected or appointed on the same day taking precedence amongst themselves according to the alphabetical order of their names.

There is no specific provision for a quorum, but it is provided that "no business except that of an adjournment shall be transacted if objection is taken by a member present and there are less than 10 members present beside the Speaker or presiding member."

High office in each of the three Dependencies should be the first to preside over the new organization, which might well have been set up twenty years ago. So much time having been wasted, a sense of urgency in broadening the public outlook is now more than ever necessary. Great issues hang on the wise use of time in political, social and economic matters, and everything is to be gained by emphasizing that truth and the importance of the new inter-territorial basis. The three Governors, being also members of the High Commission, will bear the main responsibility of leading thought in this direction in their own countries and inter-territorially, and we wish them early and increasing success in their efforts. Under them are seven senior High Commission officials, who, if they can be quickly welded into a happy, hard-working team, will lay foundations for which these still-developing territories may be grateful at an earlier date than most people calculate. Seven is the perfect number, may these seven work in perfect harmony. Each of them will require much more than technical ability in his special sphere, while that will be important, broad-mindedness, vision, tact, and courage will be of far greater moment. Here character will count for more than mere competence.

There is little apparent recognition that the ten senior officials in East Africa, three of them Governors, and the others specially selected for highly important new tasks, are now committed to do all in their power to build up an East African complex in public affairs. If any of them thinks and acts henceforth in a purely territorial manner, he will be failing in his wide responsibilities; and if unhappily there can be any such lapse, it should be promptly corrected by superior authority. The words and actions of these ten men will be under daily scrutiny, and the example which they set, especially in the next few weeks, will have far-reaching results for good or ill. At the best, they and the Central Executive, inspired by their precept and practice, may this year contribute greatly to the well-being of East Africa. That the high challenges of this opportunity can be constantly in the mind of all concerned is one of our New Year wishes for the territories.

MILLIONS OF POUNDS of unexpected revenue will be realised by the East African sisal industry as a result of research work of which the first full account is published on another page. After eight years of patient perseverance, SIR JOHN RAMSDEN and MAJOR CONRAD WALSH have had their confidence abundantly vindicated. Their hopes, based on results in the laboratory, have been justified by pilot plant production, and as soon as the necessary equipment can be obtained large-scale manufacture of many derivatives of sisal waste is to start in Kenya. Thus the faith and work of the individuals have once more triumphed over the predictions of most leaders of the industry, that the research programme was doomed to failure. Their pessimism did not dismay Major Walsh, who embarked upon lengthy and costly investigations which were more properly the province of the industry as a whole, and which he was soon joined by Sir John Ramsden. They have now to be thanked for one of the most important and impressive pieces of practical industrial research which have ever been done on a tropical agricultural product. Nothing comparable has been undertaken in East or Central Africa, and the success of the investigations at Gulsford ought to encourage other primary industries in the territories to embark on well-planned long range research. Science can and must be much more generally used for the advancement of British Africa.

Triumph of Success of Long-Range Research.

SIR JOHN RAMSDEN and MAJOR CONRAD WALSH have had their confidence abundantly vindicated. Their hopes, based on results in the laboratory, have been justified by pilot plant production, and as soon as the necessary equipment can be obtained large-scale manufacture of many derivatives of sisal waste is to start in Kenya. Thus the faith and work of the individuals have once more triumphed over the predictions of most leaders of the industry, that the research programme was doomed to failure. Their pessimism did not dismay Major Walsh, who embarked upon lengthy and costly investigations which were more properly the province of the industry as a whole, and which he was soon joined by Sir John Ramsden. They have now to be thanked for one of the most important and impressive pieces of practical industrial research which have ever been done on a tropical agricultural product. Nothing comparable has been undertaken in East or Central Africa, and the success of the investigations at Gulsford ought to encourage other primary industries in the territories to embark on well-planned long range research. Science can and must be much more generally used for the advancement of British Africa.

New Year Honours

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS will be more fully listed in our next issue, but just as this number went to press we learnt that Mr. John Hart, Barclay Nihil, Chief Justice in Kenya, has been made a Knight Bachelor, and that Sir Charles Leithart, lately Economic Adviser to the East African Governors Conference, has been made K.B.E.

Mr. Cohen and Mr. Roger Norton of the C.M.G. has been awarded to Mr. A. Be Cohen, head of the African Department of the Colonial Office; Mr. Roger Norton, East Africa Commissioner in London; Mr. W. A. Robertson, Forestry Adviser to the Secretary of State; Mr. E. P. Foster, Member for Law and Order in Kenya; and Mr. E. Thornt, Financial Secretary in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. W. L. S. Mackintosh, Director of Veterinary Services in Uganda, receives the C.B.E., and among the new O.B.E.s. are Captain C. W. A. G. Hamer, Port Manager in Mombasa; Major I. P. He... Mr. A. Maini, for public services in Kenya and Uganda; and Mr. H. A. Price, Director of Public Works in Nyasaland.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

TODAY EAST AFRICA makes a considerable step forward constitutionally and administratively for January 1, 1948, is the date on which the new East Africa High Commission assumes responsibility for the control and administration of the provinces of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. Ever since its establishment more than twenty-three years ago this newspaper has advocated abandonment of that territorialism which has been so great a handicap to East African progress, and we therefore warmly welcome the establishment of the High Commission, though we should have preferred the bolder solution of complete amalgamation under a High Commission, its limited co-operation under the three Governors sitting as a Commission, with the Governor of Kenya as Chairman. But for an untimely accident of British party politics, union could have been achieved many years ago as a result of the visit of Sir Samuel Wilson, then Permanent Under-Secretary of State, to the Colonial Office. That opportunity was missed, and by the time the Imperial Government was prepared to return to the matter it had to take account of the growth of local susceptibilities, suspicions and hesitations. In the

circumstances the present structure was the best which could be achieved. Indeed, it has been necessary to provide that the Central Legislative Assembly shall in the first instance be created for a period of four years only—though it will be astonishing if at a much earlier date there is not common agreement that it must continue; and it is to be hoped that there will be an increasing readiness to entrust additional responsibilities to it.

Upon the High Commission and the Central Assembly will rest the task of creating, strengthening and expanding an East African outlook on major matters of common concern. There is urgent need for that development, not least because the three territories are still seeking to solve vital and any population problems within their own individual boundaries, although it is quite clear that an international approach to the difficulties would greatly simplify and accelerate their solution. The Chairman of the High Commission, Sir PAUL MURPHY, has for many years been a staunch supporter of the idea of some form of East African union, and there will be general satisfaction that he, who has held

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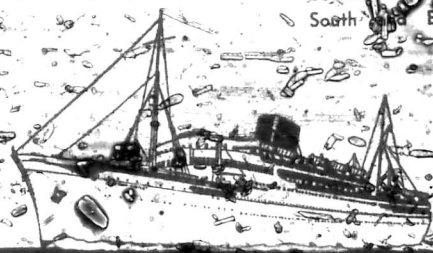
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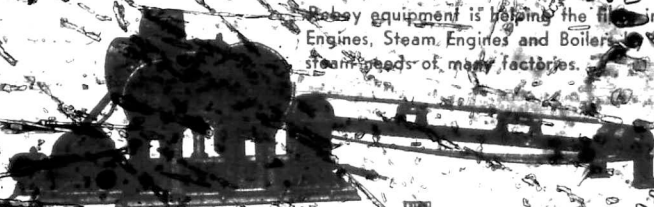
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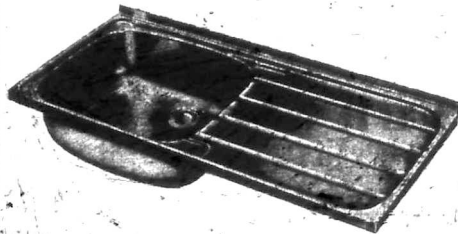
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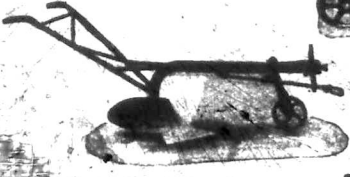
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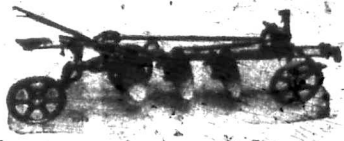
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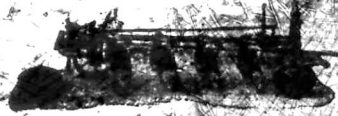
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Mining

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields

KENYA CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS LTD., incurred a loss for the year ended May 31, 1947, of £4,198, although mineral sales rose to £25,816 from £16,444 in the previous year. The directors waived their fees. The issued capital consists of £12,250 in shares of 2s each, and current liabilities stand at £5,636. Fixed assets are valued at £265,978, plant at £22,561 and floating assets at £9,969.

Production during the year amounted to 3,011 oz. gold and 545 oz. silver. The reserves on May 31, 1947, were 41,000 tons averaging 8.10% over 20 in. There have been delays in delivery of machinery and stores, and inability to purchase jure has brought production of soapstone, a promising side-line, to a standstill.

The directors are Lieut. Colonel A. C. Hoey (Chairman), Major F. W. Cavenish-Bentley, B. H. Hill, Mr. P. L. Riddow, and Mr. W. J. S. Oates (alternate for Colonel Hoey). The London Committee consists of Sir Neville Pearson, Sir R. W. Everett and Mr. J. S. Carr.

The 14th ordinary general meeting will be held in Eldoret on December 23.

Northern Rhodesian Copper

MR. CRAWFORD, Economic Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, said in the Legislative Council last week:

"Copper has the place in Northern Rhodesian exports from the viewpoint of the United Kingdom's supply position. The U.K. is short of about 36,000 tons of copper each of which has to be obtained from dollar sources at about £132 a ton f.o.b. "It was agreed while I was in London that once Southern Rhodesia has raised her chrome exports to a level sufficient to ensure that she remains her chrome market which has always tended to be threatened if exports fall, owing to competing exports from South Africa—then, in view of the importance of copper for more trucks would be made available to move coal to Copperbelt."

He added that the only restriction upon greatly increased copper production is the present inability of Rhodesia Railways to carry more coal from Wankie, and that the export of coal through Lobito Bay is part of the question.

Rhodesian Mineral Production

MINERAL AND METAL PRODUCTION in Southern Rhodesia during the first six months of 1947 was valued at £3,741,500, gold accounting for £2,253,200, copper for £1,100,000, iron for £1,000,000 and chrome for £1,100,000. The value of mineral production has for the first time qualified steadily, as stressed in the figures for 1946—gold, £2,837,500, asbestos, £81,800, coal, £227,200, chrome, £16,900, and iron, £4,779,000. Transport difficulties have for some time hindered expansion of production of base minerals, and rising costs have made it uneconomic to work some gold properties. Compared with 1943 the number of Europeans employed in the mines rose from 2,308 to 2,752, while the Native labour force declined from 79,035 to 71,436.

Output of minerals in August was valued at £686,222, an increase of more than £7,500 over July and almost £14,000 more than in August last year. Output of gold was 4,027 oz., valued at £375,683, a decrease of nearly 100 oz. compared with July and 3,000 oz. less than in August, 1946. Asbestos showed little change at 4,469 tons, valued at £138,458, but chrome production rose from 16,023 tons, valued at £50,795 in July to 20,077 tons, valued at £57,278. Coal production fell from 142,288 tons in July to 137,231 tons in August. The output of mica rose from 26 tons to 31 tons, but owing to falling prices the value was slightly less.

Amongst other minerals and metals mined in August the comparatively high values recorded for limestone and iron ore require explanation. The figures for limestone, 175,528 tons, valued at £19,779 and iron ore, 2,817 tons, value £8,200, represented 14 months' accumulation by one concern. The August total contained the following tin concentrates: 14 tons, £78; antimony, 3.2 tons, £1,040; copper concentrate, 22 tons, £4,652; silver, 8,417 oz., £1,543; iron pyrites, 8 tons, £175; manganese, 1,877 tons, £401; antimony ore, 1 ton, £150; arsenic, 1 ton, £139; quartz, 122 tons, £33; diamonds, 1 carat.

Mining in Uganda

MINING OF GOLD in Uganda has declined from 1,060 oz. valued at £92,902, in 1940 to 2,176 oz., valued at £8,851, in 1946. Labour costs per oz. have increased in the past five years, in Uganda from 32s to 15s, in Ankole from 40s to 79s, in Toro from 41s to 34s, and in Mbale from 33s to 65s. In production in 1940 amounted to 355 long tons, valued at £18,909, compared with 206 tons, valued at £68,367 last year. Output of wolfram, however, increased from 2,134 in 1942 to 20,549 in 1946. In 1946 Africans employed for gold mines averaged 1,337, earning £2,668; 1,572 earned £10,798 in tin mining, and 735 earned £1 in wolfram production.

Vast Chrome and Coal Prospects

MR. G. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, said recently that chrome exports from the Colony would soon run gold a close second, and would in time surpass the value of the gold output. Chrome production should in time be increased to 750,000 or 1,000,000 tons a year. The results of prospecting the Sebungwe coalfields and the Lower Sabi areas were distinctly encouraging. Sabi coal was within 200 miles of the coast and Sebungwe coal within 250 miles of the sea, and both deposits might eventually justify railway extensions.

N. Rhodesian Minerals

THE VALUE OF MINERALS produced in Northern Rhodesia in 1946 was £14,503,196, compared with £12,962,522 in 1945, the copper treated yielding 128,749 tons of blister and 53,540 tons of electrolytic, together valued at £12,323,710. The output of 634,392 oz. of silver was the highest ever achieved, and the output of pig lead from the Broken Hill mine rose from 1,920 to 8,239 tons, the highest since 1923; that mine also produced 7,190 tons of zinc, valued at £869,512, compared with 15,240 tons, valued at £696,225 in 1945.

Tanganyika Mineral Production

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in October were valued at £76,460, compared with £187,967 in the previous year. Of the total, gold accounted for £37,882 (£41,351), diamonds for £37,457 (£115,822), iron ore for £2,455 (£3,843), salt for £2,369 (£2,282), and mica for (£4,384). Total production for 10 months ending October 31, was £297,306, compared with £1,307,665 for the corresponding period in 1946.

In at £510

THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY has increased the U.K. domestic price for metal of a minimum of 99% by £73 per ton to £510. This is the first time delivered to consumers works in this country. For some three months the market has expected a rise of between 10% and 15%, and the increase is rather more than the higher estimate.

Mining Personnel

MR. A. G. GARDNER, PRODUCTION M.M., has been appointed manager of Archibus Mines, Ltd., in Southern Rhodesia.

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Southern Rhodesian Review

Statistics for First Half of 1947

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S European population was estimated at 89,000 at the end of June, according to the *Economic and Statistical Bulletin*. Births reached a new high record of 1,339, while deaths at 329 were fewer than any corresponding period during the past six years.

Europeans entering the Colony during the first half of this year totalled 42,589, of whom 6,908 were incoming residents, 18,323 visitors, and 17,358 returning residents. The growth of the number of visitors from 9,894 in 1945 and 13,301 in 1946 indicates revival of the touring traffic. There were also 19,361 persons in transit.

During the period under review 145 companies were registered with a total nominal capital of £2,500,000, an average of £21,257 per company. The corresponding figures for the previous four years were: 1943, companies 17, total nominal capital £206,000, average £12,118; 1944, companies 33, capital £500,404, average £15,170; 1945, companies 36, capital £824,000, average £2,889; 1946, companies 118, capital £2,237,508, average £18,964.

The value of imports was £13,962,000 and of exports £9,582,000, the comparative figures being: 1943, £4,017,000 and £7,441,000; 1944, £5,801,000 and £7,324,000; 1945, £5,528,000 and £7,611,000; and 1946, £8,736,000 and £9,825,000.

Earnings of Rhodesia Railways for the first half year in 1947 were £3,884,000, compared with £3,357,000 in 1943, £3,725,000 in 1944, £3,420,000 in 1945, and £2,568,000 in 1946.

Large increases in the number of vehicle registrations were recorded. Car registrations numbered 1,149 (337 in 1946), commercial vehicles 788 (253) and motor cycles 181 (76).

The cost of living index rose from 137 in June, 1946, to 134 in June, 1947, while the cost of building materials increased from 175 in June, 1946, to 200 in June this year.

Petrol in N. Rhodesia

URGING NORTHERN RHODESIANS to economize in petrol, Mr. Crawford, the Economic Secretary, said that this was one way of helping Britain, since the Empire could not obtain sufficient petrol from sterling sources to meet Empire needs, and the balance had to be bought for dollars. No one wished the return of petrol rationing, which would do little, it was important to maintain essential transport services, especially for the production of food and dollar-earning exports, but joy-riding and waste must be stopped. It was hoped that certain redistribution arrangements suggested to the oil companies would have the desired result.

Northern Rhodesian Agriculture

Tobacco Averaged 500 lb. per acre

DESPITE RISING COSTS of production, 1946 was a prosperous year for the agricultural industry in Northern Rhodesia, writes Mr. C. J. Lewin in the annual departmental report. The principal points are as follows:

Maize.—Production in the railway belt, exclusive of a considerable volume of inter-village trade, amounted to 40,000 bags, of which 24,000 were grown by Europeans. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 475,000 and 273,000. Total consumption of maize, apart from that retained on farms, was 536,000 bags.

Other Food Crops.—42,000 bags of wheat were produced and 14,750 sold. The Civil Supplies Department handled 14,500 bags of potatoes, 2,200 bags of beans, and 5,100 bags of groundnuts.

Tobacco.—In the eastern area the flue-cured Virginia crop amounted to 2,823,000 lb., an average of nearly 500 lb. per acre, with an average overall price of £1.25 per lb. To drought the crop of Virginia flue-cured tobacco in the western area was only 207,000 lb., an average yield of just over 500 lb. per acre, the bulk was sold at an average price of just over 29d. per lb. Turkish leaf averaged 28,400 lb. and was sold to 43,000 lb.

In the final paragraph the acting Director of Agriculture writes:—

"If my first annual report I wrote with loyalty and industry of the departmental staff can so much be taken for granted that it is not proposed to pay the dubious compliment of acknowledging the obvious. In this my last report, perhaps some relaxation of the restraint exercised for so many years may be permissible. In the personnel under their direction few persons can have been so fortunate as I have been. None can have been served with greater loyalty and integrity."

Town-Planner Condemns Lusaka

OUTSPOKEN CRITICISMS of the development of Lusaka, capital of Northern Rhodesia, are contained in a report by Mr. P. J. Böwling, a town-planning expert from Johannesburg.

After accusing the authorities of timidity of approach and carelessness of thought, he draws attention to the many indications of a large expansion of the town in the near future. He points out that there is a lack of water-borne sanitation and that the supplies of water and electricity are inadequate, and describes the development of the town as "a haphazard process in which the capital site has been slowly eaten away by various interests conflicting with the ultimate ideal." He continues: "The crowning sorrow is a brickfield in the capital site. Even taking into account the additional cost of transporting the bricks, it is poor economy to use any capital site for brickfields when equally good earth is procurable elsewhere."

Among his 15 recommendations are removal of the airport, show-ground, race-course, golf links and police depot; cancellation of the provisional sales of trading sites in the vicinity of the show-ground; and a large extension of the municipal area.

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MR. GEOFFREY BENKINS, of the staff of the *Rhodesia Herald*, who is in this country to study English newspaper methods, gave his impressions in Erida's "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme of the B.B.C.

MR. WALTER CROSFIELD HANKINSON, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Commonwealth of Australia, who served on the staff of the Colonial Office from 1920 to 1933, when he was transferred to the Dominions Office, is to become United Kingdom High Commissioner in Ceylon. From 1937 to 1939 he was principal private secretary to successive Chiefs of State for Dominion Affairs.

J. R. LESLIE, senior partner of Cooper Brothers, Leslie Seax & Company, who for the past 24 years has been one of the leading public men in Tanganyika, has left Dar es Salaam with Mrs. LESLIE to settle in Nairobi. He has been a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Tanganyika, of the Railway Advisory Council, of the Council of Makerere College, and he is a past Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and a director of many companies. Mrs. LESLIE is a past President of the Women's Service League of Dar es Salaam, and has been a member of the Township Authority, the Cinematograph Board, and the committee of the King George V Memorial Museum.

East African Service Appointments

AMONG recent appointments to the Colonial Service are the following:

MR. R. S. ELWELL-STEELE, of Kent, an education officer in Tanganyika, was born in Plymouth, educated at Sherborne School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, graduating B.A. with honours, joined the Army in 1915, was commissioned in 1940 and served with the R.F.C. in India; before his military service he was an assistant master at Lisvan School, Scarborough.

MR. J. R. SUMMERS, of Kent, an administrative officer in Kenya, who was born in Richmond, Surrey, was in the Territorial Army before the war; he was commissioned in 1939 in the Royal Fusiliers, and from July 18/1945 was seconded to the 2nd Punjab Regiment, serving in Burma; he was liaison officer with the American Forces in New Guinea, and in 1943 a Prisoner Officer at the Nuremberg trials.

MR. GEMETH BYRNE, of Brisbane, Uganda, was the law town clerk of Kampala, Uganda, who was born in Newark, North, educated at Tottenham Grammar School and Lincoln College, Oxford, graduating M.A., qualified as a solicitor in 1938, after being attached to the town clerk of Wood Green, he became their assistant solicitor to the corporations of Wood Green, Finchley, and Tottenham, and since 1944 has been deputy town clerk of Finchley.

DR. J. R. P. MURPHY, of Swansea, a teacher of medicine in British Somaliland, was born in Liverpool and educated at Swansea Grammar School, Wycliffe College, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, and Guy's Hospital Medical School; he has held appointments at Queen Mary Hospital, Sidcup, and in the Merchant Navy, and served as an officer in the R.A.M.C. from 1943 to 1946.

MR. D. O. SWILBACH, of Boreas, Regis, an assistant auditor in Tanganyika, was born in Glenmorgan, educated at Monmouth School, mobilized with the Territorial Army in 1930, commissioned in 1940, and later served in India.

MR. I. B. SIMPSON, of Lingfield, Surrey, an architect in Nyasaland, was born in London, educated at Cusford School, Wimborne, and the Architectural Association School of Architecture, London, becoming an associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects; he has held appointments with Messrs. H. W. Binns, London; A. E. Scott and Sons, Norwich; Seymour, Osman and Adams, London; and Fairthorn and Morris, London, and since 1946 as a partner in the firm of Wimpey, Simpson, Guthrie and Syde; he served as a naval officer in the war.

MR. F. A. SUMMERS, of Llandudno, a field officer in the Tsetse Research Department of Tanganyika, was educated at John Bright County School, Llandudno, and University College, Bangor; a member of the supplementary reserve of officers, he was seconded to the Regular Forces in 1939 and served in 1946, reaching the rank of captain.

MAJOR JOHN WOOD, of Bedford, an assistant auditor in Kenya, was born in Blandford, educated at King Edward VII School, and was in the Territorial Army from 1940 to 1946, serving in East Africa and Ceylon.

Obituary

Mrs. Olga Watkins

CANON W. J. WRIGHT, referring to our announcement last week of the death in Kenya of MRS. OLGA WATKINS, an elected member of the Legislative Council, writes from Frinton-on-Sea:

"East Africa will grieve at the passing of Olga Watkins, whose kindness was unbounded. Long before it was light I had gone one morning to minister to Charles Ross in the last hours of his life. After his execution I returned sick in heart and mind. Mrs. Watkins carried me off to their their home at Ngong, where I was soon playing with her children—who arrested me, locked me in the larder, and patrolled solemnly up and down outside to prevent escape from the window! The peace of that home was irresistible. I would say that such homes—and there are many like it in the Colony—are the most valuable export from this country.

"Olga Watkins was a vivid personality, a valiant fighter, and a valued friend, and many more than her children rise up and call her blessed. This gracious lady, to use her own description of her mother, walked in the light."

MR. W. E. HARVEY, who went to Southern Rhodesia about 50 years ago, has died in Umtali at the age of 80.

COLONEL P. ROSS-FRAMES, C.M.G., who has died in Cape Town in his 84th year, represented Mr. Rhodes in Rhodesia for many years.

MR. WALTER LONDON, who has died in Thames Ditton at the age of 69, had been on the staff of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., for more than 40 years.

MRS. ELIZABETH CAMPBELL MUNN, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 69, was the widow of the Rev. Allan Munn, formerly of Bulawayo Presbyterian Church. She leaves three sons and two daughters, all living in the Colony.

MR. S. H. C. PALGRAVE, Auditor-General of Southern Rhodesia from 1935 to 1944, whose death at the age of 66 is reported, first arrived in Rhodesia in 1900 to join the Gwelo branch of the Bank of Africa. Three years later he transferred to the Civil Service.

MR. F. G. F. DAVIS, who during the Matabele Rebellion rode from his farm in with the authorities in Bulawayo, has died in the Transvaal. He went to Rhodesia in 1893 and was engaged principally in transport work. He was a pall-bearer at the funeral of Cecil Rhodes.

MR. WALTER BALNE, who has died in Enkeldoorn at the age of 75, first went to Rhodesia in 1896, just before the Matabele Rebellion. Some years ago he was secretary of the Town Management Board in Enkeldoorn, where he later practised as an accountant. He leaves a widow, son and daughter.

Handing over Forest Areas

AT A RECENT meeting in Nakuru of the Kenya African Union, a resolution was passed demanding the transfer of all forest areas for purpose of cultivation and of the land held by Messrs. Samson Ltd. in order to relieve congestion in the same. Mr. Tomo Kenyatta, the Union's President, told his audience that they must not oppose soil conservation measures, particularly terracing, as his work was absolutely necessary, and the people must cooperate with their chiefs and the agricultural instructors as carrying it out. He declared that the work of constructing terraces should not be done by the women, as at present, and concluded by asking: "Why do not you men do it yourselves?"

PERSONALIA

SIR JOHN and LADY WADDINGTON have arrived in England.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Governor-designate of Northern Rhodesia, had an audience with The King last week.

MR. E. A. HEATHCOTE, of the Audit Department in Kenya, has been transferred to Northern Rhodesia.

MR. PETER McCULLOCH will shortly leave for Northern Rhodesia with MRS. McCULLOCH and their two children.

MR. ALAN BROWN, of Umtata, has broken the Rhodesian soaring record for a glider with a 1,580-foot flight lasting 20 minutes.

The REV. MURDER LAMBROSE, Prior of the Llanthysfa Dominican Convent in Northern Rhodesia, has left for North Wales to open a new convent.

MR. E. C. WILMOT, who was knocked down by a wounded lion in Bechuanaland, thrust his hand into its mouth, and while he was being mauled shot it with his unimpaired hand.

MR. HAROLD HINDE, lately chief chemist at Rhodesia Railways is perfecting a blood-sealing product of citrus which is said to stop bleeding more effectively and less painfully than existing hemostatics.

MR. G. MATHIAS, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, is now Imports Controller for Kenya and Uganda in the place of Mr. A. F. WAKE, who has returned to duty in the Customs Department.

MR. WALTER SKELTON HUDSON, Chairman of Messrs. Robert Hudson, Ltd., of Cecils, Johannesburg, Durban and Angola, will leave London by air on Saturday to spend about two months on a business visit to South Africa and the Rhodesias.

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MR. G. BERESFORD STOOKE is now acting Governor-General of Nigeria. He will fill the office until the arrival early next year of Sir John Macpherson, and will then take up his new appointment as Governor of Sierra Leone.

MR. T. ARATOON, who has been in business in Uganda since 1913 and has for the past 20 years or more been honorary secretary of Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce, will leave London to return to Jinja in the latter part of January.

LIEUT. COLONEL BARROW (TIPU) ELLIS, said to have trained 50,000 horses and riders during the last war, told members of the Kenya Pony Club at a recent talk in Nairobi that the standard of child riders in the Colony was remarkably high.

MR. D. B. THOMAS, of Dursley, Gloucestershire, appointed a research officer (entomologist) in Tanganyika, was born in Glamorganshire and educated at Dursley Secondary School and Bristol University, where he graduated in zoology.

MR. A. W. STEWARD, of the South African public relations office, with headquarters in Nairobi, wrote the script of the first broadcast in a series on East African affairs given in the South African Broadcasting Corporation's national programme.

MR. GEORGE TYSON is to be a candidate in the Nairobi South constituency at the general election in Kenya a few months hence if SIR ALGER VINCENT decides to sit in the East African Central Assembly, and not also in the Kenya Legislature.

MR. ARTHUR WHITEHEAD, a director of the Whitehead Industrial Trust Ltd. and SIR HAROLD MOORE, Chairman of the Whitehead Investments Company (which is under the management of the trust), are about to leave for the Union of South Africa and the Rhodesias.

MR. JOHN MARTIN, Chairman of the company owning the leading newspapers in Southern Rhodesia and a director of a number of South African gold-mining enterprises, is resigning from various boards owing to ill-health, but retaining the chairmanship mentioned above.

MISS G. I. SMITH, of Lutterick, Yorkshire, appointed in organizing instructress in domestic science in Uganda, was born in Northampton, studied at Edinburgh College of Domestic Science, has held appointments in Bradford, Derbyshire and Manchester, and was recently employed by the War Office as an Army school teacher.

MISS MARTIN HAJI, an Indian school mistress who was teaching at the Aga Khan Girls' School in Nairobi when she was selected by the Kenya Government to take a two-year course in social science at the London School of Economics in London, has taken her diploma and returned to the Colony as social welfare officer for the Asian communities in the Nairobi area.

FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY, Chief of General Staff, arrived in his York aircraft at Northolt airport last Thursday after visiting every British Colony in Africa during his 20,000-mile journey. "I must say I have learnt a tremendous lesson," he said to the Press representatives. "It is going to be the greatest value to me in dealing with the problems which come my way. I must now get on with putting into effect what I have learnt."

The printed charge for small advertisements (not of a trade character) is 3d. per word per insertion.

PUPIL FARMER

Any person who would like to contact East African farmer (and his wife) who is willing to take his son (public school boy) 17 years as a premium pupil to learn farming with a view to ultimate settlement. Any helpful suggestions would be appreciated. H. A. O'Brien, Hewicks, D. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30.

Freedom from Ignorance

SIR HARRY LINDSAY, Director of the Imperial Institute, and Chairman of the Council of the Royal Society of Arts, said when addressing that body last week on "Cultural Relations within the British Commonwealth."

If, as General Smuts has said, the British Commonwealth progresses by decentralization, this can only mean that increasing weight and value are ascribed to local customs, local and local administration. All that is best of local culture is freely encouraged.

"While freedom is essential to cultural relationships, a mere policy of *laissez-faire* is not enough. There must be a good deal more than just freedom. There must be an active two-way traffic of cultural traditions and ideals. We must learn some of what goes on in the Overseas Empire and they must learn more about our manner of life, ways of thinking, all that goes to build up our concept of culture. We take freedom for granted, but we need nowadays a more constructive approach than mere freedom. We need mutual knowledge and understanding.

"Four freedoms were proclaimed during the war by Roosevelt and Churchill—freedom from fear, freedom from want, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion. It suggests that we should add a fifth—freedom from ignorance. If that freedom were realized, cultural relations within the Commonwealth would draw still closer, based on mutual understanding and goodwill."

Indian Ocean Air Routes

Mr. Charles L. K. Foot writes from Perth, Western Australia, to the *Sunday Times*.

Outside the United Kingdom, the British Commonwealth's strength lies round the Indian Ocean, where exist about three-quarters of our population, nations whom the closest unity and co-operation should be encouraged.

Unfortunately, a view of our Empire air systems shows a notable gap in communications between Australia, Africa and India. Some time ago a proposal was brought forward to rectify this by the establishment of an air service across the Indian Ocean between Western Australia and Mozambique, using the islands of Comor, Diego Garcia and Seychelles as fueling bases. This route, first proposed by a private group in West Australia, was approved by the Ministry of Air, led by Captain P. G. Taylor together with Mr. Arnold in June, 1939, and pronounced an "air route."

After the fall of Singapore in 1942 the first section to Ceylon Island, (where an excellent aerodrome and fueling base has been established) was developed as a military air communication to Ceylon. (A similar line was opened South Africa to Colombo, which uses the Seychelles, which also serves as an excellent aerodrome) as a base. The island of Diego Garcia serves as a naval base in the centre of the Indian Ocean.

Now that hostilities have ended these emergency services have been discontinued and the old route through India and Egypt has been accepted as the main trunk air line of the British Commonwealth.

A fire in Bulawayo destroyed about £30,000 worth of timber and buildings belonging to Rhodesia Native Timber Concessions, Ltd.

Book Reviews

Royal Visit to Africa

"The Royal Family in Africa," by Dermot Morrah (Hutchinson, 40s. 6d.). Mr. Morrah, who accompanied the Royal Family on their visits to the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia some months ago as special correspondent of *The Times*, has written an interesting account of a triumphal tour which will live long in the memory of South Africans and Rhodesians, to whom this book could be specially recommended. It has many excellent illustrations, a few in colour. All profits are to be paid to King George's Jubilee Trust.

"Jambor: The Elephant," by Theodore J. Weldeck (Barrow, 6s.) is a delightful story of the capture and training of elephants in the Belgian Congo, and the harrowing which is always lively, as enhanced by some excellent sketches by Mr. Kurt Wiese. About the only blemishes are the author's attempts at Swahili.

Communal Ranching Proposed

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA, says the *Kenya Weekly News*, of Nakuru, considers establishing a communal ranch in the Kakamoi, Esabu and Kisokou divisions of the Kamajoi country, where a remarkable job of rehabilitation has been done. The Esaberi farms were once alienated for white settlement, but they have been reacquired by the Government for the use of the Kamajoi. The area is still Crown land; it has not yet been added to the reserve. Part is already fenced and there is a reasonable supply of water.

Here is the place to start the experiment of a communal ranch with a number of the more co-operative Kamajoi families, and such families do exist. Select a fair average herd, in number related to the carrying capacity of the land. Employ the modern technique of animal husbandry, disease control and artificial insemination. Then only incalculable benefits could present the income of the Kamajoi families and their standard of living so rising within a few years that all the tribe would wish to follow.

There are more than 2,000,000 acres of Kamajoi for the extension of an experiment which is at least worth a try, and a great part of those acres would be deemed good ranching country, whether leased. If the experiment is to succeed, it is all Masailand, more millions of acres, and the most neglected and undeveloped estate in all the area of Kenya where development is possible.

Talks with Portuguese

CONVERSATIONS recently held at the Colonial Office with Portuguese officials on scientific and technical matters of common interest to British and Portuguese territories in Africa were concluded last week, and resulted in arrangements to exchange information. The subjects covered included soil conservation and measures in connexion with combating tsetse fly, trypanosomiasis and rinderpest.

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