

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 12, 1950

Vol. 26 (New Series) No. 1319

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper



ESTABLISHED 1877

BRANCHES

MOMBASA
NAIROBI
DARES SALAAM
ZANZIBAR
TANGA
KAMPALA
LAMU
LINDI
MIKINDANI

DEPARTMENTS

Freight
Passages
Air Travel
Importing
Exporting
Insurance
Bunkering
Stevedoring
Lightering
Engineering
Shipping, clearing
and forwarding

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.

London Office: 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3. Avenue 4680

GENERAL MANAGERS OF AFRICAN WHARFAGE CO., LTD. AND AFRICAN MARINE & GENERAL
ENGINEERING CO., LTD., MOMBASA. AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Unjustified Coal Monopoly for C.D.C.

Fast
Regular
Service

ROBIN LINE

NEW YORK, Baltimore & Philadelphia
to and from SOUTH & EAST AFRICA
also MADAGASCAR & MAURITIUS if inducement

Cargo
and
Passenger

OUTWARD SAILINGS

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for St. John, N.B. (Winter Season).

	B'more	Phil.	N. York
ROBIN MOWBRAY	Jan. 20	Jan. 23	Jan. 28
Calling at WALVIS BAY, CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.			

	Feb. 3	Feb. 5	Feb. 11
ROBIN GOODFELLOW			
Calling at WALVIS BAY, CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.			

	Feb. 17	Feb. 19	Feb. 25
ROBIN WENTLEY			
Calling at WALVIS BAY, CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM.			

HOMeward SAILINGS

	E. Africa	S. Africa
ROBIN TUXFORD		Late Jan.
ROBIN DONCASTER	Late Jan./Ear. Feb.	Ear./Mid. Feb.
ROBIN SHERWOOD	Late Jan./Ear. Feb.	Mid. Feb.
ROBIN KETTERING	Ear./Late Feb.	Late Feb./Ear. Mar.
ROBIN KIRK	Ear./Late Feb.	Mid. Mar.

For Particulars apply Principal Agents
LONDON

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LIMITED
Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2
Telephone: 1, 11, Noon Wall 4733

MOMBASA - NAIROBI
MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (E.A.) LIMITED
CAPE TOWN & JOHANNESBURG
MITCHELL COTTS & CO. (S.A.) LIMITED
DURBAN

Wm. COTTS & COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE **SEAS SHIPPING CO. INC.** CORTLANDT STREET
NEW YORK, 7

TRANS - ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA and NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link
between Beira
and Nyasaland

Passenger trains leave Beira on Mondays and Thursdays, and coast-bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Return first-class tourist tickets are available for three months for the price of the single fare.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: 3 Thames House,
Queen Street Place, E.C.4

Johnson & Fletcher

- Mechanical, Electrical and Irrigation Engineers
- Mining and Building Material Merchants

Suppliers of All Types of
Glass, Joinery and Shopfittings

BULAWAYO · SALISBURY · GATOOMA · UMTALI
NDOLA · BEIRA

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA," 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

Please send me "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA" post free for one year (52 issues), beginning with issue dated _____ and until countermanded. I enclose 30s., being first year's subscription.

Name and Rank: _____

IN BLOCK _____

CAPITALS, Full Postal Address _____

PLEASE _____

Signature _____

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LONDON LIMITED

Established 1883

PRODUCE IMPORTS: Cotton, Oil-Speds, Coffee, Spices, etc.

EXPORTS: Textiles and Hardware

Leslie & Anderson (East Africa) Limited Mombasa

Nairobi, Kampala, Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS GENERAL AGENTS

Leslie & Anderson (Nairobi), Ltd.

London and Nairobi
COFFEE SPECIALISTS

London Agents:
EDM. SCHLUTER & Co.,
4, Cullum Street, E.C.3.

BOVILL, MATHESON & CO. LIMITED

Head Office:

ALLIANCE BUILDINGS, HARBINGE STREET
(P.O. Box 1091) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA	ELDORET P.O. Box 50
UGANDA	KAMPALA 600
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	ARUSHA 15
	TANGA 172

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Auditing, Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services, Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Marine Undertakings.

Associated Company:

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO. LIMITED

MERCHANTS AND EXPORTERS
NAIROBI ARUSHA ELDORET KAMPALA TANGA

London Correspondents:

R. C. TREATT & CO. LIMITED

Plantation House, Finchurch Street, London, E.C.3.
Tel.: Mansion House

A. BAUMANN & CO.

— LTD. —

NAIROBI	MOMBASA
DAR ES SALAAM	KAMPALA
MIKINDANI	MASAKA

General Merchants & Shippers

SHIPPERS of all East African Produce

Coffee Specialists

IMPORTERS and stockists of General Merchandise, including Building Materials, Textiles and Jute Products

Associated Company:

A. BAUMANN & CO., UGANDA COFFEE MILLS Ltd.

TOMLINSONS (ROCHDALE) LTD.

CONSTRUCTORS

SISAL DRYING PLANT

Representatives

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa) Limited
DAR ES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA

London Associates:

WIGGLESWORTH & Co. Limited,
Fort of London Bldg., London, E.C.3.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)
 Bankers to the United Kingdom Government in South Africa and to the
 Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and
 Tanganyika.

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

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.3. WEST END BRANCH: 7 North Colindale Ave., W.C.2.
 NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street. FRANKFURT AGENCY: Spasshofstrasse 11.

Branches in

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

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

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

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

Lykes Lines



AMERICAN GULF SERVICE
 Fast, Modern, Cargo Vessels to and
 from New Orleans, Houston, and
 other American Gulf Ports.

A S E N T S
 Leslie & Anderson (East Africa) Ltd.—Mombasa,
 Malindi, Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Zanzibar.
 Bovill, Matheson & Co., Ltd.—Tanga.
 The Beira Boating Co., Ltd.—Beira.



W. H. JONES & CO. (LONDON) LTD

BUYERS, CONFIRMERS AND SHIPPERS

BARNET HERTS, ENGLAND.
 Offers from Manufacturers welcome.
 We buy for Foreign Overseas
 Clients in all cases on
 The Country's Urgent Needs—
 Collectibility of Exchange,
 Free Trade and Sound Money.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

Regular sailings
 to SWEDEN, NORWAY,
 DENMARK,
 FINLAND,
 and
 EAST AFRICAN PORTS,
 MADAGASCAR,
 REUNION and
 MAURITIUS

General Agents:-
 KELLER, BRYANT
 and CO.,
 9-13, Fenchurch Bldg.,
 London, E.C.3
 Telephone: Royal 8833
 Telegrams: SCANEASTAF

Agents in East Africa:-
 The African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

MUSTAD KEY BRAND FISH HOOKS

The East African Standard Hooks

MUSTAD

Key Brand

FISH HOOKS

Manufactured by

D. MUSTAD & SON

Established 1892
 OSLO, NORWAY



GREENHAM EQUIPMENTS LTD.

(formerly GREENHAM PLANT DISPOSALS, LTD.)

Clayton Road, Ruislip Road, Greenford, Middlesex

Cables : Plandiys, Greenford

FOR SALE

AIR COMPRESSORS.

- 2 Holman Portable Air Compressors; 2-tool; Dorman Diesel Engine. New. Price £943 each.
- 1 CPT Portable Air Compressor; type 105; 2-tool; Dorman JJR Diesel Engine. Reconditioned. Price £735.
- 2 Broomwade Portable Air Compressors; 3-tool; type SVD 2; Lister 4-cyl. Diesel Engine. Reconditioned. Price £806 each.
- 2 Holman Portable Air Compressors; 6-tool. McLaren "Ricardo" Diesel Engine. Price £974 each.

CONCRETE MIXERS.

- 3 Stothert & Pitt 5/31 cu. ft. Concrete-Mixers. 4-wheel Model. New. Price £106 each.
- 1 Miller 7/5 cu. ft. Closed Drum Concrete Mixer. Fowler Petrol/Paraffin Engine. Reconditioned. Price £165.
- 1 Rex 10/7 cu. ft. Concrete Mixer. Ruston Diesel Engine. Reconditioned. Price £350.
- 1 Rex 14/10 cu. ft. Concrete Mixer. Ruston Diesel Engine. Reconditioned. Price £370.
- 1 Stothert & Pitt 21/14 Closed Drum Concrete Mixer; Lister Petrol Engine. Overhauled. Price £260.

DUMPERS.

- 26 Aveling-Barford Diesel Dumpers; 41 cu. yd. Price £1,000 each.
- 6 Chaseide Dumpers; 27 cu. yd. Ford 4-cyl. B.B. Engine. Reconditioned. Price £300/£350 each.
- 2 Muir-Hill Motorway Botchway Dumpers; 3 cu. yd. 27 h.p. Fordson Petrol Engine. Reconditioned. Price £641 each.
- 4 Muir Hill Dumpers; 2 cu. yd. 27 h.p. Fordson Petrol Engine. New 1942. Price £390 each.

Please write for current Plant List to P.O. Box (Private Bag), Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory.

EXCAVATORS.

- 3 Ruston No. 4 Excavators; 4 cu. yd.; Backfacer or Dragline. Price £2,000 each.
- 1 Ruston No. 4 Excavator; 4 cu. yd.; Face Shovel. Price £2,100.
- 1 Bucyrus Erie 15B Excavator; 4 cu. yd.; Dragline Shovel; 30 ft. Jib; Skimmer and Trencher Attachments; Caterpillar Diesel Engine. Good condition. Price £4,500.
- 1 Ruston 10 RB; Dragline, Skimmer and Trencher. Price £2,900.

LOADING SHOVELS.

- 1 Bray Hydraulic Loader; Hydraulic Control; 7/8 cu. yd. bucket; New. Price £885.

ROLLERS.

- 1 8/10-ton Barford & Perkins Type F.H.D. Roller; Diesel Engine; Scarifier and Water Sprinklers. Price £780.
- 1 6-ton Aveling Road Roller; single cyl. Blackstone Diesel Engine. Reconditioned. Price £700.
- 1 4-ton Aveling Barford Diesel Roller. Fitted with Canopy; quick reverse; year 1945. Reconditioned. Price £957.
- 1 2-ton Walks and Steevens Petrol driven Roller; quick reverse; 3-wheel. Reconditioned. Price £590.

TRACTORS.

- 6 HD14 Alth. Chalmers Tractors. Base Machines. Reconditioned. Price £2,700 each.
- 3 D8 Caterpillar Tractors. Base Machines. IH Series. Reconditioned. Price £3,500 each.
- 1 D6 Tractor. Base Machine. 4R Series. Reconditioned. Price £2,400.
- 1 D4 Tractor. La Planté Chateau Hydraulic Angledozer. Reconditioned. Price £2,250.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Regular Service by Twin Screw Luxurious Motor Liners

Between

★ Excellent Passenger Accommodation

★ Doctor & Stewardess Carried

RANGOON
CHITTAGONG
CALCUTTA
MADRAS
COLOMBO
SOUTH & EAST
AFRICAN PORTS

T.S.M.V. "ISIPINGO" AND "INCHANGA"

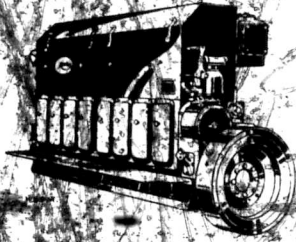


Passenger Agents :
THOS. COOK &
SON, LIMITED.

For full particulars of Freight, Passage, etc., Apply to:
ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD.
21, BURY STREET LONDON, EC3.

BRITISH OIL ENGINES (Export) LTD.

SOLE CONCESSIONAIRES FOR
THE EXPORT SALES OF



"MIRBLEES"

4 CYCLE

DIESEL ENGINES

TANGANYIKA REPRESENTATIVES:

LEHMANN'S (Africa) LTD.

P.O. BOX 163

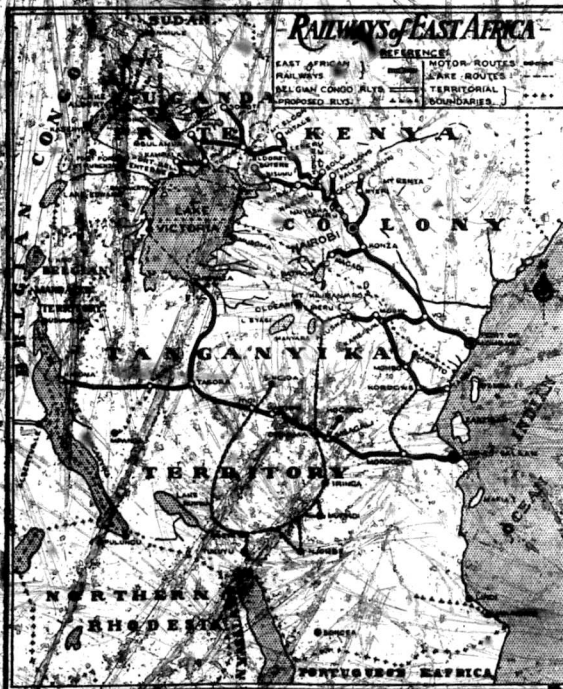
DAR ES SALAAM.

INDUSTRIAL TYPE

90—1440 B.H.P.

MARINE PROPULSION

125—1170 S.H.P.



On 1st May, 1948, the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours were amalgamated with the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services to form the East African Railways and Harbours.

The East African Railways and Harbours Administration operates 2,930 route miles of metre gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of lake and river steamer services and 1,716 miles of road motor services. Within this system there are four ocean ports — Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Lindi. Another port is at present under construction at Mtwara in southern Tanganyika for the Groundnut Scheme, in connection with which many miles of new railway are also being built.

Despite a continuing shortage of rolling stock and equipment, the East African Railways and Harbours are handling more traffic than ever before. In 1948 passenger journeys increased by 225 per cent. and freight tonnage by 105 per cent. over 1939.

The Railways are of fundamental importance to the economic progress of the East African Territories. They are fully alive to their responsibilities in this respect and will continue to spare no effort to maintain their past record of service and to provide a capacity which will deal efficiently with all demands made upon them.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

*G & R bring over 40 years of experience
to all your mechanical problems*



**GAILEY & ROBERTS
LIMITED**

HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA
P.O. BOX 667 TELEGRAMS "GAILY" PHONE 3071

Branches at:—
NAKURU, ELDORET, KISUMU, JINJA, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM, MOSHI, ARUSHA & TANGA



REPRESENTING

'SIMPLEX' Milking
Machines, 'LIGHTFOOT'
Refrigeration and Milk
Cooling Plant, 'ALBION'
Harvesting Machinery.

JOHN DEERE
Wheeled Tractors and
Farm Machinery.

'CAFERPILLAR'
Tractors and Earth-
moving Equipment.

**RANSOMES, SIMS &
JEFFRIES Ltd.**
Farm Equipment.

R. A. LISTER & Co. Ltd.
Generating Plant and
Dairy Equipment.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC
Co. Ltd. of ENGLAND**
'Everything Electrical'

**FAST CARGO SERVICES
to SOUTH and EAST AFRICA**

CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH and EAST LONDON

	Closing	Newport	Glasgow	Birkenhead
Clan Kennedy	—	—	Jan. 18	Jan. 25
Clan Kenneth	—	—	Jan. 26	Feb. 6
*Calls Mauritius.		*Calls Lobito.		
DURBAN and LOURENCO MARQUES				
Clan Shaw	—	—	Jan. 12	Jan. 23
Clan Macdougall	—	—	Feb. 2	Feb. 13
Clan Macdougall	—	—	Feb. 2	Feb. 13
Clan Macdougall	Feb. 2	—	Feb. 9	Feb. 20
BEIRA				
Empire Byng	—	—	—	Jan. 20
Clan Macdougall	—	Feb. 2	Feb. 9	Feb. 20

Liberty Coast, Newport cargo to Birkenhead. Vessels have liberty to call at other ports, either on or out of route.



CLAN LINE

For further information apply to the Managers:

CAYZER IRVINE & CO. LTD. • LONDON • LIVERPOOL • GLASGOW

or to

CLAN LINE SOUTH AFRICA (Pty.) LTD. DURBAN • THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD. MOMBASA

FOUNDED 1895

MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.

AND SUBSIDIARIES

A world-wide trading organisation



LONDON	KHARTOUM	NAIROBI	CAPE TOWN
Aden	Diredawa	Lourenco Marques	Salisbury
Alexandria	Djibouti	Malla	Senle
Amara	Durban	Massawa	Shenda
Asak	East London	Mikindani	Singa
Beira	Ellisburgh	Mogadishu	Suakin
Beirut	El Obeld	Mombasa	Suez (Port of Suez)
Benghazi	Et Sui	Mt. Meru	Tanga
Berbera	Ganoo	Naples	Tobruk
Birmingham	Gatfel	N'daba	Tokar
Bloemfontein	Haifa	Nelaport	Trieste
Bulawayo	Hageisa	Ondururu	Uganda (Khartoum)
Cairo	Higahisa	Port Elizabeth	Uganda
Chunya	Hodaida	Port Said	Unstall
Damascus	Jedda	Port Sudan	Wadi Malla
Dar-es-Salaam	Johannesburg	Pretoria	Wad-Medani
Derat	Kampala	Rome	Worcester C.P.
	Kuala Lumpur	Ruiru	Zanzibar
VANCOUVER	NEW YORK	MILAN	SINGAPORE

MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS, SHIPOWNERS,
 STEVEDORES, WAREHOUSEMEN & BUNKER CONTRACTORS,
 MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, SHIPPING, FORWARDING,
 AIRWAYS, INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENTS

WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.2

CVS-11A



Weekly Mail, Passenger and Cargo Service to
 CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON and DURBAN,
 via Madeira (also for Lourenco Marques and Beira).

Vessel	Tons	Sailing from Southampton
"Stirling Castle"	25,554 tons	Jan. 19
"Cape Town Castle"	27,002 tons	Jan. 26
"Pretoria Castle"	28,705 tons	Feb. 2
"Warwick Castle"	17,383 tons	Feb. 9

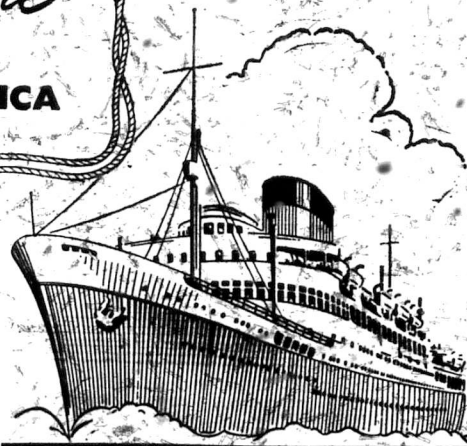
Lobito, Welvis Bay, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth,
 East London, Durban and Lourenco Marques.

M.V. "Rowellan Castle" 7,950 tons Sailing London Jan. 28

Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan and Aden.

M.V. "Dunnetter Castle" 15,002 tons Sailing London Feb. 9

Cargo for shipment to British East African Ports must be registered with the Conference.



Head Office: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
 Tel. —MAN 2550. Passenger Dept. MAN 9104.

West End Passenger Agency: 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1. WHI 1911.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Branch Offices in the United Kingdom and in South and East Africa. Agents throughout the World.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 12, 1950

Vol. 26 (New Series) No. 1319

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Registered of the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Jeehan

REGISTERED OFFICES:

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone — HOLborn 2224-5

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	591	Local Native Councils in Kenya	597
Our Air Mail Edition	593	Eritrean Disturbances	598
Notes by the Way	594	Letter to the Editor	604
Groundnut Scheme	595	Company Meetings	612-13
Uganda in the War Years	596	Latest Mining News	616

MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS STRANGE that the Government of Tanganyika should have agreed to grant the Colonial Development Corporation exclusive rights to prospect and mine for coal and iron anywhere in the Territory. In consideration of the grant, the Government is to be allotted without payment a substantial shareholding in any subsidiary mining company which may be formed, but that condition does not seem to us to justify the authorities in excluding all other interests from work on coal or iron throughout the length and breadth of this vast and highly mineralized country. The worst of all monopolies are those operated by the State, which is less likely to remedy its own shortcomings than to deal with those of other people; and the Colonial Development Corporation, virtually a State Enterprise, is doubly susceptible to inertia—first, as a monopolistic body in this case, and, secondly, as one more likely to incline towards the official outlook and official methods than to business procedures.

Monopoly Rights Granted to C.D.C.

which the corporation was actively at work and under contract to spend satisfactory sums in ways approved by the territorial Government. Why that modern principle was disregarded has not been explained, as it should be. Exclusive prospecting and mining concessions have often been granted on such conditions in the Colonial Empire, but in recent years there has been an understandable tendency for the Governments to be more rigid, their concern being to reduce drastically the areas involved, and, in particular, to bring pressure to bear upon the holders of such rights to relinquish their title over localities in which they were not actively at work on an adequate scale. Why should this trend have been reversed in favour of the Colonial Development Corporation?

In our view, there would have been inadequate justification for the Tanganyika Government's action even if the corporation had hitherto escaped all criticism—which is very far from being the case. The Governor nor of the Leeward Islands, for instance, publicly described it the other day as much

* * *

In our view, there would have been inadequate justification for the Tanganyika Government's action even if the corporation had hitherto escaped all criticism—which is very far from being the case. The Governor nor of the Leeward Islands, for instance, publicly described it the other day as much

Functions of Private Enterprise Usurped.

Monopoly rights would have been unobjectionable if they had been confined to specified areas of reasonable size within

more like an investment corporation than a development corporation, and the same charge has been made by responsible public men in East and Central Africa. Much of Tanganyika has still to be prospected, especially the Southern Province, to which access is now being provided by a new railway. Many occurrences of coal in that province were known before the C.D.C. was created, and many more may well be discovered. If the corporation had been granted exclusive rights in parts of the Southern Province, or even the whole of it, under satisfactorily rigid conditions, we should, we repeat, have noed no criticism; but it does not appear to be reasonable to bar all other interests from all districts. The Governor, in making his announcement, expressed a wish to dispel the view that the corporation's policy was to usurp the functions of private enterprise. Does not this monopoly over all coal and iron in all Tanganyika usurp the functions of whatever private enterprise would have been interested in exploring for such minerals? Surely this is a clear case of supplanting private enterprise, whereas the statutory obligation of the corporation is to supplement it.

There is the further point that practically all the great mineral discoveries of the world have been made by private prospectors, not by great organizations—which by their very

Too Much Given For Too Little.

nature tend to play for safety and follow routine. Moreover, however good the mining division of the corporation may be or become, it can scarcely claim to be strong enough to prospect the whole of Tanganyika rapidly and reliably. We therefore consider that too much has been given for too little. Presumably the Government has not committed the Territory in so important a matter without stipulating that the draft agreement must be approved by the Legislative Council, which should insist on far stricter safeguards and on limitation of the monopoly areas. Even if the Legislature is not to be consulted, public opinion can, and should, constrain a State corporation to accept terms less unsatisfactory to the Territory. The C.D.C., which has already acquired something of a reputation for driving hard bargains, must not be surprised if this one should be regarded as unconscionable. The Government would certainly not have dealt on this basis with even the best mining group in the Empire (which might have proved much more energetic and effective in action than this State corporation). Why, then, should it have favoured the C.D.C. in this strange fashion?

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT cannot but resist the persistent attempts of the United Nations to impose upon it obligations in respect of the Colonies which are not prescribed by the Charter.

United Nations and British Colonies.

Now that the General Assembly has demonstrated that it will go to almost any length in pursuit of its ambition to establish the principle and practice of international supervision of all Colonial territories, not merely of Trust territories, Socialist Ministers in this country have denounced the attack and declared the Government's refusal to discuss such "dangerous meddling," to use the Attorney-General's words. We wrote recently that it was a dispensation of Providence that the stand would have to be taken by a Labour Government, but many members of the present Cabinet bear heavy responsibility for that. They recognize as inconsistent with their own interests of the Colonial Empire. I cannot think of one prominent Minister of the day who refused to join the pre-war clamour for the international supervision of the Colonies (a piece of unpractical sentimentality which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA ceaselessly criticized).

Mr. Attlee was one of the authors of the policy which he has now to resist. From many platforms he declared up to 1939 that "the Labour Party reject the idea of the

Socialists Taught By Responsibility.

absolute sovereignty of States"; and it is precisely the intended infringement of British sovereignty that British spokesmen now denounce on Mr. Attlee's instructions. Sir Stafford Cripps considered it "fundamental to British Socialism that we should liquidate the British Empire as soon as we can"; Mr. Herbert Morrison asserted that "no individual State should have Crown Colonies"; and so the quotations might be continued from the speeches of the party leaders and manifestoes. These facts are not recalled to justify Russia, her satellites, and the anti-British republics of Asia and Latin America in their persistent denigrations of the British Empire, but to show how the responsibility of office can change opinions and policies.

When men who are now Ministers were as ignorant as the present anti-British bloc at the United Nations, they advocated measures

which, as a result of greater knowledge and experience, they now oppose as firmly as any. Richard Tory has a way of doing things. If the critics of the United Nations would take the trouble to make themselves acquainted with the facts, and if they were honest—which many are not—they too would abandon pro-

paganda which has no real relation to the truth. If these wholly unwarranted attacks upon British Colonial administration continue, the United Nations Organization will have itself to blame if public opinion in this country, the Dominions, and Colonies should at length compel His Majesty's Government to decline to recognize any further obligation to the United Nations in respect of what are now Trust territories.

New Air Edition of "East Africa and Rhodesia" Latest East and Central African News and Comment for 65s. Annually

AT AN EARLY DATE EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—which was the first newspaper in the world to establish an air mail edition in the war—will restore that facility.

Readers in Africa will then be able to receive the paper within a few days of publication, instead of days in some cases, instead of having to suffer the long delays which result from the present very unsatisfactory ocean mail services.

As was shown by our recent analysis of the transit times taken by the ocean mails during the first half of 1949, the average transition times between post offices in London and Mombasa, the first port of discharge in East Africa, was over 28 days; and twice the period was taken.

But as the intervals between dispatches ranged from two to 19 days, with 10 days as the average, there were occasions on which subscribers in East Africa did not receive the paper until six or seven weeks after publication, while in the case of Zanzibar the transit time exceeded two months more than once. Moreover, it was no uncommon thing for three copies to be delivered together.

It says much for our readers that despite this serious time-lag—which is approximately double the mail time which was considered normal a quarter of a century ago—such large numbers of residents in East Africa should have remained so loyal to the paper. The inordinate delays to which the public has had to accustom itself—with no more than an occasional protest from commercial bodies—have been a grave handicap to all newspapers and journals of opinion, but EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, a blend of the two, is constantly being told that readers in Africa nevertheless find it indispensable. The number of such readers has grown progressively, and for many years past our regular readers have included the great majority of the leaders in all forms of activity in the territories.

Seven Shillings Air Postage on Sixpenny Paper

No greater compliment has been paid us than that inherent in the fact that some of them have had their copies sent out by first-class air mail, even though that course has involved them in an average weekly expenditure of 7s. on air postage. It would be interesting to know if any other newspaper has subscribers in Africa who have regularly paid in postage alone week by week fourteen times the published cost of the paper.

With the recent introduction of the second-class air mail service—one for which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA had campaigned for years, and almost alone—the air postage per copy fell to 2s. 4d.

Now, by bulking supplies to the main airports on the African route and arranging for the copies to be posted there to individual subscribers, that charge will be drastically reduced. Indeed, the subscription for the air

edition on this basis will be only 55s. a year—four shillings less than the price when we first published our air edition 12 years ago (though then, when the paper was sent by air at surface mail rates, our cost was passed individually to subscribers from London and was not part of the transit arrangements, which they pay from the most convenient air route, rather than the African air route).

Strong Demand for Air Edition

Subscribers in Africa were informed of this new service just before Christmas, and replies to us have shown that it commends itself strongly to a large number of them. For instance, 57 replies came from Kenya asking us to transfer the subscription to the air basis before the first arrival saying that continuance with the ocean mail subscription would suffice. Now, a fortnight later, all but four of the individual subscribers in East Africa who have replied have asked for the new air edition.

Southern Rhodesia has a regular and rapid ocean mail service, so that readers in that colony have received the paper in about half the time normal in East Africa. Yet the initial response from that Colony has also been most encouraging.

Prompt receipt of large numbers of East African Rhodesians, and of readers of the latest East and Central African news and comment from London and from the territories themselves will be obviously advantageous in many ways—so obvious that people who have not subscribed for the ordinary edition because of the delay in delivery are already enquiring as subscribers for the air edition, having heard about it from friends whom we had notified.

The air edition will appear as soon as the special light-weight paper now on order is delivered from the mills.

AIR EDITION SUBSCRIPTION FORM

to: EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
68 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Please send me your AIR EDITION for one year, and thereafter until commanded. I enclose 65s. being first year's subscription.

Name and Rank _____
 Full Postal Address _____
 In BLOCK _____
 Signature _____

Notes By The Way

Sir Dougal Malcolm

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT has just paid Sir Dougal Malcolm, president of the British South Africa Company, the marked compliment of inviting him to Lisbon in order that he might be invested with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ, one of the oldest orders of chivalry in Europe. The award will give great pleasure in Rhodesian circles in particular, for both the Rhodesias recognize the able, devoted and far-sighted services which he has given since he joined the board of the Chartered Company 37 years ago, since when he has similarly served many other companies engaged in Central African enterprises. A few days ago he described the Chartered Company as "the bride of Rhodes, which gave birth to the children of his dream." That is to me, at any rate, a new metaphor. Those children have in Sir Dougal a very great admirer.



Four Score and Ten

CONGRATULATIONS to Colonel Stanley Paterson on entering his 90th year. After serving in the Regular Army for 41 years—with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in South Africa, China, and India, then on the Staff, and finally in command of the South of Scotland District—he retired and went to Kenya early in 1919, and having acquired considerable property in the Gilgil and Thomson's Falls districts, settled down to mixed farming, and was soon taking a very active part in public affairs. He was for five years a member of the executive committee of the Convention of Associations, commandant of the Naivasha district of the Kenya Defence Force from its inception, a J.P. for his locality, and he contested the Rift Valley constituency for election to the Legislative Council following the resignation of Lord Delamere. Not long before the outbreak of the last war Mrs. Paterson and he returned from East Africa to live in Gloucestershire.

Mauled by Elephant

THOUGH THEN AN OCTOGENARIAN, he was disappointed not to be able to undertake active work in the third war started by the Germans within his lifetime. Of the first, the Franco-Prussian War, he has still vivid recollections, for he was in Germany with his father when that conflict was started, greatly to the satisfaction of the German people. He was an enthusiastic traveller in his younger days, especially in Malaya—where he was very seriously mauled by a rogue elephant—and in the upper valley of the Orinoco, his investigations of which were recognized by the Royal Geographical Society in 1896. Colonel Paterson was three mentioned in dispatches during the 1914-18 war, and made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Mr. J. R. Leslie

MR. J. R. LESLIE, a partner in the firm of Cooper Bros., Leslie, Seax & Co.—whose comments as auditors in East Africa for the groundnut scheme have received so much recent prominence in the Press and in Parliament—left by air on Tuesday for Nairobi. First reaching East Africa in 1923 as deputy general manager in Dar es Salaam for the Roselaugh Co., Ltd., he began practice on his own account as a chartered accountant two years later. Mr. Leslie, a past president of the

Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, was a member of the Legislative Executive Councils of Tanganyika from 1941 to 1947, and is now chairman of the East African Posts and Telegraphs Advisory Board and a director of Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., Nyanza Salt Mines, Ltd., and a local director of the Colonial Development Corporation and the Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation. Two years ago he founded the Leslie scholarship for sons of settlers in Tanganyika tenable for four years at any public school in Great Britain. In the 1914-18 war he saw service with the 6th Buffs, being awarded the Military Cross and mentioned in dispatches.

A. M.

MR. A. M. CAMPBELL, chief agent since 1938 of the Union-Castle Line for South and East Africa, who has retired on account of continuing ill health, joined the company more than 45 years ago, and after spending 18 years in the Cape Town office and six in Dar es Salaam, was posted to Mombasa in 1927 as agent (in succession to Mr. H. W. D. Frudd). He promptly began the practice of making frequent tours of the productive areas of Kenya and Uganda, and he took his full share in the commercial, social, and public life of East Africa. He was chairman of the East African Steam Conference, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Caledonian Society in Mombasa, a member of the Harbour Advisory Board and Mombasa Municipal Board, and a director of the African Wharfage Co., Ltd., the African Wharfage Co. (Tanganyika), Ltd., the Kenya Landing and Shipping Co., Ltd., the Tanganyika Landing and Shipping Co., Ltd., and the African Marine and General Engineering Co., Ltd. Most hospitable and friendly, and a good and witty speaker, "A. M." made and kept many friends, and his departure for heavier duties in South Africa was widely regretted. His outstanding success in that more responsible appointment was marked by his election to the board of the Union-Castle Company, his services to the Ministry of War Transport as their senior representative for South and East Africa having already been recognized in 1944 by the award of the C.M.G. Many friends in South, Central, and East Africa will wish him a long and happy retirement.

New Chief Agent

THE NEW CHIEF AGENT for South and East Africa is Mr. R. M. Maekenzies, who has spent 37 years in the service of the Line for much of the time in Beira and Mombasa. He became agent in East London in 1910, was transferred to Cape Town two years later, and was appointed to represent the Ministry of War Transport about a year later when Mr. Campbell suffered a serious illness. Since the end of the war he has been Cape Town agent of the Union-Castle Company.

Cricket?

COPPERBELL RESIDENTS, or at any rate some of them, have been more incensed in 14 words which recently appeared in a Northern Rhodesian newspaper than over many a speech a hundred times as long. And no wonder, for the scribe wrote: "It has been said that Cricket is a Gentleman's game, but Masulira has difficulty in raising a team." It was the original writer, not this note-taker, who insisted on capital initial letters for "Cricket" and "Gentlemen."

Proposals for Reorganization of Groundnut Scheme

Torrential Rain Floods Kongwa District

SIR DONALD PERROTT, deputy chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, flew to East Africa last week-end to continue his tour of the groundnut areas.

Nine days after his appointment to the board on November 21 last he visited Tanganyika, but returned to London suddenly on December 10, the day before Mr. Strachey left unexpectedly for the Territory. Sir Donald now expects to spend several weeks making a thorough reorganization of the spot. He was accompanied by Mr. George Raby, one of the two joint general managers, who had paid a brief visit to London.

Sir Eric Coates, who was also appointed last November, has now taken up his duties in the London headquarters of O.F.C. as controller of finance.

During the past week numerous reports from the groundnut areas have described floods and washaways, which held up operations for a time. Torrential rain in the Kongwa district caused a washaway on the Msagali-Kongwa branch railway. Repair gangs worked night and day, and the line was re-opened on Sunday, when petrol and diesel oil were sent through.

Water more than a foot deep flooded the Kongwa stores section, and 3.4 inches of rain on New Year's Day were recorded on parts of No. 1 unit, but aircraft were still able to land at the local airstrip. The rain, however, appears to have missed some of the groundnut areas.

Although planting had been resumed by last week-end, some areas were still too wet for groundnuts. Sunflower planting was resumed on various units. Up to the time of the floods the total acreage planted at Kongwa was over 20,000, including nearly 15,000 acres of sunflowers.

Colonel Pensonby's Proposals

COLONEL CHARLES PENSIONBY, M.C., wrote in *The Times* a few days ago:—

"What is the objective of the groundnut scheme? Is it a vast Government milk scheme with emphasis on the production of vegetable oils? Or is it the general development of Tanganyika?"

"If the first, it would seem that we must struggle on with the organization of the Overseas Food Corporation. If the second, we must write off our losses, redistribute our assets, and start on new lines."

"The corporation has in several directions usurped the functions of the Tanganyika Government, which is now taking over the railways, the unfinished harbour, the training centre at Ifunda, and the police. It should take over education and research."

"But the Tanganyika Government must look beyond the present scheme. It has a great opportunity to plan the active development of the area between the Indian Ocean and Lake Nyasa. The Government should actively construct the new line, survey the land, and locate the water supplies. It might also arrange for the clearing of land, but the cheapest and best method would be a matter for inquiry."

"In the meantime arrangements could be made for leases—term up to 25 years; rent dependent on the nature of the land and the state of clearing; conditions to include a stringent obligation for good husbandry. Such leases could be granted: (a) in large blocks (say 2,000 to 10,000 acres) to private individuals or companies, whether African, American, Asian, or European; (b) in larger blocks to an organization on the lines of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate where the Sudan Government, the syndicate, and the Sudanese cotton grower each took a third of the ultimate profit; or (c) in small farms to individuals of all races, but especially designed to help the local African—with supervision where necessary—to grow the crop most suited to his needs and to the land. (Such a scheme has worked well in the Sabi Valley in Southern Rhodesia.)

"In this way the land would gradually come under cultivation for the benefit of all, including the so-called Native areas, which cannot but stagnate without the initiative, money, and science

of others who, besides Africans, propose to make their home in Africa. The land is present cleared would provide an ideal testing ground for the leasing experiment. It may be that many of those now working on the units would be prepared to take up land, with the chance of making a profit on their own rather than a living under a Government regime. (It might be necessary to help some of them at the start with a small capital either in cash or equipment.)

"The changes proposed, with all their inevitable implications, involve a complete reorientation of Government policy. There is nothing derogatory in this. The original scheme of producing vegetable oils would give place to the unhurried creation of a farming community of all races on lands ready for development. This is simply to approach the grand objective—the good of Africa—from another angle."

"A committee of experts is the first requirement. Their main qualifications would be knowledge of business, of tropical agriculture, and of Africa. Their generous recognition of work already done, their skilful and immediate use of accumulated evidence, and the conviction that there can be no retreat, will enable them to evolve a master plan which would change the face of this part of Africa and bring untold blessings to its peoples."

Sir Harold MacMichael's Views

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL, a former Governor of Tanganyika, commented:—

Colonel Pensonby and Mr. E. E. Hinchcock both visualize a choice between the continuance of a highly centralized and bureaucratically controlled scheme, primarily concerned with the production of a commodity, or a complete change over to a more general and diversified programme for the development of the Territory through the co-operation of peasant cultivators, Native authorities, and the local Government, and with guidance and control from His Majesty's Government and assistance from His Majesty's Government. It may be inferred that both your correspondents would prefer the second alternative.

"I do not doubt that it has received the most careful consideration. The Government habitually call it the 'African consideration'. The aspect of the matter that may not so easily among the many competing arguments, financial, economic, and political, fail to attract its proper amount of attention in the Government's consideration is that to which Colonel Pensonby refers as the grand objective, the good of Africa."

"Whatever arguments may be advanced to prove the beneficial results likely to accrue in the long run to the people of Tanganyika from the groundnut scheme in its present form, two things seem to me beyond reasonable doubt: first, that a more diversified programme of development would be better for Tanganyika; and second, that in spite of this, and because it suits our best, the basis for that heavy charge of exploitation—the action, say my dictionary, of utilizing for selfish purposes—which used to be so often levelled at us in the past."

Mr. Maurice Chesworth has resigned his appointment as information officer to the Overseas Food Corporation.

U.N.O. Decision Rejected

THE ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT has formally refused to recognize the decision by the United Nations General Assembly in favour of Italian trusteeship over Somalia. Continuing acts of violence in Eritrea are locally attributed to fear of undue Italian influence on the commission of inquiry which is to visit the country. The Ethiopian Foreign Minister claims that the return of Somalia to Italy, against the wishes of the people, and despite the renunciation by Italy in the peace treaty of rights in her former Colonies, would endanger the peace and security of East Africa. The boundary between Ethiopia and Somalia, the Foreign Minister points out, has yet to be defined. Italy, as trustee, since she is not a member of the United Nations, is challenged, and the matter may be referred to the International Court. A draft agreement for trusteeship has been submitted by the Italian Government.

African dock labourers in Mombasa staged a lightning strike on New Year's eve.

Uganda's Services in the War Years

Nearly 20% of Tax-Paying Africans Enlisted

INTERESTING ACCOUNTS of the war years in Uganda appear in the annual provincial reports for 1949-46, which have been published by the Government Printer, Entebbe (3s.).

In Buganda, even before the intensive recruiting campaigns began, there was a demand for Africans as specialists, chiefly motor drivers, of whom some 2,000 had been engaged by the end of 1940. The Central Recruits Depot was established in 1941.

"During the first months of the war," the report continues, "no Information Office had been established, and it was therefore necessary to hold an immediate series of *lukikos* at *saza* and *ombolola* headquarters to explain to the people the causes of the war, the world menace of Hitler's Germany, and the future possibilities of Mussolini's Italy, especially in relation to East Africa."

The total man-power recruited in Buganda was roughly 20,000 for all arms. The greatest number served with the Pioneers and the East Africa Military Labour Service, and many became drivers, nursing orderlies, and clerks. They served on all fronts of the Ethiopian campaign, the Middle East, Madagascar and Burma.

Casualties were slight—28 killed in action or died of wounds—but 678 were killed accidentally or died from disease. Decorations included one D.C.M., two M.M.s., seven mentioned in dispatches, and seven East Africa Force Badges.

No Special Reasons for Desertions

Some 3,000 Buganda deserted during hostilities, of whom 1,336 had not been accounted for at the end of the war, when any man who had been absent for six months was considered discharged. The report suggests that there was no special reason for the desertions, and that "they appear to have been motivated by sheer indolence, selfishness, and lack of corporate feeling."

From the start of the war until May, 1946, more than £300,000 was paid in Buganda in regular family allotments and special remittances alone. The average sum drawn by askari on demobilization was over £20, and the total brought into Buganda by askari under all heads is estimated at £1,000,000.

In spite of the drain on man-power for the Army, it is noteworthy that considerable surpluses of food were provided for export and that there was no appreciable drop in cotton production.

The report on the Eastern Province devotes less space to the military aspect, though nearly 17,000 men joined the colours. An uncommon moral attitude is revealed in the following paragraph:

"During 1942 the Karamoja district Native council showed its independent, forthright outlook on the protection due to soldiers absent in the forces, by passing a resolution that adultery with an absent soldier's wife should be punished with a fine of £150 or six years imprisonment in default. This view was shared by many other communities, but it was rarely expressed with such forcible simplicity. Needless to say, this resolution could not be approved."

An example of minor difficulties to which a greatly over-worked administration was subjected was the disturbance in Busoga in 1940, caused by dissatisfaction with some of the chiefs over the way in which they dealt (or, rather, did not deal) with thieves in the country. Organized bands, which unfortunately got out of hand, were formed to arrest and try thieves. Those who advised that complaints should be referred to the councils were assaulted as friends of the thieves.

A tribute is paid to the loyalty of the chiefs of the province at the time of the 1945 riots. "The ignorant persons who had been induced to stop work and create disturbances for the benefit of foreign agitators did so with a good deal of the spirit of holiday-making, and soon found that neither a holiday nor rioting were going to benefit any of them."

Regrettably the report records that little genuine, economic improvement can be claimed, adding that "the majority of

Africans have lapsed back into their previous apathy when any effort is required to improve their standard of living. Indolence is preferred, almost at any price, to the pain of physical or mental effort.

"It had been hoped that the return to civil life of tens of thousands of soldiers, whose mental horizon had been widened by their experiences in many parts of the world, and who had learned that hard work coupled with a proper diet improved their physique and consequently their output capacity, would act as the proverbial leaven on the rest of the population. That hope has proved vain."

The Western Province supplied more than 33,000 men for the forces, or 1.8% of the total population, and between 7% and 8% of the adult male population. Moreover, the assistance not only of the chiefs but of the people of 11 classes is recorded in the report.

Native governments and administrations provided concrete help by free gifts and interest-free loans to Government. Every class of African subscribed to the many and never ceasing requests for assistance to the or that charity, for which comparatively large sums must have been raised, by their contributions alone. Economic and food crops were raised in considerable quantities in spite of the absence of a large percentage of the able-bodied men."

Final Record of Acholi Tribe

The record of the Acholi is particularly impressive. The number of men enlisted in the forces amounted to nearly 20% of the tax-paying male population, while nearly three times that number of men actually offered themselves for service. Those killed in action or died of wounds numbered 336. They gained 160 decorations, including two M.B.E.s, one D.C.M., and 14 M.M.s. More than 140 men reached the rank of sergeant or higher."

It is estimated that military payments in the province during the war must have been between £2,500,000 and £3,000,000.

"It is thought that a large amount of this money is still in the hands of these Africans, as although ex-soldiers have spent freely, most of the money has passed between the Africans, a very large proportion in bride prices. Very few ex-soldiers have as yet spent money in building permanent houses, but considerable sums have been invested in trade, motor buses, motor transport, and other ventures."

Applications for training courses exceeded vacancies. "Great hopes are placed," the report on the war years concludes, "on the influence for good which the ex-Servicemen may be able to exercise, but it would be unwise to expect any very immediate or outstanding results."

Reversion to Home Life

"The behaviour of the majority of men has been excellent. They have shown on the whole that they are prepared to accept the authority of their clan heads and tribal chiefs, and to revert to their former place in the social organization of the clan or tribe. At present it is obvious that most of them are only too glad to return to their homes and settle down."

"The main cause is thought to be that the ex-soldier realizes that he is still primarily a member of his clan or tribe and must abide by clan or tribal customs and sanctions, against which individualism has so far made little headway. Thus the very factors which have eased reabsorption militate against any rapid changes. This is probably all to the good, for steady progress of the clan and tribe as a whole will be of much lasting benefit."

"Thus the war period has produced real gains for the province which are to be found in its increased wealth and greater enlightenment of its leaders."

Government Changes

CHANGES in the Government organization in Tanganyika include the additional title of Deputy Chief Secretary for the Member for Development and Works, who will in future be responsible for the integration and co-ordination of the development plan of the Territory, the greater part of the routine duties of the Chief Secretary, and deputizing for him at need. The position of Secretary for African Affairs will disappear, and be replaced by a Member for Local Government. Social welfare will in future be the responsibility of the Education Department.

Work of Local Native Councils in Kenya

Handling of Rates by Africans

HOW LOCAL NATIVE COUNCILS in Kenya spend their money is interestingly described in the *Journal of African Administration* by Mr. T. C. Colchester, lately Commissioner for Local Government in that Colony. He has lately been transferred to Northern Rhodesia in a similar capacity.

The approved budgets for this year of the 26 local Native Councils of Kenya show a net revenue of £604,196 and a net expenditure of £626,002, the difference being met by withdrawals from accumulated balances. Within the past 10 years the revenue of the councils has increased fourfold.

The largest budget exceeds £100,000, and the smallest is no more than £500. North Nyanza Council, with the largest budget, serves a population of more than 400,000 people, mostly living at a density of 300 to the square mile. Carissa Riverine, the smallest, has a population of a few thousand, sparsely scattered along a river in a remote area. The typical council would be one with a budget of about £30,000 a year and a population of between 150,000 and 200,000.

Mr. Colchester writes: "The sanctioning authority for local Native Council estimates is the Governor-in-Council, but since 1942 a standing advisory committee on estimates has been interposed between councils and the Governor-in-Council. This committee, presided over by the Chief Native Commissioner, has a majority of non-official Africans. It has been of the greatest assistance to the sanctioning authority, and its recommendations have rarely, if ever, been departed from."

Wide Budgeting

"The standing committee receives the views of district and provincial commissioners on the draft estimates laid before it, but has not often found it necessary to recommend any serious alteration. On occasions a budget may have been referred back, where, for example, it is clearly unsound or imprudent; but the committee has, on the whole, been able to confine its task to ensuring that budgets are healthy, that no service is neglected or pampered, and that no development work in principle or result takes place. The influence of district commissioners over councils has much to do with this happy state."

"If the new African District Councils Bill becomes law, the Governor-in-Council will cease to be the sanctioning authority for African local government estimates, and the status of the standing committee, with its predominantly African membership, will be enhanced."

"The largest item of council revenues is rates, which amounted to £237,500, or 35% of the total revenue of all the councils. It is derived from the poll taxes levied on adult males, varying from 3s. to 9s. per annum. The Kenya Government poll tax, also levied on adult males, ranges from 8s. to 15s., usually according to district of origin, but sometimes according to tribe or community within the one district."

"This common reliance of central and local government on the one taxable unit is considered a serious imperfection in taxation policy, more especially when the only mitigation of the purely regressive result is the limited element of flexibility permitted by variations of amount by tribe, district or community."

"Local Native councils are sensitive to the rigidity and limitations of the poll rate system, and are seeking and testing new sources of income, especially those related to greater wealth or new forms of wealth."

"Commonest of these is the maize cess. At first, when the cess or levy was a few pence on each bag of maize, the revenue was insignificant, but in 1949, with the price of maize at over 20s. a bag, and with justified alarm at what the agronomists call maize monoculture, the cess has been increased to 5s. a bag, and the proceeds in some instances dwarf the ordinary revenue rates."

"This year comes the first instance of a produce cess imposed first and foremost as a revenue-earning measure to tax the richer classes. The instance is the levy of a cess of so much per ton of wattle bark marketed in the Kiambu district."

"Along with this has gone a general tendency all round to increase or introduce licence and permit fees on butchers,

barbers, and candlestick-makers, purely for the sake of the revenue, and not as a regulating or supervising measure."

"An important and significant omission from the revenue heads is the absence of cattle and land taxes. For the absence of a land tax there are a number of reasons, some arising from the political humour of the Kenya African on land matters, but more closely connected with the systems of land tenure, which would not readily be adapted to tax assessments and with lack of examples in the past."

Cattle Taxes Unpopular

"A cattle tax has been tried out in one district, and the authorities would like to repeat it, but here again there is the known and familiar hostility to cattle counts, and the one trial with a cattle tax was disappointing in its results."

"In the future is the really difficult problem of the relation of African local government rating and revenue collection to the central government's right to collect income tax from Africans. If taxes are to be paid according to ability to pay, it is clearly central rather than local government should levy them; but it is local rather than central government which African tribal communities can find a machinery for the assessment and levying."

"It is as yet far from clear what the outcome will be in Kenya, where immigrant communities blame the income tax and with great political power will not tolerate the notion of Africans, sometimes with quite large and certainly illegally taxable incomes, not sharing in the cost of social services of their fellows, paid for from central funds."

"Taking all the councils together, 35% of their total revenues came from rates, 17% from Government grants, 15% from court fees and fines, 13% from extra-ordinary (special produce, cesses, etc.), 7% from revenue from property, 6% from withdrawals from accumulated balances, 5% from fees and charges, 2% from licences, and 2% from other miscellaneous sources."

"Of their expenditure, 24% was on education, 23% was classified as extraordinary, 10% went on roads and bridges, 9% on public health, 8% on law and order, 7% on administration, and 5% on agriculture."

Blindness in the Empire

TO DEAL with problems of blindness in the British Colonial Empire and to promote the welfare, education, and employment of blind people in those territories, the British Empire Society for the Blind has been formed jointly by the Colonial Office and the National Institute for the Blind.

Mr. John Wilson, who was blinded by an accident when he was 13; one of the team of three investigators who travelled 30,000 miles through Colonial Africa, will be secretary and executive officer of the new society.

The society is a limited liability company controlled by an executive council of which Sir Bernard Reilly is chairman, and which includes Sir Stewart Simes, at different times Governor-General of the Sudan and Governor of Tanganyika, and Mr. W. McGe Eager for 21 years secretary-general of the National Institute for the Blind. The Colonial Office will be represented on the Council.

Contributions from Colonies

A grant of £10,000 has been made to the society by the National Institute for the Blind and a similar amount is expected from Colonial sources. The Secretary of State last October invited Colonial Governments to contribute, and half the sum has already been subscribed.

The society will foster the prevention of blindness and help to bring education, employment, and welfare services to sufferers. It hopes to establish travelling eye clinics, promote sight-saving propaganda, found schools and training centres, and adapt the Braille system to the languages of the Colonies.

It is estimated that there are about 1,000,000 blind persons in the African Colonies alone, and it is believed that 80% of the blindness could be prevented by modern techniques. Appeals for financial support are being made throughout the Empire.

Further information can be obtained from the secretary, 11 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Kenya Should Economize

Mr. M. Blundell's Warning

"WE FACE ANOTHER £5,000,000 in capital and ordinary expenditure by 1955. Where is the money to come from? This process of continually asking for more services must be tightened up. We must insist on the plainest standards. We have become luxury-minded."

So said Mr. Michael Blundell, M.L.C., speaking in Nakuru on the budget proposals.

People had been deluded, he continued, into thinking that Kenya was a rich country because of the capital which had recently been pumped into it; but he doubted whether the annual productivity would expand by £5,000,000 in the next five years.

Mr. Blundell urged his audience to ignore the figure of £60,000,000 officially given as the national income for the next few years, evaluation was bound to lower the standard of living in the sterling area and raise the cost of production. Kenya could not be diverted from events in England, from which the flow of capital to the Colonies might have to be cut off.

Enormous Rise in Police Vote

As an instance of increased expenditure, Mr. Blundell pointed out that the police vote had risen from £158,000 to £780,000 in 14 years. He favoured a graduated poll tax for Africans and a tax on sugar. The estimated increase in income tax for 1950 was £250,000, but poll tax was expected to rise by only £30,000.

Thirty-seven per cent of all salaried employees were in Government service. How could Kenya bear such a high proportion? It was better to have a prosperous agriculture and a cheap Government than an expensive Government and agriculture at rock bottom.

Had he thought that the proposals for African agriculture were too much of a long-term character, he would have preferred a real production drive by Africans in the more highly priced commodities. There should be a more constructive labour policy and a saving on imports.

In answer to a question he said that the European elected members were not satisfied with the Information Service, on which a large saving could be made.

S. Rhodesia and California

Dr. Lowdermilk's Comparison

"AN EMPTY LAND WITH GREAT POSSIBILITIES" was the description of Southern Rhodesia given by Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk, former Assistant Chief of Soil Conservation in the United States, in a recent address to Salisbury Rotarians.

Dr. Lowdermilk, who said that he had covered nearly 3,000 miles in his tour of the Colony, compared Southern Rhodesia with his home State of California. Both had an area of 100,000,000 acres; both had the same "seasonal plague," although California's rain came in the summer; both had the problem of water. But California had a population of 10,000,000, whilst Southern Rhodesia had fewer than 2,000,000, of whom only 120,000 were Europeans.

"This is a new country," he went on, "and you are to be congratulated on the fact that you have taken steps to safeguard your soil resources before too much has gone. Already a lot has been lost."

It was ridiculous, he suggested, to have to import food into such a Colony. Farms were too large and more people were needed—people to work. Southern Rhodesia had still a "miner's complex," as California had had at one time. The idea that resources were inexhaustible had been carried far beyond the limits of those resources.

British Responsibility in Eritrea

Measures against Terrorism

THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR OF ERITREA, Mr. Greyville Drew, issued the following announcement in Asmara on Thursday last:—

"On November 21, 1949, the General Assembly of the United Nations decided to postpone a decision on the future of Eritrea and to send a Commission of Inquiry to ascertain the wishes of the people of the territory. The Commission is to report to the United Nations on June 15, 1950.

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have already stated their view on the proper disposal of Eritrea. This, as is known, is that the eastern provinces should be ceded to Ethiopia with adequate safeguard for the Italian community. His Majesty's Government have not changed their view. Nevertheless, they supported the United Nations resolution and will abide by it, and accordingly consider that the only attitude which it would be proper for them to adopt is complete impartiality pending the visit of the commission and the decision of the United Nations Assembly.

"His Majesty's Government, as the Administering Power, have however, the responsibility for the maintenance of law and order, and have been gravely concerned at the repeated acts of murder and violence committed in the territory during recent weeks which they cannot sufficiently condemn and which they are determined to suppress.

Compulsory Convoys

"As a first step towards protection of the public, in particular that section which lives and works in rural areas, a system of compulsory convoys was introduced on November 18. This system will be continued in its essentials as long as the need for it exists.

"Later, when this series of outrages culminated on December 22 in murderous attacks on innocent citizens in Asmara itself, the Administration took immediate action, including internment of persons under a reasonable suspicion of having indulged in incitement to violence or in acts of terrorism, the institution of a curfew in Asmara, and the suspension of the local Press which had recently been characterized by articles increasingly prejudicial to the Administration's efforts to maintain law and order.

"It is clear that the acts of terrorism with which the Administration has had to contend have been inspired by persons who mistakenly believe that they can thus influence in their favour the decision on the future of Eritrea. I have already asked all people of good will to condemn these outrages, co-operate in their suppression, and refrain from any action that might provoke them.

"His Majesty's Government have also intimated to the Italian and Ethiopian Governments, as outside Powers principally interested in the future of Eritrea, that they would take a serious view of any action on the part of their representatives of a kind likely to provoke disturbance of the peace in the territory.

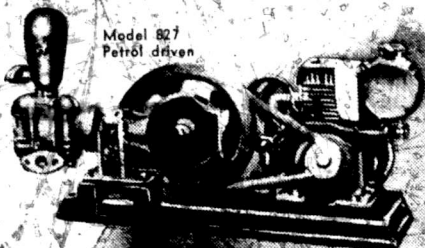
"The public response to my appeal has been gratifying, and I have received from many quarters, both political organizations and individuals, offers of support to the Administration in its heavy task. There has also been a welcome increase in public confidence. His Majesty's Government, however, consider that further efforts are required for the complete restoration of public confidence and for the eradication of bandit gangs responsible for these acts of violence.

"I have accordingly been authorized to make a substantial increase in the police and to provide them with additional transport and wireless equipment which will increase the mobility and striking power of the force. These additional police have already been recruited and will soon be in action.

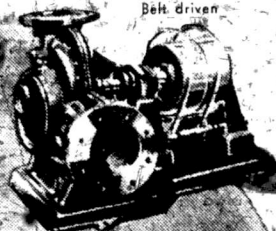
"His Majesty's Government has also agreed that reinforcements of British troops should proceed to Eritrea. These additional troops are at present arriving in Eritrea, and will render even more effective the co-operation which the military authorities at all times extend in the maintenance of law and order and the hunting down of the *Shitta* gangs.

"In addition, His Majesty's Government have arranged that a warship of the Royal Navy will shortly visit Massawa.

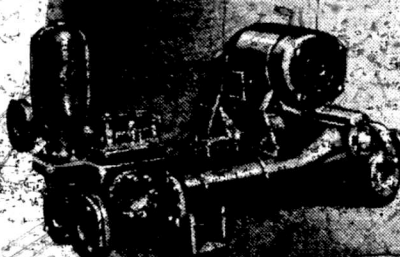
Seven warships, including five destroyers, will be available to assist in the suppression of violence in Eritrea should sterner measures be necessary. They comprise CHEQUERS (of which the Duke of Edinburgh is first lieutenant), COCKADE and CHIVALROUS, already on the spot, and CHEFFAIN and CHEVOT, which left Malta for the Red Sea last week.



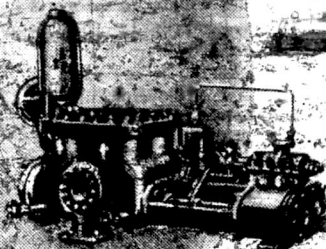
Model 827
Petrol driven



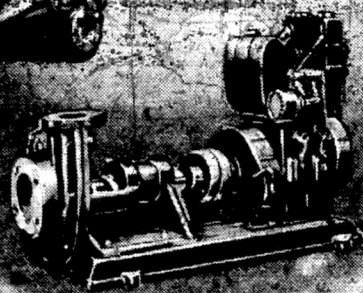
Model M.3000
Belt driven



Model 679
Electrically
driven



Model 670
Steam driven



Model H.3000
Diesel driven

TO THE FOUR CORNERS of the earth Evans have sent their pumps in ever increasing numbers since the foundation of the company in 1810. The aggregate installed capacity of Evans pumping equipment must exceed that of any other manufacturer. This long experience and wide knowledge may be of use to you. If the Evans Catalogues are not already on your shelves we shall welcome the opportunity to send you a set. Please write to Joseph Evans & Sons (Wolverhampton) Ltd., Wolverhampton, England, London Office: 32, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Joseph & Sons

 & SONS (WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.
 LONDON OFFICE: 32 VICTORIA STREET S.W.1

BACKGROUND

State of Britain.—"What Britain did in 1949 is not to be assessed by the asinine Brayings of the political parties. That the grumbles of the British (U.K. variety) were not signs of nation-wide political discontent seems evident from the fact that the Labour Party has still to lose a by-election—and that is something that has never happened since modern Parliaments were born in 1832. Only a bigoted party man could refuse to recognize the courage of the T.U.C. towards the end of the year in throwing its ponderous weight behind the Government's appeal for a halt in wage increases. In not another country in the world could it have happened. The first chapter of the Welfare State has smudgy pages, but it has come to stay. The task of Governments will be to improve its efficiency and educate the people to understand that privileges arise from duties properly performed. For a generation the workers had been told that there was a vast reservoir of wealth in the hands of a few rich people, and all that was needed was a process of redistribution by taxation. Now the word 'production' is becoming more prominent in the vocabulary and thoughts of the workers. The world is hardening into two great blocs. It is impossible to detect the slightest indication of any development that might lead to the beginnings of a world-wide peace on a permanent basis."—Commander Stephen King-Hall, in the *National News Letter*.

Tired Men.—"The men who constitute the inner power nucleus of the Socialist Government give no sign of new ideas or of infusing new energy into old ideas. The most obvious symptom of their intellectual exhaustion is that they still cling to their dogma though the faith has departed. Instead of turning on their own ideas the searchlight of self-criticism, they rail at their critics, at natural events, at foreign Governments, as if all were combined in a malicious conspiracy to thwart them. Everyone and anything has been to blame except the policy of responsible Ministers. These are not the tones of men of resource and resilience, fit to grapple with the shifts and uncertainties of political and economic forces in a changing world. This querulous kicking against the pricks seems to reveal men who are the victims rather than the masters of events. The growing tendency of the Socialists to regard a contrary opinion as heresy holds the seeds of disaster."—Mr. Wilfred Sendall, political correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*.

The Choice.—"The main task for 1950 is to put sterling back on its pedestal. Shaken by two great wars, it still emerged as a solid currency and reputable instrument of trade, but five years of Socialist planning have reduced it to a dubious counter. In many countries sterling is something to get rid of, not hold. This all derives from the attempt to blow up the economy with continuous inflationary pressure and then disguise the pressure by controls. Left intellectuals are making it explicit that Socialist policy rejects monetary discipline and favours a situation which calls for permanent dragging of industry and trade, and, by inevitable extension, of the individual citizen. The country just cannot jolly along in the hope that things will turn out all right. We have to move either towards a freer economy or towards more rigid controls. This is the great choice confronting the nation in 1950."—Mr. George Schwarz, in the *Sunday Times*.

Road to Ruin.—"We start 1950 sadder, wiser, and much poorer. The dream of the Planners' Paradise is passed. Our credit is gone, our pound despised, the sellers' market ended, American assistance frittered away, and our meagre rations are scraped together by clumsy primitive barter. It is assumed that the 'worker' will vote only for those who would lead him further along the road to ruin. If that insulting view is true of our fine people, then our end is at hand. The Association of Chambers of Commerce, the Federation of British Industries, and the National Union of Manufacturers have issued a joint appeal for restraint in dividend distribution. The General Council of the T.U.C. calls again for lower profits and still higher taxes. It is the duty of these federations and associations, instead of pandering to the T.U.C., to proclaim from the housetops that there can be no prosperity without profits; that profits are the reward of good service and the proof of proper economy; that all new enterprise must spring from profits; that high wages, low prices, and high profits are the trinity of sound economics; and that the only hope of survival is in the rehabilitation of an active business class, encouraged to lead us forward by the prospect of prizes commensurate with the personal risks and strains involved. Taxation at the higher levels must be so reduced as to leave the prizes within reach of the runners."—Sir Ernest Benn.

Coffee Prospects.—"The statistical position of coffee is strong, and there is every indication that producing countries will have difficulty in making available supplies adequate to meet expected consumption over the next few years. At best supplies may run fairly close to requirements, which may be reduced somewhat by high prices. In the mid-1930s available exports amounted to some 35,000,000 bags, against consumption in importing countries of 28,000,000 bags. To save the industry from bankruptcy, the Brazilian Government destroyed large quantities of unsaleable coffee and discouraged new plantings. At the end of the war stocks held by Brazil were about 8,000,000 bags. These stocks were exhausted last August, and as the exportable 1949 harvest was only 143 million bags, about 1.25 million bags below 1948 exports. Importers, distributors, and consumers have been anxious for some time past. After rising to 45 cents per lb. in November, the U.S. quotation gradually tracked to 35 cents and has since recovered to 51 cents, which shows the strength of the fundamental facts, which were not so clear in September when the price was only 30 cents. As Brazil produces about half the world's exportable supply, her production, current or potential, dominates the situation. Since devaluation a strong demand has arisen for sterling area coffee, with the result that prices have risen sharply. In fact, the price of fine Kenyas was forced up to over £1,600 per ton, the highest price ever recorded. Fortunately there has been some reaction, as unduly high prices are not in the best interests of producers or consumers."—Mr. H. Eric Miller.

Films.—"United States producers can exhibit their films to a population of 146,000,000 and with only a 16% entertainment tax, we can exhibit our films to a population of 47,000,000 with an entertainment tax of nearly 40%. If the United States produces a film for £300,000 which is just average, neither good nor bad, they can from their home market be certain of getting back the cost and possibly a profit. If we produce a film for £300,000, we are going to lose £100,000. The ability of the American producer to pay higher salaries and wages than we can has had an effect right through the British film industry, which in consequence has been forced to pay more than it can stand."—Mr. H. C. Drayton, chairman of British Lion Film Corporation, Ltd.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked "The future of humanity depends upon our being able to make Christ's standards the common factor throughout our whole national and international life."—Sir Stafford Cripps.

"Recent speeches by Ministers suggest that the Press may need martyrs during the next decade."—Mr. Frank Whitaker.

"Coronal afflictions of the heart have become the occupational disease of the successful man in the United States."—A correspondent of the *Financial Times*.

"The world's most breath-taking scheme is Australia's Snowy Mountains hydro-electric plan for 20 years of work costing £200,000,000."—Mr. G. Ward Price.

"Relations between India and Pakistan have become bitter to the point where the situation is capable of provoking war."—Siddar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India.

"Plans for steel production in Europe are likely to result in a surplus of 8,000,000 tons which will not find a market in 1953."—United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

"Happiness, the pursuit of every normal man and woman, deserves some place in the news of the day."—Mr. Beveridge.

"The total gross income of Great Britain in 1949 was £25,874,971, a reduction of £378,949 on the 1948 record total."—Racecourse Betting Control Board.

"During 1949 the world's scheduled air liner carried more than 25,000,000 passengers."—Sir William Hildred, director general of the International Civil Aviation Association.

"Low salaries in the teaching profession are draining the best schools of men of high rate, character and ability."—The educational secretary of the Oxford University Appointments Committee.

"I doubt whether many of us have learnt the lesson that a second world war, so many of them think that the war, having been just, can be forgotten. They appear to feel little responsibility for Hitler and the appalling misery they brought upon the world by carrying out his orders."—Mr. Vernon Bartlett, M.P.

"High-pitched oratory and low-pitched agitation are the inevitable accompaniments of election time."—*The Economist*.

"Some realistic accommodation between the ideals of the Welfare State and the universal economic motives which normally underlie all human effort will have to be worked out if this country is ever to pay its way."—Mr. H. E. Miller, chairman of Harrisons & Crofield Ltd.

"We must always prepare for a long war, since a war will be short only if we lose it."—It follows that in peace the Army should provide only for the minimum of essential bases, etc., and that the chief use should be made of sea and air power to keep these garrisons as small as possible."—Air Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Pemberton.

"The British Government man against the motions of the world brought momentous political changes in New Zealand and Australia accepted as stable under the pressure of national emergency in war, these are not founded by the British character in peace when based only on the arrogant assumption that one political party knows best how to run the affairs of the nation."—Mr. G. Ward Price, in the *Daily Mail*.

on top...

On top in traffic.
On top on hills.

in top

This lively 6-cylinder Vauxhall Velox performs smoothly and silently on top gear from little more than 75 m.p.h. on the open road. It will cruise without effort at sixty, take little without a change, even when baulked by the car in front. And with normal driving will average 25-28 m.p.g.

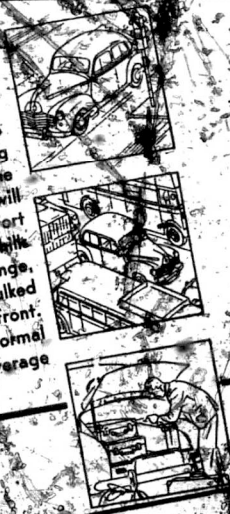


Companion model is the 4-cylinder Wyvern, the value-for-money car of the year. Like the Velox, a four-seater of modern design.

VAUXHALL

BRUCE LIMITED P.O. BOX 951, NAIROBI

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Merchants in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tring, Malindi, Arusha.



FINANCIAL

Mr. P. LESLIE O'NEILL, the present chairman of the East African Trade Section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. W. W. HIGGS is vice-chairman.

The engagement is announced between Mr. C. C. C. BRIDGE, son of Brigadier and Mrs. G. E. D. Bridge, of Elmentaria, Kenya, and Miss A. DOWNE, of Kington, Warwickshire.

Mr. W. J. DUNAY has returned from the house of Messrs. Lewis and Peck, Ltd., Colonial produce brokers in London, after 56 years' service. His place is taken by Mr. D. G. COLEMAN.

Mr. PAUL ZIEGLER and Miss MARGARET CURT, younger daughter of Colonel Archer Curt, secretary-general of the Royal Empire Society, and Miss Curt have announced their engagement.

Mr. C. M. GILES, for many years an architect practicing in Kampala, has disposed of his business to Mr. K. W. DEANS and Mr. A. W. G. IDEALS, who will continue the practice under the style of Deans and Ideals. Mr. Deans was awarded a George Medal for heroic disposal during the war.

Mr. E. H. BROWN, the present Controller of Forests and Game, is to be succeeded by Mr. G. A. FENN and C. L. ELLIOTT for three years. Mr. FENN is to be succeeded by Mr. MUKASA for two years, and Misses LAW and JAGAN for two years.

Mr. G. A. FENN, who served for many years in the Indian Army, was awarded the Order of St. John in 1914. He was also awarded the Order of St. John in 1914. He was also awarded the Order of St. John in 1914.

Mr. G. A. FENN will fly to Copenhagen on January 15, and sail five days later for the United States to visit his mother, who is seriously ill in hospital. The American edition of his latest book, "Last Colonel in Africa," is to be published at the end of next month.

Mr. PATRICK and Mrs. HESTER, who are on a visit to their son a farmer in the Kapak district of Kenya, have lost all their baggage in a fire which occurred at the house in which they were staying. They are expected back in this country at the end of this month.

Recent passengers by air from this country to Kenya have included Colonel G. C. BOCKUS, Mrs. J. DEARBOND, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. HICKSON-MANNING, Mr. J. D. LESLIE MERVILLE, Lieut. Colonel T. LEWIS, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. KIRBY, and Sir G. WINTERBOTTOM.

Mr. C. M. A. GUYER, who has been a member of the Colonial Service in Uganda since 1926, and who for the past nine years has also owned a farm in Kenya, and in a talk in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. last Sunday that he had decided to spend his retirement in Kenya. LEADY TAIT talked in the "Calling Southern Rhodesia" programme.

Mr. A. J. M. GIBSON, deputy chief commissioner of the Economic Development Administration, is touring the East and Central African territories to collect details of development plans, especially of railway and port extensions, mining projects, and agricultural expansion schemes, in addition to measures against rice, soil erosion, and human and animal diseases.

MR. and MRS. ST. C. GRANT DAVIE, who have celebrated the 40th anniversary of their marriage at Stephen's Church, Nairobi, are now living in Somerset.

Among Rhodes scholars who took Oxford degrees in the academic years 1949-50 were MR. J. MCGRAW, Rhodesia and Millon, B.C.S. (second class), and MR. J. SANDS, Rhodesia and Worcester, and MR. J. S. SANDS, East Africa and Worcester, Agriculture (third class). MR. J. C. MUNDY, Rhodesia and Pembroke, represented Oxford against Cambridge in water polo.

MR. ROGER SUMMERS, Keeper of Antiquities in the Rhodesian National Museum, Bulawayo, has been appointed to direct the first archaeological expedition to be sponsored and staffed entirely within the Colony. It will go to the Inyanga area to investigate terraces and slave pits. MR. K. S. RADCLIFFE-ROBINSON, Inspector of Monuments, is assistant director of the expedition.

Charges of wasteful expenditure are made by the Select Committee on Estimates in their report on the British Tourist and Holidays Board, the part-time chairman of which is SIR ALEXANDER ("SANDY") MAXWELL, for many years one of the leading figures in the African tobacco industry. Sir Alexander has declined to draw his salary of £1,000 a year, but receives an allowance of £500 in respect of expenses.

MR. HARRY GROSCH, who has been appointed London manager of Angus South African Newspapers Ltd., first went to Southern Rhodesia before the 1914-18 war when he was in his teens, and lived in both Bulawayo and Salisbury while he was employed by Messrs. Meakles. He joined the Rhodesian Regiment at the outbreak of war and served in the South-West African Campaign and later served in France as a captain in the Suffolk Regiment. Returning to Rhodesia in 1919, he joined the Argus Group two years later.

The following team has been chosen to represent Southern Rhodesia at Wisley this year: LIEUT. COLONEL L. W. McBEAN (captain), CAPTAIN W. R. WILEY (coach and adjutant), LIEUT. D. BEVING, SGT. MAJOR A. M. BUTCHER, LIEUT. E. J. MORGAN, SGT. E. M. RIDDLE, SGT. A. BRADY, SERJEANT M. J. RUFEMAN, J. S. STODOL, SERJEANT A. LITTLETON, SERJEANT M. T. HARTLEY, SERJEANT G. KELLY, SERJEANT J. STEPHENS, SERJEANT R. H. BULLOCK, SERJEANT J. GIBSON, and SERJEANT L. E. B. MORGAN is a holder of the King's Prize.

THE COMMITTEES of the Southern Rhodesian Treasury and representing the Colony at the Commonwealth Conference on Foreign Affairs, which began in London on Tuesday. He is accompanied by MR. JOHN BRUSHMORE, who is seconded to the High Commissioner's Office in London, from the Central African Statistical Office. MR. P. NOEL BAKER, M.P., who represents the Commonwealth Relations Office at the conference, has with him SIR PERCIVALE LIESCHING, Permanent Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations. The Colonial Office has not sent a representative.

New Year Honours

THE FOLLOWING NAMES were unavoidably held over from the list published last week of persons with East and Central African connections who were recipients of New Year honours:

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
M.B.E. (Civil Division)

- EDWARDS, JOHN CHABE, senior Public Health Inspector, Port Sudan.
- LAWRENCE, MARGARET NAYLOR, for services to the British Council in Ethiopia.
- MURPHY, MISS MARGARET MARY, civilian nursing sister, British Administration, Somalia.
- MURPHY, MISS MARGARET MARY, Public Works Department, British Administration, Somalia.
- HERRICK, senior executive officer,

January

Mr. W. B. Aubrey

WITH THE PASSING OF MR. W. B. AUBREY, who has died in Nakuru, Kenya loses another of her small band of pre-1914 settlers. He went to the Colony in 1912 to join Messrs. Newland and Tarlton. After serving in the First World War, he settled in the Solai district and remained there until 1928, when he moved to Sikaikia, where he farmed until shortly before his death. A foundation member, and for a time secretary, of the original Rift Valley Sports Club in Nakuru, he was also keenly interested in the co-operative handling of farm produce, and took a large part in an organization which later developed into the Kenya Farmers' Association, Ltd. The funeral was attended by members of all races, including some 50 Africans from the district in which he had worked for so long. He leaves a married daughter and two grandchildren.

Mr. John Drury

MR. JOHN DRURY, who has died in Kenya at the age of 81, first went to the Colony in 1905 and farmed in the Kiamba district. He was well known as a horse rider, riding his first local race in 1907. He had trained a large number of owners including the late Sir Gordon and Lady McMillan. During the 40 odd years he spent in the Colony he had many ups and downs, which he met with modesty or courage as the situation demanded. He served in the Matabele rebellion and the South African War, and leaves a widow, three sons, and a daughter.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GEOFFREY MUNN MACE, late the Scots Greys, and for many years a member of the B.S.A.F. and the Southern Rhodesian Roads Department, has died in the Colony. He went to Rhodesia in 1920 to join the Police, and became well known for his fine horsemanship. During the 1914-18 war he served in the Southern Rhodesian Rifles.

MR. EDWARD SETHSON, a former small farmer in Rhodesia, has died in Bulawayo Hospital at the age of 94. He opened the Ellen Alannah mine at Ellen Flats, which was largely responsible for the mining boom of 1903.

PROFESSOR BASIL WILKINS, who has died at the age of 82, served in the South African War and then in the Education Department in the Transvaal. He wrote one of the best-known biographies of Cecil Rhodes, of whom he was a great admirer.

MISS CATHERINE SHAW, who was at different times matron at Pembroke House School, the Girls' High School in Nairobi, and at the Complexion Home for officers, Chiromo, has died in Nakuru. She went to Kenya in 1925.

MR. E. G. BAKER, author of "Legends of Tropical Africa," who served for 37 years on the staff of the Botanical Department of the British Museum, has died at the age of 85.

MRS. ETTIE VAN DER MOLN, wife of a former member of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, has died in the Colony, to which she emigrated 29 years ago from Holland.

MRS. FRANCES MARIE SHIFFER, widow of a British Army officer, until recently of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, in Mombasa at the age of 82, following an attack of influenza. BRIGADIER-GENERAL THE EARL OF SANDHURST, who has died at the age of 92, served in the 1897-1898 invasion of the Sudan under Lord Kitchener.

Mrs. MONICA O'BRIEN, widow of a Major in the Indian Army, has died in Kenya where for many years she has lived near Lumbwa.

DR. ROBERT EISLER, the original draftsman of the new man currency for the British Empire, has died at the age of 67.

Letter to the Editor

Support of the Stowebank Museum

Founder's General Offer

With the help of East Africa and Rhodesia, I believe a writer knows not only in Kenya but in other parts of Africa and in England. I was involved in 1921 having devoted part of the last part of my life to the collecting and storing of objects from all Africa in the Museum of the University of Cambridge. I am now the founder of the Stowebank Museum in Kenya. I have been the Director of the Museum since 1946. The main aim of the Museum is to collect and store objects of historical, scientific, and cultural interest from all parts of Africa. The main aim of the Stowebank Museum is to collect and store objects of historical, scientific, and cultural interest from all parts of Africa. The main aim of the Stowebank Museum is to collect and store objects of historical, scientific, and cultural interest from all parts of Africa.

Development of the centre has been rapid but I am sure it has been handicapped by the paucity of Government support, and also on account of the distance of miles from town. In 1946, I was appointed to take part of the Government's collection. But these buildings, not being overgrown, and are being maintained for our benefit.

After this application was made through the Governor of Kenya for a grant from Parliamentary funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill, but we were then asked to postpone our application till after the war. This we agreed to do, hoping and expecting that the application would be favourably received when hostilities ceased, and the grant would then be made to us. But when the application was renewed in 1946, it was to our amazement turned down on the ground that Museums are educational and cultural establishments, not economic or industrial concerns.

It has long been the desire of those peoples of West Kenya who are interested in the centre and its aims and objects that it (including the Stowebank library and art collections, etc.) should be established in Kitale town, where a site was reserved for it as far back as 1934. At a meeting of the Post-War Museum Development Committee in 1946 a suggestion was made that the proposed Trans Nzoia War Memorial should take the form of a cultural centre in Kitale to include a museum, library, art gallery, etc. and I agreed that if and when this War Memorial were built, I would transfer to it all my collections, the museum, library, etc. under the terms of the trust.

An appeal for funds for the War Memorial was launched in 1947 for £5,000 as a part of the proposed buildings. But the appeal has not been well supported although the public at large are overwhelmingly in favour of the scheme.

Such a centre should be an inspiration of the greatest value to both present and future generations, and should give by visual means a clearer vision of our wonderful heritage in Africa. No finer memorial to those who gave all for us in the great fight for freedom against the forces of evil can be conceived. And here is an opportunity that may never occur again to get the cultural centre firmly established where it will be of the greatest benefit to the peoples of Western Kenya. It is an opportunity that is not beyond the resources of the peoples of the Trans Nzoia district, and it is one that should not be lost.

But time moves on, and further delay may mean that the centre will have to be expanded on its present site to accommodate the new and increasing number of exhibits and study collections.

But, Sir, it is hoped that if the Stowebank Museum, library, art gallery, etc. will be established in Kitale, it will be necessary to inaugurate the Stowebank Museum to ensure that the collection will be maintained.

I would therefore like to take the opportunity of stating that if and when the scheme is brought to fruition and the cultural centre is an established fact, it is my hope and intention eventually to contribute very largely to the endowment fund in order that the collections will be maintained intact for the benefit of all for all time. What more can I do?

Your faithfully,
H. F. STOWEBANK

[Colonel Stowebank's letter constitutes a challenge to the people of Western Kenya—especially those of the Trans Nzoia area.

When they subtract the small sum necessary to finance the township of Kitale the museum, library and art gallery which he has been creating for years at his own cost on his farm 12 miles away, he undertakes to contribute "very largely" to the endowment fund which he would then raise. The £5,000 now needed represents a trifling sum for a community which has enjoyed exceptional prosperity for years and it is to be hoped that it will be quickly subscribed.

If the funds had been raised by the collection of own grants, that the money would be found from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, it might now be easier for it to come into it and that a fairly good scheme of this kind involving no real sacrifice on the community which will benefit primarily and directly, would not be regarded as warranting a charge on C.D. and W. account. This is clearly a case for payment by the local community, not the overburdened taxpayer in the United Kingdom.—Ed. E. A. & R.]

Opportunities in the Congo

EXPLORATION OF £10,000,000 by the Belgian Congo on development within the next 10 years could prove a great boon to Rhodesian industry, said Mr. A. Gordon Harper, secretary of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries, at a recent meeting. "Our industrialists produce many of the raw materials which the Congo will require," he continued, "and every possible attempt should be made to obtain contracts in that territory. The Congo is virtually on our doorstep, and there are no prohibitive tariff restrictions, in fact, we should be able to supply many of the goods required at a low figure compared with other nations." Referring to a suggestion that the Government should appoint trade commissioners in the Belgian Congo and the Union of South Africa, Mr. Harper said that trade information bureaux had been established in Elizabethville and the Union, since in the absence of official organisations commerce and industry must fall back upon unofficial ones.

Too Few Civil Servants

IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO EXAGGERATE the gravity of the situation," says the latest report of the Public Services Board in Southern Rhodesia, on the subject of the staff position. In August, 1948, a survey showed a total of 144 vacancies, 240 more than in 1947. Some 550 vacancies were filled by temporary officials who were ineligible for appointment to the permanent establishment. More than 200 members of the permanent staff have resigned since the beginning of 1947. "There can be no doubt," the report states, "that owing to the boom conditions which have existed in the Colony since the war, the higher awards and apparently better prospects offered by employment outside the Government Service have hindered recruitment and tempted many civil servants to leave Government employ."

Talking Drums of Africa Mr. Hugh Tracey's Scepticism

A GREAT DEAL OF NONSENSE has been spoken and written about African talking drums, said Mr. Hugh Tracey in a recent broadcast from the Lusaka station. He continued:

"Africans right down into the Union have been falsely credited with sending messages great distances with them. The plain fact is that no talking drums exist in the Union or as far as we know in Southern Rhodesia. It seems that they are found only in Central Africa, the Congo, and the northern part of Northern Rhodesia.

"But nobody knows for certain. If you know of the existence of a *mendo* drum in your area which is still used for sending messages, you would do our African Music Society a great favour if you would write and let us know, giving us the approximate locality of the village or villages where you have seen it in operation. It seems that it came in from the Congo with the Luba tribes, and has only intruded into Rhodesia as far as they have gone. There may be some in the Fort Jameson area. I should be very glad to hear if so.

Limitations of Messages

"The drums we heard can certainly send simple messages, and many of the people still have their drum names. For instance, I asked one drummer to call somebody, so he rapped out a brief phrase which stood for Totolene, and a small boy Totolene came along at once. At Kazembe's village we found he could call up any of his messengers in this way, as soon as his drum name was played, you heard an answering cry in the distance, and the man came running. There was absolutely no doubt about it. It worked.

"The blind drummer there, Koliiani Chama, gave us demonstrations of the messages they send. They can send greetings to people. They can call everybody to come together in time of danger (if a lion was raiding the village, for example). They can warn people of the arrival of a visitor. They can rap out the laudatory praises of chiefs. We made records of many of these with Chief Kazembe speaking the praises and the blind drummer repeating them immediately on his *mendo* drum. It sounded rather like the Morse code.

"Indeed, it is a kind of Morse code, based, not on letters of an alphabet, but entirely upon the two pitches of the vowel sounds of the language and the stress of the words in the sentence they are sending. Single words other than names are hardly ever intelligible by themselves, but phrases are. This limits the drum code to certain simple phrases; that is its real limitation.

"In Southern Rhodesia we find a similar phenomenon in the whistling messages of the herd boys. Two boys will whistle to each other across an open vlei or river and understand each other well. I made a record of a whistling conversation last year, and people in a village 20 miles away could understand quite a bit of what those two boys had whistled to each other on the record. It works because these Bantu languages are tone languages."

Fairbridge Memorial College To Accept S. Rhodesian Children

THE FAIRBRIDGE MEMORIAL COLLEGE in Southern Rhodesia is to be reorganized to make unused accommodation available to Rhodesian pupils.

Announcing this in Salisbury, the Minister of Education, Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, said that during his recent visit to London he had discussed the matter with the London council of the college, for until the number of recruits for Fairbridge was considerably increased—and that might take some time—operating on the present system was expensive. Moreover, a considerable amount of unused accommodation at Fairbridge could be used by local children.

"In my talks with the London council, I found them most helpful," said Mr. Beadle. "They have agreed that the college shall be changed somewhat in character, that it shall be administered by the Southern Rhodesian Education Department, and that children from the Colony shall be received, the accommodation which is now standing idle being fully utilized.

"This will probably mean that for the next year or so the college will have a composition of about half Fairbridge children and half Southern Rhodesian children. Care will be taken in the reorganization to ensure that all the ideals and objects of the original Fairbridge College will be maintained."

Hospital Services Scheme Kenya Committee's News

AMONG THE RECOMMENDATIONS of the committee which has reviewed the workings of the hospital services scheme in Kenya are the following:—

(a) The establishment of a hospital treatment relief fund, to provide relief against expenditure incurred by the contributor and his dependants;

(b) that the fund should not be liable for capital expenditure, and that this freedom should date back to January 1, 1946;

(c) that maternity benefits should continue to be paid at the present ratio, but in the form of reimbursement towards expenditure incurred;

(d) that European public hospital management committees should be formed by local government bodies or as statutory committees approved by the Member for Health and Local Government;

(e) that the Director of Medical Services should manage and control the hospitals until a management committee constituted by the Government Authority is prepared to accept the responsibility;

(f) that contributions to the relief fund should be based on total income for the preceding year as defined for income tax;

(g) that Government should pay £1 for every £3 contributed;

(h) that extension of benefits should be deferred, but reviewed from time to time;

(i) that payment of limited benefits to contributors against actual expenditure incurred in other East African territories should be considered;

(j) that an actuarial review should be made every three years;

(k) that the Director of Medical Services should make standard medical equipment and stores available to all hospitals not run for private gain; and

(l) that the European Hospital Authority should be constituted at the European Hospital Fund Authority, consisting of one member each appointed by the Member for Finance and the Member for Health and Local Government, and four members appointed by the European Elected Members, the body appointing its own chairman.

The Cigarette
of
Good Taste

MADE IN ENGLAND

Advertisement for Goldflake Cigarettes. It features a black and white illustration of a woman with styled hair, wearing a light-colored jacket, holding a lit cigarette to her lips. Below her is a pack of Goldflake Cigarettes, which is cylindrical with a label that reads 'GOLDFLAKE' and '10 CIGARETTES'. The background is a light, textured pattern.

Subversive Movements Encouraged Communism Spreading in E. Africa

NOTHING STRIKES THE REGULAR VISITOR to East Africa more than the fickleness of European public opinion, says a writer in the current issue of the *East African Broadsheet* published by Messrs. R. C. Treat & Co., Ltd. The writer continues:—

"A policy which is generally condemned, was a few months earlier high in public favour. Governors, departmental heads, and politicians rise and fall in public estimation with bewildering frequency.

"To-day there is far greater concern about the political future of the three territories than a year ago. Despite reassuring statements by the still much respected Mr. Creech Jones, many feel that so long as Labour remains in power white settlement and the integrity of the White Highlands of Kenya will be in jeopardy. This is leading to growing doubts about the security of tenure of farmers who have sunk their all in their holdings. There may be little or no justification for these apprehensions, but their persistence can do nothing but harm to a young developing country, and the need to allay them is pressing.

"In regard to the Imperial Government and U.N.O., there is little or no appreciation of the commitments which, in the interest of world peace, the former long ago entered into. Public opinion in East Africa, as in most countries, but especially in small and new ones, inclines to be self-centred, but it counts for a great deal in small as well as large countries. It would certainly be unwise for anyone at home to ignore the fact that public opinion in East Africa is based on the country's problems in East Africa's way is growing in line with the development of the country and the rapid increase in the European population.

Lack of Leadership

"To-day the European community is prosperous but dis-united, and it has no leader. A crisis might give birth to a great leader and to internal union. When that comes about, as well it may, the East African Dependencies will have grown to manhood. And they would spare no effort to throw off parental control and to reject such parental commitments as impeded their path.

"It should not be beyond human wisdom to avoid so unhappy a course of events, but it will need to be the collective wisdom of others besides the members of the British Commonwealth.

The apparent encouragement which some left-wing politicians have so freely given to the extravagant political aspirations of the African has greatly heartened the small but very dangerous leaven of educated Natives by strengthening their conviction that they could, and very soon will, rule the country. The latter have temporarily sunk their differences with the more subversive Indian leaders and have agreed to combine with them to oust the European. In Uganda there is already talk of the Protectorate lasting only a generation more.

"Meanwhile just below the surface the roots of Communism are steadily spreading in a congenial soil.

"The need to lead the African forward till he can assume the highest administrative responsibilities is fully recognized by the more far-seeing Europeans; but they, in common with the rest of the white community, view with alarm the persistence of a policy which, far from curbing, is greatly

encouraging subversive movements which can leave nothing but the most unhappy consequences for the African.

There can be no governing of the African by the African until the mosaic of mutually jealous tribes has been fused into a community with common interests and common aspirations. That this is a very long way off is, of course, recognized in Whitehall, but the need is for far more emphasis by the Colonial Office on their recognition of this basic fact and more determined efforts to convince U.N.O. of its truth.

Warding Off Starvation in Africa Mr. E. D. Alvord's Serious Warning

"IF MILLIONS OF AFRICANS ARE SAVED from tribal war, bilharzia, malaria, hookworm, and tsetse fly, only to be permitted to die of starvation, the controlling white has not improved the status of the population," said Mr. E. D. Alvord, retiring head of the Department of Native Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, recently.

Before the advent of the European disease and scourges had kept down population, and so protected vast areas from ignorant, greedy men, who would otherwise have overstocked, over-occupied and ruined the land.

"If we decrease these scourges and increase the population without taking the necessary steps to satisfy their mounting appetites and curb their predatory occupation of the land, we will have taken on the slaughter of people previously taken care of by nature," he said.

Our effort to improve the people's living standards is certain to be drowned in a tidal wave of hungry mouths in many areas. There is no hope, short of a miracle, that production can be increased to meet the rapidly growing demand of the increased populations.

Although the Department of Native Agriculture has done good work in the Native areas, especially in regard to soil conservation, less than 1,000,000 acres had been protected since 1936, compared with a total acreage of Native areas and reserves of more than 30,000,000.

Urging a quadrupling of the staff of the department, Mr. Alvord warned that failure to provide an adequate technical staff would mean that erosion would destroy soil fertility and silt up dams more quickly than the limited staff could undertake the necessary measures of control.

Agricultural College

THE EGERTON SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, Njoro, Kenya, has now ceased to be a training school for ex-Servicemen, and has lately reopened as a civil agricultural training college for East Africa, with Mr. George Chaundy, senior agricultural officer in the Education Department, as principal. A two-year diploma course and a one-year certificate course will respectively admit 25 and 20 students each year, the charge being £180 for a three-term year. Diploma students may apply for junior posts in the agricultural services or as live stock officers in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia, or Nyasaland. Eventually it is hoped to provide for 50 diploma students a year.

CAMPBELL BROS. CARTER & CO. (CENTRAL AFRICA), LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: CABCA HOUSE, KITWE, NORTHERN RHODESIA

SUBSIDIARIES

Campbell Bros. (Wholesale), Ltd., Ndola.
Booth (North), Ltd., Kasama, Abercorn.
Kawambwa, Fort Rosebery.

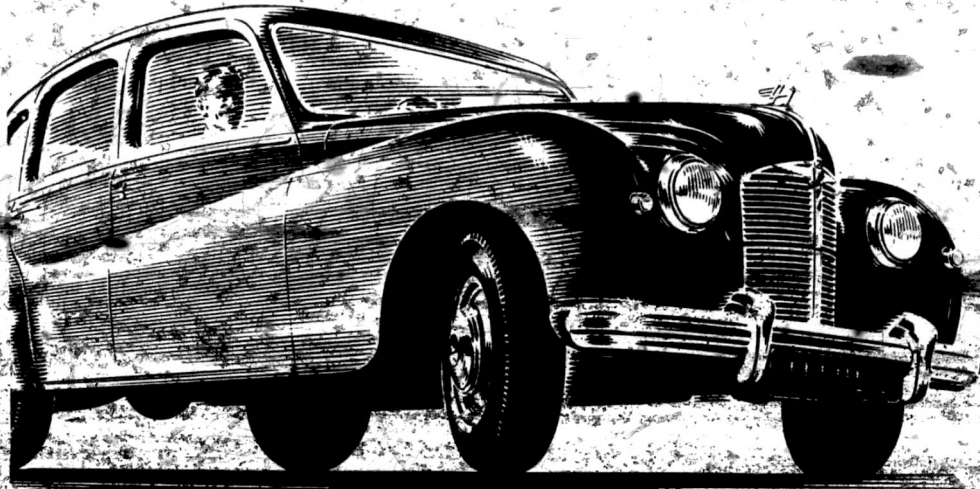
Kee's Ltd., Lusaka.
Kitwe Stores (Mufulira) Ltd., Mufulira.

The London and Blantyre Supply Co., Ltd., Blantyre and branches.

Booker Limited, Chingola.
Carters Ltd., Fort Jameson and branches.
Kitwe Stores, Ltd., Kitwe.
R. F. Sutherland, Ltd., Livingstonia, Mungu, Choma, and branches.
Blantyre and branches.

LONDON CORRESPONDENTS: CAMPBELL BROS. CARTER & CO., LTD.,
14/20, King William St., London, E.C.4.

Best of them all for 1950



THE AUSTIN A70 'HAMPSHIRE'

- High performance 68 b.h.p O.H.V. engine
- Independent front suspension
- Steering-column gear control. Room for three in front
- Ample luggage accommodation. Liberal equipment
- Interior centre-frame jacking
- Interior ventilation; built-in windscreen demisting

PARTS AND SERVICE. Austin Service covers the world, and Austin owners everywhere can depend on it for parts, servicing and repairs.

AUSTIN — you can depend on it!

Get full details now from:

LOWIS & HODGKISS LIMITED

P.O. BOX 482, NAIROBI

CHITRIN'S GARAGE

P.O. BOX 375, BULAWAYO

BYROM MOTORS LTD.,

P.O. BOX 1347, SALISBURY

How Nairobi Spends Millions Housing Property of £1,000,000

MR. E. A. VASEY, a former Mayor of Nairobi, and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Municipal Council, introduced its 1950 budget recently and gave interesting facts of development of the work.

Costs of administering the municipality had, he said, risen from £24,186 in 1945 to an estimated £66,895 in 1950, an increase of 177%; expenditure on public health services was up from £86,898 to £185,038, an increase of 113%; on public works from £41,993 to £179,434, an increase of 327%; and on African services from £19,661 to £57,944, an increase of 195%. Total gross expenditure had risen from £217,636 to £662,817, an increase of 204%, and total net expenditure from £99,674 to £351,737, a rise of 253%.

Yields from Rates

In 1945 a 2% assessment rate had yielded £82,415, in 1946 a 3% rate had brought in £124,199, and in the following year a 4% rate £165,835. It had been agreed to stabilize the rate at 3% for 1948 and the two following years, in 1948 the yield was £306,705, in 1949 the income was likely to be about £50,000 above requirements, but in 1950 it would be necessary to draw about £50,000 from surplus funds to meet the expected deficit. Mr. Vasey recommended the council to stabilize the rate for the next triennial valuation period.

Within the four-year ending in 1950, the council would be said, spend nearly £1,000,000 on water capital works. Whereas the town required 447 million gallons of water in 1949, it now needs 676 million gallons, and next year's estimate was 1,054 million.

In 1946 the council had approved a five-year programme of works, excluding water, amounting to £1,187,270. By the end of 1950 it was expected that £1,548,659 would have been spent on such works. Two years ago the council had approved a 13-year programme of water development, on which more than £2,500,000 would have been spent by the end of 1950, and about £2,600,000 by 1954.

Some of the council would own European, Asian, and African housing property of a value exceeding £1,000,000.

George Medal for Uganda African

THE AWARD OF THE GEORGE MEDAL to a Uganda African, Munye, was announced in Tuesday's *London Gazette* for bravery in dragging an R.A.F. pilot from a burning aircraft. The incident occurred in February, 1949, when the aircraft crashed on the slopes of Mount Elgon whilst on a flight from Khartoum to Kisumu. The pilot and wireless operator were trapped, and although the latter was able to extricate himself, the pilot was too severely injured to do so. When Munye arrived he at once dashed to the aircraft, and in spite of being first burned on the leg, and then knocked unconscious when the petrol tank exploded, dragged the pilot clear. Before the pilot died next morning he persistently asked that his thanks should be given to Munye.

Dehydration as Private Industry (S. Rhodesian Government's Decision)

"THE GOVERNMENT HAS PROVED that dehydration is a valuable industry that can be run by private enterprise, and has decided that it will get rid of the responsibility at the earliest possible moment."

This statement was made recently in Umtali by the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture, Mr. E. B. Fletcher. He was replying to Mr. T. M. M. M. M., who had asked him for a statement on the future of the publicly owned dehydration factory.

It was not the Government's policy, said the Minister, to enter into competition with private industry. The dehydration venture was started during the war with a number of other factories, and it was the Government's intention to get rid of such ventures as soon as possible, particularly those that were not tied up with the agricultural economy.

"We got rid of the alcohol factories, but not of dehydration because it was linked with agriculture. We did not have an idea of handing it over to a farmers' co-operative, we were afraid that a co-op would be unable to undertake the responsibility. The Government does not want to carry the dehydration beyond next year. It cannot now be run on its one vegetable line alone, it must branch out into other lines, and once we do that we are in direct competition with private enterprise."

Central African Water Survey

AN INTER-TERRITORIAL ASSOCIATION which has also press for a joint and comprehensive survey of the Upper Kalahari lakes and the Linyanti, Okavango, Cuito, and Upper Zambezi river systems has been formed with headquarters in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Sir Ella Robins and Mr. Humphrey Gibbs, M.L.C. (Southern Rhodesia), Mr. Roy Wokosky, M.L.C., and Mr. G. B. Beckett, M.L.C. (Northern Rhodesia), and Mr. A. Stratford, K.C., and Major-General Sir Francis de Guingand (South Africa) are among the founder members.

Colonel David Stirling has said on behalf of the new association:—

"The need for this survey is urgent on account of the consideration being given to the Kariba-Gorge scheme, which would require the full flood flow of the Zambezi. It would seem wrong to become committed to the use of these floodwaters for the Kariba scheme, which is predominantly only a power production project at the 1,720-ft. level, without at least first investigating by survey the possibilities of these floodwaters being employed in three ways—for irrigation, navigation and power—at the 3,000-ft. level. The survey may even establish the possibility of operating both schemes."

The cost of the inter-territorial survey has been computed at a maximum of £1,600,000—of about £40,000 each from the Union of South Africa, Bechuanaland, and Northern and Southern Rhodesia. This could be further reduced if it were decided to invite the Colonial Development Fund to contribute.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telegraphic Address:
All Offices East Africa
"INCREASE"

London Office:
Winchester House,
Old Broad Street,
London — E.C.2.

**General Merchants
& Engineers**

MOMBASA
KAMPALA
ZANZIBAR

NAIROBI
(Head Office)
Box 182

DAR ES SALAAM
TANGA, CHUNYA,
MEEKINDANI

- * SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
- * MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
- * RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
- * STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

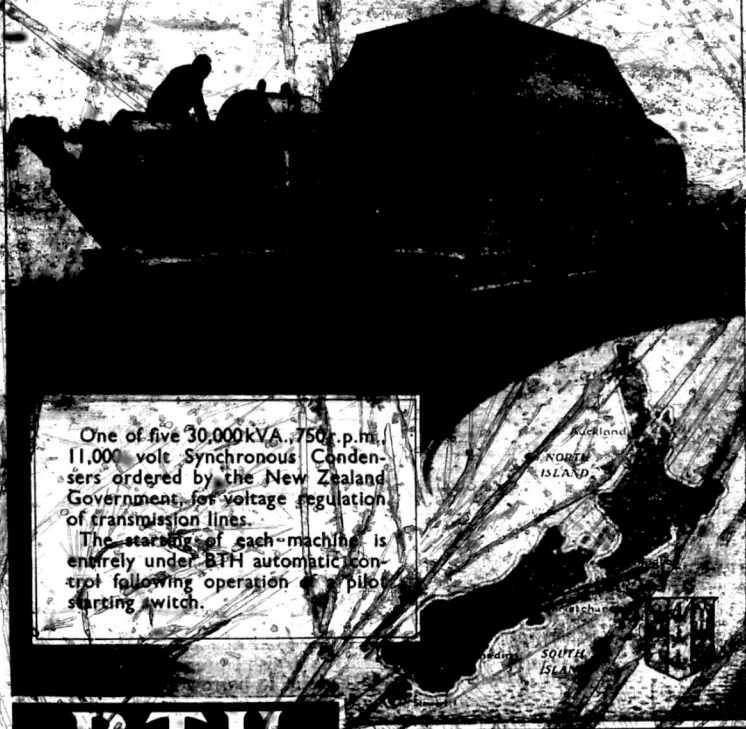


ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEBS, ENGLAND
London: 21, Tottenham Street, S.W.1. Tel. 9711, 7119
Tanganyika: Lubumbashi (Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 123, Dar
Kenya: Getley & P.O. Box 422, Nairobi
N. Rhodesia: J. Willford & Wainwright Ltd., P.O. Box 22, Bulawayo



LARGE ELECTRICAL PLANT



One of five 30,000 kVA., 750 r.p.m., 11,000 volt Synchronous Condensers ordered by the New Zealand Government, for voltage regulation of transmission lines.

The starting of each machine is entirely under BTH automatic control following operation of a pilot starting switch.

BTH **REGENT**

THE BRITISH THOMSON HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED, ENGLAND A3824

Representatives

KENYA:
 E. G. Johnson & Co., Nairobi (P.O. Box 1124)
 British East Africa Corporation, Ltd.
 Nairobi (P.O. Box 122)

RHODESIA:
 Johnson & Fletcher, 124, Bulawayo (P.O. Box 224)
 Salisbury (P.O. Box 111)
 Salisbury (P.O. Box 111) / Salisbury (P.O. Box 111)
 Harare 122

ANGANYIKA:
 British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., Dar
 es-Salaam (P.O. Box 336), Leimann
 (Africa), Ltd. (for lamps only), (P.O.
 Box 183)

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA:
 Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., Beira (P.O. Box
 No. 122)
 And others throughout the world.

Local Government Proposals Criticized NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Amendments Suggested in S. Rhodesia

A PROPOSAL of the Southern Rhodesian Government to establish 23 urban district councils to administer peri-urban areas has been strongly criticized by the Municipal Association of the Colony.

In a memorandum to the Parliamentary select committee now studying the question, the Association contend that, instead of following the English system of urban district councils—which, it is claimed, English experts themselves have criticized as antiquated, chaotic, and haphazard—Southern Rhodesia should adopt the more efficient and economical form of regional government in force in Natal and the Transvaal.

Should the Government persist in its plans, however, the Association will urge amendments to the Bill to provide that Government appointees, including the chairman, should not exceed one-third of the total on each council; that Africans should not qualify for enrolment; and that all meetings should be conducted in English.

The ability of the proposed new councils to meet their financial commitments is questioned, and the memorandum points out that the Colony's six municipalities pay more than £11 a year for every European, Coloured, and Asiatic person in their areas. European staff expenses in Salisbury averaged £13 per head in 1944 and 1945, and have risen since. It is calculated that the urban district councils would have to pay at least £180,000 annually to staff.

62 Squadron Moves to Kenya

Six of R.A.F. Transport Command's newest long-range aircraft, Handley Page "Hastings," left Lynnham, Wilts., last Saturday for West Africa. From there they flew men and equipment of No. 82 (Photographic Survey) Squadron to Kenya, where photographic work for the Colonial surveys will be resumed. The 300-mile flight from Takoradi, Gold Coast, was made by way of Kano and Khartoum, and the transport aircraft will return to this country via the normal R.A.F. trunk route. No. 82 Squadron will remain in East Africa until the late spring, when it will return to England for its first visit home for three years. Several hundred thousand square miles have already been photographed in East and West Africa.

Colonial Survey

A 16-PAGE SURVEY of Colonial affairs, to be published shortly by *The Times* at 3d. per copy, will contain articles from staff correspondents and special contributors. Sir Sidney Abrahams will write on the place of sport in African life, Mrs. Esmeth Huxley on the problem of feeding Africa's rising population, a United Nations correspondent on the Trusteeship Council, and there will be an examination of the controversy arising out of the marriage of Seretse Khama with an Englishwoman.

A bridge party is to be held in London on February 9 in aid of the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College.

The first train crossed the new Chiromo Bridge in Nyasaland last Friday, much in advance of the expected date.

The third meeting of the second session of the East African Central Assembly will open in Nairobi on Tuesday.

The Ethiopian Ambassador was at home at the Embassy last Saturday, the Ethiopian Christmas Day, to Ethiopian students in London.

Basic travelling allowances for Kenya residents visiting the Belgian Congo have been reduced to £38 per adult and £25 per child under 15 years of age.

The Rugby football team from the University of Cape Town, which is on tour in East Africa, beat a Nairobi side by 33 points to three in its first match.

Facilities for sending second-class mail by Great Britain at reduced rates have been extended as follows: French Somaliland, 3d. per ½ oz.; Belgian Congo and Portuguese East Africa, 4d. per ½ oz.

Conference in Paris

Representatives from Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, the Union of South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia met in Paris yesterday for a three-day technical conference on African problems, political and administrative.

More than 11 inches of rain have fallen in three weeks in the Mpanda mining area of the Western Province, Tanganyika Territory. Dodoma railway station is again working normally after being flooded last week. Food convoys continue to be sent to famine-stricken areas.

Two young white rhinos have been sold by the Sudan Government to the Antwerp Zoo for the equivalent of £1,143, said to be the highest rate ever paid for wild animals. They were caught last April by Mr. Carr Hartley, of Kenya, and are to be flown from Khartoum to Belgium in about three weeks.

The British Consul placed a wreath this week on the statue to Gen. Thomas Waghorn, R.N., in Suez on the 100th anniversary of the death of that pioneer of communication through the Red Sea. In 1839 Waghorn carried mail from Bombay to London by way of the Red Sea in 33 days. Now, on average, it takes almost as long from London to Mombasa.

The British Government has agreed to allow Southern Rhodesia to borrow £1,000,000 to finance construction of 300 married quarters in the Colony for the R.A.F. training scheme. When Mr. Whitehead made this announcement, he said that £200,000 in addition to the £1,000,000 to be spread over three years, which had been promised when he recently visited London.

The Manica Trading Company Limited

LONDON OFFICE: St. Dunstons Chambers, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

BEIRA

SALISBURY

BULANZAYO

LOBITO

P.O. Box 114

P.O. Box 176

P.O. Box 218

P.O. Box 118

The Leading Steamship,
Airways, Shipping, Forwarding
and Insurance Agents



FACETS OF ENTERPRISE

Number Two



THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY'S MILL AT KUMBA

In Nigeria and the British Cameroons, The United Africa Company produces palm oil, rubber and baobabs on its own plantations, for shipment to the United Kingdom. The two largest estates, totalling 49,595 acres, are devoted to palm oil. Here, as on all these plantations, the company has followed the latest agricultural practice, planted selected seedlings, and provided modern homes and facilities for all its workers. As a result, the plantation system has clearly advanced its advantages, and the company's oil mills produce annual outputs to be the finest in the world; its acidity is kept down to the remarkably low level of 1.5 per cent.



Fruit train arriving at Mill

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LIMITED

TIMBER, PLANTATIONS & REFINANCING, TRANSPORT, PRODUCE, OCEAN SHIPPING

UNILEVER HOUSE, BEECHERS, LONDON, E.C. 1

Company Meetings

Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited

Developments in Colony of Mocambique

Mr. Vivian Oury's Review

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED, was held in London on December 30, 1949.

MR. VIVIAN OURY, Chairman of the company, had circulated to stockholders with the report and accounts for the year, ending December 31, 1949, a statement in the following terms:—

Brigadier-General Hammond's term of appointment as one of the representatives of the Nyasaland Government on the board expired on March 24, 1949. General Hammond has been a director of the company for 12 years and during that time his advice, based on a wide experience of railway operation and his shrewd judgment, has been of invaluable assistance to his colleagues on the board.

New General Manager

MR. BUQUET, who had served the company for 26 years and had been our general manager since 1941, has been asked to retire at the beginning of this year. Mr. Buquet rendered outstanding service to the company and to the territory which it serves. In particular he bore the heavy burden of maintaining satisfactory service on the railway throughout the difficult war years, when staff was reduced and new equipment and stores were almost impossible to obtain. It is our gratitude to Mr. Buquet and offer him every good wish in his retirement.

To succeed Mr. Buquet the board, in conjunction with Nyasaland Railways, Limited, appointed Mr. H. W. Stevens, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., and he took over from Mr. Buquet on March 1, 1949. Mr. Stevens has had extensive and varied experience, and at the time of his appointment he held the important position of deputy general manager of the combined systems of the Buenos Ayres Great Southern and Buenos Ayres Great Western Railways, a position which he had filled with outstanding success.

The Accounts

"The revenue account, in which are included figures of the Southern Approach, shows that the receipts for the year ended December 31, 1948, including interest on investments £2,104, and the transfer of provision for taxation no longer required £18,615, were £390,136; compared with £341,230 in the previous year, whilst expenditure, including provision for reserve for renewals and for taxation, was £332,122, or 89.90% of the gross receipts, compared with £282,320, or 83.41% for the previous year. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was £58,014, which compares with £58,910 for 1947.

Interest on the income bonds is payable out of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, and accordingly £5,177 of the £58,014 was applied to payments of interest on those bonds, the balance of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, £504, being applied to the payment of accumulated interest on advances from the Government of the Nyasaland Protectorate. After meeting the service of the £960,000 3½% first debenture stock, there was available £11,105, for interest on the £1,200,000 5% income debenture stock.

Weight of goods carried during the year was 97,688, compared with 190,283 in 1947. The principal commodities carried were general merchandise 58,034

tons, timber 37,461 tons, tobacco 15,019 tons, tea 7,789 tons, sugar 7,513 tons, and cotton 7,400 tons. The number of passengers carried was 130,337, as compared with 132,968 in 1947.

Visits to the railway were made by Mr. Eodrington and Brigadier Storar in 1948, and by Sir James Milne in the current year. The recommendations made by them are being put into effect, and Sir James Milne during his visit had the opportunity of discussing the affairs of the company with the new general manager, Mr. Stevens.

Betterment Programme

"I have already told you of the difficulties we are struggling with, and some of the war-time consequences—shortage of staff and of stores, accommodation and stores and equipment of every kind, including engines and rolling stock. During the current year conditions have improved: we have recruited some of the additional staff we needed so badly, and progress is being made with the erection of staff houses, the 50 new wagons, to which I referred last year, are all in service, two of our new powerful 2-8-2 locomotives are in service, and the other two have been shipped.

"We have undertaken a four-year plan of betterment of the track, which will include increasing from 1,920 to 2,080 the sleepers per mile of track at the estimated cost of £50,000 (for which purpose we are ordering 30,000 steel sleepers and fastenings) and various other improvements estimated to cost £60,000, it will include also the stone ballasting of the whole of our line, which until now we have been doing only in patches. We estimate that the total cost of this work will be £108,750. Plans for the new workshops at Inhamainga are well advanced, and we hope that we shall shortly be in a position to place orders for the material and equipment required.

Deliveries of Rolling Stock

"Nyasaland Railways too are now obtaining deliveries of equipment and rolling stock they had on order, and as their and our respective rolling stocks are pooled it is of very great interest to us that 50 of their new wagons have been delivered and are now coming into service, whilst delivery of a further 50 wagons is expected early in the New Year. Of their new tank cars one is already in use and the remaining five will be in service by the end of this year. Two of their new 2-8-2 locomotives, which are identical with ours, have been shipped, and it is hoped that the remaining five will go into service early in the New Year. When all of these are in service, the locomotives and rolling stock (other than coaching to which I will refer later) owned by T.Z.R. and N.R. will be: main line engines—T.Z.R. 12, N.R. 17; wagon stock—T.Z.R. 196, N.R. 301.

New Tete Railway

"With regard to coaching stock, I am sorry to say that the position is not so good, for, owing to the pressure on manufacturing capacity and the priority accorded to goods stock, not a single vehicle of the 23 which Nyasaland Railways have on order has yet been delivered, and I am afraid it will still be some time before even an approximate reliable delivery date can be fixed.

"Hitherto traffics have been derived from either the part of the Colony of Mocambique, which we directly

...or from Nyasaland, but they now open up a third and potentially very important source of additional traffic is open to us for Mozambique. June 29, 1949, the Governor-General of this Colony of Mozambique, with due ceremony, opened the Tete Railway (C.F.T.) after having travelled over the line from Dona Ana (where it joins the Central African Railway, and so over the Zambezi Bridge, has access to our line to Beira) to Moatize.

Victims, Enterprise and Endeavour

"The completion of this well-built and well-equipped railway, 236 kilometres in length, is a striking testimony to the vision and perseverance of the Portuguese Government. For this is the first new railway and of the high Tete type which has been opened up for development in other parts of the world. As you know, it is a working 'vehicle' for the iron-ore stock-piling operation with the C.F.T. and our relations with its administration are most friendly and profitable. It has also been a fine track that has been put on record for appreciation and gratitude to the men of greatly skilled and of locomotives and engine staff, which were of the greatest assistance when we were first pressed.

"The large traffic that we must expect from the C.F.T. is coal from the mine at Moatize of the Companhia Carbonifera de Moatize, who expect to be informed that their output will reach 100,000 tons in 1950. There is an atmosphere of enterprise and enthusiasm in the Colony which is most encouraging. New undertakings, like the cotton ginners and the oil expensing plant at Matize, are now working, and the cement factory is expected to open in 1950; prospects for timber and sugar continue good, but for cotton the tonnage to be conveyed next season may, owing to weather conditions, be rather lower.

Preparing for Additional Traffic

"In addition to the opening of the Tete Railway, other important stages in the Portuguese Government's developmental programme were marked by the taking over on January 1, 1949, of the Port of Beira and on April 1, 1949, of the Beira Railway. These are all now operated under the direction of the Director of Ports and Railways in Lourenco Marques, who is responsible also for the Government Railway from Naçala, which has now reached Cuamba, 539 kilometres from the port of Mozambique. From Cuamba it is proposed to extend the line to reach the rich coal, galeña, graphite, and copper deposits in the neighbourhood of Vila Cabral and eventually to the shores of Lake Nyasa. We understand that tenders have been invited for an extension of the wharves and for mineral loading equipment at the Port of Beira and for new locomotives and rolling-stock for the Beira Railway.

"We are prepared for the additional traffic which are foreseeable from the part of the Colony we directly serve, from the C.F.T., and from Nyasaland as also for the return traffic which these should produce, and we shall continue to watch the position very closely so as to ensure the provision of such additional equipment as we hope may be required to deal with continuing and expanding development.

African Transport Conference

"At the end of last May, on the invitation of the Portuguese Government, a conference on Central African transport was held in Lisbon, which was attended by representatives of the Governments of Belgium, France, Portugal, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom. U.S.A. representatives were also present.

"The delegates assembled at the conference undertook to recommend to their respective Governments that the Governments should co-operate in the development of the ports and transport facilities of Central Africa on

a regional basis and work together to that end, and that to implement this policy of co-operation a plenary conference should be held in Johannesburg in October, 1950, to which the following Governments and Administrations, not represented at the Lisbon conference, should be invited to send representatives, including technical experts: Southern Rhodesia; the Office of the Commissioner for East Africa; the Office of the High Commissioner for the High-Commission Territories of South Africa; Northern Rhodesia; Nyasaland; the Government General of Angola; the Government General of Mozambique; the Administration of the Belgian Congo; and the Administration of French Equatorial Africa, as well as observers from the U.S.A. Other recommendations which the delegates undertook to submit to their respective Governments dealt, inter alia, with the proposed agenda for the plenary conference and for the setting up of an interregional organization in

Acknowledgments

"Our relations with Government and officers of Government continue to be of the most cordial nature and we record our appreciation of the considerate and courteous manner in which, as usual, the duties of the field are carried out. I have already acknowledged the assistance and co-operation we have received from the administration of the Tete Railway, and it is with pleasure that I make a similar acknowledgment with regard to the administrations of the Beira Railway and of the Port of Beira.

"I also wish to put on record our appreciation of the services rendered first by Mr. Bucquet and later by Mr. Stevens and our staff in the difficulties which have confronted them. In London too Mr. Carey and his staff have met the calls made upon them with their usual efficiency.

**Kettles - Roy
and Tysons**

(MOMBASA) LTD.

P. O. Box 100

NAIROBI

and at Mombasa, Kampala,
Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika

**Importers and Exporters,
Clearing and Forwarding Agents,
Mechanical and Electrical
Engineers,
Manufacturers' Representatives**

London Correspondence: Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
Browne's Buildings, 55, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

Turner and Newall, Limited

Immediate Future Looks Quite Bright

Mr. W. W. F. Shepherd's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TURNER & NEWALL, LIMITED, will be held on January 26, 1950, at the Chartered Accountants' Hall, Manchester, when it is expected that Mr. W. W. F. Shepherd, the chairman of the company, will preside.

MR. SHEPHERD'S statement to the stockholders has been circulated to them with the report and accounts, and, after dealing with the accounts of the company, it contains a detailed review of the company's operations during the year to September 30, 1949, both at home and abroad.

Demand for Asbestos-Cement

Mention is made in particular of the increased production at the Rosedale factory of Turner Brothers Asbestos Co., Ltd., and the fact that that company's new factory at Hindley Green is now in production; the continued demand for the products of Ferro, Ltd., that company's large building programme being also referred to and the increase in the number of its service depots throughout the country; the continued heavy demand for the asbestos-cement products of Turners Asbestos Cement Co., Ltd., including the very large orders received for Everite asbestos-cement pressure pipes; and the satisfactory results for the year as shown by the Washington Chemical Co., Ltd., and Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., and J. W. Roberts, Ltd.

Reference is also made in the statement to the activities of the manufacturing companies located abroad, including Keasbey & Mattinson Company, which had experienced a year of satisfactory trading; the fact that the new factory at Montreal is now in production; and the continued large demand for the products of Asbestos Cement, Ltd., in India.

The following are extracts from the statement as regards other matters referred to therein:—

Africa

"Our African mining companies have continued to operate to the maximum capacity of their milling and grading plants in the face of serious difficulties, arising primarily from acute shortages of labour and materials. Demand remains phenomenally high, and to obtain maximum output in an endeavour to meet it has been a constant strain on the resources of our mines.

"Last year's production programme was achieved, but only by abnormal efforts which could not be continued for long, and, even so, it was insufficient to meet completely our own factory requirements and those of other manufacturers. Our policy of sharing our raw material resources with others was, however, maintained, with the result that our own factories in the United Kingdom and elsewhere had to operate at a level somewhat below their machine capacity owing to shortages of raw asbestos. This policy of permitting others to share our raw material resources was not altruism but a contribution to the continued development of the industry, in which we have a high place, but which we cannot expect to have exclusively for ourselves.

Chairman's Visit

"During the earlier part of 1949 I made my first post-war visit to our African organization, and found that progress during recent years had been very great in every way.

"To-day we have at Shabani and at Mashaba in Southern Rhodesia, and at the Havelock Mine in Swaziland, townships of substantial size of which any company would be proud. Technically and commercially I think

we can reasonably claim to lead in our field in Africa, and the amenities provided for our personnel, both European and African, are unsurpassed, indeed seldom approached, by any other mining organization which I have seen or of which I have heard in that continent. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins, P.C., C.H., K.C.M.G., spoke to me very appreciatively on this point.

Canada

"The world shortage of raw asbestos has also been reflected in the demands made for the product of Bell Asbestos Mines, Ltd., which have striven to meet as far as possible requirements greater than their normal production capacity. They have, however, maintained the increase of 10% to which I referred last year, and the high standard of the quality of their fibre is unimpaired. Preparations for transfers on an underground basis of ore recovery continue, and it is expected that this change will be made in 1951.

Export Trade

"Our export trade during the year under review has been substantially maintained near the high level of the previous year. Some small deficiencies have occurred, largely as a result of import restrictions in various countries. Such restrictions have, however, been partly off-set by the improvement in world transportation facilities which has taken place and has made prompt delivery possible.

"Export markets throughout the world are very vital to us, and we are accordingly anxious, in common with other large exporters, that international currency difficulties should not hamper our efforts; but clearly this is a question over which we have no control, and we must confine ourselves to ensuring that we take the fullest advantage of such opportunities as do exist.

Dividend on Ordinary Stock

"Your board recommended a final dividend of 11% on the ordinary stock in respect of the past financial year, and this, with the interim dividend already paid, makes a total of 15% for the year.

"Available profits, although slightly lower than last year, would have justified a somewhat larger distribution, and your board considered this point with great care. They took into consideration the fact that a distribution at the rate of 15% per annum is slightly lower than the average of the five immediate pre-war years, and it would have given them great satisfaction to have raised this year's distribution had it not been for the continuance of the points to which I referred last year. These are three, and the up-to-date positions with respect to each of them is as follows.

Limitation of Dividends

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer still calls for support in anti-inflationary measures by appealing for restraint in the distribution of profits, and considers that this is a necessary contribution by industry. If similar restraint is to be expected on the part of those engaged in relation to wage claims.

"Your board have not felt that it is reasonable to ignore the Chancellor's appeal, but they do feel that in the absence of legislation to limit dividends, they cannot continue beyond this year to fix the rate of distribution on the ordinary stock in relation to anything other than the current profit-earning capacity of the business, after making appropriate provision for the future, and they

will be guided accordingly when considering the results of the present financial year.

The second point to which I made reference last year is the incidence of present general price levels on the programme for replacing existing fixed assets and acquiring additional ones. We are still faced with the fact that the cost of fixed assets is approximately double that of 1939, and consequently absorbs considerably more capital than would have been the case in 1939 conditions. It is necessary, therefore, to retain in the business more of our earnings than would have been the case had the general price level not increased so substantially.

Programme of Capital Expenditure

The third point to which I referred last year was our large current programme of capital expenditure. This programme is now nearing completion in a number of directions, but we have certain newer projects under consideration, and the necessity for caution in the disbursement of our liquid funds still remains, in order that we may not be handicapped in expansion projects by lack of capital.

Your board hope, therefore, that the ordinary stockholders will appreciate their current dividend decision and realize that all of the reasons therefor are of a temporary character, although conservation of funds to supply additional working capital is always likely to be vital to some extent so long as we remain progressive in our activities.

Future Prospects

In the world conditions of to-day it is obviously impossible to make any reliable long-term forecast of probabilities, and I must therefore continue my practice of the last few years and confine my comments to a short-term basis. On such a basis our prospects remain good.

I informed you last year of signs that we had probably reached the peak of the profit-earning capacity which was likely during the next few years, and suggested declining profits as a probability of the then immediate future. This has been borne out by events, as will be apparent from the figures now before you. This tendency is likely to continue during the current financial year, but there is still no reason for any expectation of slump conditions.

Bright Outlook

In the absence of any action of Governments which affects us fundamentally, we expect to be able to report quite favourably to you next year, and if we receive slightly less volume of business it will not necessarily mean proportionately less available profit, as we shall be in a better position to maintain satisfactory services in our factories, a problem which is always difficult when they are being pressed for the maximum amount of actual production each week.

Briefly, then, the immediate future looks quite bright in the absence of any dangers at present unknown and over which we should have no control.

May I again, before concluding this statement, express to the officials and employees of our various organizations at home and overseas our thanks for and appreciation of their efforts during the past year, and our hope that in the not-too-distant future tax legislation will permit them to retain for their own use a larger proportion of their earnings than is the case at present.

Exports of British cotton cloth to East Africa have fallen by more than 13,000,000 square yards in the last year, according to the annual report of the Africa section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Shipments from other sources of supply have resulted in large accumulation of stocks, and considerable quantities of textiles are shortly expected from India and Japan. British exports of cotton goods to the Belgian Congo have increased 10-fold since the war days.

Of Commercial Concern

The Tobacco Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, hitherto a sub-section, has been raised in status. The present chairman is Mr. Roy Siemssen, who has long had close Central African contacts and interests, and the deputy chairman is Mr. H. W. Lawrence. The sub-section was formed about 20 years ago, and its membership includes almost every merchant, broker, or agent in the United Kingdom dealing regularly in leaf tobacco as his principal business.

Mr. D. N. Stafford, chairman of Uganda Breweries, Ltd., told the recent annual general meeting that to July 31 last, £1,813 had been spent on land, £9,553 on buildings, £10,000 on water installations, and £75,000 on plant and machinery. Sales of beer should start in April. Captain L. A. Spry was elected to the board in the place of the late Lieut. Colonel G. C. Griffiths.

The delegation from India under Mr. K. K. Chettyar, of the Department of Commerce, which recently visited Uganda to discuss purchases of cotton from the forthcoming crop, spent two days in Khartoum on its way back for conversations concerning the possible purchase of Sudan cotton also.

Dividend

Sisal Estates, Ltd., have announced a dividend of 30% for the year ended June 30 last, compared with 20% in the previous year. Net profit, including the subsidiary Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd. was £229,000, against £193,266. The annual general meeting is on March 15.

A revised edition of the East African outward freight tariff has been issued by the London Chamber of Commerce, from which copies are available at 10s. post free. That price includes an amendment service until a new edition is published.

The duty on Zanzibar cloves has been raised about 20% by fixing the value of cloves for duty purposes at 105s. per 100 lb. for the next three months. The new clove crop is beginning to reach Zanzibar from Pemba.

Messrs. W. J. Bush and Co., Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 4% (the same).

Southern Rhodesia has bought 5,000 bales of the forthcoming Uganda cotton crop.

Sisal Outputs

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., announce an output of 390 tons of sisal and tow in December, making 3,689 tons for nine months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 150 tons of sisal and tow in December, making 1,050 tons for six months.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., produced 380 tons of sisal and tow in December.

Centenary

MESSRS. GEORGE H. PENNEY & CO., LTD., who have been in business in the City of London for a century as export merchants, have published for private circulation an interesting and well-illustrated retrospect, which mentions that the firm encouraged the establishment in Bulawayo in 1893 of the business which has grown into Haddon & Sly, Ltd., buying for which has been handled ever since, and that in 1913 similar work was undertaken for May & Co., Ltd., of Nairobi, and the Nairobi Emporium, Ltd., whose business in this country is still in their hands. The present directors of the company are Mr. W. E. H. Tatham (chairman), Mr. F. Graham Roberts, and Mr. E. Littlejohns and Mr. W. G. Weston, joint managing directors. In recent years Mr. Littlejohns has visited both East Africa and the Rhodesias.

Mining

C.D.C. and Tanganyika Monopoly in Coal and Iron

EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS to prospect for coal and iron in Tanganyika and to mine these minerals have been granted by the Government of the Territory of the Colonial Development Corporation.

Making this announcement recently in the Legislative Council, the Governor Sir Edward Twining said:

"An agreement is being concluded with the Colonial Development Corporation under which the mining and mineral division of the corporation will investigate the economic possibilities of the coalfields of Tanganyika with a view to the development of one or more of these fields.

In the exploration stages the corporation is working in the closest collaboration with the Geological and Mines Division of the Lands and Mines Department. Work on geological exploration, pitting, sampling, and diamond drilling has started in the Neeka area of the Kondea coalfield, where the corporation already has seven technicians, including geologists, mining engineers and drillers in the field.

Exclusive Prospecting Rights

By the terms of the agreement exclusive rights to prospect for coal and iron in Tanganyika are granted to the corporation. When the stage of estimating development is reached this will be carried out by a subsidiary company of the corporation. The Government of Tanganyika will be a partner in this enterprise by virtue of its substantial shareholding in this company. A proportion of shares will be issued free to the Government in lieu of their shareholding in coal, and the Government has reserved the right to subscribe for additional shares if it so desires. The cost of any work done by the Geological Division in Tanganyika will be reimbursed by the Government by the free issue of shares in the company.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment]

Turner & Newall Report Dividend Maintained at 15%

MRS. E. TURNER AND NEWALL, Ltd., a concern largely interested in asbestos production in Southern Rhodesia, report that the company and its subsidiaries, after providing no less than £3,524,585 for taxation, earned a net profit of £1,888,717 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £2,602,361 in the previous year.

The directors include 2,300,000 to writing down investments in the company's subsidiaries, £500,000 to general reserve, and £200,000 for the Turner and Newall Welfare Trust, Ltd., while dividends amounting to £150,000 (the same distribution as last year) will be £1,000,000, leaving £852,592 to be carried forward, against £479,000 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £5,388,609 of ordinary stock and £1,221,269 in cumulative preference stock. Capital reserves stand at £5,226,855, revenue reserves at £1,020,295, outside interests in subsidiaries at £1,600,293, and current liabilities at £1,218,776. Fixed assets are valued at £7,483,316 and current assets at £27,597,281, including quoted investments at £2,256,177, market value £2,236,177, unquoted investments at £1,840,000, tax certificates at £3,839,158, and municipal loans at £1,840,000.

The directors state that the company's African mines continue to operate to the maximum capacity of their milling and dressing plants in the face of difficulties arising from shortages of labour and materials. Last year's production was achieved only by abnormal effort.

The directors are Mrs. W. F. Shepherd (chairman), Mrs. E. Turner, company chairman, Mr. H. Hanson and Mr. R. G. Southall (joint managing directors), Mr. R. H. Turner, Mr. E. Stanley, Mr. J. Wilson and Mr. J. A. Smith. The annual general meeting will be held in Manchester on January 20. The chief financial statement appear elsewhere in this issue.

Business Reports for December

At the Geita mine 2,000 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £1,008.

At the Muriel mine 1,035 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £4,525.

At the Anaximus mine 2,300 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £1,420.

At the Tebekwe mine 8,400 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £15,671.

At the Muriel mine 1,035 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £4,525.

At the Anaximus mine 2,300 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £1,420.

At the Tebekwe mine 8,400 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £15,671.

At the Muriel mine 1,035 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £4,525.

At the Anaximus mine 2,300 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £1,420.

At the Tebekwe mine 8,400 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £15,671.

Oil from Wankie Coal

BRITISH INDUSTRIALISTS AND BANKERS are willing to interest themselves in our big enterprises in the technical management of it to their satisfaction," said Mr. R. F. Halsted, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, when speaking of his recent visit to London.

The Imperial Government was closely interested, both technically and economically, in the Wankie oil-from-coal project, and their technicians were, he disclosed, consulting with the London advisers of the Rhodesian Government in analysing the project in minute detail.


There is every possibility that oil will be produced from coal at Wankie, the Minister said. "People are most optimistic and very enthusiastic. The capital required for the plant is estimated at between £8,500,000 and £10,000,000. This might be supplied by private enterprise."

New Consolidated Gold Fields

THE EAST AFRICAN OFFICES of New Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd. have been transferred from Nairobi to P.O. Box 430, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory. The resident engineers are Mr. O. Soskice.

Mining Personnel

MR. C. E. LAMBERT has retired from the board of Star Explorations Ltd.



POWER INDUSTRY!

KENYA AND TANGANYIKA

Cheap power is available in many areas.

Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances, refer your proposals to one of the Companies below. Special facilities are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to new growers in the Tanganyika area.

SYSTEMS: in Kenya—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts.
in Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 60 cycles 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 230 volts Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA:

The East Africa Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.
Nairobi, Mombasa, Ndanda, Blantyre

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar es Salaam and Tanga

The Dar es Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar es Salaam, Bagamoyo, Tabora, Kilimanjaro, Moshi, Meru, etc.

LONDON OFFICE: 44, Queen Street, E.C.4.

Building Materials

... if you require Building Materials or Hardware you will find The African Mercantile Co. at your service, with Branches at

MOMBASA	TANGA	ZANZIBAR
DAR-ES-SALAAM	NAIROBI	KAMPALA
KISUMU	MBALE	BUKoba
MIKINDANI	LINDI	

*
The

African Mercantile Co., Ltd

BILBAO HOUSE, 36 NEW BROAD ST.,
LONDON, E.C.2.

Viol

children are
healthy
children

VIROL the great building-up food for children of all ages is again available, as good as ever, appetising, digestible and nourishing.

VIROL gives children strong bones and teeth, firm flesh and abundant vitality.

VIROL provides everything necessary for healthy growth and development, thus making good those essentials often deficient in other food.

VIROL — THE FOOD FOR GROWTH

NORTHERN



RHODESIA

For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia
57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LONDON"
Telephone: WHitcomb 2040. Cable: "NORHODCOM LONDON."

"Angling in East Africa"
T. L. Hateley & Hugh Copley

These three volumes, published by "East Africa and Rhodesia," can be confidently recommended.

"Sunshine and Rain in Uganda"

Adela M. Day

5s. 6d.

"Nyasaland Without Prejudice"

L. S. Norman

each post free from
66 GT. RUSSELL ST.,
LONDON — W.C.1.

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

For information regarding
Trade, Commerce, Settlement,
Travel and General Conditions
apply to





The Commissioner,
East African Office,

Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2

Telephone: WHitcomb 2040
Telegrams: EastAfrica, Lond. Cable: EastAfrica, Lond.



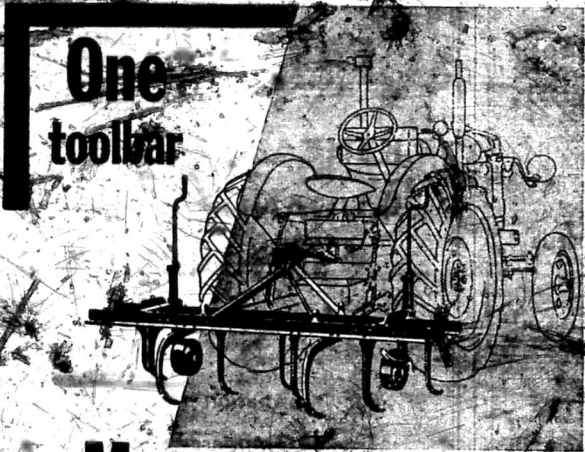
Total 1948 U.K. exports to the territory were 49,349,000. These included:

	AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL TOOLS	£31,000
	CEMENT	£23,000
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, COLOURS	£1,353,000
	PAPER & CARDBOARD	£750,000

The table shows many of the goods that British East Africa bought from Britain in 1948. There is a market, too, for many other British products.

Write for our new booklet "Overseas Markets". It contains detailed trade tables for British East Africa and other territories where the Bank has branches.

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)
 HEAD OFFICE: 1, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.4



One toolbar

IN the Ford factory at Dagenham, England, they're continually designing new implements for the Fordson Tool Bar. Already there are seven—Cultivator, Ridger, Front Coverer, Steerage Hoe, Seeder Units, Beet Lifter and Spring Loaded-Tine Cultivator. Wise farmers get one or two Tool Bar Implements complete, and then get the others in the form of Conversion Units. You save a good bit of money that way and save in storage space, too. Come and see the Fordson Tool Bar Implements. Demonstration gladly arranged to suit you.

Many Implements

THE UGANDA CO. LTD

LONDON—13 Rood Lane, E.C.3 (Telephone: Mansion House 0745)
 EAST AFRICA—Kampala: P.O. Box No. 1 (Telephone: 301) Jinja: P.O. Box No. 2 (Telephone: 353) Mbale: P.O. Box No. 79 (Telephone: 17)

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 19, 1950

Vol. 26 (New Series) No. 320

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

B.I.

Building **I**ncreasing

There are at present eighty B.I. ships in operation and in many British shipyards rivets are being driven into new B.I. ships that will soon be entering harbours in Africa and the East.

BRITISH INDIA S.N. Co. Ltd.

14, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.
122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3.
AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.2.



(AGENTS, GRAY, DAWES & Co.)

122 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

Specially Designed
SHIPS and LAUNCHES

ALDOUS
Successors Ltd.

BRIGHTLINGSEA,
ESSEX, ENGLAND.

ALUMINIUM, STEEL OR WOOD CRAFT
UP TO 160 FEET.
COMPLETE OR FOR EXPORT & RE-ERECTION.

Telephone: BRIGHTLINGSEA 1.
Telegrams: SOWWAY, BRIGHTLINGSEA.



Schweppes

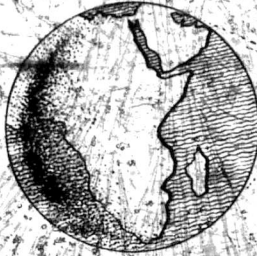
TABLE WATERS
FRUIT SQUASHES AND CORDIALS
FOR EXPORT

Write: **Schweppes Ltd.,**

4 CONNAUGHT PLACE, LONDON - W.2

United States and the Colonies

Looking



both ways

Traders and industrialists looking for opportunities in the territories listed below should get into touch with the National Bank of India. Topical information on

business matters and a comprehensive banking service are ensured by a network of branches in these areas. Your enquiry is welcomed at Head Office.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

INCORPORATED

Branches in: INDIA, PAKISTAN, CEYLON, BURMA, KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR and ADEN.
 Bankers to the Government in Aden, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Uganda.

Head Office: 26 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

General Manager: T. T. K. Allan

Deputy General Manager: N. W. Chisbolm

London Manager: W. Kerr

TRANS-ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA and NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link
between Beira
and Nyasaland

Passenger trains leave Beira on Mondays and Thursdays, and coast-bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Return first-class tourist tickets are available for three months for the price of the single fare.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
 London Office: 3 Thames House,
 Queen Street Place, E.C.4

NORTHERN RHODESIA



For Information

APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, BAYMARKET,
 LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
 Telephone: W.Hitchell 2040. Cables: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA," 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Please send me "EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA" post free for one year (52 issues), beginning with issue dated _____ and until countermanded. I enclose 30s., being first year's subscription.

Name and Rank _____

IN BLOCK

CAPITALS.

PLEASE

Full Postal Address _____

Signature _____

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LONDON LIMITED

Established 1883

PRODUCE IMPORTS: Cotton, Oil-
Seeds, Coffee, Spices, etc.

EXPORTS: Textiles and Hardware

Leslie & Anderson (East Africa)
Limited Mombasa

Nairobi, Kampala, Zanzibar,
Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS
GENERAL AGENTS

Leslie & Anderson (Nairobi), Ltd.

London and Nairobi
COFFEE SPECIALISTS

London Agents:
EDM. SCHLUTER & Co.,
4, Cullum Street, E.C.3.

BOVILL, MATHESON

& CO., LIMITED

Head Office:

ALLIANCE BUILDINGS, HARDINGE STREET
(P.O. Box 1051) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA	ELDORET P.O. Box 96
UGANDA	KAMPALA " " 609
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY	ARUSHA " " 36
	TANGA " " 112

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency,
Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the
Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining
Undertakings.

Associated Company:

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents
NAIROBI ARUSHA ELDORET KAMPALA TANGA

London Correspondents:

R. C. TREATT & CO., LIMITED

Plantation House, Finchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Tel: Mansion House 7471

DALGETY & COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal
advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE. Every requirement supplied from
stock or on indent.

SHIPPING. All classes undertaken and passage
arranged by Sea or Air.

INSURANCE. Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

EAST AFRICAN BRANCH

NAIROBI — P.O. Box 96

ALSO AT
KENYA

Mombasa Nakuru
P.O. Box 20 P.O. Box 13

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

Tanga Dar-es-Salaam
P.O. Box 89 R.O. Box 572

UGANDA
Kampala, Bembo Road

Head Office:

65-68, LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: Dalgety, Fen, London
Telephone: ROYAL 4450 (ten lines)
also Branches throughout
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

TOMLINSONS (ROCHDALE) Ltd.

CONSTRUCTORS

SISAL DRYING PLANT

Representatives

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa), Limited
DAR ES SALAAM TANGA NAIROBI MOMBASA

London Branches:

WIGGLESWORTH & Co., Limited,
Part of London Bldg., London, E.C.3

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

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

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

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

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.2 WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street HAMBURG AGENCY: Speersort, 6

Branches in

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

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

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

DIAMINE

WRITING INKS INK POWDERS

GUMS · PASTES · TYPEWRITER CARBONS
MARKING PASTES · STENCIL INKS
Have a World-Wide Reputation for Excellence of Quality

Largest range of Writing Ink Powders in the World.
In packets to make two ounces (28g) upwards.

Indents through Merchants only.

T. WEBSTER & CO., LTD.,
DIAMINE WORKS : LIVERPOOL 5 : ENGLAND

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

Regular sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE

and
EAST AFRICAN PORTS,
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUS

General Agents:-

KELLER, BRYANT
and CO.,
9-13, Fenchurch Bldg.,
London, E.C.3

Telephone: Royal 8833
Telegrams: SCANEASTAF

Agents in East Africa :
The African Mercantile Co. Ltd.



W. H. JONES & CO. (LONDON) LTD.

BUYERS, CONFIRMERS AND SHIPPERS

MARKET, HERTS, ENGLAND.

Orders from Manufacturers welcomed.

We buy for the Overseas
Orders and Cash on
Delivery

The Country's Urgent Needs—
Convertibility of Exchange,
Free Trade and Sound Money

"Angling in East Africa"
T. L. Hartley & Hugh Gentry

"Sunshine and Rain"
in Uganda

Adrian M. Day

"Nyasaland Without
Prejudice"

L. S. Newman

These three volumes,
published by "East
Africa and Rhodesia"
can be confidently
recommended.

5s. 6d.

each post free
from

64 Gt. Russell St.,
LONDON W.C.1.



Biroette

An elegant version of the famous Biro ballpoint pen

You cannot fail to admire its fine graceful lines and attractive colours of design — the latest addition to the Biro range of ballpoint pens.

Biroette is designed to give greater convenience as well as reliable service. It is small and slender, yet it gives a very long writing service.

The attractive colours and slim streamers of Biroette is especially appreciated by ladies.

Sold in these colours: grey, blue, maroon and black.

Biroette

A pen planned for a purpose



**SMOOTH
ROADS
SPEED
HAULAGE**

MAINTENANCE of haulage roads in Open-pit Mines, Quarries and construction projects, to keep wheeled transport moving in all weathers, is of primary importance. However bad the ground conditions the Aveling-Austin 99-H Motor Grader will cut and maintain your roads, leaving no time wasted.

Aveling - Austin

99-H MOTOR GRADER

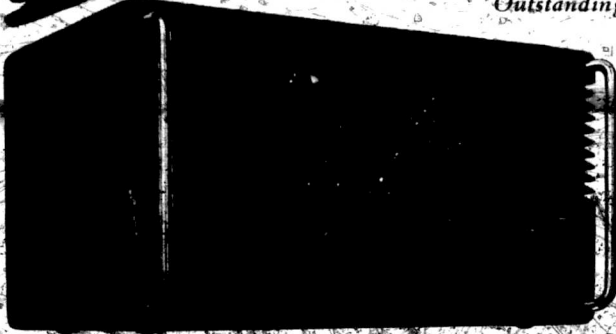
All Wheel Drive - All Wheel Steer - Controlled Traction - Precision Side Shift

AVELING - BARFORD LTD. GREAT BRITAIN



For full particulars of the 99-H Motor Grader write to: **Line No. 3330**

The New EDDYSTONE
"ALL WORLD 6" RECEIVER
Specially designed for the remote Overseas listener
 6 Volt Accumulator Operation, Low Current Consumption,
 Outstanding Performance and Reliability.



A wealth of practical experience in the design of shortwave receivers for tropical markets has been embodied in the Eddystone "All World Six" Receiver. It is designed to provide the remote "out-station" listener with a specialist built receiver capable of first rate performance and possessing the important feature of low battery consumption. Selectivity, sensitivity, quality of reproduction and performance on all wave bands including the highest frequencies will satisfy the most critical Workman's requirements. Quality of materials used are of the highest and ensure the highest possible degree of protection. The wavelength of the "All World Six" Receiver is both in the 40 Mc/s to 484 Kc/s (9.8 to 620 metres). The current consumption is only 7.5 amperes from a 6-volt accumulator and no H.T. battery is required. The receiver is eminently suitable for those who lack electric supply mains. With performance equivalent to a mains operated receiver, allied to the utmost economy in current consumption.

Price: £39 7 6d. ex Works

You are invited to write for descriptive literature and the address of your nearest Distributor, to the sole manufacturers

STRATTON & CO., LTD.

EDDYSTONE WORKS

WEST HEATH

BIRMINGHAM 31

ENGLAND

Cables: STRATNOID BIRMINGHAM



FAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between **U.S.A.** and
EAST AFRICA

also between **U.S.A.** and **SOUTH AFRICA**

and between **U.S.A.** and **WEST AFRICA**

*General Agents
 in East Africa*

**STEAMSHIP & GENERAL
 AGENCIES, LTD.**

P.O. Box 523, Mombasa (Tel. 885)

FARRELL LINES
 INCORPORATED

(formerly American South African Line, Inc.)
 26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

General European Agents: JOHN R. KENNIE, SON & CO., 1 BURY COURT, ST. MARY LEE, LONDON E.C.3

FOUNDED 1895

MITCHELL COTT'S & CO. LTD.

AND SUBSIDIARIES

A world-wide trading organisation



LONDON	KHARTOUM	NAIROBI	CAPTOWN
Addis Ababa	Direlawa	Lawrence Marqu	Salisbury
Aden	Djibouti	Maka	Sand
Algeria	Durban	Masaka	Shani
Alex	East London	Mifindya	Singa
Asab	Elizabethville	Mogadishu	Suez
Beirut	Et Ouid	Mombasa	Suez (Port Said)
Belrus	Et-Suki	Ms Alwadi	Tanga
Benghazi	Gedoo	Nairobi	Tobruk
Berbera	Gedaref	Widala	Tokar
Birmingham	Halla	Wajir	Treher
Bloomfontein	Hargeisa	Wardani	
Bulawayo	Hizabula	Port Elizabeth	Umtata
Cairo	Hodida	Port Swarth	Wadi Beld
Chamba	Jedda	Port Swain	Wadi Mera
Damascus	Johannesburg	Port Swain	Worcester
Der-es-Salaam	Kampala	Rango	Zimbabwe
Derna	Kuala Lumpur		
VANCOUVER	NEW YORK	ALEX	SINGAPORE

MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS, SHIPOWNERS
 STEVEDORES, WAREHOUSEMEN & BUNKER CONTRACTORS
 MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, SHIPPING FORWARDING
 AIRWAYS, INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENTS

WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.2

Yes, from East Africa to

London

and home again in 5* days!



* INCLUDING 2 DAYS IN LONDON ON BUSINESS

Remarkable, yes—and no. Remarkable the way Speedbird service makes mid-gets of the miles. Not so remarkable when you remember that B.O.A.C. is flying regularly to places three and four times as far away. And there's no confusion, no red tape. Just get on the plane and enjoy yourself. Enjoy the swift, comfortable flight, the traditionally fine service, and the good food that's "on the house."

LONDON from Nairobi in 1 1/2 days, 6 flights weekly. Fare £135 single, £244 . 16 . 0 return. Complimentary meals en route, no tipping.

▷ SPEEDBIRD SERVICES FROM RHODESIA, TOO

LONDON from Victoria Falls in 4 days, 3 flights weekly. Fare £150 single, £270 return.

BOOK NOW! Your local B.O.A.C. appointed Agent makes no charge for expert advice, detailed information or bookings. Fly your freight, too!

B.O.A.C. TAKES GOOD CARE OF YOU

FLY B.O.A.C.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION IN ASSOCIATION WITH SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 19, 1950
Vol. 26 (New Series) No. 1320

Price 10s. yearly post free
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:
F. S. Joelson

REGISTERED OFFICES:
66, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone: HOLborn 2224-5

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

Matters of Moment	627	Non-Official Dissidence from Executive Council	628
Notes by the Way	628	Appointments in Colonial Service	634
Mr. E. W. Bovill's Address	626	Medical Salaries Inquiry	636
Groundsuits: Professor Bunting's Criticisms	627	Of Commercial Concern	639

MATTERS OF MOMENT

AN ELECTED MEMBER of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia who had been appointed to the Executive Council at the request of his non-official colleagues has been removed from that body by the Governor on the instructions of the Secretary of State and at the command of The King. There has been no parallel case in the history of the territories with which this journal is concerned. Non-official members of Executive Councils have, of course, resigned for one reason or another, and the term of office of a non-official member has frequently not been renewed. In this case, however, all the machinery of the State, involving even the exercise of His Majesty's pleasure, has had to be set in motion on the initiative, not of the Governor, but of the general body of members elected to the Legislature. They represented to Sir Gilbert Rennie, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, that in matters of major policy one of their number, and the only, Mr. J. F. Morris, held views at variance with his colleagues, and that, in accordance with an agreement recently made with the Secretary of State concerning the position of non-official members of the Executive Council, he ought to be called upon to resign. The Governor accepted that interpretation. It was, however,

rejected by Mr. Morris, who declined the invitation to resign, well understanding that his attitude would result in his expulsion.

The Governor naturally refrained from that extreme step until he had consulted the Minister, who had himself conducted the negotiations by which the non-official members in Northern Rhodesia were granted much greater powers in the determination of public policy, provided only that they were unanimous in their views. It was a shock to them, and to Rhodesian opinion generally, to discover evidence of Mr. Morris's nonconformity so soon after an understanding had been reached with Mr. Creech Jones. The opposing points of view are clearly stated in the correspondence which we publish to-day. There will be regret that intervention from outside the country should have been made necessary, but satisfaction we believe, that the issue, once posed, should have been settled with dignity, firmness, and celerity. Those faced with an unpleasant decision have not resorted to the procrastination which is so common in official circles or to that appeasement which has done so much harm. Since Mr. Morris's view of his own

By-Election In Prospect.

rights and duties, has now been rejected by his non-official colleagues, the Governor, and the Secretary of State, he will presumably consider himself under the obligation to resign from the Legislative Council and submit himself to the judgment of his constituents in a by-election.

** ** **

THE EMPHATIC and reiterated assertions of Mr. Strachey, Minister of Food, and other Government spokesmen in both Houses of Parliament that the staff at work on the groundnut scheme in East Africa would object to that inquiry for which the Opposition and many organs of the British Press have pleaded, are now categorically denied by the chief scientific officer to the Overseas Food Corporation. Dr. Bunting's confessions, comments, and criticisms (which are given at length on another page) can scarcely have been published by the journals of that Corporation without the most serious consideration. It is surely safe to assume that reflections of this kind, having once been committed to paper by one of the senior members of the staff, would be discussed by him with some of his chief colleagues before the manuscript was forwarded to the editor, who would in turn be most unlikely to decide to print so candid a contribution, one which would inevitably irritate the Minister and the chairman of the corporation, without consulting senior members of the executive staff at the headquarters at Kongwa.

Though the responsibility is ostensibly that of Dr. Bunting, we believe for these reasons that his article also represents the considered reply of other leaders of the groundnut scheme to the inquiries of the Conservatives. Win. representations which have been so freely made in the House of Commons and elsewhere by men whose primary object was to prevent the disclosures which would result from an honest inquiry. It is quite certain that a Socialist Government will continue to resist demands for an inquiry, but if the Conservatives win next month's general election a small, independent expert body will probably be sent to Tanganyika to elicit the real facts for the information of the public, which ought to know much that has been hidden with more determination than discretion.

EIGHT DAYS before the end of 1949 there arrived in London the annual report for 1947 of the Education Department of Tanganyika. It may be an admirable document; we shall not know,

Very Belated Annual Reports. for we have certainly not time to study records which are two years out of date at the time of arrival. It must in fairness be added that it was as long ago as June, 1948, that the report was rendered to the Government of the Territory, but even then more than six months had elapsed from the end of the year. Why long delays in the submission of departmental reports should be the rule rather than the exception in Colonial territories is difficult to understand. In almost all cases the requisite information should be available very shortly after the end of the period in question, and it would be salutary if all Governors were to instruct their departmental heads to give an explicit explanation of the delay if an annual report is not submitted by, say, the end of February, or, in order to soften the initial blow, by the end of March in the first instance. A keen head of department would not need so long a period of grace; and the one who is not keen enough to proffer a prompt account of his stewardship requires pressure.

If a Government Press is so overloaded with work that a report cannot be printed reasonably soon after receipt, there is evident need either of improved plant or of greater

Advantages of Drastic Pruning.

discrimination in the documents with which the official printer is expected to deal. Less unnecessary printing would be the right solution in most Dependencies, for nearly all departmental reports would be greatly improved by drastic pruning—which would have the further advantages of sparing the time and temper of many readers, official and non-official, of easing the strain upon the Government Press, of reducing the consumption of paper, of decreasing the expenditure, and quite possibly of persuading many more people to read these documents, which often contain much good matter buried in verbosity. Just as this note was to be sent to press, we received the 1947 report of the Education Department of Uganda. Are the education authorities determined to become known as the Out-of-Date Departments?

Notes By The Way

Kenya's New D.M.S.

DR. T. FARNWORTH ANDERSON has been appointed Director of Medical Services in Kenya, to which Colony he first went as a medical officer in 1928. He served in the Teita, Kitale, Kakamega, Kiambu and Nairobi districts, and his ability, energy, and enthusiasm had become widely recognized when, on the day of the outbreak of war in 1939, he was seconded to the Army. After serving through the Ethiopian campaign, he was made Assistant Director of Hygiene at East Africa Command Headquarters, Nairobi, and later had charge of No. General Hospital, Mombasa. Demobilized as a colonel, he went to the Somaliland Protectorate as principal medical officer, and a few months later was appointed D.M.S. Last June he returned to Kenya as deputy director of the Medical Department. He was awarded the O.B.E. (Military) in 1943, and is M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., L.B.C.P., and D.T.M. & H. His interests being wide and his keenness infectious, he is likely to lose no time in inspiring his department.

Digger Allen

MR. P. DE V. ALLEN, assistant to the East African Commissioner in London, leaves England tomorrow by air to inspect tourist facilities in the territories and look up the new settlers in Kenya, many of whom passed through his hands in London before they embarked on their new life. "Digger" Allen first arrived in Kenya from Australia in 1914, intending to farm, but the outbreak of war that year turned his attention to other urgencies. Wounded while serving in the East African campaign, he returned "down under" and joined the Australian Army. 1921 saw him back in Kenya, this time in business, but three years later he joined the Labour Department. A keen all-round sportsman, he was one of the most popular figures in Kenya cricket, his experience of which spread over 32 years; he is permanent vice-president of the Kenya Kopyon's Cricket Club. He played "soccer" (somewhat illogically) for the Caledonians, and a great deal of rugby and tennis. In 1946 he retired from Kenya to take up his present post. He is due back in London on March 17.

Dismissed from Exco

MR. JAMES FREDERICK MORRIS, whose dismissal from the Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia has followed from his disagreement on major matters with his non-official colleagues, is a metallurgical chemist at the Mufulira copper mine. Born in Cape Colony in 1898, he qualified at the South African School of Mines and Technology, and was then for six years chief chemist and metallurgist at the Witwatersrand Technical College. Arriving in Northern Rhodesia less than 10 years ago, he was soon elected president of the Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association of the Copperbelt, and appointed to the Copper Production Committee, the Factories Ordinance Advisory Board, and the Advisory Committee on Industrial Development. In 1944 he was elected to the Legislature as independent member for Mufulira-Luanshya, and in the 1948 election he was similarly returned for the Mufulira-Chingola constituency.

That Imposition

SOMEWHAT CAUSTIC REFERENCE was recently made by this page to the decision of the Government of Uganda to "impose"—that was the official term—a 37½-hour working week upon its officials, an increase of three hours a week. When a non-official member of the

Legislative Council called attention to the fact, which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA had published, that in Northern Rhodesia heads of departments had been "enjoined to ensure that the full 37 hours are in fact worked each week," and that the Government of that Protectorate was considering an increase to 39 or 40 hours weekly, the Acting Chief Secretary of Uganda, unwilling to accept the idea that his country was less progressive, explained that "this decision in another territory was quite unknown to this Government at the time when the matter came up for consideration and it was taken." Uganda must therefore be allowed full credit for initiating its imposition. But it apparently struck no legislative chord, or non-official, as strange that Colonial Governments in general should not merely fail to consider one another before taking such steps but remain ignorant and seemingly complacent about their ignorance, even when action has been taken elsewhere. When an increase of official salaries and pensions was mooted, there was striking solidarity from the Zambesi to the Nile. When one Government lengthens the official working day, others are not amused. International conferences on African affairs are the mode. But Entebbe is seemingly uninterested in Lusaka.

N.T.A. President

MR. WALTER DESMOND LEWIS, who left England last week after leave in this country and Eire, is president of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association and manager and director of the Producers' Warehouse, Ltd., Limbe, a business which was started in 1947. He first went to Nyasaland 24 years ago, and was a tobacco planter in the Lilongwe district. In the recent war he served through the campaigns in Ethiopia, South East Asia, and Burma, being at one time chief instructor at the Combined School of Infantry, East Africa Command. He was demobilized as a lieutenant-colonel. Now he grows flue-cured tobacco at his Masambo estate near Blantyre, where he practises intensive cultivation of a restricted area. Indeed, he has progressively reduced his acreage under crop, and by the much closer attention which can consequently be given, has achieved results which could, he is convinced, be matched by most European tobacco growers who follow similar methods.

Advocate of Small Acreages

IN GENERAL, the yield per acre is lamentably low in Nyasaland, even falling short of Southern Rhodesia's 650 lb. per acre. With smaller acreages to supervise and fertilize, European planters in Nyasaland ought, Mr. Lewis believes, to bring their average per acre to 700 lb. or 800 lb. without difficulty. With personal experience as his guide, the president of the Nyasaland association is a critic of the policy of large-scale production. He hopes for general recognition that the right course for planters is the closest personal attention to small acreages, good quality land from which will realize satisfactory prices whatever the state of the market. He is convinced that tobacco is essentially a crop to be produced by private and individual enterprise, and attention.

"On the Immigration Board we had an application for permanent entry and residence in Uganda on the ground that a lady wished to become a teacher. Later she applied to be a commercial assistant. When that application also was turned down, she applied to be a bank clerk." Mr. C. Handley Bird, M.L.C., Uganda, speaking in the Legislative Council.

United States and the Colonial Empire

Mr. E. A. Bovill on American Investment

PRESIDENT TRUMAN, in his inaugural address 12 months ago, stated that a major point in American foreign policy would be assistance to underdeveloped areas. This was his now famous Point IV. It was apparent that he had in mind such backward areas as comprise a large part of our Colonies, notably those in Africa.

The great interest which this statement awakened in many parts of the world surprised no one, I am assured, more than the President himself. Almost inadvertently he had laid his finger on a spot where there was crying need for American assistance. That need, I am told, is determined to satisfy.

I have just returned from a very brief private visit to the United States to find out for myself the implications which Point IV may have for the Colonial Empire.

Wall Street Not Interested

Among the finance houses and stockbrokers of Wall Street I found no great interest in the President's Point IV, and in spite of the extreme friendliness of Americans for this country, practically no interest at all in our Colonies as a field for investment.

Leaving aside the fear of war and the American investor's traditional dislike for overseas adventures, the chief reasons for this lack of interest in our Colonies appear to be four:—

(1) Lack of confidence in sterling, and the expectation that we shall find it necessary further to devalue the pound.

(2) Lack of confidence in our Socialist Government, whose record has done nothing to allay the misgivings which the result of our last general election awakened in America; and with that lack of confidence goes a fear that under a Socialist Government no investment is safe from expropriation.

(3) Lack of communications in our Colonies. Americans attach enormous importance to what they call transportation and, perhaps rightly, consider that good communications are an essential prelude to economic and political progress, and that, in view of the rudimentary communications in many parts of the Colonial Empire, the time has not come for them to take part in Colonial development.

(4) The geographical remoteness of so many of our Colonies, and the consequent difficulty of watching and controlling the fortunes of investments made there.

Hazy Geography

Americans have only the haziest idea of where East Africa is: one presumed Nairobi to be a suburb of Johannesburg. Fortunately, I was able to relate, with perfect truth, that not many weeks ago a European shopkeeper in Nairobi, in one of the leading stores there, suggested to me that Zanzibar, to which I wanted to send a parcel, was in the Pacific!

Contrary to my expectations, I did not find any apprehensions regarding the convertibility of sterling investments into dollars and the withdrawal of capital invested in our Colonies. It was felt that this risk is adequately covered by the guarantee which the Administrator of E.C.A. is empowered in approved circumstances to give, and by the Anglo-American Co-operation Agreement of June, 1948.

Nevertheless, in spite of Wall Street's lack of interest in our Colonies, amongst the more far-seeing bankers

Being a report of an address given last week to the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce by Mr. E. W. Bovill, chairman of the Section.

and stockbrokers there is a feeling that the President is not going to allow his Point IV to recede into the background, and that before very long economic conditions, and possibly political pressure, will force Americans to invest overseas.

Economic conditions are, indeed, already bringing this about. American manufacturers making goods for this country are finding themselves faced, as the result of devaluation, with the alternatives of losing their British customers or erecting their own factories in this country. Some have already decided to build factories here, and many more are thinking of doing so.

I have no doubt that in due course we shall see a flow of American capital into our Colonies, and that the direction it will take will be mining, public utilities and secondary industries—and in that order.

As my business interests lie chiefly in East Africa, my inquiries were particularly directed towards the implications of Point IV for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

From New York I went to Washington; and those two cities look at the world through entirely different eyes. My purpose was to pursue my inquiries among the new and vast governmental international finance corporations, especially the International Bank, the Export and Import Bank, and E.C.A., which administrators Marshall said.

The first official I met there was a director of the World Bank, the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development. He astonished me by asking whether I had found a general feeling of frustration in Wall Street in regard to British Colonial affairs. It showed how much greater is the gap between Washington and Wall Street than between Westminster and the City. There was no realization in Washington that Wall Street is not very much interested in the President's Point IV, and not at all in our Colonies, and that therefore there could be no feeling of frustration.

Washington Feels Frustrated

But before the end of the day I had realized the reason for the question: Washington itself is suffering from an intense feeling of frustration, and I met hardly anyone in these large organizations who was not suffering from it in a greater or lesser degree. No doubt when I was there many foresaw the breakdown of the negotiations between the World Bank and our Colonial Development Corporation.

In these new corporations you have many thousands of officials, mostly Americans, each convinced that the organization he represents has a vital mission to perform, one which will go far towards righting the many ills afflicting the world to-day. But they feel that the world does not realize it, not even the British, of whose apathy I heard complaints. There was a general feeling that the British Government was not sufficiently co-operative, and that E.C.A. offers of technical assistance were not appreciated.

In E.C.A.—the Economic Co-operation Administration—I found almost pathetic anxiety for me to suggest opportunities in the British Colonial field for the use of their funds, especially in development projects and the provision of technical services.

It is possible that regret, and in some cases the resentment, awakened by British reluctance to accept assistance from E.C.A. does not take fully into account the British position. As we have to pay into a general fund an amount equivalent to any grant made by E.C.A., it is natural that the British Government should be a little more discriminating in accepting E.C.A. assistance than E.C.A. altogether likes. It was disturbing to find frustration so widespread: in Washington and New York there was a general feeling that we do not want American assistance.

None the less, I am convinced that there is a very real need to encourage E.C.A. assistance in our Colonies, especially in Africa, on both economic and political grounds, and that there is enormous scope for American scientists.

We have sadly neglected plant breeding work in the Colonies, while the Americans have achieved wonders in breeding plants suited to abnormal conditions. For instance, whereas it was always assumed that the minimum rainfall for wheat in the U.S.A. was 16 inches, they have bred wheat which grows well with eight inches a year. Employment of their genetics, of whom we have so few and they so many, might bring immense benefits to Africa.

Incidentally, employment of their consultants in Africa would have great local results.

I was fortunate enough to see something of the difficulties under which the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations worked. I attended debates at Flushing Meadow in London, where I saw the unhappy result of American efforts to bring to the notice of administrative problems which were being used in East and West Africa.

Americans do not realize, because they have had no opportunity of learning the evil consequences of the United Nations' advocating premature self-government for backward peoples. If they did, they should be spared the sorry spectacle of the United States voting as they have recently been doing in the Trusteeship Council, against us and with the Russians—with the people who are spurring us on to foment civil strife in our Colonies and thus promote human misery, of which no nation is more anxious to rid the world than our good friends the Americans.

Why U.S. Votes With Russians

When asked why they vote with the Russians, the Americans say that the only way to defeat the Communists is to outbid them for the favour of the backward areas, the inhabitants of which must be made to understand that the whole world wants to get them out of government. That line of policy is all I am sure, ill-conceivable.

With a stake in our Colonies as investors, the United States could have a better understanding of our Colonial problems. In this sense, it is a pity that no efforts should be spared to encourage American participation in the development of our Africa, whether in the form of direct finance

or grants from the great international corporation established in Washington.

I deplore the break-down of negotiations between the Colonial Development Corporation and the World Bank. There is more behind the failure of their discussions than has been indicated in the Press. A loan from the World Bank would help greatly to foster American good-will towards our Colonies.

There is little likelihood of private investment, especially in agriculture, East Africa's main industry. When I said that prudent investors in Great Britain looked for a yield of 12½% to 15% from agricultural projects in the Colonies, the American retort was: "We are not interested. We can easily get 20% on agriculture in our own country."

American View of Groundnut Scheme

A word about the groundnut scheme. Its magnitude and early dependence on American machinery combined to ensure it considerable publicity in the United States. "Doubting as I do, as the result of many years' association with most forms of East-African agriculture, whether the scheme can ever justify itself either commercially or politically, I nevertheless deprecate any attempt at Opposition saying, as they repeatedly do, that the scheme must continue because British honour is at stake, and that to abandon it would do us great harm abroad.

In America where, I suggest, public opinion matters more to us than anywhere else—it is not the British people's Government who are blamed for this scheme. It is the nation of this country's which is at stake. Although no Socialist, I speak on Colonial matters without rancour. For I have great respect for Mr. Creech Jones, and I wish success to all new Colonial projects launched, if only indirectly, under his aegis.

Groundnuts: Inefficiency, Incompetence, and Discontent

Chief Scientific Officer Contradicts Minister of Food

DR. A. H. BUNTING, chief scientific officer in Tanganyika Territory to the Overseas Food Corporation, has contributed to the current issue of the Corporation's monthly journal, *Our World*, his reflections on the scheme's progress.

They sound scarcely to be more directly phrased, or more expressly to contradict the assertions of Mr. Strachey and other Government spokesmen that the staff in Africa would object to a thorough inquiry.

One of the outstanding handicaps of the scheme, Dr. Bunting writes, has been the failure to consider the performance of individuals critically, impartially and firmly. He continues:—

Passengers and Misfits

"We are carrying not only a number of passengers, but also people who are badly placed in the scheme, so that their abilities are not employed in the best way. In any normal business concern the inefficient and incompetent would have been weeded out long since, and the misfits sympathetically moved to more suitable posts. The remedy of transferring a passenger or misfit on promotion is weak and wasteful, and produces further inefficiency and discontent on all hands.

"It is the ordinary men and women who have saved the scheme from the full consequences of these many errors. It is these men and women whose devotion, toil and infinite patience have created what we have in fact created.

"Most of what has been done on this scheme has been achieved in spite of mistakes and bad organization. The tractor operator, finding out the best way to manage and maintain his machine, how to train (and with what patience) his African helpers, the surveyor, setting out contours in the burning sun; the field assistant, working 14 hours a day at low pay for weeks on end and often destroying his health in the process; the hospital staffs saving lives in appalling conditions; and the office workers, men and women (who are not to be blamed for the vast floods of paper which an inefficient and growing organization has produced), who have done their duty amid rain and dust and heat, even though often they could not see what it was for—these are the people who are responsible for our great achievement—

these and the Africans, who, in my view have on the whole given magnificent support to our enterprise.

"Whoever receives the public honours and the dignities, it is the ordinary people of this scheme who have done most to earn them. There have been many people, it is true, at all levels who have not coped and have not adapted themselves, but they are few by the side of the army of those who have."

Those statements were prefaced by the admission that all engaged in the scheme completely failed at the start to realize that it was essentially a large-scale engineering project.

"At every point success turned upon efficient engineering, whether in clearing, construction, road-making, water supplies, maintenance of heavy tractors and other equipment, or efficient mechanization of crops. Yet in our original advance party, which came to East Africa in February, 1947, there was no engineer on the managing agency staff. We worked on the principle that the contractors could prove all that was needed.

Four Major Errors

To me this error, which I fully shared, appears now as almost the biggest disaster of the early days. We started the contractors at work without any organization or specifying their tasks or checking their results, either technically or in terms of cost.

"Our second big failure was our inability to realize that it was utterly impossible to mount a major clearing operation without adequate communications. Late in 1947 we seriously hoped to clear tens of thousands of acres in the Southern Province, in the ensuing wet season. History has since shown the impossibility of our hopes.

"The third major error was the use of contractors for clearing. A contractor is used where there is a special job of work to be done, for which the contractor has special knowledge and organization. One ties him down by specifications and the use of resident engineers and clerks of works. It is his business, naturally, to make as much out of a contract as he can, and his employer's business to see that the work is properly done. Yet none of our contractors have at any stage brought us special knowledge of land clearing. Such knowledge simply did not exist, and we have had to acquire it with sweat and toil and even some tears and blood in the dust and filth of the actual job.

"The whole fallacy of employing contractors on clearing was shown by the necessity of concluding cost-plus contracts with them. Such a contract implies the impossibility of specifying or costing in advance the work to be done; and in such circumstances the work should have been done by direct labour. I see nothing which leads me to believe that this would have been impossible.

Fourthly, we had until very recently the residues with us of super-optimism on the subject of maintenance. Some of us seriously believed that a Sherwick tractor would work for 2,000 hours before it had to go into the workshops—this before a single Sherwick had ever landed in East Africa.

On balance, however, Dr. Bunting has no doubt that the project has been abundantly worth while, but he gives the warning that past and present defects must be remedied.

Churchill once said that the use of recrimination about the past was to secure effective action in the present. We must have a lot of this kind of recrimination, so long as it is based on a genuine attachment to the scheme and a sincerely felt concern for its future. Petty, ignorant or spiteful recrimination is worse than useless, but there must now come a period of construction, fair searching and utterly fearless criticism and inquiry into shortcomings of all kinds, and an equally fair but quite ruthless elimination and, if necessary, punishment of faults.

Plea for Inquiry

I would like to see an internal commission, or inquiry appointed, to which every man Jack (and woman Jill) on the scheme would have free access to make soundly based criticism and comments, and which would search for the truth and apply, however drastically, the remedy.

What we have done, and what we are yet going to do, is seiyast and important that we cannot blind ourselves to these things or allow them to go uncorrected. It is not a task for management alone, which naturally sees mainly one end of the story and tends to see only the papers. I believe this is a task for all the men and women who are doing a job on the scheme, and whose efforts and devotion must no longer be hindered by avoidable errors in policy and administration.

The contract between the Overseas Food Corporation and Messrs. John Mowlem and Co., Ltd., who have done almost all the clearing and construction for the groundnut scheme in the Southern Province of Tanganyika, is to terminate on March 31. There had been discussions for continued participation of the company in the scheme.

Tribute to Contractors

From April 1 clearing operations will be carried out by the Earth Moving and Construction Co., subsidiary of O.F.C., which hopes to engage staff who were employed by Mowlem and Co., Ltd., on terms no less favourable than those hitherto enjoyed. Sir Donald Perrot, vice-chairman of O.F.C., has asked them to be considered and help he received from Brodie's Horsfield, who is present in Tanganyika for Mowlem and Co., Ltd., in working out the arrangement.

By a regrettable slip Mr. Maurice Chesworth has described in a recent issue as having resigned his appointment as information officer to the Overseas Food Corporation. He was, of course, on the staff of the Colonial Development Corporation. Presumably, Mr. George Raby, one of the joint general managers of the groundnut scheme in East Africa, has been in England recently, are inaccurate.

[Editorial comment appears under 'Matters of Moment']

Non-Official Dismissed from Executive Council

Exchanges of Correspondence with Governor of N. Rhodesia

THE GOVERNOR OF NORTHERN RHODESIA has just released for publication the following correspondence between himself and Mr. J. F. Morris, an elected member of the Legislature and lately a non-official member of the Executive Council also.

December 6, 1949.

DEAR MR. MORRIS.—In a letter dated November 4 the chairman of the Non-official Members' Association conveyed to me the request of the elected members that I should ask you to resign from the Executive Council. I enclose a copy of the letter.

You will observe from the terms of the letter that it is represented that the differences between you and your elected colleagues in the Legislative Council are of such a nature as to bring the dispute within the scope of the arrangement, set out hereunder, which has been recently agreed to both by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and by the elected members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.

This arrangement, which is designed to make general provision for the resignation from the Executive Council of an elected member should he lose the confidence of his colleagues, the elected members of the Legislative Council, is as follows:—

(a) The Governor must retain ultimate power to make decisions with regard to resignations from the Executive Council just as he does with regard to appointments to it. In practice he appoints non-official members to Executive Council on the advice of their colleagues on Legislative Council but will be entitled not to accept this advice for very strong reasons. The same principle should apply as regards resignations.

(b) The elected members should ask for the resignation of one of their members from Executive Council, and the Governor should agree to call upon the individual to resign only in exceptional circumstances, when the member had lost the confidence of his colleagues through major differences of such a character as to interfere with the smooth and efficient working of the two councils.

(c) In addition, the request should be made to the Governor only if a two-thirds majority of the elected members (at present seven out of 10) favour resignation.

(d) The elected members should accept the importance of continuity and independent judgment on Executive Council, and should agree that it would be necessary for the Governor to bear this in mind in working his side of the arrangement.

I have given long and anxious consideration to the request that has been made to me by your elected colleagues on Legislative Council, and it is with regret that I now consider it necessary to request you to tender your resignation from Executive Council.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation of the advice and counsel you have given to me during your membership of the Executive Council of this territory.

Yours sincerely,

G. M. RENNIE, Governor.

Enclosed with the Governor's letter to Mr. Morris was a copy of the following letter, dated November 4, from Mr. Welensky:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY.—With reference to my letter of October 16 directed to the member for Mufullira-Chingola, copy of which was sent to the Chief Secretary, and to the undermentioned resolution which was passed on September 12 by all the elected members with the exception of Mr. Millar, who was away on leave:—

"That in view of the fact that Mr. Morris no longer enjoys the confidence and trust of his colleagues, His Excellency the Governor be asked to request Mr. Morris to resign from Executive Council at an early date."

I would now ask that Your Excellency take the necessary action to remove Mr. Morris from Executive Council.

I attach for your information copy of a letter directed to me by Mr. Morris dated October 28. If you will look at his paragraph (1), the differences between him and the rest of the elected members are clearly disclosed. It is a matter of major policy.

Mr. Morris insists that his nomination to Executive Council is a purely personal one, and that he is in no way responsible to the rest of the elected members. Without going deeply into this, if this contention were to be accepted it would destroy completely the value of the agreement recently arrived at with the Secretary of State on the position of non-official members in Executive Council.

There have been other differences between the non-official members and Mr. Morris, two of which I might mention:—

(a) Mr. Morris disclosed an expression of opinion made by Colonel Wilton in a Finance Committee meeting to

the Chief Justice, who in turn spoke to Colonel Wilson. The latter protested to me, and as the result of my intervention Mr. Morris apologized.

(b) Your Excellency will recollect that at our last meeting on October 17, when we discussed the suggested ruling of the Secretary of State, it was agreed that the matter should be treated as confidential, until such time as the whole matter was settled. My letter to Mr. Morris in the terms of our previous discussion and his reply were immediately handed to the Press. In fact, the Press was in possession of the letter directed to me before I had received it. I have no objection to the publication of all this correspondence; but I understood that this matter would remain confidential in the meantime.

I would add finally that I am asked by the elected members who were responsible for the motion passed on September 12 to urge on Your Excellency that there should be no delay in dealing with this matter.

Yours faithfully,
ROY WELENSKY,
Chairman, Non-official Members' Association

Enclosed with Mr. Welensky's letter to the Governor was the following communication dated 11 November 1949 from Mr. Morris:

DEAR WELENSKY, I have received your letter of the 11th expressing your own views and those of other elected members regarding my present constitutional position as a member of the Executive Council.

In the first place, I do not agree that I am on Executive Council solely because of my nomination by members of the Legislative Council. My name was put forward by members, but I was approved as a suitable candidate by His Excellency the Governor, who need not have approved of me if it had not been his intention to do so. It is the duty of the Council subject to his or the Secretary of State's approval, I was elected to Legislative Council, and it is my duty to my constituents, and I consider that primarily my duty is to them in either the Legislative Council or Executive Council, and not to other elected members who may have quite different interests. I represent a mining constituency. Mr. Robertson represents one of tobacco growers.

If on my record as a member of the Legislative Council I have been recommended by other members to Executive Council and was finally approved by the Governor, then it seems to me I must remain a member for the period of my appointment, unless for some good reason I become ineligible. No such reason has been given by you or any of your supporters in Council.

Even although I have not done so, it is my duty to disagree with other non-official members on Executive Council if I honestly feel compelled to do so. Whatever my views on matters before Executive Council may be, they should not be overruled when they are brought before Legislative Council.

I do not agree with your notion of a democratic Government. We Legislative Council members were not elected to pursue the same policy. We are not a party. Mr. Millar has opposed by your candidate in Livingstonia. Independents have their own choice of policy, which is subject only to the views of their constituents. You knew I was an independent when you asked to my membership of the Executive Council. If other independent members choose to subscribe to your version of democracy, I shall not do so. A non-official majority in the Legislative Council with you as chairman does not mean that we should all agree on one policy.

Your contention amounts to this—that when I was chosen for Executive Council I implicitly agreed to follow either inside or outside of Executive Council the policy laid down by you and approved by other members. I maintain that I have never been under any such obligation. The Executive Council is not a party Cabinet, and neither is it a body that I can use my own discretion in, within certain wide limits. You talk of collective responsibility. I might accept a relation of party lines, and then if you wish you can establish collective responsibility for your party and submit to a Cabinet.

I am as well aware as you are of the meaning of the ruling concerning a two-thirds majority in the Creech Jones. The Secretary of State to His Excellency has made it clear that the meaning of the ruling is "two-thirds" and should like to know what these are. The importance for a sound interpretation of the ruling.

I fail to understand your final paragraph. I know of no agreement with you of good enough to be a little more explicit?

Yours faithfully,
Roy Welensky

On December 12 Mr. Morris wrote to Sir Gilbert Rennie:

YOUR EXCELLENCY—I have received your letter of the 11th, asking for my resignation from Executive Council. Before I can decide what I should do, I should like to know the grounds put forward by the elected members on September

12 and November 4 which you considered long and anxiously before you came to your decision. I should like these reasons to be shown separately.

It seems to me elementary justice that I should know the full indictment against me which warrants resignation, or, worse still, expulsion from Executive Council. It is such an unusually drastic step that it seems to me there must be adequate grounds for it.

I may add that the committees of my constituents in Mulfuria and Chibola have advised me not to resign, but I shall not make a final decision until I and they know on what grounds the "good confidence" of elected members is based.

I shall be informed of these as soon as possible. I shall not publish this letter until it is published with the rest of the correspondence after I have given you my answer.

Yours faithfully,
JAS. E. MORRIS.

Two days later the Governor replied:

MR. MORRIS, Thank you for your letter of December 11th. I am sorry to be informed on what grounds the confidence of the elected members is based. I have no doubt that you have ample information on this subject from the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Council on October 17th, and the letter that the chairman of the Non-official Members' Association sent to you on October 11th. I have also the letter sent to me on November 4th.

I have already advised you, and you would see it in the minutes of the Non-official Members' Association, that I am concerned, as it is my duty to consider the interests of the public, with a request for your resignation from the Executive Council on the basis of the arrangements set out in the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Council on October 17th. I have already conveyed to you in that letter the conclusion that I reached, namely that I consider it necessary to request you to resign your resignation from Executive Council.

G. N. RENNIE, Governor.

Mr. Morris wrote on December 17:

YOUR EXCELLENCY, I have received your letter of the 14th, and in reply to my request for further information regarding the grounds of the non-official members' loss of confidence in me. I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied that these grounds are sufficient. However, you refer to the opinion of the non-official members and since I consider that this is insufficient to justify your demand for my resignation, I am probably unable to do anything more for me to turn down.

Since I have resigned, I am unable to provide any further information. I am a member of Executive Council, and I shall be glad to see your correspondence with the Secretary of State for publication in the Press, and await the opinion of the country of the day.

Yours faithfully,
JAS. E. MORRIS.

On January 19 the Governor notified Mr. Morris of his dismissal from the Executive Council in the following words:

DEAR MR. MORRIS,—I was very sorry to read from your letter of December 17 that you were unable to accede to my request that you tender your resignation from Executive Council.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has just notified me that he has it in command from His Majesty the King to inform me that it is His Majesty's pleasure that you should cease to be a non-official member of the Executive Council with effect from the 19th inst.

As arranged with you and the chairman of the Non-official Members' Association, I shall place the correspondence on this subject to the Press on January 6.

Yours sincerely,
G. N. RENNIE, Governor.

[Editorial comment appears under 'Masters of the Moment']

The first of three 21-inch boreholes for Lusaka's projected £400,000 water supply scheme has struck water at 134 feet. Water will be pumped through the adjacent works by means of deep well turbine pumps to a 300,000-gallon water tower near the European hospital. The three boreholes will together yield nearly 2,500,000 gallons a day.

BACKGROUND

Senior Civil Servants Discontented.—“A deep sense of injustice is felt throughout the higher Civil Service. My committee has come to the conclusion that the Chorley recommendations ought to be implemented now, without further delay. In asking for this, we draw your attention to two points. First, as admitted by the Government, payment of the increases on a claim dating from March, 1947, would not be inconsistent with the White Paper on Personal Incomes. Secondly, already since the Chancellor's statement on September 26 at least two salary increases have been made for which the Government is responsible—viz., to university teaching staffs and to certain scientific and professional civil servants. Our case is the strongest that can be made. The facts set out in the memorandum tell a tale of delays and postponements, punctuated by unilateral decisions and niggardly offers. The economic difficulties of the country, serious though they are, cannot excuse such treatment being meted out by the Government to its own most senior employees. We have therefore reluctantly been drawn to the conclusion that the main reason for not paying the salaries which the Government admit to be proper is because we have conducted our case with model patience and restraint. Already there is spreading throughout the administrative class a mood of despondency and cynicism which in the long run cannot fail to be detrimental to those high standards which have been characteristic of the service. To judge by the results of the latest open examination, it seems that, for the first time since the reform of the Civil Service in the last century, the word has gone round the universities that the Government service no longer offers an attractive career to young men of talent and ability. If this idea takes root, it may be that we shall see our Civil Service sink to the level of those of some other countries which have tried to run their administrations on the cheap.”—The chairman of the Association of First Division Civil Servants, in a letter to the Prime Minister.

Reputations Enhanced.—“Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, Mr. Oliver Stanley and Mr. Butler are the only members of the Opposition Front bench whose performance in this Parliament has enhanced their reputation. Lord Salisbury has shown himself the only parliamentarian in the House of Lords of the calibre of Mr. Herbert Morrison and capable of thinking in terms of statesmanship. Lord Woolton has emerged as a figure of immense power in Conservative Party councils.”—*The Economist*.

Floating Voters.—“One in every four of the electorate will take little notice of the propaganda and counter-propaganda, the street-corner speakers, the radio exhortations, or the canvassers. They will not even take the trouble to record their votes at the election. It is an odd characteristic of the British that they spend so many of their waking moments grumbling about the Government of the day, and yet when the time comes for them to have a real and personal say in the affairs of the nation they fight shy of the ballot-box. At the 1945 election 25,018,393 men and women out of a possible 33,679,041 went to the poll. That meant that 8,660,648 people did not bother to vote. In 52 constituencies the majority of the successful candidates (sometimes Labour, sometimes Tory) was less than 1,000 votes. In one case (Worcester) the majority was four. In Caithness it was six in Rusholme 10.”—Mr. Stanley Dobson, in the *London Evening News*.

Commonwealth To-day.—“Reflect on the changing nature of the Commonwealth. No aggregate of human beings in recorded history has undergone such changes in the space of five years. When the war ended the Commonwealth was a reasonably homogeneous group of five nations with a total population of some 80 millions. Its inhabitants were largely white, Christian, and of British stock. The Commonwealth to-day numbers an additional three nations, but the 80 millions have now become 500 millions. It is only two-fifths Christian, and the white subjects of the Crown of British stock represent a still smaller element scattered through the whole amalgam. In sheer weight of numbers the new Commonwealth is more Asiatic than it is European or American or African.”—*Time and Tide*.

Jobs for the Boys.—“The higher civil servants have every right to feel aggrieved when they see former trade union officials translated to the National Boards at salaries in many cases more than double those paid to the highest civil servants. The head of the Civil Service, Sir Edward Bridges, receives £3,250 a year. On him rests one of the heaviest burdens of responsibility in the State; and the Treasury has seldom had an abler or more hard-working head. But Lord Citrine, chairman of the British Electricity Authority, who was once happy to earn £1,500 as general secretary of the Trade Union Congress, basks in a luxurious £8,500 a year.”—*Financial Times* diarist.

Tell Nation the Truth.—“The British people are still in a position of grave danger. Unless strong and energetic measures are taken now, there will be scarcity, unemployment, and even hunger. We are not exporting enough goods to pay for the food and raw materials we need from abroad. In simple terms, we are all spending more than we are earning. The British people will not open their eyes and take heed because they have not been told the truth, and because dramatic words like ‘crisis’ have been used so often that they have lost their meaning in the ears of ordinary people. Ever since the end of the war the British people have been living in an illusion. We have been existing on loans and gifts from America and the Commonwealth. No adequate effort has been made to change this policy. Bilateral trading and bulk purchase have been allowed to run riot. They must now be curtailed as quickly as possible and confined to the short-term purchase of those items in which the Government must guarantee a ration and which cost dollars.”—Liberal Party statement on the economic crisis.

Men in Chains.—“I decided recently to have a small garage, and approached a local builder. Then an official came from the rural district council, followed later by a second, the superior of the first. Next a Town and Country Planning representative arrived, and shortly after two officials from the county council, altogether five officials on four different occasions, using official cars. They asked many questions, and I was required to submit an architect's plan and a plan of the site in triplicate. There were also forms to fill up. All this was to come before the appropriate local committee for approval or rejection. Then my builder could not get a permit for the timber needed. I discovered a secondhand wooden garage a mile and a half away, only to be told that I would not be allowed to move it without a permit if it was more than 1,000 cubic feet—which is roughly the size of a good hen-house. By this time, fed up with ‘planning’ officialdom, and frustration, I decided to postpone the project until we have shaken off some of our chains.”—Mr. F. A. Brown, in the *Sunday Times*.

“The country is disillusioned with Socialism but unconverted to Conservatism.”—Mr. R. B. Callum.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked.—“Man wants to respect Government, but will do so only whilst it respects him.”—Lord Woolton.

“More damage is being done to this nation in morale since the war than during it.”—The Rev. W. H. Elliott.

“You can judge an age by its fiscal system. On that criterion this is one of the craziest eras in history.”—Mr. George Schwartz.

“The Labour Party includes very wealthy and powerful capitalist organizations in the form of Trade Unions.”—Mr. W. L. Burn.

“In the present Government is returned to power we are likely to see a serious effort to muzzle the Press.”—Viscountess Rhonda.

“There were 4,119 horse races run during 1949, against 4,000 in the previous year, on 685 racing days.”—Racecourse Betting Control Board.

“The tax which might well be hung over the desk of every Soviet official is ‘I’m not arguing; I’m telling you.’”—Sir Maurice Peterson, British Ambassador in Russia until last year.

“The Government is considering supporting the South African claim for an increase in the world gold price.”—Sir Stafford Cripps.

“Communism will not make an appeal to the Asiatic masses once they are assured of a steady improvement in their way of life.”—Mr. Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon.

“The Japanese, who estimate that they will export this year 800,000,000 yards of piece-goods, about one-third of their pre-war figure, are focusing their effort on the British Colonies and other Far Eastern markets of great importance to Lancashire.”—China and Far Eastern Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

“In Paris a first-class meal with wine, and including coffee and service, costs about 20s. a head. In a restaurant of comparable quality in London an uninteresting meal with wine and coffee and including tip costs 27s. 6d. per head. This total is made up of meal charge 5s., surcharge 2s., house charge 6s., wine 10s., coffee 2s., and tip 2s. 6d.”—*Economic League.*

“I can think of nothing more likely to isolate us from America than five years of Aneurin Bevan as Foreign Minister. The mere possibility of such a catastrophe is a very big reason why the man who loves his country should not vote Labour next time.”—Mr. Edward Martell, deputy chairman of the Liberal Central Association.

“Twenty cigarettes, which can be bought in the United States by the work of 15 minutes of an average workman, costs 90 minutes of work in Great Britain. For a pair of nylons one hour must be worked in the U.S.A., and six in this country; for a gallon of petrol, 15 minutes and an hour respectively; and for a suit three days in America and three weeks in Great Britain.”—From report of the British electrical industry mission to the U.S.A.

“To make the condition whether a country is socialist or not a test of its democracy is just confusion of words and thought. It would mean that the name of democracy would have to be denied to the United States, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, and given to the Soviet Union. It would mean that Australia and New Zealand were magnificent democracies until a month ago, when they ceased to be democracies.”—Lord Beveridge.

**Low first cost . . .
Low running
cost . . . Better
engineering**



*That's why you see
them everywhere*

BEDFORD

TRUCKS, VANS, BUSES

BRUCE
Limited P.O. BOX 951
NAIROBI

Sold and serviced throughout East Africa
by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa,
Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es
Salaam, Tanga, Iringa, Mbeya, Arusha.

PERSONALIA

LADY URTON has arrived in Kenya.

SIR ALLAN and LADY ADAIR will leave London to-day for a short visit to Kenya.

MR. N. R. M. CHADWICK and MISS M. F. COCHRANE are to be married in Kenya.

SIR HAROLD and LADY FLANNERY are outward-bound in the WINCHESTER CASTLE for Cape Town.

SIR WILLIAM CLARK leaves to-day in the STIRLING GASTEE to revisit South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

MR. E. E. LORD, Comptroller of Customs in Northern Rhodesia, is outward-bound in the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

MR. L. A. N. BROOKS has been elected a director of Bushick Mines, Ltd., in the place of the late S. M. Langan O'Keefe.

LORD RENNELL has sailed in the HIMALAYA for Australia. He is expected to be back in London about the end of March.

MR. JULIAN S. CROSSLEY, chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has been elected a director of Barclays Bank (France) Ltd.

LORD AND LADY HARLEIGH, SIR MALCOLM WATSON and MAJOR GENERAL and MRS. BUCKLEY sail to-day in the STIRLING CASTLE.

PROFESSOR W. D. COLES, chief poultry research officer in South Africa, is expected shortly on a two months' visit to Kenya.

MR. D. H. HIBBERT has been appointed Director of Education and MR. G. H. JANSEN-SMITH Assistant Director of Education.

SIR HARRY JEPHOTT has been appointed an additional director of the Metal Box Co., Ltd., which is building a factory in Dar es Salaam.

MR. W. A. W. SHARER, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. William Shearer, and MISS CYNTHIA MICKLEM were married in London on Tuesday.

MR. D. C. GOODFELLOW, son of Colonel and Mrs. N. B. Goodfellow, and MISS MARY ELAINE MESSURES are shortly to be married in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN OLDHAM, chairman of Messrs. Oldham and Son Ltd. of Manchester, is on his way to South Africa and the Rhodesias. He expects to be absent for about three months.

MISS M. BODD, for the last 10 years matron of Mengo Hospital, Uganda, at which she served for 30 years in all, has arrived in this country. She intends to return to Uganda in another capacity.

LORD ROWALLAN, the Chief Scout, left Southampton by air last week for South Africa. He will spend 10 weeks attending rallies in the Union, and will then visit the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

MR. C. C. SPENCER, Financial Secretary in Uganda, has been nominated by the Governor to be an official member of the East African Central Legislative Assembly, in the place of MR. K. W. SIMMONDS.

MR. I. N. E. N. STOURTON, Commissioner of Police in Uganda, and MRS. STOURTON were presented with an engraved silver coffee pot as a memento from the Uganda Police Inspectorate when they left for Nigeria.

MR. CLYDE HIGGS left at the week-end for East Africa, principally to revisit his farm in Tanganyika and inspect the estates of the sisal company of which he is a director. He hopes to pay a short visit to Ethiopia on his way back.

SIR CHARLES SELIGMAN, who at the age of 80 has retired from the board of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., recently resigned the office of honorary treasurer of the Royal Empire Society, to which he had rendered great service. Until 1946 he had been for 53 years a partner in Seligman Bros., the London merchant bankers.

MR. RICHARD R. COSTAIN, who recently acquired an estate in Kenya, and has developed large commercial interests in East and Central Africa since the end of the war, has been nominated president of the London Master Builders' Association.

MR. JAMES G. HALL, of the World Commerce Corporation, Inc. of New York, recently paid a brief visit to Southern Rhodesia, where he had discussions with Ministers. He explained that his visit was in the nature of a preliminary reconnaissance of investment possibilities.

MR. ROBERT W. EHRLMAN will leave London tomorrow by air for Cairo on his way to Nairobi to take up the post of public affairs officer in the American Consulate-General. He follows Dr. Cora Hochstein, who recently married an official in the foreign service of the U.S.A.

MR. H. W. STEVENS, general manager of Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., and the Trans-Zambesia Railways Co. Ltd., leaves to-day by B.O.A.C. flying-boat for Lake Nyasa after a brief business visit to London. Brief appointment early last year to these posts in Nyasaland, he was deputy general manager in the Argentine of the combined Buenos Ayres Great Southern and Buenos Ayres Great Western railway systems.

OLIVE LADY BADEN-POWELL, World Chief Guide, spent four busy days recently in the Sudan. She attended a Guide rally of the three towns, flew to a Guide meeting in Atbara, opened the new headquarters in Khartoum, laid the foundation-stone of the new buildings in Omdurman, and, with the Governor-General, Chief Scout of the Sudan, took part in a gathering of Scouts and Rovers in the grounds of the Gordon Memorial College.

MR. V. G. CRIDGE, formerly general manager of the Western Division of British Overseas Airways Corporation, who has resigned, joined Imperial Airways in 1931 and later became area manager for Central Africa, and afterwards regional director. After the outbreak of war in 1939 he was a member of the Congo River survey team, and in 1941 was made regional director for West Africa. He took charge of B.O.A.C.'s North Atlantic operations from 1942.

MR. A. O. COSGROVE has been appointed resident engineer and general representative in East Africa for the General Electric Co. Ltd. For many years electrical engineer to the Government of Kenya, he resigned that office rather more than two years ago to become representative in Uganda of Messrs. Kennedy and Donkin. Later he was appointed chief electrical engineer to the Uganda Electricity Board. Born in South Africa, he graduated from Cape Town University, and after four years in the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Union, went to Kenya in 1926. He is a past president of the South African Society of East Africa.

THE SYMBOL OF SATISFACTION

FOR more than 50 years, the name of HARMER has stood for Philatelic Service. Auctions are held weekly, and more than 3,000 leading Philatelists are regular bidders. If you wish to buy fine stamps, write for a catalogue subscription blank and leaflet giving particulars of the service. Light-weight Air-Mail catalogues are available for overseas bidders. Whether you bid by Mail, Cable, Air-Letter, or in person at Bond Street, your satisfaction is assured.

H. R. HARMER, LTD. International Stamp Auctioneers.
39-42, NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.1, ENGLAND.
Tel.: MAYfair 0218. Cables: "Philatamel, London."
AND AT NEW YORK & SYDNEY

Obituary

Mr. Harry E. Watts

MR. H. E. WATTS, a settler in Kenya for nearly 45 years, and a founder of the Lumbwa Co-operative Creamery, the first in the Colony, and now absorbed into Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., died in London recently at the age of 69 years.

Born in Berkshire, he went with the local yeomanry to the South African War, though under age, and was subsequently selected as one of the two men from the ranks of his unit to represent his regiments to attend the coronation of King Edward VII.

For some years he plied his trade as a coachbuilder in South Africa, but by 1905 he had secured land in the Lumbwa district of Kenya. Only one other European had taken up land in that area before him. In the course of time he developed interests in flax (when the crop made enormous profits) and in saw-milling. Later he disposed of his Lumbwa property and settled down to stock raising in Molo, where he made his mark in Ayrshire and Shorthorn cattle and Large Black pigs. Keenly interested in racing, he owned in his time many successful horses.

A colourful and forceful personality, independent, individualistic, and often intolerant, Harry Watts will be remembered as a type of early settler now dying out, the development of the dairy industry in Kenya, now so important a feature of the mixed farm, owes much to him.

He was a keen Freemason, and passed away in the Royal Masonic Hospital, Ravenscourt Park, London.

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones

DR. THOMAS JESSE JONES, who was connected for 33 years with the Phelps-Stokes Fund, of which he was educational agent from 1917 until his retirement in 1946, has died in New York at the age of 76.

Born in North Wales, he left with his widowed mother and her three other children for the U.S. at the age of nine. After graduating at Columbia University, he studied theology and acted as head worker of the university settlement in New York. He became increasingly interested in the problems of Negroes, and in 1920 headed the Phelps-Stokes Education Commission to West, South, and Equatorial Africa, his report of which so impressed the British Colonial Office that a request was made for a second commission to be sent to the East African Colonies.

The report, which appeared in 1925, covered Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Mozambique, the Rhodesias, and South Africa. It was a most comprehensive and able document, which much influenced educational policy.

Dr. Jones was offered the post of Director of Education for the Colonies, but declined. The creation of the Colonial Education Department was, none the less, directly influenced by his reports. His literary works included "Four Essentials in Education" (1926) and "Essentials of Civilization" (1929).

MR. WALTER POMEROY ROUSE, a pioneer of Matabeleland, has died in Natal at the age of 76. In 1893 he served with No. 5 troop of the Victoria Column, and was subsequently engaged on the construction of the railway from Umthali to Salisbury.

MR. HENRY HERBERT GOULDING, a smallworker who went to Southern Rhodesia in 1909, has died at the age of 73. He served in the South African War, and owned a small property near the Turk Mine.

MR. R. W. MALING, formerly for many years a European planter in Uganda, and since 1939 a member of the Agricultural Department, has died in Kampala.

Royal Visit to Kenya

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, who will present to Nairobi the King's charter of incorporation as a city, and the Duchess of Gloucester will leave this country in an aircraft of the King's Flight on March 11, accompanied by Sir Godfrey Thomas, private secretary to the Duke, and Lady Cecily Vesey, lady-in-waiting to the Duchess. They will be away for about three weeks.

The Royal programme will also include the presentation of new Colours to the King's African Rifles, a civic thanksgiving service in the Cathedral of the Highlands, and the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Scottish Church.

It is expected that the Duke and Duchess will spend about a fortnight with friends in the Highlands. The charter will be presented on March 30, and the Royal programme will begin on the previous day.

Central African Council

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was able to state that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who accepted the Central African Council with reluctance, because he did not believe that it would adequately meet the requirements of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and who has made no secret of his disappointment with the achievements of that body, has given formal notice that his Government desires the dissolution of the Council within a year. Sir Godfrey Higgins, and Mr. Welensky, leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, are to meet again in a few days to discuss the present position in regard to federation.

A 5% increase in board and lodging tariffs at private hotels and boarding houses in Salisbury and Bulawayo has been authorized. Prices of unlicensed premises were increased by 5% two months ago.

Air Mail Edition of "E.A. & R."

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—the first newspaper in the world to establish an air mail edition in pre-war days—will at an early date restore that facility to readers in East and Central Africa, who will thereby be able to receive the paper within a few days of publication in London, instead of having to wait weeks for issues to arrive by the present unsatisfactory ocean mails.

By bulking supplies to the main airports on the African route, and there having the copies posted to individual subscribers, the air edition will cost only 65s. a year—which is merely 5s. annually above the air edition cost before the war.

Large numbers of subscribers in Africa have already asked to be transferred to the new air edition basis.

AIR EDITION SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA
66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Please send me your AIR EDITION for one year, thereafter until countermanded, I enclose 65s. being first year's subscription.

In BLOCK Name and Rank

CAPITALS Full Postal Address

please Signature

Colonial Service

ALTHOUGH figures for the number of women for the higher branches of the Colonial Service have shown a rise from 1945 to 1949, the number of women in the lower grades has fallen from 1,130 to 1,000.

Details of requirements and conditions of service for women are given in a new edition of the Colonial Service Office at 18, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1. It lists 50 engineers and 100 other technical officers, 132 administrative officers, 170 surveyors, 170 medical officers, and 22 agricultural officers. Other technical officers include meteorologists, geographers, and economists. Experts in agriculture, medicine, and other fields are also listed.

The continuing development of the Colonial Service is usually referred to as the choice of careers than ever before for women. It offers a wide range of assignments.

The call for technical officers is emphasized as the standard of technical education has risen beyond the need for general education. It is a call for a new spirit of imagination and initiative. Men and women from all parts of the world are invited to apply. They will carry out their duties in the most interesting and challenging of circumstances.

Whole emphasis is placed on the technical side. At first we studied a few technical subjects and then we went on to study the sciences. Our officers are now and order and discipline. Their work is carried forward in the most efficient manner.

Now we enter the great common stage of the Colonial Service. It is a stage where the men and women of the Colonial Service are called upon to work together without excessive regard for national boundaries. It is a stage where the men and women of the Colonial Service are called upon to work together in a spirit of unity and cooperation.

The fruits of their work will be the betterment of the lives of the men and women of the Colonial Service. The fruits of their work will be the betterment of the lives of the men and women of the Colonial Service. The fruits of their work will be the betterment of the lives of the men and women of the Colonial Service.

The Colonial Service has always contained many of those who have the privilege of belonging to it. It also offers much to those who give. New careers can be rewarding. The work is always constructive, the response to the right approach is great, and the opportunities are endless. The ups are more than the downs.

The life brings an ever-widening circle of friends to the officer who are friends, not only to him or her, but to the country whose representative he or she is. Herein all will have the satisfaction of knowing how much the friendship and goodwill which they create can help to hold the Commonwealth together.

About 100 pilgrims bound for Mecca, including some from the Sudan, are reported to have died from smallpox at the Red Sea port of Jeddah.

Technical Co-Operation In Africa

REPRESENTATIVES of the Belgian, French, Portuguese, South African, Southern Rhodesian, and United Kingdom Governments conferred in Paris from January 10 to 14 in regard to the continuance of the work on technical co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara which has been in train during the past five years.

It was agreed to recommend the establishment of a Commission for Co-operation in Technical Matters in Africa South of the Sahara (C.C.T.A.). The Commission, which will meet twice a year, will have an administrative rôle, and one of its objects will be to give practical effect to technical co-operation in Africa.

The conference also examined the relationship between the commission and other organizations, and decided that the existing practice should be maintained whereby observers from the specialized agencies of the United Nations or E.C.A. were invited to be present at the technical conferences.

The conference will establish a secretariat in London, and has agreed upon the following measures:

- (a) Review from time to time and co-ordinate the programmes of technical co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara, including the up-dating in the execution of agreed measures of technical co-operation, such as rinderpest, sleeping sickness, soil conservation, anti-locust campaigns, etc.
- (b) Draw up and submit to the member Governments plans for further programmes of technical co-operation.
- (c) Seek the approval of Governments for putting into effect the recommendations made at recent conferences, such as (1) the transport conference in Lisbon; (2) the scientific conference at Johannesburg; (3) the nutrition conference in Echmiadzin, French Cameroun; and (4) the indigenous rural economy conference in Jos, Nigeria.

These measures for technical co-operation are in full accord with the spirit of the United Nations Charter, and, in particular, with the undertaking in 73D of the Charter "to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another, and when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies, with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic and scientific purposes set forth in this article."

Llandoverly Castle's Passengers

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS who sailed in the s.s. LLANDOVERLY CASTLE from London on Saturday for East African ports via the Cape included the following:

- To Beira.—Mr. D. L. Baxter, Miss B. M. A. Branfill, Mrs. and Miss Brownlow, Mr. Chodzko, the Rev. and Mrs. C. P. Cowland-Copper, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cunningham, Mrs. E. G. Curtiss, Mr. G. P. Danby, Mrs. and Miss Demians, Mr. F. G. U. Glass, Miss A. M. Grange, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hitchcock, Mr. and Miss J. E. Johnston, Mr. R. Lynch, Mrs. E. J. Price, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. C. Slade, Mrs. M. G. West, Mrs. M. M. Woolfenden and Mrs. R. M. Young.
- To Dar es Salaam.—Mrs. R. A. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Edmundson, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Farmer, Mrs. and Miss Lambert, Mrs. and Miss Storey, Mrs. and Miss Tifford and Mrs. K. M. Webster.
- To Mombasa.—Mrs. Beasley, Mrs. C. D. Burrows, Mr. J. W. Chesterman, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Covey, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Duncan, Miss D. Eaves, Mr. E. P. Elliott, Mrs. R. M. Gilbert, Mr. K. F. O. Graham, Miss M. S. Hayes, Mrs. E. Mitchell, Mr. T. A. Moller, Mrs. B. M. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Taylor, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Whiston and Mrs. P. A. Whitehead.

A 15-kilowatt radio transmitter, the most powerful in southern Africa, has commenced service at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The transmitter is specially beamed to serve the Central African territories, but good reception reports have been received from as far as New Zealand. Two-kw. medium-wave transmitters of the latest type have been installed in all major districts in Southern Rhodesia in order to ensure good reception in outlying districts.

NOTICE

TO YACHTSMEN, CANOEISTS AND OTHERS

We would like to increase the number of satisfied users of the **WALKER** folding castor chairs, sailing chairs and outboard planing dinghies in East Africa and invite all those interested to write to us:

WZES, 51 and 53, Dover Street, London, W.1. Telephone: 41 11. Outboard planing dinghies: 17, The Arcade, London, E.C.1.

GEOFFREY PROUT & SONS

(Dept. 5A) SMALL GAINS, GANNON ISLAND, ESSEX, ENGLAND

Send 5p stamp for illustrated catalogue

track

and accessories



Prompt delivery of:—

Light Railway Material

also

Conveyors

Portable Welding Sets

and Electrodes



RAILWAY MINE & PLANTATION EQUIPMENT LTD.

DALGETY & CO., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA

IMPERIAL HOUSE, DOMINION STREET, LONDON, E.C.2
Phone: Clerkenwell (777 lines), Grams: Millan, Ave., London, Cables: Minplan, London.

Medical Salaries To Be Raised

Painstaking Investigation by B.M.A.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION and the Colonial Office have had long and very detailed discussions concerning the remuneration of medical officers in Colonial territories, and we are indebted to the association for the most interesting facts which follow.

Nearly a year ago the Colonial Office was asked to fix for all the Colonies one uniform scale of remuneration, based on an attempt to reach a fair Colonial equivalent to the recommendation made in the Spens report, as applied to doctors joining the National Health Service in the United Kingdom. It is now recognized that a salary scale which might be a fair equivalent of Spens in one Colony would be inequitable elsewhere on account of different conditions, and the endeavour to produce a uniform scale was therefore abandoned in favour of the aim of achieving a broad equality of reward.

The principle has been to achieve, not the same salary figure in currency, but the same real return for services rendered, a return comparable with the remuneration of doctors in the National Health Service in this country.

East and Central Africa Lag Behind

Scrutiny of the advantages and disadvantages of the Colonial Medical Service has led the B.M.A. to conclude that the existing salary scales for medical officers in East and Central Africa lag considerably behind the Spens standard, but that they compare favourably with Spens in West Africa, Hong-Kong, and Malaya. The association's suggestion for the correction of this defect have been recommended to the East and Central African Governments by the Colonial Office. They involve lengthening the existing M.O. scale and raising the salaries of senior medical officers.

The principal advantages of a medical career in the Colonies were agreed to be low taxation, generous retirement benefits, cheap housing accommodation, long leave, and study leave. The principal disadvantages were listed as difficulties of education, separation from home surroundings, high cost of living, relative professional isolation, arduous climate, and the abnormally heavy load of professional responsibility.

After long consideration the committee agreed to regard the advantages and disadvantages as cancelling each other out, but the Colonial Office would not accept so sweeping a judgment until the individual factors had been financially evaluated. That examination showed, in the words of the association, that the money value of the advantages of a Colonial career substantially outweighs the money value of the disadvantages.

Income Tax.—Accountants were asked to calculate a single difference factor to represent the mean of the difference between

U.K. taxation and that in each group of territories for salaries of £800, £1,200, £1,600, and £2,000, and for categories of single man, married man, married man with one child, and married man with two children (due allowance being made for the fact that many more officers are on £800 to £1,200 salaries than on higher pay).

This complicated task showed an overall difference factor of 14.5% in the case of East and Central Africa; in other words, that a gross income in the United Kingdom must be reduced by 14.5% to yield the same net income after East African taxation as would be left after taxation in the U.K.

Retirement Benefits.—An eminent actuary analysed all the Colonial Empire pension schemes in connection with the National Health Service superannuation scheme in Great Britain. He concluded that the Colonial pension schemes were in general worth 14.25% of salary more than the U.K. scheme, but for technical actuarial reasons it was agreed to reduce the difference to 12.5%. That means that £100 of salary received by a Colonial M.O. is broadly equivalent, by reason of the retirement benefit to which it leads, to £112.10s. received by a doctor in the National Health Service.

Home Expenses.—A comparison was made of the expenditure by doctors in Britain and the Colonies on rent, rates, water, and telephones and it was accepted that there is an approximate saving of £60 a year in the Colonial Empire.

Leave.—M.Os. in the Colonies receive an average of 12 weeks more paid leave a year than they would receive if they worked in the National Health Service. This leave is mostly in the form of long home furloughs between tours of duty, and it is recuperative, i.e. it is a necessity for a European working in the climatic and other conditions of the Colonies. For this reason no attempt was made to assess this factor in financial terms, but it was set off against the disadvantage of climate.

Education of Children.—The difficulty and expense of educating children is one of the principal obstacles facing the Colonial M.O., who has the additional cost of maintaining his children in the U.K. during holidays, this being estimated at £70 a child a year. As the average M.O. in the Colonies has two children, and as account was taken only of the eight years of secondary and university education, since primary education is available in many overseas territories and not all children proceed to a university, the additional cost of education works out on this basis at £40 a year averaged over a 28-year period, the normal length of a Colonial Medical Service career.

Home Life

Separation from Home.—It was agreed that this hardship would be largely overcome if each child were able to fly out to its parents each year in the summer holidays, and it was therefore decided that the cost of a student's return air passage might be regarded as the financial equivalent of this hardship. The next difficulty was that the cost of air passages varies considerably for different parts of the world.

It was decided to take East Africa as the standard, lying as it does at a middle distance from the United Kingdom. The cost of a student's return air passage to East Africa is approximately £140. This sum for two children during eight years of higher education adds up to a total which, when averaged over a career of 28 years, works out at £80 a year.

Cost of Living.—This was the most difficult factor to assess. In general, the cost of living in the Colonies is high, but in some respects the standard of life is correspondingly high. One example will suffice to illustrate this. A Colonial medical officer is obliged to employ a staff of servants. These may cost him a considerable sum of money each year, but in return his wife is relieved of most of the domestic duties which are such a burden to the doctor's wife in the U.K. The latter

The Manica Trading Company Limited

LONDON OFFICE: St. Ben's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

The Leading Steamship,
Airways, Shipping, Forwarding
and Insurance Agents.

BEIRA - SALISBURY - BULAWAYO - LOBITO

P.O. Box 14

P.O. Box 776

P.O. Box 310

P.O. Box 118

might be delighted to spend £200 a year on servants if she would thereby be relieved of all housework.

"Who is better off—the Colonial medical officer's wife who has to spend much money on servants but is not burdened with housework, or the doctor's wife in the U.K. who spends little money on servants but has to do most of her housework herself? After careful consideration it was decided that the cost-of-living factor is as broad as it is long and might be disregarded.

Extra Professional Responsibility.—The association attached great importance to this factor, and proposed a figure of £100 a year as compensation. The Colonial Office held strongly that that figure was too high, but eventually agreed to it in return for a concession in respect of taxation.

The Balance-Sheet

Balance-Sheet.—This assessment of relative advantages and disadvantages showed that the various factors almost exactly cancel out, apart from the advantage derived from low Colonial taxation. That was the conclusion reached by this square attempt to arrive at a single assessment which could be regarded as fairly and reasonably applicable to the whole Colonial medical service. The association candidly adds that its original proposals, which were based on the assumption that all the advantages were counterbalanced by the disadvantages, were too high by the amount of the income tax factor.

Taxation.—While income tax in the U.K. is unlikely to rise, it may do so in the Colonies. After prolonged negotiations the association conceded the whole of the difference factor in respect of taxation in return for the Colonial Office agreement to the general assessment of the disadvantages, including the figure suggested by the association in respect of extra professional responsibility.

Application of the Formula.—In the case of each territorial group the total earned by a hypothetical average M.O. between 27 and 54 inclusive, was compared with the estimated total earnable in the corresponding years in the National Health Service (£47,000), less the appropriate income tax difference factor. The average career in Africa was assumed to be 13 years as a medical officer and 15 years as a senior medical officer.

These comparisons showed that the existing salary scales in Hong Kong, Malaya, and Singapore compare favourably with the Spens standards set in West Africa; they are broadly equivalent to those standards, but that in East and Central Africa they lag considerably behind them.

Careers in the Colonies

The association concludes with this tribute to the Colonial Office:—

"A number of other matters have been discussed with the Colonial Office, notably private practice, the burden of non-medical work in the Colonial Medical Service, delay in promotions, recruitment procedure, and remuneration of locally recruited members of the Colonial Medical Service. It is agreeable to report that on all these matters the Colonial Office has shown a realistic and co-operative spirit.

"Whatever political development may lie ahead for the Colonial Empire, there is no doubt that for many years to come, the Colonies will require the advice and assistance of British medicine. The association is fully alive to the need for a first-class medical service in the Colonies and is ready to assist in the provision of such a service.

"This first report shows that the material terms of service for the average man in the Far East and in West Africa are satisfactory, and that the Colonial Medical Service in those areas offers a favourable career. It is hoped that in due course the same can be said of East and Central Africa."

New Clan Liner

MRS. K. M. GOODENOUGH, wife of the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, launched the CLAN SINCLAIR, of 8,150 tons, at Greenock on Tuesday. Among others present were the High Commissioner and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Chataway, from Rhodesia House; Major H. K. McKee, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. McKee; and Mr. S. S. Murray, Commissioner for Nyasaland, and Mrs. Murray.

"The staff of one American university includes nearly as many scientists as there are engaged on research in the whole of Africa south of the Sahara."—Dr. Basil S. Cook.

Christianity and the Colonies

Need for Sacrifices in Britain

MR. CYRIL DUMPLETON, M.P., has emphasized in a letter to the Press that Colonial development is a Christian duty. He wrote:—

"How far are the people of Britain willing to contribute to the raising of the living standards of the people in the undeveloped areas of the Commonwealth? How much are we prepared to sacrifice, in the halting of our own rising standards and in the retardation of some of our own cherished plans for development, in order that resources may be diverted to long overdue economic development of these backward areas?"

"In many Colonial territories impatience at the long neglect is rising and is providing a fertile breeding ground for Communism and premature nationalism. But the challenge to us in Great Britain does not come because of the fear of these consequences. The challenge is to our Christianity. To the extent that we are a truly Christian nation we should deny ourselves so that the living standards of millions, for whom we have direct responsibility, are raised nearer to our own. It is only of minor importance that the Christian values in the long run, prove to be the most fruitful to ourselves.

Development schemes in all the colonies are hampered for lack of skilled personnel. In times of full employment, when our own efforts towards recovery offer opportunities to all the technicians and scientists that we have, are we willing to spare them in greater numbers for work in the overseas territories, and will they answer the call? Since the war large sums have been expended or are earmarked for development, but all that we are doing is still much too little and much too slow."

The editor of the Uganda vernacular newspaper *Gambuzi*, Charles Mutagwanya, and the manager, C. Masembe, have each been fined £100 on a charge of printing a seditious article. Three partners in the firm which printed the issue were fined £75 each on the same count and all five were sentenced to fines of £25 on a second charge of publishing the article.

MATINEE pleasure lingers like the melody of an old song. The reason is quality—the lasting satisfaction that only good leaf can give—fine Virginia, smoked in its purest form through the filter tip.

Made in England

Decorticators manufactured from
experience on the spot



We have been the only British Manufacturers of Fibre Extraction Machinery for more than forty years. It is a knowledge of estate conditions together with a knowledge of machinery manufacture which enables us to cater for all equipment requirements for modern sisal production. Reliability, low running costs, and a moderate

installation price are Robey advantages too. Robey equipment includes: Fully automatic Decorticators — Hand fed Raspadors (for small outputs) — Brushing machines — Power Units comprising Steam Engines and Boilers, or Oil Engines. Adequate spare part service. We are always glad to hear from old and new customers. Enquiries invited.



ROBEY & CO. LTD GLOBE WORKS · LINCOLN

Also makers of Road Rollers, Stone and Ore crushers, Air Compressors and Mining Equipment.

LONDON OFFICE, 10 PRINCES STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A "butterless week" was recently enforced in Southern Rhodesia.

Cuts up to 25% have just been made in the salaries of some of the administrative staff of B.O.A.C.

The first edition of 13,000 copies of Mr. Negley Farson's "Last Chance in Africa" has sold out.

The new Chiromo Bridge, built by Nyasaland Railways, is to be officially opened by Sir Geoffrey Colby.

Owners of private cars in Mombasa were invited to take visitors from the luxury liner CARONIA to places of local interest.

The Italian Foreign Office has announced that 24 Italians have been killed in Eritrea in the past five years, 17 of them in 1949.

The Southern Rhodesian Government Office in Cape Town has been moved to the new Grand Parade Centre, near the railway station.

Chukwani Palace, which was built by Seyyid Bargash while he was Sultan of Zanzibar, is being demolished by the Public Works Department.

The London Zoo's 17-year-old giraffe has died. Bought in Kenya nearly 15 years ago, he was 17 feet tall. He remained at the Zoo throughout the war-time bombing attacks.

Petrol supplies in Southern Rhodesia are returning to normal after the replacement of the fuel tank cars which the Rhodesia Railways had diverted to the transport of water during the recent drought.

The rain which recently fell in the Kamiba Reserve of Kenya broke one of the worst droughts in living memory. In the Kitui area the rainfall during October and November was the lowest recorded.

British Bowling Team Beaten

British bowling team visiting Southern Rhodesia lost its first game against a combined Salisbury clubs and district team by 110 shots to 116. The tourists, 12 Englishmen, 11 Scotsmen, five Welshmen, and two Irishmen, were entertained to a civic luncheon by the Mayor of Salisbury.

The Governor of Kenya has received a letter of thanks from the captain and officers of H.M.S. KENYA for the gift of £100 sent by the Colony for the purchase of sports gear and an inter-mess trophy. H.M.S. KENYA recently carried the Foreign Secretary from Egypt to the Colombo Conference.

Successful candidates in the recent entrance examination to Makerere College, Uganda, numbered 74, of whom 23 were from Uganda (10 arts, seven science, and six art/science), 33 (including two Arabs) from Kenya (13 arts, nine science, and 11 arts/science), 16 from Tanganyika (six arts, seven science, and three arts/science), and two from Zanzibar (one arts, one science).

Central African Airways may again soon provide a service to Gwelo. Discussions have taken place with R.A.F. officials, the Director of Civil Aviation, and the local municipality, and it is proposed that the R.A.F. airfield at Footmhill should be used.

The danger of a bad malarial season has been stressed by the regional medical officer of health for Matabeleland. Pools of standing water, ideal for mosquito breeding, are already numerous on the rain-soaked plain, and it is emphasized that unless precautions are taken there may be an epidemic.

An award has been made by the Royal Humane Society to a Nyasaland African, Adan Asim, who dived into Lake Nyasa and saved the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Holderness, of Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia. The child had fallen from a hired boat which was being rowed by Asim.

Army Worms Outbreak

Land development officers in Matabeleland have been warned of an outbreak of army worms near Bulawayo. The worms move steadily in a certain direction, causing great damage to grassland and crops. Since their life cycle is completed in some 40 days, there may be five generations in a rainy season.

Kenya's national income for 1948 was £61,700,000, an increase of nearly £8,000,000 over the previous year, according to the East African Statistical Department. The principal increases were profits and earnings of self-employed persons £2,400,000, salaries and wages £3,700,000, and African subsistence agriculture £1,100,000.

All male persons in Southern Rhodesia who reach the age of 19 this year must register for peace-time training in the defence forces. In addition, males between the ages of 19 and 22 who have become citizens and have not registered are required to do so. The regulations now also apply to those not of European descent other than Africans.

Food prices in Southern Rhodesia have risen by 11% since devaluation, whilst the cost-of-living index figure is up 4%. The increases are largely due to higher controlled maximum prices for mealie meal, meat, sugar, petrol, butter, and cheese. The index will in future be known as the "consumer prices index," with the base changed from August, 1939, to October, 1949.

Cortisone, a synthetic product discovered in the U.S.A., has notable results to its credit in rheumatoid arthritis cases, but supplies are still very short. The need to find ample quantities of raw material for the synthesis of cortisone has therefore prompted scientists in the United States, Britain, Switzerland, and other countries to turn to Africa. An American company recently produced a substance known as sarmentogemin from the seeds of a creeper of the genus *Strophanthus*, which grows in Nyasaland.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telegraphic Address:
Office in East Africa
INCREASE

London Office:
Winchester House,
Old Broad Street,
London. — E.C.2.

General Merchants & Engineers

MOMBASA
KAMPALA
ZANZIBAR

NAIROBI
(Head Office)
Box 182

DAR ES SALAAM
TANGA
CHUNYA
MIKINDANI

- * SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
- * MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
- * RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
- * STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



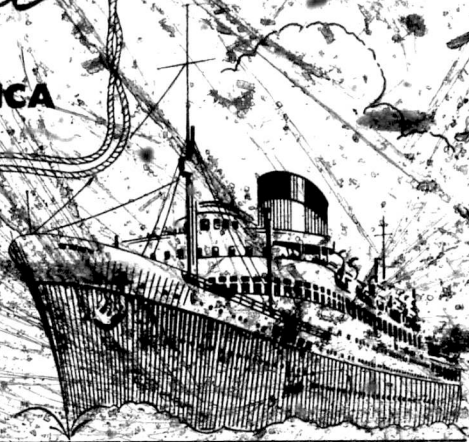
Hudson
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
London: 21, Tothill Street, S.W.1. WHI. 7127
Tanganika: Lehmann's Africa Ltd., P.O. Box 163, Dar es Salaam
Kenya: Galley & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 667, Nairobi
N. Rhodesia: Wilfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Ave., Ndolo

Union-Castle Line
 TO
SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

Weekly Mail, Passenger and Cargo Service to
CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON and DURBAN,
 also Madagascars (also for Lourenço Marques and Beira)
 Vessels Sailing from Southampton
 Capetown Castle 27,000 tons Jan. 25
 Pretoria Castle 28,700 tons Feb. 2
 Warwick Castle 17,383 tons Feb. 9
 Athlone Castle 25,567 tons Feb. 16



Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban,
 also for Malindi, Bay of Bengal, Bay and Moslem Bay.
 Sailing London
 M.V. "Athlone Castle" 25,567 tons Jan. 27
 Suez, Port Sudan and Aden.
 Sailing London
 M.V. "Pretoria Castle" 28,700 tons Feb. 2
 Cargo for destinations British East Africa Ports must be
 registered with the Conference.

Head Office: 3, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
 Tel.:—MAN 2960. Passenger Dept. MAN 9104

UNION-CASTLE LINE

West End Passenger Agency: 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1. WH 11-1911

Branch Offices in the United Kingdom and in South and East Africa. Agents throughout the World.

RED HAND BRAND

ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT TROPICAL WHITE PAINT

HARD GLOSS PAINT ALUMINIUM PAINT

ETC TRADE MARK ETC

PAINTS FOR ALL PURPOSES

THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS CO
 HEAD OFFICE: 15 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1
 CITY OFFICE: 14 BILLITER STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
 GRAMS: RAHTJENS PHONE LONDON

TANGANYIKA

SALES & SERVICE

DAR ES SALAAM
 TANGA ARUSHA
 MOSHI IRINGA

RIDDOCH MOTORS
 — LTD. —
 Ford Distributors
 for
Tanganyika and Zanzibar

Hughes, Ltd., of Kenya

Mr. J. J. HUGHES, who in 1928 established in Nakuru the business which has developed into one of the largest importers of motor vehicles in East Africa, with garage and service centres in Nairobi, Nakuru, and Eldoret, and with agencies in half a dozen other towns, has disposed of his company, latterly known as Hughes and Co., Ltd., to a new enterprise incorporated in Kenya under the style of Hughes, Ltd., of which he becomes chairman and managing director, with Mr. B. J. Flint and Mr. James Butterfield as his colleagues on the board.

The company has an authorized and issued capital of 200,000 preference shares of £1 each and 1,200,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each. The purchase consideration was £500,000, wholly satisfied, apart from 35s. in cash, by the allotment of ordinary and preference shares. Now 250,000 of the ordinaries are offered for sale by the National Bank of India at 12s. 6d. per share, the latest date for the receipt of applications being Saturday next, January 21.

Of the purchase price paid by the company, £200,000 represented goodwill, which, says the offer for sale, "would not appear to be unreasonable in view of the past results of the business. The profits over the three years which ended December 31, 1948, averaged over £158,000, a figure which has been arrived at after making all due adjustments to accord with the agreement for sale under which the business was acquired, and as if such agreement had been effective from January 1, 1946, but before charging income tax."

For the year ended December 31, 1949, the directors expect that the profits will be not less than that average. They believe that, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, future profits should leave a surplus equivalent to a 20% return on the ordinary capital after meeting preference dividends, but they intimate that they do not propose to distribute more than 10% per annum, less tax, until solid reserves have been created.

Mr. Hughes has agreed to the extension of his service agreement with the company for a further five years. The company are the sole importers and distributors of Ford products for Kenya.

Kenya Co-operative Creameries

KENYA CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES, LTD. have just made an issue of 12,000 5% redeemable preference shares of £5 each at par, primarily to meet the cost of a new creamery in Kitale, and to finance a development programme under which other creameries are being modified and extended.

The company was incorporated in Kenya in 1925 and began operations in Naivasha. Seven years later it absorbed the Lumbwa creamery, which had been operating co-operatively since 1911, and a Nanyuki creamery built in 1928. It has since built other factories at Molo, Thomson's Falls, and Eldoret; and within recent months has opened a new creamery in Nakuru and a cheese factory with a milk section in Sotik. The company also owns a factory in Arusha, Tanganyika Territory, which has been let.

The number of members of this co-operative society has risen rapidly. It was 311 in 1932, and 680 in 1939; by 1945 it had just passed 1,000 and is now 1,418. The production of butter has reached 5,872,166 lb., and exports last year, after meeting local requirements, were 1,347,702 lb. The fixed assets at the end of June last totalled 219,269.

The directors are Messrs. J. H. Symons (chairman), White (vice-chairman), H. B. Barclay, D. H. M. Dempster, J. H. Henley, C. N. L. Fernandes, G. M. Edye, and Ernest Phillips, all farmers. The general manager is Mr. W. D. Draffan.

Coffee Prices

Mr. W. H. BALDWIN, president of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association, said in Arusha a few days ago that there had been so phenomenal a change in the price of the product in the past year that the contract made with the Ministry of Food gave growers in the Territory only about one-third of the average price for coffee in Nairobi this season, which was £500. Kenya planters, he emphasized, could sell 2,000 tons of their crop in the open market, whereas Tanganyika planters were bound to sell their whole output to the Ministry. He calculated that the Kenya crop this year would realize £1,000,000, whereas Tanganyika, unless the contract price was changed, would get no more than £300,000 for approximately the same quantity. African growers, Mr. Baldwin said, wondered why they were not sharing in the high prices ruling in Nairobi.

Ncema Dam Contract

EXCAVATION WORK for the new 34-mile pipeline to the Ncema Dam, near Bulawayo, will begin shortly. The £132,000 contract was awarded last month to a South African company, the Tate Pipe Lining Co., Ltd., and over two-and-a-half miles of piping have already arrived from Britain. Most of the piping will, however, come from the Union. The scheme, which will cost about £1,000,000, will include extensions to the purification and pumping works at the dam and the construction of a 10,000,000-gallon reservoir and intermediary pumping station. The output of water to Bulawayo will be increased, including the supply from the Khami Dam, to 6,000,000 gallons daily. Before rationing began the consumption was nearly 4,000,000 gallons a day.

Buy Rhodesian

RHODESIA'S DEVELOPMENT has been too languid, said Mr. F. Gordon Harper, secretary of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, in a recent address in Umtali. "The industrial development which is taking place is the only thing which will make Rhodesia wealthy and prosperous," he affirmed, adding that with the co-operation of commerce, the federation was planning a "Buy Rhodesian" campaign. He visualized a time when the Colony would export oil made from coal and process its chrome. The future held good prospects for cotton growing and processing, and the tea and fruit industries must be developed.

CAMPBELL BROS., CARTER & CO. (CENTRAL AFRICA), LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
*Cable House, Kitwe,
Northern Rhodesia*

**MERCHANTS,
DISTRIBUTORS
AND
MANAGING AGENTS**

London Correspondents:
Campbell Bros., Carter & Co., Ltd.,
14/20, King William Street, E.C.4.

Of Commercial Concern Commonwealth Sugar Talks

For the past two months negotiations have continued in London between representatives of the Imperial Government and of Dominion and Colonial sugar producers in regard to long-term markets in the U.K. Agreement has not been achieved. The aim was to provide for the period following the termination of the bulk purchase contract, by which the British Government accepts all sugar available from Commonwealth sources until 1952. East Africa is concerned to only a minor degree, but the matter is highly important to Mauritius, whose delegation agreed with the West Indian representatives in declining to accept the final proposals of the United Kingdom. They were to guarantee to buy 1,100,000 tons of Colonial sugar up to 1960 at an annually negotiated price; the West Indian share was to be 640,000 tons, which is about 150,000 tons less than the estimated export for this year, and 230,000 tons less than that for 1952.

General freight is now accepted on the new railway between Mkwinda, near Lindi, and Nachingwea, the present headquarters of the Overseas Food Corporation in the groundnut area of the Southern Province of Tanganyika. From the opening of the line at the end of October traffic had previously been accepted for the corporation only. Its initial traffic requirements had been estimated at 200 tons daily, but that figure is not now being reached, partly because the corporation has not been able to handle the cargo at railhead owing to many of its lorries being out of use through lack of petrol and bad roads following heavy rains.

Import licences for cotton goods from Japan into Tanganyika will be issued during the first six months of this year up to a maximum value not exceeding 75% of the applicant's import of cotton goods from Japan in the 12 months ended September last, or 15% of the value of cotton goods imported by the applicant during the same period from countries other than Japan, Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar. Applications may now be submitted for licences to import from Germany a large range of goods, including some building materials, machinery, and hardware.

Major K. A. Brown having resigned the deputy chairmanship of the Overseas Touring Co. (East Africa), Ltd. (of which he remains a director), Squadron Leader C. A. Hooper has been elected to fill the vacancy, and Colonel R. T. Grantham and Mr. G. W. H. Reynolds have joined the board, the last named as deputy managing director. Mr. E. A. Jeffreys now manages the Nairobi branch, Mr. H. L. Groombridge that in Dar es Salaam, and Mr. D. J. Lewis that in Kisumu.

New Mill in Lusaka

A better price is likely to be paid to wheat growers in Northern Rhodesia in order to encourage the crop, since, as the Governor said at the opening of the Northern Rhodesian Milling Company's new mills in Lusaka, production falls lamentably short of the country's needs. The new mill, which has taken three years to erect and equip, consists of five floors. The flour mill has a capacity of 288 sacks in 24 hours, while the capacity of the maize mill is 70 sacks an hour.

The latest official estimate of the forthcoming cotton crop in Uganda is 320,000 bales. In the first 11 months of last year 379,945 bales were booked for export from stations and ports in Uganda, and cotton export tax collections during that period were almost exactly £2,500,000.

British textile mills are reported to be paying 36½d. per lb. ex warehouse, to the Raw Cotton Commission for the Uganda cotton bought by that organization at a price of approximately 31½d. per lb. ex warehouse.

Owing to increased costs of production of tea in Kenya, local retail prices have been raised. Brands formerly selling at 2.40s. per lb. are now 2.80s.; blends previously costing 2s. per lb. are now 2.25s.; and those priced at 1.60s. are now 1.90s. per lb. Tea prices in the Colony are still below world values; the price has increased by only 32% since 1939.

A preliminary estimate of traffic figures for British Overseas Airways Corporation in 1949 shows that nearly 150,000 passengers were carried and 408,625,763 passenger-miles flown, compared with 119,000 passengers and 365,500,000 passenger-miles in 1948.

The fishery station established at Kasenyi, Lake George, by the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, Ltd., is expected to begin production of dried salted fish this week.

High Wheat Yields

Yields as high as 10 bags per acre were obtained by some wheat-growers in Kenya last season. The total production compares favourably with that of the previous years, though the bushel weight was lower.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., state that output of sisal and tow on their estates last month amounted to 73 tons, making 1,239 tons for the financial year ended December 31, 1949.

The Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., has appointed Air Commodore J. H. C. Wake to be its representative for South Africa, the Rhodesias, and Mozambique.

Yields of wheat up to 14 bags of 200 lb. per acre have been harvested this year in the Londiani district of Kenya.

Mr. E. J. Reid has been appointed manager of Overseas Motor Transport (Tanganyika), Ltd., Dar es Salaam.

Messrs. Alex. Lawrie and Co., Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 12½% (the same).

Kettles-Roy & Tysons

(MOMBASA), LTD.

Head Office: NAIROBI

Kenya Colony

Branches in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory

Represent
First Class
Manufacturers

London Correspondents: Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd.
Brown's Buildings, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.

Rhodesian Tobacco for Britain

Four Delegates Coming to London

FOUR DELEGATES representing the Rhodesia Tobacco Association are due in England on February 2, to discuss with the Tobacco Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade the control of the export of Southern Rhodesian tobacco. They plan to remain until February 21.

Three of the delegates visited London rather more than two years ago to negotiate the original five-year agreement with the leading tobacco manufacturers in this country.

They are Mr. R. B. Harland, president of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, and a growers' representative on the Tobacco Marketing Board and Research Council; Mr. E. B. Harben, vice-president of the R.T.A., and likewise a growers' representative; and the Hon. John Parker, secretary of the R.T.A. and the T.M.B. and supervisor of tobacco auction sales.

The fourth delegate is Mr. Ewan Campbell, of Inyatura, a member of the Council of the R.T.A., who was a brigade major during the recent war, and is considered to have built some of the best quarters for Africans in the Colony. Mr. Campbell runs a successful co-operative store for the local population.

Mr. Harland farms in the Rusapi district in partnership with his brother; they are especially interested in research into means of mechanizing tobacco production. Mr. Harben has done much broadcasting on tobacco growing. Mr. Parker has been engaged in farming for about 30 years, and for the past 12 years has been intimately concerned with the production and marketing problems of the tobacco industry.

Because a lighter in use in Mombasa Harbour had not been thoroughly cleared of petrol vapour, an explosion occurred, killing two Indians, and injuring one Indian, one Chinese, and one African. The master in charge of the lighter was held by the resident magistrate to have been responsible for the breach of the regulations.

Pest Control, Ltd. Increased Profit

PEST CONTROL, LTD., a company with subsidiaries in the Sudan and East and Central Africa, after providing £32,673 for taxation, reports a consolidated profit of £93,581 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £52,829 in the previous year. The sum of £6,464 was recovered during the year from overseas subsidiaries. Interest on the preference shares absorbs £8,071, and a dividend of 7½% on the ordinary shares requires £14,437, leaving £8,510 to be carried forward, against £3,596 brought forward.

The issued capital consists of £350,000 in 5% cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1 each, and £50,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. each. Share premium account stands at £86,833, excess profits tax post-war refund at £877, interest of minority shareholders at £35,011, income tax reserve at £22,775, mortgages at £18,448, and current liabilities at £844,331. Fixed assets are valued at £582,506, patents at £7,830, investments and advances at £70,404, goodwill at £16,448, and current assets at £167,648, including £24,060 in cash.

The report states that the success of the company's work in the Sudan continues. In October and November, 1948, some 93,500 acres of cotton were sprayed for the control of cotton jassid, and the heavy increase in yield which resulted encouraged the cotton growers to offer contracts for a minimum of 125,000 acres in the 1949-50 season, but, in fact, over 142,000 acres have now been completed. The profit on the contract was 70% of the group profit for the year ending September 30, 1950.

The East African subsidiary began trading in Kenya during the year in coffee spraying and cultivation. Work undertaken for the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika was completed, and it was successfully demonstrated that under arid conditions Servox would kill weeds in groundnut fields.

The subsidiary in Southern Rhodesia has considerably increased its turnover in public health work (control of domestic pests in houses, factories, railway coaches, hotels, etc.). Agricultural work has continued, and includes calwork control and the control of weeds in maize. Investigation of new methods for the control of tobacco pests is being continued under a research contract with the Rhodesian Tobacco Growers' Association and the Government. Results have been promising.

The directors are Sir Guy A. K. Marshall (chairman), Dr. W. E. Ripper, Mr. E. J. Parker, Mr. S. O. Ratcliff, Mr. D. H. Scott, and Mr. A. B. Barrie.

The first annual general meeting will be held in Cambridge on February 1, when resolutions to increase the maximum number of directors from six to 10 and the appointment of Mr. F. V. Waller as an additional director will be proposed.

Nuba Mountains Cotton Scheme

NO EFFORT had been made by the Sudan Government to recover the £E116,444 spent on the Nuba Mountains cotton scheme until last year, but substantial reserves having accumulated, it is now proposed that the Government should be recouped the losses incurred at the beginning of the scheme, plus 10% for taxation not previously collected. The balance of the reserve will form a cultivators' price equalization fund. The Government will remain responsible for financing the scheme and marketing the crop, to cover which services and research, and as a reward for participation, 10% will accrue to Government and a further 10% in lieu of taxation.

West Coast Port

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS has informed the Rhodesian National Affairs Association that the Government of Southern Rhodesia are seeking financial and technical assistance from the Economic Co-operation Administration for the purpose of a detailed survey of possible railway routes to a port on the coast of West Africa. The Prime Minister added that unless there were improvements in transport methods and engineering technique, so long a railway haul would be uneconomical for Rhodesian traffic until the east coast ports had reached saturation point.

A new order in Southern Rhodesia fixes maximum and minimum prices for butterfat in cream. For butterfat in first grade cream the maximum will be 3s. 2d. a lb. and the minimum 2s. 9d.; in second grade cream, 3s. and 2s. 7d.; and in third grade cream, 2s. 10d. and 2s. 5d. a lb.



HOW POWER FOR INDUSTRY!

KENYA AND TANGANYIKA

Cheap power is available in many areas.

Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances, refer your proposals to one of the Company's offices. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to sisal growers, in the Tang area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts.
In Tanganyika—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 volts, or 440 and 220 volts Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

The East African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.
Kenya: Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret

The Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar es Salaam and Tanga

The Dar-es-Salaam & Dist. Electric Supply Co. Ltd.
Dar es Salaam, Upsona, Tabora, Kilgoma, Moani, Mwanza

LONDON OFFICE, 66, Queen Street, E.C.4

MOMBASA (Head Office in East Africa)
 NAIROBI
 DAR ES SALAAM
 ZANZIBAR
 KAMPALA
 TANGA
 LAMU
 LINDEI
 MUKINDANI

SMITH, MACENZIE & CO., LTD.
 Head Office - 122 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3
 Incorporated in Kenya
 Telephone - Avenue 40, 2 (lines)

Agents for:-
 British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
 Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.
 Johnnie Walker,
 Lloyds,
 &c. &c.

CLEARING & FORWARDING EXPERTS

*You Want the Best Service
 WE GIVE IT*

Exporters

of Wattlebark, Native-Grown
 Coffees, Groundnuts, Chillies,
 Cloves, Hides, Goatskins, etc.

Importers

of Hardware and Building
 Materials, Gunnies, Wines and
 Spirits, etc.

Specialists in Cotton Piece Goods for Native Trade

THE
African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
 BILBAO HOUSE, NEW BROAD ST,
 LONDON, E.C.2

Branches at:
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM,
 NAIROBI, KAMPALA, KISUMU, MALI, BUKOBA,
 MUKINDANI, LINDEI

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

For Information regarding
 Trade, Commerce, Settlement,
 Travel and General Conditions
 apply to

The Commissioner,
 East African Office,
 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
 Telephone: Whitehall 5781/2/3
 Telegrams: Samiffers, Rand, London. Cables: Samiffers, London



The table shows some of the goods that Southern Rhodesia bought from Britain in 1948. There is a market, too, for many other British products. Write for our new booklet 'Overseas Markets'. It contains detailed trade tables for Southern Rhodesia and other territories where the Bank has branches.

TOTAL 1948 U.K. EXPORTS TO THE TERRITORY WERE £15,507,000. THESE INCLUDED:	
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS £471,000
	ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPARATUS £959,000
	MACHINERY £1,915,000
	POTTERY, GLASS, ABRASIVES, ETC. £472,000
	WOOLLEN & WORSTED YARNS & MANUFACTURES £563,000
	COTTON PIECE GOODS £2,221,000

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

HEAD OFFICE: 54 LOMBARD STREET LONDON, E.C.4

An Invitation

... to inspect the V-8 Pilot



THE Pilot combines impressive lines with high performance. It was the first of the standard production models at the Monte Carlo Rally, and its V-8 engine powered the cars that won the team award. Interior fittings are luxurious, provide almost comfort for five people on any road. Yet the Pilot is reasonable in purchase price and economical on fuel. May we arrange a trial run for you?

THE UGANDA COMPANY LIMITED

LONDON—13 Rood Lane, E.C.3 (Telephone: Mansion House 0745)

EAST AFRICA—Kampala P.O. Box No. 1 (Tel.: 381) Jinja: P.O. Box No. 79 (Tel.: 353) Mbale: P.O. Box No. 79 (Tel.: 15)