

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 4, 1950  
Vol. 20 (New Series) No. 7735

6s. weekly; 30s. yearly post free  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

A

*Comprehensive*

*Service*



**MERCHANDISE • SHIPPING • ENGINEERING  
TRAVEL • TRADE**

If you are concerned with anything connected with EAST AFRICA our organization is ready to receive your enquiries and help you in any way.

**SMITH MACKENZIE & COMPANY Ltd.**

MOMBASA • NAIROBI • DAR-ES-SALAAM  
ZANZIBAR • TANGA • KAMPALA  
LAMU • ZINDI  
MIRINDANI

*London Office:* 122, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3

(Phone: AVEQUE 4646)

*General Managers of AFRICAN MARINE & GENERAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD., MOMBASA  
Agents for BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.*

*All-Party Statement on Colonies Needed*

Fast  
Regular  
Service

# ROBIN LINE

Cargo  
and  
Passenger

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

### OUTWARD SAILINGS

### HOMEWARD SAILINGS

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

**ROBIN TUXFORD** May 13 May 15 May 15

Calling at WALVIS BAY, CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ESSALAAM

**ROBIN MOWBRAY** May 25 May 27 June 2

Calling at CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO, MARQUES, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ESSALAAM.

**ROBIN SHERWOOD** June 6 June 10 June 16

Calling at WALVIS BAY, CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ESSALAAM.

**ROBIN HONCASTER**

**ROBIN KETTERING**

**ROBIN WENTLEY** Late May/Ear. June

**ROBIN MOWBRAY**

**ROBIN TUXFORD** Late June/Early July

S. Africa

S. Africa

Late May

Ear. June

Mid. June

Late June

Mid. July

For Particulars apply Principal Agents  
LONDON

**MITCHELL COTTIS & CO. LIMITED**  
Wholesale & Retail, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2  
Telephone: 4000  
London Wall 0090

MOMBASA - NAIROBI

**MITCHELL COTTIS & CO. (E.A.) LIMITED**

CAPE TOWN & JOHANNESBURG

**MITCHELL COTTIS & CO. (S.A.) LIMITED**

DURBAN

Gen. COTTIS & COMPANY LIMITED

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

## TRANS ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA and NYSALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link  
between Beira  
and Nysaland

Passenger trains leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and coast-bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays. Return first-class tourist tickets are available for three months for the price of the single fare.

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

## Johnson & Fletcher

Mechanical, Refrigeration and  
Electrical Engineers

(Supplies all types of  
Building Materials, Joinery and Shopfittings)

BULAWAYO - SALISBURY - GATWANA - UMTALI  
NDOLA - BEIRA

### SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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

PLEASE SEND me One Year (and with countermanded: 1st EDITION (26 per annum) OR ORDINARY EDITION (30 per annum) (both by quarterly)

Name and Rank (Last, Middle, First)

Full Postal Address (Town, District, Province)

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 10111 NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:  
KENYA  
UGANDA  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

ELDORET P.O. Box 50  
KAMPALA " 60  
ARUSHA " 70  
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, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3  
Tel.: Mansion House 7471

# A. BAUMANN & CO.

LTD.

NAIROBI NOMBASA  
DAR ES SALAAM KAMPALA  
MUKINDANI MASAKA

## General Merchants & Shippers

SHIPPERS of all East African Produce

Coffee Specialists

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

Associated Company

A. BAUMANN & CO., GERMAN COFFEE MILLS LTD.

**Tygan**  
mosquito gauze  
BRITISH MADE  
non-inflammatory  
and durable  
LASTS LONGER  
DOES NOT BURN  
OUT OF CORRUDE  
FULLY EFFICIENT

Full details from

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (AFRICA) LIMITED

20, BOX 416 DAR ES SALAAM P.O. BOX 11388 NAIROBI P.O. BOX 1762 MOMBASA  
Private and Mombasa Sole Distributors for British East Africa

# 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: Spangenberg

Branches in

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

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 is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.



**W. H. JONES & Co. (London) Ltd.**  
BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND

Telephone: BARNET 7316-7

**BUYERS, CONFIRMERS & SHIPPERS**

We buy for many Overseas Cities, welcome offers and pay on shipment.  
Our catalogue distributors send you, without charge, cooperate with Manufacturers who carry Orders through your U.K. Sales.

## 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 Edge,  
London, E.C.3

Telephone: Royal 8833

Telegram: SCANEASTAF

Agents East Africa:  
The African Mercantile Co. Ltd.

## BRITISH AFRICAN TRADING COMPANY Limited.

AGENTS FOR LEADING  
BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

We can supply your requirements on market  
your products.

136-8 MINORIES - LONDON - E.C.3

## Lykes Lines

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

Leslie & Anderson (East Africa) Ltd., Mombasa,  
Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Kampala, Zanzibar,  
Bevill, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Tanganyika  
The Beira Boating Co., Ltd., Beira

**NO SIGN  
OF STRAIN  
HOWEVER LONG  
THE RUN**



# GRIPOLY PATENT BELTING

*Sole Manufacturers:-*  
**LEWIS & TYLOR, LTD.**  
*POWER TRANSMISSION ENGINEERS*  
CARDIFF & FARNWORTH - Branches & Agencies

Represented by

**GALLEY & ROBERTS LTD.**  
HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA

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



## FAST CARGO SERVICES to SOUTH and EAST AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH and EAST LONDON  
Clinging Newport Elgonz Birkenhead

Perthshire		May 8
Clan MacLennan	May 11	May 29
Clan Macbrayne		May 31
Clan MacLennan		June 7
Clan MacLennan		June 14

DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES and BEIRA.

Clan Sinclair		May 15
Clan Shaw	May 18	May 24
Clan Macleay	June 1	June 14

Liberty tranship Beira cargo at Durban to Lourenco Marques.  
Liberty Coast, Newport calls 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 MERCHANTILE CO. LTD. MOZAMBIQUE



# INDIAN AERICAN LINE

Regular Service by Twin Screw Luxurious Motor Liners

*Between*

★ Excellent Passenger Accommodation

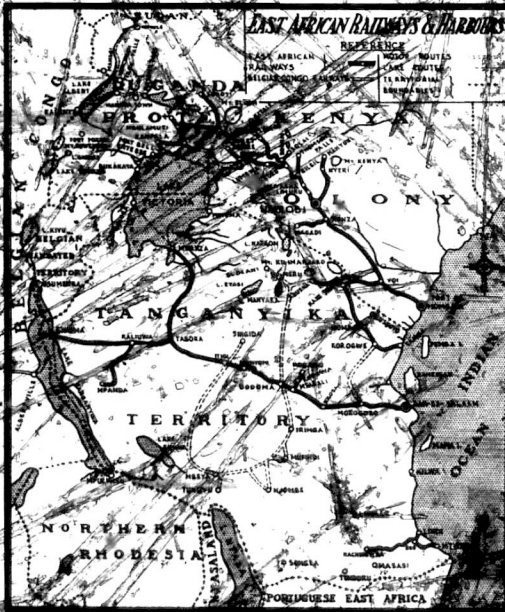
★ Doctors & Stewards Carried

RANGOON  
CHITTAGONG  
CALCUTTA  
MADRAS  
COLOMBO  
SOUTH & EAST  
AFRICAN PORTS

Passenger Agents:  
THOS. COOK &  
SON, LIMITED.

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

For full particulars of Freight, Passage, etc., Apply to:  
ANDREW WEBB SHIPPING & TRADING CO., LTD.  
21, BURY STREET LONDON, E.C.3.



It is little over 50 years since the first rails were laid of the railway which is to-day the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, operating 2930 route miles of metre gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of lake and river steamer services, 1,716 miles of road motor services, and the four ocean ports of Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Lindi.

Another port is at present under construction at Mtwara in Southern Tanganyika for the groundnut scheme, in connexion with which many miles of new railway have been built.

In these 50 odd years the Railway has been a chief agent in the amazing rapid progress of the territories it serves, and this progress continues. In 1949 the freight tonnage was 177 per cent heavier than it was 15 years previously, and passenger tonnage had increased in the same time by 300 per cent.

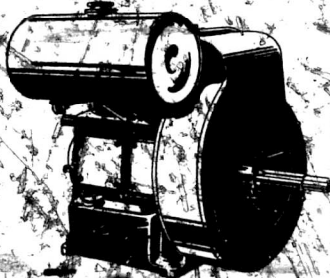
The railway, proud of its past record and alive to its present responsibilities, is spared no effort to maintain and speed the development of East Africa.

## RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

# BRITISH OIL ENGINES (EXPORT) LTD.

Sole Concessionaires for the use of

## PETTER Petrol and Petrol/Paraffin AIR - COOLED ENGINES



THE IDEAL PORTABLE UNIT FOR  
EVERY DUTY

No water to splash away or evaporate. Danger  
of cracked heads is eliminated.

### POWERS

Single Cylinder Units. Twin Cylinder Units.  
1½-5 BHP. 5 & 10 BHP.

Tanganyika Representatives:

## LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) LTD.

P.O. BOX 163

DAR ES SALAAM  
MWANZA AND TANGA

## CLAN - HALL - HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

## EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN & ADEN

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

Also to other Red Sea and East African Ports Direct or with Transhipment

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

or  
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.,  
MOMBASA.

Loading-Brokers:  
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,  
LIVERPOOL, 2.

London Agents:  
TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHURST & CO., LTD.,  
LONDON, E.C. 2.

## MITCHELL, COTTS &amp; CO. LTD.

AND SUBSIDIARIES

A world-wide trading organisation



LONDON	KHARTOUM	NAIROBI	CAPETOWN
Addis Ababa	Dirban	Malta	Senegal
Aden	Djibouti	Mogadishu	Somali
Alexandria	Durban	Mombasa	Sudan
Amara	East London	Mogadishu	Suakin
Asab	Elizabethtown	Mombasa	Suez (Port Taufel)
Beira	El Obeid	Mt. Meru	Tanganyika
Beirut	Et. Sadi	Nairobi	Tanzania
Benghazi	Gona	Natal	Tokyo
Berbera	Gedara	Nepal	Tripoli (Libya)
Birmingham	Hargeisa	Omdurman	Trepan
Bjornfonstun	Hassanbisa	Port Elizabeth	Uganda
Bulawayo	Hedida	Port Sudan	Wadi Halfa
Caño	Jedda	Port Sudan	Wald Madani
Chikya	Johannesburg	Port Sudan	Worcester C.P.
Damascus	Kampala	Port Sudan	Zanzibar
Dar-es-Salaam	Kuala Lumpur	Port Sudan	
Derna	Luanda	Port Sudan	

VANCOUVER

NEW YORK

HULLAN

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.3

# Union-Castle Line

TO

## SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON and DURBAN,

via Madras (also for Colombo, Malacca and Beira).

Vessel Sailing from Southampton

"Stirling Castle" 25,554 tons May 11  
 "Capetown Castle" 27,002 tons May 18  
 "Pretoria Castle" 28,705 tons May 25  
 "Worcester Castle" 17,383 tons June 1

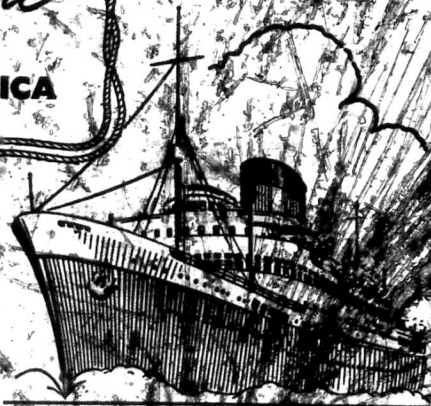
Ascension, St. Helena, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth,  
East London, Durban, Lourenco Marques and Beira.

S.S. "Llenstephan Castle" 11,346 tons Sailing London  
 Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan and Aden. June 16

M.V. "Dunnotter Castle" 18,002 tons Sailing London  
 May 15

M.V. "Llangibby Castle" 12,339 tons May 4

Cargo for shipment to British East Africa  
 Ports must be registered with the Consignees.



# UNION-CASTLE LINE

Branch Offices in the United Kingdom and in South and East Africa.

Head Office: 3, BENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

Telephone: 4000 2500. Passenger Dept. W.A.N. 9104.

West End Passenger Offices: 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1. W.H. 1914.

Agents throughout the World.



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 4, 1950

Vol. 26 (New Series) No. 1035

6s. weekly 30s. yearly post free

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

Founder and Editor:

F. S. Tolson,

REGISTERED OFFICES:

60, GREAT RUSSEL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone — HOLborn 2224-5

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

Matters of Moment	Page	Page
Major Lewis Hastings's Address	1086	British Colonial Policy 1083
Tropical Africa's Agricultural Needs	1088	Rhodesia - Nyasaland Secretariat 1093
Southern Rhodesian Budget	1089	Parliament 1097
		Company Meetings 1106-7
		Latest Mining News 1108

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**AN ALL-PARTY DECLARATION** of Colonial policy would do more good in the territories to which this newspaper is devoted than any other single act, for then there would be no

### All-Party Statement of Colonial Policy.

reason of excuse for the misunderstandings which now divert energies from constructive effort, foster fears, and facilitate the evil work of secessionists and other disturbers of the public weal. We have frequently pleaded for Colonial affairs to be raised above party politics, and argued the case for continuity in Colonial policy, and we therefore warmly welcome the strong support for that idea which has lately shown itself in several of the most influential journals in this country, including *The Times*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Economist*, *Spectator*, and *Sunday Times*. These are indeed powerful allies, and if their interest in the cause be sustained, they can render great service both to the Colonial Empire and the Mother Country, whose fate and faith are much more closely bound up with the dependent territories than is generally realized. If the continuing loyalty of the Colonial Empire cannot be assured for all time, as it certainly can be on the right

side, a dire fate awaits this country and others which new look to it for guidance

and help; and the best means of averting such a calamity is to engender, nourish, and propagate faith. That was the theme of a sparkling address given in London a few days ago by Major Lewis Hastings, and it has been the basic idea behind two recent contributions to English publications by Sir Stewart Gore-Browne, from which we quote in this issue.

Britain's days are no means over in the Colonial Empire, but great damage will be done if the Imperial Government does not quickly and unequivocally declare its policy.

### Government's Intentions Insufficiently Understood.

The very few political chiefs at the Colonial Office know next to nothing about Africa, and have not expressed strong preconceptions, should make it less difficult to produce an agreed policy if the Secretary of State will but give the necessary lead. If he is to take the long view of the discharge of his responsibility, he must care to have the guiding principles established. Those general principles, if they are to be right, can have no relation to party considerations in the United Kingdom. They must be those which would be adopted whatever the

try to-day, to-morrow, or a decade hence, and it is therefore manifestly desirable to seek to evolve a statement which will be acceptable to all moderate-minded and informed men of good-will, irrespective of their politics, means, or race. It has, of course, will mean consultations with men of all parties and none, including the best spokesmen, official and non-official for the Colonial peoples. Mr. Griffiths could do no better service to British East and Central Africa than to initiate such action. The lead, which must clearly come from London, would meet with eager appreciation in the Dependencies, which know only too well how much Colonial problems are aggravated by misunderstandings.

Many of the troubles of East and Central Africa have been due to failure to define terms. There has, for example, been much talk, especially among the theorists in this country and at the United Nations, about "democracy" for Africans, the speakers and writers generally interpreting the word as equivalent to the counting of noses. In the conditions of Africa to-day that would mean the rule of the mob, an illiterate, inexperienced mob. How could that benefit Africa or the mass of good-natured Africans? It might suit a little clique of self-seeking or deluded demagogues, but it could serve no one else. Surely the need is to inculcate awareness that the only enduring democracy remains the best leadership of the best men available. The criteria must be character and capability, not colour, or to use a recent phrase of the *Round Table*, what is needed is "co-operation on the basis of ability and moral excellence." These last two words constitute a harsh challenge, for who can say that they describe all our doings in the Colonies to-day? Yet until we do build on foundations of moral excellence we shall not raise a superstructure perfect in its parts and honourable to the builder.

Not to change the metaphor, shall we dissolve the mutual fears and suspicions of Africans fearing that they will be denied fair treatment, and of Europeans fearing that, having been swamped by the premature transfer of political power to Africans, they will suffer unfair treatment? There is much talk of African suspicion, and it is true that large numbers of them are suspicious of their Governments, of the Christian missions, to

have shown real solicitude for their welfare, or Europeans who have represented them faithfully and wisely on Legislative Councils; but not enough has been said of African suspicion of other Africans, and that in many areas tribal enmities are still liable to explode at the least provocation. The idea current in many quarters that there is an African view-point on many complicated modern problems is a fantastic misrepresentation. The truth is that there are wide divergences between the opinions of Africans in a province, not to say a State, and that it is from the bottom upwards, that a sense of community and of civic responsibility must be built—from the village to the district and from the district to the province.

Leadership, in a word, is requisite in every department of activity, by no means least in the political sphere, but certainly not leadership on the *Futurer* principle, of which we have recently been given two unhappy examples in East Africa in Tanganyika, where a Governor new to the Territory issued a most imprudent document on a highly controversial subject without the prior knowledge of the Colonial Office and without discussing the issue in confidence with his non-official advisers; and in Kenya, where the leader of the European-elected members took upon himself the grave responsibility of making an approach to the Union of South Africa without even consulting his colleagues. In the one case an official and in the other a non-official leader deliberately or recklessly withheld his confidence from those to whom it should have been given, and in both cases a heavy price is now being exacted for that misconception of leadership. Fortunately, however, the imprudent intentions have in both instances been checked by free comment.

If leadership means anything, it must seek the best for the trust. Why, then, should any race in Africa object to the principle of applying to those who seek public responsibility the tests of Paramount Character and Competence? No European should withhold his consent to that doctrine, for the whole justification of the presence and leadership of Europeans is precisely that of character and competence — which Livingstone epitomized in the phrase "Christianity and civilization." No wise African or Asian

would want less than the best for his people; and that means the acceptance of guidance by men of proven character and competence, whatever their race. Self-seeking agitators will inevitably object to this criterion, if only because it would exclude them, and their easiest form of counter-attack will be to make play with allegations of colour prejudice. That makeuvre can best be defeated by producing real leadership, one of the first aims of which must be to create a sense of nationhood. There has been too much talk of paramourty of one kind and another; let us insist on the paramourty of moral excellence, and the law-abiding person anywhere need have no fear for his position or that of his community.

**THE GOVERNMENTS** of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland confidently expect that the establishment of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Secretariat and Inter-Territorial Rhodesia-Nyasaland Conference to which they have agreed will be of "the greatest benefit to their progress." So mote it be! But the precedent of the East African Governors' Conference is any criterion, their hopes may be disappointed, for the proposed plan is very similar to that indifferently successful forerunner. We find little inspiration in the agreed statement, which means, in practice, that everything will depend upon the willingness of the three territories to cooperate. Given that willingness, this (or any other) machinery will work, but if the will to cooperate is from time to time withdrawn or weakened, either at the behest of a Secretary of State or because a Governor decides to be obstructive or to procrastinate, the territories will find that their leaders have been grossly optimistic in expecting "the greatest benefit to their progress."

It is confidently "a reversion to the original position which existed before the East African Council was created," can scarcely be called progress (even though a leading London newspaper has substituted for paper interpreted as "Closer Union" signifying a "Byes Power Union"). Being purely consultative, and with executive control of nothing but its own secretariat, the Inter-Territorial Conference which, if it is to be more than a mere talking shop, must have a very real and effective machinery, together will foster a sense of confidence, and so prepare the way for a much closer union, and that no one will conceive this measure to be a substitute for what is needed. We hold to the opinion that inter-territorial co-operation, to be really effective, requires the transfer to central legislative and executive bodies of certain common services, the successful handling of which would pave the way for progressive development of the inter-territorial agencies.

confidence, and so prepare the way for a much closer union, and that no one will conceive this measure to be a substitute for what is needed. We hold to the opinion that inter-territorial co-operation, to be really effective, requires the transfer to central legislative and executive bodies of certain common services, the successful handling of which would pave the way for progressive development of the inter-territorial agencies.

**EVER SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT** of the Colonial Development Corporation we have argued, hitherto unsuccessfully, that adequate information should be given to the public of the manner in which its money is being spent by that body. At long last the C.D.C. has published something—a glossy magazine of forty pages. To judge from the chairman's two-page message in the first issue, Lord Trefgarne and his colleagues regard their new organ—which they have named *Colonial Development* (as though that were the corporation's monopoly)—as primarily for the staff of the organization, not for the public, which pays the bills (including that for their expensively produced journal). The chairman, in advising the staff to "listen to complaints without resentment," makes the acid and irrelevant remarks that "some people who have not achieved notable success in their own work have a tendency to seek compensation in criticism of the work of others." Whether that is a satisfactory reply to the criticisms which have appeared in the Press, in Parliament, and elsewhere, readers may judge for themselves.

Does Lord Trefgarne not recognize that what matters is whether the criticism is sound, not whether the critic has been indifferently successful in business (possibly through great ill-luck) or made a fortune?

**Complacency Of C.D.C.** Perhaps from circumstances wholly outside his own control? If the C.D.C. is wise it will not adopt a "holier than thou" attitude or attitude as the chairman appears to do, that the corporation could not have been more generously staffed. With that exception we take leave to disagree, and we know that some of the ablest public administrators in that great Central Africa make similar resolutions as a result of their own dealings with the organization which the late Governor of Ghana has described as "a concentration of autocracy with a sense of public missions and methods *à la us*." It is to be hoped that such criticisms will not provoke suspicion and



# Crisis of Confidence in British Africa

## Major Lewis Hastings on Our Imperial Mission

IN SEVERAL of the most impressive talks which we have heard in this hall in the past year on the problems of government in the British African Colonies the note sounded was pessimistic. The speakers implied that there was a rising tide of opinion against British Colonial rule and that there was little we could do about it.

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley asked certain rhetorical questions to which she clearly thought there was only a dusty answer. Can you change natures moulded over centuries by their environment in the wink of an eye? she asked. Has Britain attempted the impossible? "And she went on to say: "We run a race with time; on the one hand our good intentions, our needs, and our resolve to remake and enlighten; on the other, the gathering impatience of the half-educated, and on the vapour of our own philosophy, to be done with an alien ruler."

Mr. J. H. Huitinga was even more explicit though he said himself that he had deliberately overcome his pessimism. He alluded to the breath-taking tempo of emancipation in West Africa during the last five years, and he made a most significant remark about the aristocratic principle, or rule of quality, on which the right of a superior civilization to rule was based. He said we had that principle no longer; we had forsworn it in favour of counting noses, and in doing so seemed to have put paid to our Imperial mission.

### Pressure for Self-Government

He added that while the advance of primitive peoples towards fitness for self-government, depending as it does on the gradual spread of education and prosperity, proceeds in something like an arithmetic progression, the pressures for self-government increase in a geometric progression.

Father C. C. Martindale's interesting and disturbing contribution questioned the methods of educating and civilizing the Africans. He thought our breaking down of customs and superstitions, not only of manifestly vicious ones, had been clumsy and smug. We had risked the destruction of all belief in the spirit. Unless we maintain a strong spiritual uplift in the African's outlook we should, he said, turn him into that machine helot which Russia can produce so much more quickly than we do. That is a warning, it seems to me, against vast schemes of collectivized production which can so easily turn the African into a landless proletarian.

Are we losing control? Are events too much for us? Certainly in some responsible circles in Britain you can detect this pessimism about our future in Africa. In articles, books, public discussions, you will have found these doubts about the continuing value of our Colonial mission, and a suggestion that "world currents of opinion," as well as disaffection among Africans, must lead to a speedy and premature surrender of our responsibilities.

What is this world opinion? There is no doubt in my mind that it has brought about repercussions in this country's policy. In "Self-Government for the Colonies," Mr. W. R. Crocker, among the extreme exponent of the view that our day is over and that the only way to deal with the extremists is to get in first and outbid them, writes:

"The British authorities have done well in Nigeria. They have brought law and order, and even justice. They have kept out European settlers, and except for a narrow coastal

*Being a slightly abbreviated report of an address to a joint meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies.*

fringe, have refused to allow land to be alienated. There has been no economic or social exploitation. They have introduced a new constitution, which gives an assured place to Africans. They are pushing on science for education at all levels, and they have made generous provision for overseas scholarships. They have embarked on a 10-year development programme, and there is no colour bar. They have done all this with scrupulous care to interfere as little as possible with Native custom."

I think that a fair picture of our Colonial rule, and not only in Nigeria.

### Foolish Prejudice and Abysmal Ignorance

World opinion in most places, especially in America, usually displays foolish prejudice or abysmal ignorance about the nature of Britain's relations with the Africans. Yet who would deny that we have often allowed our attitude and policy to be influenced or deflected by the massive American misunderstanding of the real character of so-called British Imperialism?

Books and memoirs published since the war ended show clearly that great men like Roosevelt and General Marshall were infected by it. I believe we have allowed our judgment and our decisions to be influenced for the worst in Imperial matters in response to this pressure of American opinion.

But this sort of world pressure has lessened enormously; it need not now be reckoned with even by the faint-hearted. The Americans have learned a great deal recently about the British Empire. Looking towards the East and the Middle East, they realize certain facts about world strategy, and they are no longer enthusiastic for a policy of "scuttle."

For a long time after the war we allowed ourselves to be put into a posture of defence about the Colonies by the representatives of the Soviet Union—that obscene tyranny, the most brutal the world has ever seen. At long last that phase of fatuous appeasement has passed too—although the *Daily Worker*, Moscow's agent in this country, never loses an opportunity to foster violence and hatred in every part of the British Empire.

Then there is the Trusteeship Committee of U.N.O. You remember, no doubt, the demand by the Assembly that British Colonies should be subjected to international supervision and inquisition, support for this idea coming from some nations whose way of life was not noticeably democratic or liberal, to say the least.

### Haters and Despisers of the Empire

Let us come nearer home, for world public opinion has often been given its impetus by propagandists in this island. I remember how during the war Goebbels revelled in quotations about British "infamy" gathered from British sources. There has always been a group of "advanced thinkers" in this country who hated and despised the Empire and wished for nothing better than its collapse.

Curiously enough, these self-constituted experts, who demanded immediate self-government for every British territory, were the same people who set up a howl of applause and justification whenever the Moscow gangsters swallowed a European country. You know the *deutscher-jude* intellectuals, gentlemen with an enormous vocabulary and no experience.

I can hardly help referring to the Colonial Bureau of the Fabian Society. Every time a delicate situation arose overseas the bureau had its "panel" of one of the Fabian experts would drop her knitting and engender a new constitution.

I remember, by the way, that the late Professor Laski, one of the sternest critics of the British Empire, once said: "Without economic security, liberty is not worth having." This was a well-known thesis of his in relation to politics in this country: it is odd that he did not see it had a far more logical application to primitive communities in the Colonies.

The destiny of the African Colonies is something that should be considered by ourselves and the Africans together, without bothering much about opinion in Oklahoma, Haiti, or the Argentine. Our ultimate aim is declared and unequivocal: gradually to bring the Colonies to a position of self-government.

with the British and the present conditions. The whole question is when and how to do it.

There here is a point to be made about certain honesty and strongly held differences of view among British people. In Britain you have a large number of people interested in the African scene whose knowledge of the African is entirely limited to the educated class of students and others who are to be found in this country. On the other hand, you have in Africa Europeans of whom the great majority have had contact only with the primitive, unsophisticated peasant. Each side generalizes from its own experience, and strong disagreement follows.

If it is claimed that the synthesis to be found in the current policy of the Colonial Office should demur, Colonial Office policy as long as I have known it, no matter what weighty pronouncements are made from time to time, has lurched and oscillated year after year in response to various pressure groups.

However, the declared aim is solid enough. It is about the timing that friction has arisen with the African intelligentsia. A large number of educated and articulate Africans, especially in West Africa, have set their hearts on immediate self-government. With increasing impatience they scoff at reasons for delay and caution, and appeal to the principles of democracy.

Democracy is very much on their lips and in their minds. They have been educated in its techniques, they know its con-secrated phrases, and generally they claim that their object is to set up a form of democratic representative government more or less on the British model.

### Democratic Government Not Easily Exportable

Democratic government has been reached in this country as a result of hundreds of years of blood and sweat, argument, compromise, and experience. It is not an easily exportable article, even in Europe. It does not seem to function well outside the Scandinavian countries, and those that have inherited the British tradition. After our election in 1945, when a Greek politician in Athens was told the result, his characteristic question was: "Has Churchill taken to the hills?"

Some people would say that democracy of our sort is still in an experimental stage even in Britain. But one thing certain about it is that its success depends not upon written articles of an elaborate constitution, but upon a certain habit of mind, certain imperponderables, things of slow and even painful growth—tolerance, real freedom of comment, freedom from ideological fanaticism, respect for minorities—all kinds of things which act as a check upon the insolence or arrogance of elected persons. You do not learn these things from books, or even at the London School of Economics.

Without them the most perfect form of representative government, with all the apparatus of elections and propa-ganda, can be a hollow sham. The Russian constitution is, I'm told, a democratic model; but not one of the police-ridden millions under Stalin has a tenth of the freedom of a citizen of Lagos.

### Demagogues Might Bring Catastrophe

Democratic institutions based on wide popular suffrage in Britain or Scandinavia are no doubt the best yet designed, but imposed upon a country where 95% of the population are illiterate peasants, and where there is no heritage or tradition of settled government, the result could not fail to be a distortion. In such circumstances you do not hand over government to the people, but to the demagogues. In present circumstances in Africa, it might be worse than a distortion; it might be a catastrophe.

In Nigeria, for instance, still largely a geographical expression, there are 40 different main races and languages as well as dozens of other dialects, with differences between the people concerned as great as between Swedes and Italians. Most of the educated class, mainly in the coast towns, are Ebos. The Ebos with the Yorubas are the articulate minority, and naturally would expect to play a major part in a national administration. How long would it take for friction to develop between them and the Hausas and Fulanis and the great Muhammadan mass of the north?

Let me quote from the report of a delegates' conference in Nigeria concerning distribution of seats under the proposed constitution:

"A spokesman of the northern region, Mallam Muhammadu Ribadu, denounced the activities of an insignificant minority clamouring for independence or self-government. Mr. Ribadu warned the conference of what he described as a dangerous clique and the enemy of the best interests of the country. Unity in Nigeria was an ideal that all were striving for, but this was unachievable except by good will on all sides, which could not happen overnight. He said that only the presence of the British held the country together; the removal of British rule would inevitably result in chaos and bloodshed, and all the great work in Nigeria in the last half-century would be obliterated in a moment."

with alarm at the fidelity of the extremists and the futility of the Government. If those Africans do not give voice their views in public it is their own fault.

My view is that we have been far too attentive to so-called public opinion and far too sensitive to criticisms and scoldings. General Bedell Smith tells of a farmer's dog which became accustomed to having tin cans tied to its tail that whenever it saw a can it backed up to it. Some of our so-called dog-gooders in this country have been rather like the farmer's dog these last few years.

### Premature Retreat Disastrous

It is time we realized that premature retreat from our responsibilities means wreckage of many things that have been accomplished for good, and very probably disaster for the Africans. The crisis in Africa is in the main a crisis of confidence. We have to recover our belief in ourselves, and a sense of direction, and do our best to persuade more and more of the African *élite* to throw themselves into the many-sided task of raising the lot of their own people.

Our job is not to hand over self-government as if it were a sort of Pandora's Box, but to strive together in good faith and by every means to create the conditions in which self-government can become a reality. Even when it comes it will be something of an experiment, but let it be a hopeful experiment.

Let there be solid grounds for believing that the dumb masses, the great majority, are on the road to those better standards of life without which, as Laski said, democracy is a mockery, and that they have at the same time an understanding of citizen's rights and duties in a government of their own.

A factor of overwhelming importance in this matter which was hardly appreciable 10 years ago is the all-pervasive menace of Communism. Some tentacles of it have reached Africa already; trained emissaries of Moscow are on the spot both in East and West Africa.

Wherever in that continent, and from whatever cause, a breakdown of existing order should occur, there is going to be a political and power vacuum, and into that vacuum the missionaries of the police States will come flooding in.

## Materialism Threatens Africa

ONE OF THE BEST-KNOWN missionaries in Tanganyika Territory, Canon R. M. Gibbons, spoke on Sunday evening in one of the best-known churches in the English-speaking world, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, London.

The principal of St. Andrew's Theological College, Minaki; near Dar es Salaam, told the large congregation that the materialism which was now attacking Africans bid fair to be worse than the slavery of which Livingstone was the witness 90 years ago.

If a child were taken into the Christmas bazaar of a great London store, it would be attracted by the things that dazzle and glitter. So it was with the Africans who have passed quickly from the Stone Age to a state in which the overriding concern for vast numbers was money, money, money.

There was a difference, he emphasized, between a colour-bar, which by law deliberately prevented Africans from rising to the skilled trades and professions, and a culture-bar.

Canon Gibbons said that he knew too little of South Africa to judge its colour-bar, but during a recent visit he had been told that there were now some 600 so-called Christian sects established in the Union by Africans.

It ought to be more widely understood, the speaker said, that Africans were extremely wasteful agriculturalists, who were ruining great areas of their own land, and that to help them was often very difficult. It might even be that they would have to learn through martyrdom unless the Christian Church saw that that did not happen.

Missionaries often had very great disappointments, but the really good African Christian was as good as any to be found in England.

# Tropical Africa's Agricultural Needs

Mr. V. Blewett's Address to Royal Society of Arts

THE MOST STRIKING and most recent report on African agriculture, one covering almost all the British Colonies, is that of the "Three Wise Men," as they are called: three U.S.A. experts who visited Africa in 1949, in accordance with President Truman's suggestion that America should help in the development of backward areas.

While their report is very sound, well and modestly worded, they make it perfectly clear that the agricultural effort of these Colonies as a whole is not what they consider necessary. As an example, they say that they found only three officers whose time was largely devoted to soil problems. They suggested that 25 soil specialists should be sent from the U.S.A. for, say, five years to study soil problems, which they detail, and added that it would not be worth while sending these unless a similar number of suitably trained men from Great Britain were appointed to work alongside the Americans and continue the work after the Americans had started them off on the right line.

## One Acre Feeds Family of Five

They say that no work is being done to improve yams, which they regard as a most valuable and productive crop, since one acre can feed a family of five for one year (compare with African-grown cereals, where one acre's produce cannot feed two people). Yams can be grown over many millions of acres, and we know that fertilizers will increase their yield in Tropical Africa.

Other problems which they say were not being solved include the breeding of improved cocoa trees and oil palms, control of weeds, improvement of rice, and grass, etc. For crop problems they suggest that 23 men are required.

If agricultural development is to go ahead rapidly and soundly, we shall need far more agricultural officers many more highly trained men and sufficiently attractive conditions. Administration should be more interested in agriculture and should show their interest. Agricultural workers with tropical experience are needed who knew how to tackle their problems, who can work effectively year after year under tropical conditions, and are the salt of the earth and must be valued accordingly.

## Underpaid Agricultural Officers

In one Colony I met a young agricultural officer who had been out two or three years after his training in England. His work was to decide the fertilizer requirements of various crops, work which had been delayed too long. He had tackled this job excellently, as if he had had many years of experience, carrying out well-planned experiments, interpreting them with the aid of soil analysis, and modifying his methods accordingly. This work will need at least another two or three years to bring it to a definitive stage, but he gets only about £700 a year, so his senior officer told me, and has a wife. He cannot plan to have a family in the tropics on that salary and so he seeks a job outside the Colonial Service. Yet he is invaluable to that Colony.

We have new weapons these days, insecticides, weed killers, and pharmaceuticals. Each victory with new weapons brings new problems and demands more trained men. Large numbers of Africans come to

*Owing to heavy pressure on space our report of this address has had to be much abbreviated, but almost wholly in the references to West Africa. Mr. Blewett was until recently consultant on tropical agriculture to Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.*

England to be trained as lawyers, doctors, and engineers. How few come to be trained as agricultural officers! Great Britain must regard more seriously the problem of how best to develop agriculture in the Colonies for on that depends not only the export of food and raw materials to European countries, but also the future of the Colonies and the well-being of the African peoples.

London should be the great world centre for tropical agriculture. It must have a School of Tropical Agriculture (as it has a School of Tropical Medicine) which will be a clearing house for information and a centre for the higher training and research refreshment for tropical agricultural workers—not that tropical agriculture in all its applications can be taught in London.

For that agricultural colleges must be established in Africa similar to the one in Trinidad—one in the West and one in the East—where European and African can carry out research and experiments under the finest leaders that can be found in the world.

The way to solve the specific problems of tropical agriculture is to establish on the spot teams of research workers working without interruption, and to create such organizations as is needed to put their solutions in practice.

## Example of Sudan Plantations Syndicate

As an example one can quote the Sudan Plantations Syndicate's Gezira million-acre scheme for growing irrigated cotton. Many problems were solved in the early years, but the scheme was faced with complete disaster owing chiefly to cotton plant diseases in the early thirties. Thanks to its having the finest team of research workers in all Tropical Africa (15 or 20 men), it overcame the difficulty, but the research team had the essential support of the syndicate with its field staff. It has maintained a high level of yield ever since.

Such a team on the cotton-breeding work of Dr. Knight-Kharman, who has introduced into the cotton world by his resistance to several diseases and pests. This has raised 120 cars continuously.

It is so much to hope that we shall have in the near future a greatly enlarged staff of agricultural specialists who like the French and Belgian specialists will have been trained in Tropical Africa? But we are not training them.

The development of this area could be all-important to Western Europe in its search for food, raw materials, and overseas markets. It will certainly be all-important to the African who more than ever will need our helping hand if development is to prosper and if the efforts to combat soil erosion and forest destruction are to be successful. Nothing we can do to limit the consequences of his being so long for that it is his very existence. Both are in danger of being destroyed, and the African, by himself, cannot avoid destruction.

There are many difficulties in the way of agricultural development: perhaps (1) the lack of money and (2) our ignorance of many problems. European methods of agriculture are more dangerous than those of the African. It is a foregone conclusion that methods suitable for temperate areas could be adopted in the tropics, and the use of machinery on such soils where the African used only hoes. Had it not been for these pests and droughts Tropical Africa might have already been a success.

The great importance of breeding new soils from the silt of the sun in order to change from heavy humus, and secure we are sure. We now use the same seedling or lack of seedling while elsewhere in England we can buy dangerous to Tropical Africa. By we have got so much to learn, and our character has led to serious mistakes in development.

How are we to maintain fertility without costly bush or grass fallows? The soil will become infertile if we do not mulch plants with green manure so frequently as is so disappointing? We are not doing it, for organic matter, and



When is it necessary? What soils will stand up to mechanization?

The Africans has adopted ridging and mounding of the earth for his crops. Over most of Tropical Africa, is the right? His methods of mixed cropping seem to be more sensible than they look, and they certainly protect the soil from the sun. He has in Nigeria picked out a shrub (AFRICA) for use in restoring fertility to an exhausted soil.

### Importance of Ecology

We have failed to produce new and improved varieties of sorghums and yams and many other food crops. Only in Southern Rhodesia have we started work on hybrid maize, though in the U.S.A., as in Southern Rhodesia, the crop is increased about 30%.

One of the most important branches of agriculture to be established in all our Colonies is that of ecology. All agree entirely with Jacks and Whyte, who wrote in their "Shape of the Earth" (which has excellent chapters on Africa's agriculture) that "mastery over tropical lands must be secured with the help of the ecologist rather than of the engineer or

biological science and plant pathology. The science that is for medicine, entomology, and anthropology.

The study of Tropical African soils must be taken up with one's vigour. We tend to think of the light tropical soils which we are so often overfertilising. As Dr. Backhouse of the S.C. writes: "Government rain and uniform rainfall, a soil may be fertile even when according to chemical analysis it is very poor." The light tropical soils are in fact admirably adapted to perennial crops, and when we know more about how to feed and treat them we shall have more respect for them.

There are a few top soil agricultural workers in African Colonies. The cultural officers often have areas that are much too large and with few heads. If they are burdened with routine work which is not agricultural and which keeps them at their desks instead of allowing them to get out and around their districts. The truth is that we in Great Britain have not realized the importance of agriculture and the value of trained tropical agriculturalists in the African Colonies.

(To be continued)

## Southern Rhodesia's Position and Prospects

### Further Points from Finance Minister's Budget Speech\*

ONE COMMON FALLACY is to suppose that the United Kingdom is primarily responsible for the dollar deficit and that the level of U.K. exports to North America is the determining factor. In actual practice the major sterling area exports to the U.S.A., on which the solvency of the sterling area depends, consist mainly of a few Colonial products, the most important being rubber, tin, tea, jute, wool, cocoa, diamonds, and gold.

When economic activity in the United States is at a high level and stocks of major commodities are declining in the manufacturers' hands, the sterling area is able to come within sight of balancing its payments with the dollar area, but when there is a recession in the United States, and manufacturers, in the hope of lower prices, hold off buying, there is an extremely rapid drop in sterling area exports to North America, which cannot easily be offset by a sudden drop in purchases from that area.

During the past two years, if gold production is taken into account, Southern Rhodesia's expenditure in the dollar area has been substantially below hard currency earnings, and therefore a substantial portion of the gold produced has been available to strengthen the sterling reserve in London instead of being exported to Southern Rhodesian purchases of hard currency.

### Funds from Great Britain

The advantages which Southern Rhodesia obtains in return for the access to the London capital markets, the free use of private investment funds in the Colony, and the supply of essential requirements from the United Kingdom, despite a visible adverse trade balance of approximately £2,000,000 with that country.

As long-term measures become effective, such as the expansion of copper production in Northern Rhodesia, the expansion of Commonwealth sources of Virginian-type timber, and an increase in the supplies of products from the sterling area, and the rebuilding of the British merchant fleet to the pre-war level, it is obvious that the need to finance dollar shortages, it is obvious that a permanent solution of the dollar problem can be found. But at any time the rather precarious balance which has presently been achieved through United States aid would be upset if there were a sharp recession in North America, the business, resulting in reduced demand for the raw products of the Commonwealth.

\*First published from Mr. Whitehead's review of Southern Rhodesia's Parliament on April 15, 1946, appears in this week. The final statement of quantities from the budget speech will be published in our next issue.

With the exception of gold in certain portions of the manufacturing industry, Southern Rhodesia's export business was earning eminently satisfactory profits before devaluation. When the actual gold price, gold received as immediate increase in price of 44% over the base price, or, on average, approximately 26% over the subsidized price which was being paid at the time. Asbestos, which was already a highly profitable industry, secured an increase of approximately 30%. The prices obtained for metallurgical chrome have also increased. Tobacco prices could not fairly be described as unprofitable before devaluation.

### Subsidies and Controls

In these circumstances, coupled with the fact that output and shipment for export were limited by factors such as railway capacity, the availability of Native labour, port capacity, and other physical checks rather than by the price offered to the exporter for his product, there appeared to be no valid reason why the burden of maintaining an artificially low export cost should be laid upon the general taxpayer and wage-earner.

It was therefore decided by the Government that in the peculiar circumstances of Southern Rhodesia the best course to pursue would be the removal of subsidies and of as many controls as possible, where goods were not in short supply, and to allow wage levels to be freely negotiated between employers and employees. The advantages of this policy were that it avoided any necessity for a sharp increase in taxation, which would doubtless have deterred capital from coming to the Colony, and also that it saved a great deal of useless clerical labour, both to Government departments and business people.

There was, however, one prerequisite to this policy if it were to succeed: first that an ample supply of goods should be available, and, secondly, that there should be a certain tightness of money in the Colony at the time the change was made. As the result of a series of highly unpopular measures taken at the last year's session in Parliament, such as the tobacco savings contribution, drastic increases in the excise duty on cigarettes and spirits, the maintenance of the gold industry contribution after devaluation, and the Prescription Fund Amendment Act, a position was achieved in which controls could be removed with a measure of confidence and a reversal made to the normal operation of the law of supply and demand. Six months experience has demonstrated to bear out this confidence.

The cost of living has increased by 7% and which 6% is directly due to increased food prices resulting from the

abolition of food subsidies. Decontrolled items such as clothing have gone up very little in the last six months, despite higher landed costs. Actual increases which have taken place are as follows: clothing and footwear 2.3%, household requisites 2.2%, and chemicals and dyes 2.4%, all of which have been completely free from price control and have suffered from increases in the cost of Rhodes stock. In these groups it is probable that authorized prices would have been actually higher if price control had been retained. Two other main items which have affected the index marginally are a 9.2% increase in Native servants' wages—a figure increased annually by the Statistical Department—and an increase of 3d. per gallon in petrol, which is internationally priced on a dollar basis.

The total increase of 7% in the cost-of-living index between October, 1949, and March, 1950, is somewhat less than was generally expected by the Government at the time of devaluation, and must be considered extremely moderate in view of the fact that many items would have increased even if the whole structure of food subsidies and price control had been retained.

Although the visible adverse balance of trade has increased from £13,500,000 in 1948 to £20,000,000 in 1949, the worsening of the balance is more than accounted for by the increase in the value of imports of durable producer goods of approximately £7,500,000.

Imports of the following major items which can be regarded as directly reproductively valued accounted for £13,185,000, as compared with £12,396,000 in 1948 and £4,754,000 in 1947. The items included are agricultural machinery, electrical machinery, motor and transport machinery and parts, tractors, rolling-stock, electric cable and wire, and motor trolleys and vans. There is considerable evidence that, despite relatively modest increases in imports of consumer goods, stocks in the course of the year have accumulated to a considerable extent; in other words, that the increase in consumption has been even less than the increase in imports recorded.

During last year imports continued to increase until they reached the peak of £3,300,000 in October, and over £5,600,000 in November. Thereafter there has been an encouraging reaction. The December figure was rather over £4,800,000, January rather over £2,000,000, and February £3,760,000-odd.

### Value of Imports and Exports

The value of exports has increased since devaluation, largely owing to the enhanced value of gold and base minerals in terms of sterling, with the result that figures for the first two months of 1950 are £3,000,000 over those for the corresponding months of 1949, and a profit for the two months of over £1,000,000 on the adverse balance of trade as compared with the corresponding months of 1949.

Exports of secondary industry products reached £5,134,000 in 1949 and are still advancing. The Customs Union Interim Agreement with the Union of South Africa has had the effect of increasing trade between the two countries. Southern Rhodesian exports of products of secondary industry to the Union advanced by just over £1,000,000 during the year. On the other hand, imports of Union secondary industries exported into Southern Rhodesia advanced by £2,167,000 during the year, and have now reached the remarkable total of £41,570,000.

Rhodesian manufacturers have complained about the competition of Southern Rhodesian products in the Union market. It is evident that the agreement is, in fact, working as it has intended, and by expanding the exports of both countries to each other, and as time goes on it may be expected that the process will continue. Both Rhodesian exports to the Union and Union exports to Rhodesia will benefit from the extension of a virtually free exchange which is now open to all manufacturers in both countries. It must be clear that the Union cannot expect to sell £11,500,000 worth of secondary products annually, without buying Rhodesian products to the same value.

Re-exports of primary products, mainly to the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt, at a substantially higher level than a year ago, are also being over-optimistic to expect that the sterling value of exports and re-exports in 1950 may exceed those in 1949, as much as £10,000,000.

Last year, informed the House that the total adverse balance of payments reached £18,800,000, disregarding unilateral transfers, that is mainly funds brought in by new immigrants. These provisional figures have now been corrected to £19,100,000, or if unilateral transfers are taken into account, £21,200,000. Corresponding figures for 1949 are at first sight extremely alarming, since, disregarding unilateral transfers, they have reached a figure of £29,800,000, and even after taking unilateral transfers into account they amount to £25,800,000. Most of the White Paper will indicate how this situation has been averted. Development of the Colony has accelerated during the year, and the item "home investments" has increased by more than 50% from £21,100,000 in 1948 to £32,800,000

in 1949. It is calculated that this item alone has been financed by £7,000,000 from savings in the budget, £2,000,000 from drawings on the Reserve Fund, and the balance from new money injected into the economy.

Commercial balances of trade were £60,000 lower at December 31, 1949, than at December 31, 1948, but are still larger than they were at December 31, 1947. Treasury balances show a reduction of £2,000,000, and Rhodesia Railways show a reduction of about £200,000. These figures are however partly offset by an increase in Current Board Funds of about £2,000,000. The Treasury now has in London approximately £7,000,000 of cash funds which should suffice to finance all Government transactions for the very considerable period. Replenishment of funds for Rhodesia Railways is in process of being arranged. Northern Rhodesia has agreed, subject to approval from London, to lend £5,000,000 during the current year towards the cost of further expansion of Rhodesia Railways, which is the main partner.

Immigration remained fairly high, level throughout 1949 despite the restrictions imposed by the new immigration law excluding the R.A.F. transport and £65,000 compared with 14,593 in 1948. Emigrants numbered 46,167, of whom 1,105 went to Northern Rhodesia, 1,148 to the U.K., and 266 to the Union of South Africa.

### Immigration

The population increased as a result of immigration by 9,500. Natural increase was 308 in 1948, and in 1949, the excess of births over deaths. The Registrar General's Office remained unemployed between 200 and 300 in every month. The vast majority were persons temporarily out of work through changing from one job to another. Vacancies registered by employers now number about 600.

In view of the rapid progress in the building of factories, shops, and offices, the recent import of £8,000,000 worth of industrial machinery in 1949, and the continued expansion of Rhodesia Railways, the building industry and the farming industry, and with an unemployed virtually nil, a heavy influx of immigrants will be required this year to fill present vacancies in all walks of life in the Colony. It is quite impracticable to import capital without at the same time importing labour.

During 1949 dwellings of this standard organized industry numbered 1,251. The Builders' completed 62 houses, the National Building and Housing Board completed 700, and private houses, 625 prefabricated flats, and 34 other flats. The total number of dwelling units completed in 1949 therefore numbered 3,421, compared with 2,535 in 1948. Between 1947 and 1949 inclusive 5,700 dwelling units have been erected, more than 36% of them by the National Building and Housing Board.

In the better centres, such as Bulawayo, Gwelo and Bulawayo, the housing improvement has been very marked. In Bulawayo improvement has been slight. Salisbury has proved a black spot in the situation is now worse than at any time since the end of the war.

Efforts were made to obtain additional land in the Maberlein area for post-war housing. Negotiations however, broke down, and the Government decided that drastic measures were necessary if the housing position in the capital city was not to become intolerable. The 1,200-acre farm, Maberlein, was therefore purchased, and it is proposed that some 1,200 houses should be erected there. Beginning in June, the Maberlein development should provide accommodation for some 6,000 Europeans over a period of three years.

Long-delayed industrial and commercial premises are urgently required for the development of the Colony. Faced with a shortage of well over 100 houses for the present population of the Colony and the prospect of increased immigration, it is probable that the constructional aid of the National Building and Housing Board will be required for some years to come.

### Price Policy Criticized

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, MRS N. Dodd, who was at one time Secretary of Agriculture in the United States, when he was a well-known farmer and stock-breeder, said when he was recently in Kenya that the land in that White Highlands was being seriously exploited as a result of an adjustment in the price of farm produce, but that it was better practice by many farmers and grass leys were followed, products could be supplied within a few years. He was especially critical of the low price paid for beef, and expressed the opinion that the fine grasslands of the Colony would enable Kenya to become a great meat exporter within a very few years if a more generous return were offered to stock farmers.

# British Policy for the Dependent Colonies

## Need for a Prompt and Unequivocal Statement

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE, senior member representing African interests in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, wrote in last Saturday's *Spectator* that race relations in Africa have become one of the major problems of the world.

In the course of a most interesting summary of his views, he said:

"Corroding suspicion on the part of the African is becoming almost universal in the multi-racial communities, such as Kenya, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia. Race prejudice on the part of the European, even if it is not in most cases increasing, shows little signs of diminishing.

"The political immaturity of the African, which has to be experienced to be appreciated, and the totally different traditional backgrounds against which he and the European have grown up, make co-operation in government under modern conditions between the two almost unbelievably difficult. The attitude of the powerful Union of South Africa towards race problems adds enormously to the tension further north.

"But fear is the dominating factor—fear on the part of the European of being swamped by the superior numbers of the Africans, fear on the part of the African of being permanently repressed by the superior resources of the Europeans.

"One step which can and must be taken at once is for His Majesty's Government, with the full support of Parliament, to announce clearly and unequivocally what British policy for the dependent Colonies really is.

### Confusion over Official Policy

"What is called the policy of partnership may be presumed to hold the field. But that policy can be, and is, interpreted in so many ways that it is no great wonder that in the resulting confusion the average settler in East and Central Africa, in spite of being told at intervals that his presence is welcomed and his work for the development of the country appreciated, regards the Imperial Government as a hostile agency waiting to dislodge him from the place where he has made his home, while too many Africans begin by looking to the Government to protect them against the settlers, and not infrequently end by regarding Government and settler alike as their common enemies. (In Northern Rhodesia Africans have just been accusing Government of having betrayed them because it has adopted a non-committal attitude towards a possible federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland.)

"So the tragic misunderstandings go on, and disaster grows appreciably nearer. One can at least hope that a firm statement of policy, acceptable to moderate men of both races, guaranteeing beyond possibility of doubt that security for which both races are calling out, security for each without infringing the rights of the other, would go a long way towards retrieving the situation.

"It has been suggested that a conference composed of moderate Europeans and Africans should be called without delay to advise the Home Government as to the lines on which the statement in question should be made. There is much to be said for this idea, with certain provisos.

"In the first place, it is obviously necessary that it should be truly representative, and that its members should be of such calibre as to command respect for their opinions.

"It is also essential that the presence of representatives of the conflicting interests which may and must be considered in the conference should not result in compromise recommendations satisfactory to nobody, in the attempt to achieve what may really be an impossible unanimity.

"It would probably be best for the conference to confine its recommendations to East and Central Africa, where conditions differ from those in West Africa and the Sudan. In

any case, the terms of the Government statement would not be identical for the two areas.

"An alternative to such a conference would be a small high-powered commission under a strong chairman, which would be able to travel and hear evidence in the different territories before making its recommendations. The world may be rather tired of commissions, but this one would be exceptional in that its recommendations would be designed to produce the very definite results of a positive statement by H.M. Government.

"The African has very justifiable suspicions of any differentialism in treatment, and the guiding principle must be that it is character and capability, not colour, which should be the test of fitness for political advancement.

"Opportunity, too, must be provided for the possible regrouping of territorial units when such a course is shown to be in the best interests of their inhabitants, a particularly stormy subject.

"It must be emphasized, moreover, that any statement of policy such as we are considering, while avoiding the ambiguities and lack of definition which have done so much harm in the past, and while providing rigid guarantees against any possible reversal of policy in the future (an essential point if confidence is to be restored), must somehow manage to be sufficiently adaptable to meet the needs of the rapidly changing world in which we live, and sufficiently elastic to apply to territories which are at different stages of development."

### Race Relations Deterioration

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE recently wrote on somewhat similar lines in the *Manchester Guardian*, saying, *inter alia*:

"Next in importance to the problem of the relations between Russia and the rest of the world comes that of the colour question in Africa to-day. Indeed, the two may be to some extent connected.

"Race relations are worsening all over Africa. Can anything be done about it? Theorizing will not help. Nor will a policy of appeasement in either direction. In the long run, the only thing that can save the situation is the complete elimination of the test of colour in all walks of life, and the substitution of character, ability, and sense of responsibility as the test of individual fitness for any position.

"But anyone who has lived in East, Central, or Southern Africa knows that that is a policy of perfection which is unlikely to be carried out for a long time to come. Meanwhile, what can be done to head off disaster?

"South Africa has declared for white supremacy at any price, enforced by repression of almost all the Africans' ambitions. In East and Central Africa the European settler is told that his presence is welcomed, but simultaneously Africans are encouraged to believe that the government of the various territories will be handed over to them at no very distant date. It is hardly to be wondered at that suspicion and mistrust result on all sides.

"If we are to avoid very serious trouble in the near future, a clear statement of the Imperial Government's policy for all the dependent Colonies should be made from the highest level, and endorsed by all the moderate men of both parties in the House of Commons.

"It should be made quite clear that Europeans in the Colonies and Protectorates will not be allowed to relegate the African to inferior positions, merely because he is an African, and that Africans, merely because they are Africans, cannot expect privileges and advancements which they have not earned. A genuine partnership between the two races is the only possible goal.

"Such a statement would not satisfy the extremists of either side. The Europeans who regard the African as destined to remain a heifer of wood and a drawer of water for all time, and the African who is convinced, that he is in all respects already as advanced as any European, will both resent such an expression of policy, as well as any steps which may be taken to carry it out.

"But unless something of the sort is done, the situation will inevitably go from bad to worse. Indeed, it may be too late already. It is not pleasant to contemplate what the final result of racial animosity and mistrust in a continent like Africa will be.

[Editorial comment appears under title of Moment.]



# BACKGROUND

**Britain's Position.** "The facile phrases about a happy country and a bright future fall from the lips of the Chancellor whose actions belie his words, for year after year the struggle to live becomes harder. Our taxation is the highest in the world, and the cost of living goes up, up, up. Wage-packets have lost one-fifth of their value in five years, and thrills is becoming a forgotten virtue. We have passed through three first-class financial crises, and it will be a miracle if there are no more. Our resources have been so dissipated that there is no margin for contingencies. Our entire future rests upon the assumptions that production will increase, Marshall Aid will continue, American prosperity will be maintained, that we shall hold our own in world markets, and that there will be no further fall in savings. If one of these assumptions goes wrong, we shall be plunged into desperate straits. Yet there is a wealth of energy, brains and skill residing in the British people. This is shown by the increase in production and exports in the face of every discouragement."—*Daily Mail*

**Army Needs.** "Continental peoples will not believe that Britain is committed to the defence of Western Europe until they see British troops on their pads. Without a British contribution of at least six divisions there can be no reality in Western European defence. No strategist should feel satisfied with the defence of the Middle East until there is a full strength corps of at least two mobile divisions. The defence of such vital areas in the Colonial Empire as Hong-Kong and Singapore probably demands troops equivalent to another division, although not necessarily concentrated as such. The defence of Great Britain against air attack does not require the presence of a mobile division; the anti-aircraft division is a more static formation—but its defence from the sea does postulate the presence of at least two regular divisions, even if they are only in the process of formation and training. This amounts to a minimum of 10 full divisions, but double the number now in existence. To say that the numbers of divisions must be doubled does not necessarily mean that the total size of the army must be increased in the same proportion. The extra divisions must be found, but before the public is asked to underwrite a vastly expended military establishment in men or money, the War Office must satisfy the public that the divisions could not be raised by some radical reorganization of the available forces. To form an army of 10 divisions out of half a million men is an inherently impossible task."—*The Economist*

**Japan's Resurgence.** "Much of the assurance which characterized the Japanese before the war has returned. Everywhere there is evidence of keenness to play a leading part in international affairs. Above all, there is a growing determination to compete completely unfettered in international markets and to recapture a large portion of world trade. Thanks to increased production at home and enormous imports under the American relief programme, food is now abundant. Rationing of virtually all items other than sugar and staple foods like rice and bread has ended. Extra supplies of those are, however, easily obtainable in the black market. The cost of food, though still high, is falling. The Japanese are now probably the best-fed people in the Far East. Public morality is at a low ebb, with bribery and corruption rampant. Eroticism flourishes in literature and on the stage. The French phrase *après guerre* is constantly used in Japanese conversation to condone almost every immorality. If democracy and the American way of life have no great appeal for the Japanese, the same cannot be said about American business, which they passionately desire to emulate. Only slight interest is taken either in Japanese classics or in Chinese. The disillusionment which followed the destruction of the traditional concept of the national polity has resulted in scepticism about the worth of many ancient Japanese institutions. The influence of the imperial family for good or evil will be very great in the years to come."—Tokyo correspondent of *The Times*

**Governing.** "No man or body of men can govern in kid gloves. Does anybody suppose that a humane and human person like Mr. Maurice Webb enjoys axing hundreds of clerks and redundant supernumeraries that Sir Stafford Cripps enjoys imposing a wage freeze upon humbly paid workers and then having on platforms to sympathize with them; or that anybody enjoyed putting to psychological torture Serete Khanga and his English bride? But such is the nature of our so-called democracy that those who fulfil their duties, and in that fulfilment have to take the world as they find it, and in so doing seem at times to be heartless, are always liable to be held up to public odium or execration, lose their tenure of office, and give place to sentimentalists who in due time will equally be forced to make terms with events and with reality."—*Truth*

**Parties and the Empire.** "The Empire presents itself to each of the major political parties in a different light. To the Conservatives it is something which has existed for a very long time and must be maintained, though the method of maintaining it is not laid down with any great clarity. It is concluded that the welfare of the inhabitants of the various units of the Empire must be a first consideration, but here again no very clear idea of the progressive steps necessary is enunciated. To the Socialist Party the Empire was, prior to the war, a subject for vilification at every opportunity. The war brought a change in outlook, and it began to be recognized that after all the Empire was something which belonged in itself even if the party did not. The accession to power in 1945 brought a further change, and with it the claim that nothing had ever been done for the Commonwealth and Empire until that particular Government acceded to office, in spite of the fact that the first modern Colonial Development and Welfare Act was passed into law in 1940. The methods employed for developing the Empire have been altogether socialistic in character and not altogether successful, as exemplified by the groundnut scheme. Neither party seems to have grasped the fact that if the people of this country are to continue to have butter or margarine to put upon their daily bread, not to mention jam, Empire consolidation and development must be treated as a major task. This seems to be amongst all politicians, except a small proportion who have devoted themselves to a study of the subject, an unwarranted assumption that whatever happens to the Empire or Empire trade Great Britain can in the course of time resume her old position in the world and re-establish her standard of living as one of the best in both hemispheres. Such an idea is futile in the extreme, and the policy which resulted in the acceptance of the Washington Loan terms, the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade, and the Havana Charter, will, if allowed to continue, eventually expose the fallacy of this assumption."—*Empire Industries Association*

"Communism's most sinister influence is the influence of the reckless few in dragging down and disturbing the many."—*M. G. Bettison*

# TO THE NEWS

"E.A.R.-marked.—Redistribution of the British race is the great challenge of our generation."—Lord Tweedsmuir.

"The British Socialists assert they are doing their best. That is what scares everyone."—Latest New York quip.

"Those who sponsor aliens for naturalization should be prepared to have their names made public."—Lord Vansittart.

"Communism attracts the dew-eyed idealists, the cynical self-seekers, and the lunatic fringe."—Mr. M. S. Maas.

"Federate mankind by all means, but as long as there are dragons about, leave us St. George."—Monsignor R. A. Knox.

"The freedom of the Press is a thing to be stoutly and at all costs maintained in this country."—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

"The century in which we live is the first for over 2,000 years to see a considered challenge flung down to the essence of our civilization."—Mr. Hugh Last, principal of Brasenose College, Oxford.

"The Admiralty will spend about £11,000,000 on research and development this year."—Viscount Hall, First Lord of the Admiralty.

"Wages have risen from 39% of the national income (after deducting direct taxation) in 1938 to 48% last year."—Professor W. Arthur Lewis.

"The general increase of one-sixth in railway and canal freight rates will cost the country £27,000,000 a year."—The Minister of Transport.

"We deplore the failure of the Chancellor to cut down the profligate level of Government administrative costs."—Engineering Industries Association.

"The combined yield from beer, tobacco, and the purchase tax last year was some 80% of that produced by income-tax, the sheet anchor of the whole fiscal system."—Financial Times.

"Another election giving Labour office without power might be fatal to Socialism. If a Left Wing party fails to maintain its momentum it is swept away."—Mr. R. H. S. Crossman, M.P.

"The output of deep-mined coal is insufficient to meet the needs of the country." Unmistaken praise has been lavished on the coal industry for meeting inadequate targets."—The Rt. Hon. R. S. Hudson, M.P.

"I found in the general election that nothing caused more anger than a meeting than to remind listeners that 11 trade union secretaries had got jobs in nationalized industries at salaries of £2,000 a year or more."—Mr. E. D. Gamman, M.P.

"It is desirable that the leaders of all three parties should confer forthwith with a view to the issue of an agreed statement as to the measures needed to meet the emergency and the formation of a National Government to carry them out."—Lord Elton.

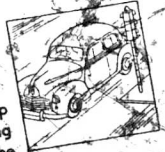
"Lotteries as allowed by the laws of this country, and so long as they are honestly conducted, do not appear to constitute any evil. Pools have become a national pastime, and the Roman Catholic Church considers that in some ways they are beneficial, since in many homes happy evenings are spent by the family together filling up their coupons."—Memorandum of the Roman Catholic Church presented as evidence before the Royal Commission on Betting.

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 walking pace to a clear 75 m.p.h. on the open road. It will cruise without effort at sixty, take hills 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 Mart branches in: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Iringa, Mbeya, Addis

# PERSONALIA

A son has been born in Nairobi to Mr. T. R. PRESTON, M.C., and Mrs. PRESTON.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. A. D. GALTON, FENZIE in Newmarket, Cambridgeshire.

COMMISSIONER DAVID LAMB has arrived back in London from his further visit to North America.

Codification of the laws of the Seychelles is to be undertaken by Sir CHARLTON LANE, a former Chief Justice of Mauritius.

MR. B. M. R. GALE, secretary of the East African Tanning Extract Co., Ltd., is shortly due in this country on leave from Kenya.

MR. R. C. S. STANLEY is Acting Governor of Northern Rhodesia during the absence on leave in Great Britain of Sir GILBERT RENNIE.

MR. G. G. S. J. HADLOW, a nominated non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, has arrived in this country.

MR. R. E. ANDERSON, president of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, and a director of many companies in Kenya, has arrived in London.

DR. F. LAUBACH, an authority on mass education, who visited East and Central Africa about a year ago, is again on a tour of the territories.

MR. R. E. R. LUFF has resigned from the court of directors of Cable and Wireless Holding, Ltd., and from the board of Cables Investment Trust, Ltd.

MRS. ARTHUR FAWCETTS has returned to Abbey Croft, Mortimer, Berkshire, after spending six months in Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa.

MR. F. ROBERTS, who was Deputy Commissioner of Police in Uganda until his retirement from the Colonial Service six years ago, is revisiting East Africa.

MR. G.-C. SCHLUTER is to address the Royal African Society at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, May 8, on his journeys through Canada, the U.S.A., Dutch Guiana, and Brazil.

MR. RONALD C. STEVENSON of the C.M.S., Ketcha, Kadugli, Sudan, and MISS HELENA WILSON of the C.M.S., Omdurman, have announced their marriage.

MR. H. W. FOSTER, a director of the Rhokana Investment Co., Ltd., and Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., is expected in London shortly from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. D. RANKINE, Chief Secretary of Kenya, is Acting Governor during the absence of Sir PHILIP MITCHELL, who, with Lady MITCHELL, is on his way to England.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR DOWLER, G.O.C.-in-C., East Africa, and Lady DOWLER are making a visit to the Union of South Africa at the invitation of the Government.

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, general manager in Uganda of the Uganda Co., Ltd., and president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, arrived in London a few days ago on leave.

MR. ROY WELNSKY arrived in London last Thursday from Northern Rhodesia, and Sir GILBERT RENNIE and he began their discussions at the Colonial Office on the following day.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, and MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE, president of the Royal African Society, have returned from their visit to the British West Indies.

MESSRS. E. CECIL and F. MAREK, who drove a small car from Nairobi to Cape Town and back to exchange greetings between the City of Nairobi and towns on the route, completed the journey of 7625 miles in 20 days. They reached Cape Town in 6 days 11 hours 55 minutes, a record for the type of car.

Dr. E. O. WHITE, Director of the East African Veterinary Research organization, has been appointed to the William Prescott Chair of Veterinary Preventive Medicine at Liverpool University.

MR. FRANK WIDDAS and Mrs. MARJORIE BARBON, widow of A. F. Barbon, and only daughter of the late N. Bonington Dickson, and Mrs. Dickson, have been married in Lilongwe, Nyasaland.

SIR WILLIAM LAWTHORP, the miners' leader, and three men from the pits left England by air on Tuesday to spend three weeks in Northern Rhodesia as guests of the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union.

MR. T. W. B. MERCHANT, only son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. W. S. Marchant, of Nairobi, and Miss MARY HEWITT, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hewitt, also of Nairobi, have announced their engagement.

AIR COMMODORE N. A. P. FRITCHETT, who has been appointed Air Officer Commanding No. 67 (Northern Ireland) Reserve Group, and Senior Air Officer in Northern Ireland, was Air Officer Commanding East Africa, in 1947.

MR. R. O. STOKILL, M.H., Leader of the Opposition in Southern Rhodesia, has offered to give part of his farm, which includes Presidential Pass, through which the Pioneer Column entered Southern Rhodesia in 1890, as a national memorial to the pioneers.

MR. MURRAY FENNER CHARTERS, M.C., youngest son of Mr. G. W. Charters, of Limuru, Kenya, and Miss SHEELA VERE HUNT, of Kampala, Uganda, youngest daughter of Mrs. G. V. Hunt, of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, have been married in Arua, West Nile.

The honorary degree of LL.D. is to be conferred on June 8 at Cambridge upon GENERAL SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON, who was A.Q.M.G. in East Africa during the Ethiopian campaign of 1940-41, and subsequently became British Military Governor in Western Germany.

MR. HENRY WILCOX WILSON, who has been made a puisne judge in Malaya, started his Colonial Service as a magistrate in Tanganyika in 1929, and became legal secretary in the Somaliland Protectorate in 1935. Two years later he was appointed attorney-general in Northern Rhodesia, where he remained for seven years before being transferred to Trinidad.

MAJOR KE. A. BROWN, managing director of Overseas Motor Transport Co. (East Africa), Ltd., and this year's president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, who arrived in England by air last week with Mrs. Brown, promptly went down with an attack of influenza. He has now left London for Scotland, with the intention of testing his prowess as an athlete. He will be back in London next month.

DR. B. B. MCCONNELL left England a few days ago by air for Uganda to take up his duties as Assistant Director of Geological Survey. A Canadian by birth, he was educated at the Universities of McGill, Lausanne and Oxford, and from 1929 to 1938 was engaged in research in Switzerland and Canada. Joining the Colonial Geological Survey Service in 1939, he was in Tanganyika Territory for the next eight years, except for secondment in 1940-42 for military service with the East Africa Survey Group. In 1948-49 he was on duty in Nigeria.

When THE KING and QUEEN, accompanied by PRINCESS MARGARET and the DUKE and DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, attended a service of the Most Noble Order of the Garter at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, last Thursday, they were attended by 15 Knights Companions, among whom were the DUKE of ABERCROMBIE, the EARL of CLAVENDON, the DUKE of DEVONSHIRE, the MARQUESS of SALISBURY, the VISCOUNT PORTAL of HUNTERFORD, VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY, and LORD CRANWORTH, all of whom have visited East or Central Africa or have more definite connexions with the territories.



## Mr. John Harold Coney

### Founder of Liverpool Uganda Co.

MR. JOHN HAROLD CONEY, chairman of the Liverpool Uganda Co., Ltd., and senior partner of the firm of Smith, Coney & Barrett, died at his home, The Dunes, Formby, Lancashire, on April 26, at the age of 71.

At Marlborough he captained the Rugby XV and hockey XI, and he had played hockey and tennis for Lancashire, was a reliable batsman cricketer, and was a former captain of the Formby Golf Club.

After leaving school in 1898, he joined the firm of Smith, Coney & Barrett, which was founded by his father in 1865, and became a partner in 1906. He was president of the Liverpool Cotton Association in 1935-1936, and represented that body on the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board for 13 years and also on the council for the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

### Belief in Private Enterprise

His old friend and business colleague, Mr. W. W. Higgin, writes:

"Forecasting the great possibilities of Uganda cotton, and stimulated by his interest in Empire cotton growing, Mr. Harold Coney was responsible for the formation in 1924 of the Liverpool Uganda Co., Ltd. From then until his death he took an active interest in East African affairs, and visited East Africa in 1926 and 1932.

An old-time Liberal in politics, he thoroughly distrusted the encroachment of the State into the spheres of private enterprise. He believed intensely in freedom and the liberty of the individual to live his own life and decide his own destiny.

"His ability to see to the heart of a problem, and put his finger on the real point at issue was one of his outstanding characteristics. He was a business man of the type who, through their vision and character were responsible for the pre-eminence to which Britain rose in the world of commerce.

"His death is a loss not only to his colleagues in the Liverpool Cotton Association but to the whole commercial life of Liverpool, of which he was so distinguished a citizen."

MISS HELEN MACMILLAN, matron of the European hospital in Mombasa, has died suddenly from infantile paralysis believed to have been contracted while attending a boy who was under observation for the disease. Ailing in Kenya 10 years ago, Miss Macmillan joined the staff of the Nakuru War Memorial Hospital, and had also served in Kitale.

MISS KATHLEEN LOUSAGE, one of two nursing sisters who started a nursing home in Kitale in 1922 before the railway reached that district in Kenya, has died in the town at the age of 63. In the 20 years she was matron of Red Cross convalescent hospitals in Eldoret and Nakuru.

MR. J. A. ROBINSON, who first went to Kenya in 1922 and joined the Mechanical Transport Corps when war broke out, has died near Nairobi at the age of 58.

SQUADRON-LEADER A. F. DECK, D.S.O., D.F.C., formerly a resident in Kenya, has died in Benin, Nigeria, as a result of a car accident. He was 29.

MRS. MAUD BELEN DAY, widow of Charles Day, formerly of Kiambu, Kenya, has died in Christchurch, Hampshire.

MRS. JANE ALICE PERVES GORDON (née Kerran), widow of Dr. H. L. Gordon, has died in Nairobi.

THE DOWAGER LADY HERBERT, mother of Lord Herbert, has died in Shrewsbury at the age of 92.

## To Start This Week

A TOURING VERSION of the Colonial Exhibition has started on a round of visits to eight major cities in Britain. Southampton is the first, and from May 6, the people of that port—from the roadsteads of which so many ships and aircraft leave regularly for all parts of the Colonial Empire—will be able to see many of the exhibits which attracted more than 500,000 people in London last summer.

The exhibit will stay in each city for two or three weeks, and it is hoped that "Colonial Weeks" will be organized on the lines of last year's Colonial Month in the metropolis. Shops, societies, manufacturers, and others will be invited to stage their own displays of Colonial interest.

Other towns to be visited are Bristol (June), Cardiff (July), Liverpool (August), Glasgow (September), Newcastle (October), Bradford (November), and Birmingham (December).

### Tropical Atmosphere

The exhibition, covering an area of 3,000 to 4,000 square feet, is, in effect, a "potted" version of the London display. The technical experts have again shown ingenuity and imagination, for they had to overcome the difficulties inherent in an exhibition which must be mobile and capable of being erected in halls of varying sizes and shapes. The displays are bordered and partitioned by bamboo "walls" and this hint at a tropical atmosphere is strengthened by the neat blue canvas awnings above.

Visitors, entering through two massive and decorative Zanzibar doors, will pass to a section containing life-size models of Colonial peoples. How the British Came, How the Colonies are Governed, Enemies of Progress, Men at Work, and Mutual Prosperity are the descriptive names given to some of the sections.

It has not been possible to offer elaborate stands for individual territories, products, or industries, but this touring exhibition should show the provinces something new in display technique, and demonstrate the inter-relationship of this country and the Colonies and the mutual benefits to be derived from their development.

## Fastest Air Service

AIR FRANCE will operate a weekly service to East Africa from May 12 with 40-seater D.C. 4 Sky-masters, reaching Nairobi from Paris in 20 hours and Mauritius in 25. This will be easily the fastest connexion between Europe and East Africa, which will be reached with only one stop for refuelling in Cairo. The aircraft will leave Orly Airport, Paris, at 9 a.m. every Friday, reach Cairo at 6.15 and Nairobi at 5.30 on Saturday morning. Tananarive, Madagascar will be reached at midday, and Mauritius at 7.15 the same evening.

## Local Government

MR. B. A. VASEY, the newly appointed Member for Local Government in Kenya, told a meeting in Manyuki that a centralized body under the complicated system of modern government became more and more removed from the feelings of the people, and that it was on the need for decentralization that he based his case for the extension of local government in the Colony. He urged the English county council system in order that townships and rural areas should be merged into one body.

## Africans for the R.A.F.

SIX AFRICANS will be admitted as cadets to the R.A.F. College, Cranwell, and a further six will be eligible for R.A.F. apprenticeships. Candidates must be unmarried, and normally between 17 and 19 years old for cadets and 15 to 17 for apprentices. They should have matriculated. Nominated candidates will have a free passage to Britain for the final selection, but the unsuccessful would have to be maintained in Britain and returned to their Colony at the expense of their relatives.

# Central African Co-Operation

## Rhodesia-Nyasaland Secretariat

A RHODESIA-NYASALAND SECRETARIAT AND INTER-TERRITORIAL CONFERENCE are recommended by a committee recently set up under the chairmanship of the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Justice to examine the existing machinery for inter-territorial co-operation in Central Africa.

The committee's recommendations have been accepted by the Governments of the three territories concerned.

The conference, consisting of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will meet at least once a year, and will control the secretariat.

The committee's report considers that discussions of matters concerning the three territories should begin on the official level between technical and professional officers, from whom recommendations will go to Ministers in Southern Rhodesia and to their counterparts in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Recommendations will not be binding on the Governments.

The committee was set up as the sequel to the notice given by the Southern Rhodesian Government on January 25 that it would not feel able after a year to continue membership of the Central African Council.

### Text of Statement

The full text of the statement which was issued simultaneously at the beginning of this week in London, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, reads as follows:

On January 25, 1950, the Southern Rhodesian Government informed the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland that it would not feel able after 12 months had elapsed to continue its membership of the Central African Council, which was set up in 1945 with the object of ensuring that there should be the closest possible co-ordination of policy and action between them on all matters of common interest.

At the same time, the representatives of all three Governments were unanimously agreed firstly, that such inter-territorial co-operation is essential; and, secondly, that experience had proved that to make co-operation as effective and comprehensive as possible an inter-territorial organization was necessary. The Southern Rhodesian representatives stated their desire to use the next few months for an examination of possible alternatives to the existing machinery.

The Council accordingly agreed that a special committee should be formed to examine the existing machinery and possible alternatives to it, and to recommend what organization should be adopted for the future. The committee, comprised of two members from each of the three territories, it has now met under the chairmanship of the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Justice and submitted its report.

The committee has endorsed the unanimous view of the representatives of all three Governments on the Central African Council that there must be the closest co-operation on a wide variety of matters; that, while there are some matters which can be arranged without standing central machinery, there are many which cannot, and that a neutral inter-territorial secretariat is therefore necessary.

### To Facilitate Discussion

The committee has suggested that it should be known as the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Inter-Territorial Secretariat, and that its functions should be to facilitate discussion on matters of common interest raised by any territory or by the secretariat itself, and to take all three Governments fully informed of the progress of those discussions and of the action eventually decided upon by the individual Governments concerned.

The committee considers that all discussions should begin on the official level with the responsible Ministers being kept fully informed of what is taking place. These discussions would frequently be undertaken by technical or professional officers of the various Government departments, and their recommendations would be put through the normal department channels to the Minister or Ministers concerned in Southern Rhodesia or their counterparts in the northern territories, who may at need, of course, refer to their Cabinet or Executive Council.

If the Governments then find it desirable to implement the recommendations made, it will be unnecessary to debate them inter-territorially at a high level, and this will obviate placing minor matters on the agenda for a meeting of such a body as the present Central African Council. If on the other hand, it is found necessary to discuss any subject inter-territorially at a higher level, an *ad hoc* meeting could be called to discuss the particular matter at issue. The committee has recommended that the composition of such a meeting should not be precisely laid down. The respective territories should send, whenever they consider the most suitable, it will also be possible to discuss matters which affect only two territories in this way.

### Decisions Not Binding on Governments

The committee has stressed the fact that meetings held would be consultative only, and that any recommendations made would in no way be binding on any Government unless and until that Government had, after full consideration, decided to implement them.

The committee has also recommended that, for the purpose of maintaining contact and generally encouraging co-operation, a Rhodesia-Nyasaland Inter-territorial Conference should be established.

It is essential that there should be in existence some entity to control the inter-territorial secretariat. The secretariat must of course be staffed by civil servants, and civil servants must have a master.

The committee has recommended a procedure to the kind of organization which existed before the Central African Council was set up. The Conference would consist of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Governors of the two northern territories or their nominees, supported by such representatives as they might wish to bring with them to any particular meeting. It would be laid down that the Conference should meet at least once in each year. As has been said, for the purpose of maintaining contact and generally encouraging co-operation, and it would elect its own chairman at each meeting.

The committee has also recommended that when the Conference is not in session the chief secretary should, at need, consult the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia on any point on which reference to higher authority is desirable.

These recommendations have been accepted by the Governments as forming a suitable basis for the promotion of that co-operation, which is of such vital importance to the individual and mutual advantage of the three territories. They will ensure that no action is taken in any one territory without the fullest knowledge and approval of its Government, and as decisions will be built on the broadest foundations of knowledge and technical and professional experience, it is confidently expected that the present proposals for inter-territorial co-operation between the Central African territories will lead to the greatest benefit to their progress.

**Swift and Sure**

**by Sabena**

Well-versed in every mode of air travel, Sabena's Link Airlines offers their luxuriously equipped Comet and DC-4 air-craft. Fast flying, efficient, and staging on long legs. Precise service and the same courteous crew serving you from Sabena. Your personal comfort and well-being is the concern of every one of our experienced staff. For YOURSELF and ALL TRAVELERS — BELGIAN AIR LINES

Bookings through all Travel Agents or SABENA, 205, Regent St., London, W.1. (Mayfair office) SABENA, 32, D'Almeida, Manchester 2. (Deansgate 466)

# Governor Did Not Consult C.O.

## Secretary of State's Admission

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION of the disclosure first made by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, that Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, had acted without the knowledge or consent of the Colonial Office in circulating proposals for constitutional changes was given to the House of Commons a few days ago.

Mr. C. J. M. ALPORT asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the memorandum circulated by the Tanganyika Government to the non-official members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council with regard to certain constitutional changes was circulated with his authority and whether the proposals contained in it represented the views of the Colonial Office.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE replied: "No, Sir. My predecessor was of course aware that the Governor intended to discuss constitutional revision with the non-official members of the Legislative Council, but he had not received a copy of the memorandum before it was issued. As regards the second part of the question, these are suggestions circulated by the Governor. We and he await the views of the committee which is considering the matter in Tanganyika before coming to a final conclusion on the matter."

## Constitutional Change in Tanganyika

MR. ALPORT: "Is the Minister aware that there has been a great deal of agitation among all the rival communities concerned, which has led to results which, on the whole, have been unfortunate? Would it not have been better to have made quite clear from the beginning what the circumstances of these proposals were?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "These matters are being discussed by a special committee which has been set up, and I think it would be better for everybody concerned, both here and over there, to await consideration by the committee and publication of their report."

MR. J. PARKER asked for details about the official plan of the Tanganyika Government referred to in a recent pronouncement of the Trusteeship Council whereby African representation on the Legislative Council was to be increased to eight, and what relation this representation would then bear to the representatives of other races.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The Tanganyika Government's objective referred to by the Visiting Mission was the appointment of one African member from each of the eight provinces of the Territory. A local committee has now been appointed to consider the whole question of constitutional development in Tanganyika. We shall not be in a position to make any statement until the recommendations of this committee have been received and considered."

## Mulumba Not To Be Prosecuted

MR. ALPORT asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was in agreement with the findings of the Commission appointed to report on the riots which took place in Uganda in 1949, and whether it was intended to take any action against Semakula Mulumba.

MR. J. DUGDALE, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs: "I am sending the hon. member copies of the Governor's commentary on the report and of my rt. hon. friend's predecessor's dispatch of January 31 expressing general agreement with the commentary. It has not yet proved possible to take action against Semakula Mulumba in the United Kingdom where he is present."

MR. ALPORT: "Does that mean that this man, whose activities were referred to by the Commission as being responsible primarily for the disturbances which took place, is likely to get away scot free?"

MR. DUGDALE: "That is a hypothetical question. At present he is in England and action is not being taken against him. Were he in Uganda I have no doubt that the position might be different."

MR. LESLIE HALE asked the Secretary of State what powers of censorship on books, manuscripts, and documents imported into Kenya were possessed by the Governor, under what act or instrument these powers are possessed, and how far they had been recently exercised.

prompt the importation of any publications. So far as I am aware the most recent exercise of these powers by the Governor in Council was in February 1949 in the case of a book entitled 'Africa: Britain's Third Empire'.

MR. HALE: "Will my hon. friend consider whether these extraordinary powers should continue to exist, and whether the exercise of them is designed to increase or decrease the circulation of these books in the Colonies? What, in fact, do they do?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "That is another question, a question of major policy. Perhaps my hon. friend will put it on the Order Paper."

MR. ALPORT asked how many Italian citizens had been imported into Kenya for road building and work on the military base at Mackinnon Road.

MR. DUGDALE: "We are asking the Acting Governor for the latest figures."

MR. ALPORT: "When considering this question, will the Minister bear in mind the possibility of using Maltese for this purpose, as there is considerable unemployment in Malta? It would be far better for Maltese to be brought into British Colony than for Italians to be introduced."

MR. DUGDALE: "I will certainly consider that matter."

## Minister Reviews Groundnut Question

MR. A. R. HURD asked the Minister of Food what reports he had received from the Overseas Food Corporation on the harvest prospects for the sunflower and cottonseed crops grown this season in Tanganyika.

MR. WEBB: "The Overseas Food Corporation have not yet made any forecast of the probable outcome of the harvest which is just beginning. They will issue a preliminary report as soon as there is sufficient reliable information on which to base an estimate."

MR. HURD: "In view of the many difficulties that still persist about the scheme, will the Minister set up an expert committee so that he is prepared for another crop failure at Kongwa?"

MR. WEBB: "We are looking into the whole question of groundnuts, and in due course the House will have the information."

MR. R. W. SORENSSEN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in view of the wide disparity in the circumstances in which corporal punishment could now be inflicted in various British Colonies, if he would inquire why this disparity existed and seek the general abolition of this form of punishment in all Colonial areas; what, in general, were the views of Native authorities on this matter; and, pending abolition, whether power to inflict corporal punishment would be reserved only for higher courts.

## Inquiry into Corporal Punishment

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I am paying a full examination into the whole question of the infliction of corporal punishment throughout the Colonial Empire, and a statement will be made when this examination is completed."

MR. SORENSSEN: "Do I understand from this that my rt. hon. friend is himself dissatisfied by the results that have been received about the frequency of flogging?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I think that an examination of the whole problem is desirable."

MR. T. RILEY asked the total amount of free grants promised or given to Colonies by Great Britain from January 1945 to the end of 1950-51, and the amount given or promised by way of food subsidies.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The total amount of free grants promised of given during the period in question, including the provision proposed for 1950-51, is £180,219,525, of which, however, a considerable proportion will not be spent during the period. Of this total £2,534,944 has been given in the form of food subsidies, but direct grants for this purpose have now come to an end."

MR. F. GRIMSTON asked the Minister of Supply why on April 49 the price of copper had been increased in this country by 49 per cent, when the price he had paid was only 23 per ton.

MR. J. FREEMAN: "Adjustments made with the Rhodian producers after revelation enabled my rt. hon. friend to reduce the difference between the American and the United Kingdom prices of copper, which previously had been approximately £10 per ton. But the charge of 23 per cent for these contracts which has been included in the price since November 1949 is estimated to be inadequate to cover them in the year 1950-51, and it has accordingly been increased to 46 per cent."

Asked if he would increase the petrol allowances to the special visitors, the Minister of Fuel and Power (Mr. Philip Noel Baker) replied: "Visitors from foreign and Commonwealth countries will receive petrol for 2,000 miles, 1,000 and 500 in their first three months."



# Bipartisan Colonial Policy

## Mr. Creech Jones's Article

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—A very speaker at the joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies which Major Lewis Hastings addressed—and the short comment after his sparkling address were exceptionally good. I thought some of the remarks to accuse the Imperial Government of an insupportably definite Colonial policy were well-informed and an audience which was not in sympathy with the speaker considered it to be the case. As a member of the Government cannot expect to enjoy public opinion, and particularly Colonial opinion, by neglecting that the policy ought to be quite well understood.

Colonel Fowke by saying that no one could accuse Major Hastings of evasion or equivocation. Unless entirely misunderstood the intention is regarded H.M.G. as guilty of both those faults.

You are pleaded as the reason for an explicit statement of Colonial policy, not merely from a Minister on behalf of a party, but from the Secretary of State by the authority of the Cabinet after it had considered everyone who could be expected to appreciate some time ago. It has that to mean that you want what the Americans currently call a bipartisan policy, a statement to which all political parties subscribe. Nothing could be better for British Africa, for that would give us a clear definition of the way by which the territories must expect to travel.

Recently you published an extract from an article contributed to the *Spectator* by Mr. Creech Jones. Much of what he wrote appeared to me, and I know, to many other East Africans at present in this country, to conflict with what he said again and again while he was Secretary of State. In particular, I read him as contradicting the whole spirit of that most encouraging interview which he gave to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA not many months ago.

This kind of contradiction does immense harm in Africa, not least because it is interpreted as showing that politicians in positions of high responsibility in Colonial matters have not the slightest settled policy, but that they temporize, and, as Major Hastings said, sometimes lurch from one blunder to another.

That is no way to build the British Central African Dominion which you have advocated for so many years, and which I believe to be the inevitable destiny of the territories.

Pray allow me to sign,  
Yours faithfully,  
P. R. S.

Royal Empire Society,  
London, W.C.2.

## S. Rhodesia or South Africa?

### Kenya Leader's Visit to Salisbury

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In your leading article of last week you wrote quite accurately that East Africa's political leaders can deal with the Rhodesians or with the Union, but not with both.

I was in Rhodesia while Major Keyser was here representing Kenya settlers, and I think it safe to say that it was made quite clear to him that Rhodesians, while quite willing for regular consultations with the East African territories, do not consider it wise to bring representatives of the Union of South Africa into East and Central African discussions, since they are convinced that the result would be to find themselves involved in South African politics.

Yours faithfully,  
RHODESIAN

London, S.W.1.

# White's Aids Repressionists

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

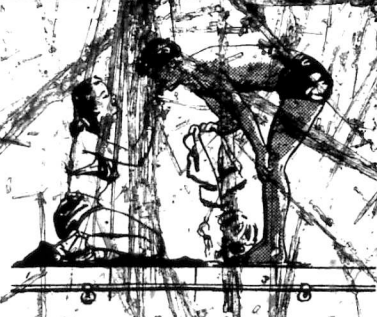
SIR.—The *White's* in regard to the Native Policy to be adopted in Central Africa and the ridiculous publicity given to the Swaine Khama affair represent a set of circumstances likely to strengthen the reactionary group in Southern Rhodesia, and those who support the repressive policy of the Union have not been slow to seize that opportunity. They argue that the only alternative for Rhodesia having been dismissed and rejected by the Colonial Office—despite the obvious failure of its own policy in the Gold Coast and Uganda—is to link up with the Union.

The position has been reached at which the theorists in White's can wreck the whole prospect of building a new British Empire in Central Africa, which would not only go a long way towards assisting in the re-establishment of the Old Country itself, but indubitably offer the only sane solution of the problems facing the Africans.

We have come to see that when doctrinaires without the least practical experience conclude that they know better than men like Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, and Sir Gordon Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who have been in close personal touch with these countries for many years, and who, in spite of all the disappointments and frustrations, remain essentially loyal in their outlook and policy.

Yours faithfully,  
HARRY L. PHILLIPS.

Southern Rhodesia



People are saying

Players Please

more than ever



Made in England  
PLAYERS' NAVY CUT NAVY CIGARETTES

## Comments in New C.D.C. Magazine

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION was at the end of November operating 28 undertakings, in respect of which the capital commitments totalled £14,500,000. Two of them, costing £1,250,000, are in East Africa, and four in Central Africa account for an outlay of £2,249,000.

The East African undertakings are East African Industries, Ltd., in Kenya, and Tanganyika Wattle Estates. Three of the Central African enterprises are located in Nyasaland, namely, the Vipya tung-growing project, the Limpasa Dambo farm, and Nyasaland Fisheries, Ltd. In Northern Rhodesia there is the new Chilanga cement factory.

Fifty-one other projects are under active investigation, four being in Central Africa, and 12 in East Africa.

These facts are taken from the first issue of the new quarterly magazine of the Colonial Development Corporation, entitled *Colonial Development*, but on another page of the same issue the chairman, Lord Trefgarne, gives the number of undertakings in operation in February, as 30, adding that productive undertakings are being born at the rate of one a month.

The analyses of C.D.C. undertakings was thus at least three months out of date when the magazine was sent to press.

### "The Throb of Life"

Promising that the second annual report, which is due shortly, will prove "the throb of life in the corporation," Lord Trefgarne proceeds:

"Despite the criticism that we sometimes hear, our plans are going well. Projects are well prepared, financial control is efficient, achievement is beginning to appear. The men we have chosen are justifying themselves by their efficiency, loyalty, and integrity. What is more, their spirit and morale

are often told what we are doing wrong, or what we are not doing at all, and then proposed to make a public answer or to appoint a public relations officer here or there to spend his time explaining the facts of life and nature, of changing times like wall of the wisp. But we will not be drawn from the main road into the bypaths of detailed controversies.

### Wattle Cultivation

Mr. J. Mastell, general manager of the wattle estate of 30,000 acres which is in process of creation in the Njombe district of Tanganyika, writes that suitable areas are to be inter-cropped with maize, that neighbouring Europeans and Africans will be encouraged to cultivate wattle, and that estimates for the undertaking have been based solely in terms of tanning extract, taking no account of the thousands of tons of wattle wood which will become available for fuel, pit-props, fibre-boards, or paper pulp, when the railway system is brought within economic haulage range.

Njombe is about 200 miles south of Dodoma, 160 from Iringa, 145 to the east of Mbeya, and about 40 miles from the nearest point on the Great North Road, with which it is connected by a good road.

No reference is made to the corporation's prospecting activities in Tanganyika.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

The European population of Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, has grown from 2,800 in 1946 to over 5,000.

# PROGRESS . . . .

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi. P.O. Box 691. Tel. 2551; Telegrams "Electric." Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Tanga. P.O. Box 48. Tel. 355; Telegrams "Tanesco." Hydro-electric station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam. P.O. Box 236. Tel. 561; Telegrams "Daresco." Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Dodoma, Kilgoma. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

### LONDON OFFICES

66 Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel. City 2046  
Tel. ad.: RUOFLAB, LONDON.



According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 83%.

During the same period there was no permanent increase in ELECTRICITY TARIFFS throughout Kenya, and only in November, 1948, was The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited compelled by sparing costs to amend certain tariffs by what were, even then, most modest percentages.

By any standard, the part played by the Electrical Supply industry in the development of East Africa entitles The East African Power and Lighting Company in Kenya, and its Associated Companies in Tanganyika, to a worthy place among the pioneers of progress in these Territories.

## THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED

ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LIMITED

The UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION on Eritrea, now sitting in Geneva to draft its report, has discussed a statement by the British Government proposing the incorporation into Ethiopia of the central and eastern provinces, subject to adequate safeguards for Italian and other minorities and municipal charters for Asmara and Massawa, and the incorporation of the western province into the Sudan.

The British view is that an independent Eritrea is not a practical proposition, for it could not be self-supporting economically, and it lacks racial, linguistic, religious, and even geographical unity. For those same reasons either a temporary or permanent trusteeship would not be satisfactory, since the inhabitants would not at any time be able to take over from the Trustee Power. The British Government have made it clear that they do not desire a trusteeship over Eritrea and would not support the return of Italian administration.

### Italian Attitude

Count Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister, in a memorandum to the commission, has reaffirmed the principle that the will of the local populations must be paramount in deciding the future of the territory. But, he said, had for 70 years led Eritrea along the road to progress, and could not relinquish her interest in the welfare of the people. Urging independence as the solution of the problem, he denied that this policy would conflict with Ethiopian interests; it would, he argued, safeguard pacific relations and co-operation between the two countries.

Mr. Miag Ziaud Din, Pakistan representative on the commission, said at a Press conference that most of the inhabitants of the uplands in the interior wanted amalgamation with Ethiopia, in opposition to the wishes of the coastal peoples.

Muslims and Copts were in approximately equal numbers. Complete independence was favoured by most Muslims, though some groups wished for an interim period of British trusteeship in preparation for self-government. No section desired a return to Italian rule except the Muslim population of Asseb, who wanted a period of Italian trusteeship, as did also some of the 26,000 Italian residents, of whom 23,000 lived in Asmara. Most Italians favoured independence. The conflict between Muslims and Copts was political rather than religious.

The Ethiopian Government urged that the whole of Eritrea should be joined to Ethiopia, but, provided that her wishes received consideration, would raise no objection if the commission thought that a separate solution was more desirable.

The Egyptian Government told the commission that if there were any change in Eritrea's position, Egypt must reserve the right to alter her views, as she had traditional rights in connection with the Red Sea coast, and would press them if necessary.

Land leases in Tanganyika recently approved by the Secretary of State include 40,000 acres for wattle growing in Njombe and 30,000 acres for ranching in various areas, both for 99 years. In the Songea district the alienation of 60,000 acres for flue-cured tobacco has been approved in principle.

The Legislative Council of Uganda will reassemble on May 9.

The skin and skull of the okapi which died recently in the London Zoo have been given to the Natural History Museum.

The annual Colonial Service dinner of the Corona Club will be held at the Comnaught Rooms, London, on Thursday, June 29.

A Native woman in the Belgian Congo has given birth to sextuplets. The mother and all six children are reported to be doing well.

The revised edition of the laws of Tanganyika prepared by Sir Donald Kingdom is to be published in seven volumes, at a price of 11 guineas.

For every immigrant to Southern Rhodesia from Britain in the first two months of this year there were nearly two from the Union of South Africa.

The Uganda vernacular newspaper, *Dubosi*, has reported a case of robbery with violence in Kyadondo in which an African and his wife were murdered.

From May 1 currency grants for holiday travel cover 36 countries, including Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, and the Sudan. The basis allowance is £50 for adults and £35 for children.

At the request of Princess Elizabeth, the balance of the money subscribed for her wedding present from Uganda has been given in equal shares to the local Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations.

Arrangements have been made by the British Council for two African sub-inspectors of the Uganda police to visit this country for three months. A similar tour for three African policemen from Kenya last year was most successful.

### Scientific Conference

A conference of representatives of the British and South African Governments will meet at South Africa House in London from May 24 to 26 to discuss the establishment of a scientific council for Africa south of the Sahara.

The *Beira News* has discontinued its English language section, "in view of the changed and changing composition of the population of Beira and the Province of Manica and Sofala." Nearly all readers now understand Portuguese.

The Avro Tudor air-liner "President Kruger," with an all-up weight of over 80,000 lbs., which recently arrived at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, is the largest aircraft ever to land at any airport in Central Africa. On a charter flight from South Africa to Britain, it carried 32 passengers and a crew of 12.

Lord Baden-Powell told the House of Lords last week that Southern Rhodesia had not merely more than doubled her European population during the last decade, but by wise selection had introduced settlers of the right type. Once the housing difficulty was overcome the possibilities were unlimited, he thought.

The 151st anniversary meetings of the Church Missionary Society were held in London on Monday and Tuesday, starting with a festival service in St. Paul's Cathedral and finishing with a mass meeting in the Empress Hall addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Canon M. A. C. Warren, the general secretary (who recently visited East Africa), and other speakers.

The de Havilland Comet jet air-liner, which has been undergoing tropical tests in Africa, completed the journey from Nairobi to Khartoum at the beginning of this week in three hours 10 minutes, compared with six hours by the normal swift service. When the aircraft landed the pilot, Mr. John Cunningham, said that he had been "stoozing around" at an average speed of 420 m.p.h.

## Where to stay in EAST AFRICA

A delightful place for a holiday is NYERI; it lies in a green valley facing the glaciers of Mount Kenya.

There is trout fishing, golf, squash, tennis, riding, and big game nearby.

Treetops is near Nyeri people sleep in comfort in a bungalow high in the boughs of an immense tree, with elephant and rhino below.

The hotels, set in beautiful gardens, have a liberal table, rooms for 120 people, and private bathrooms for most.

OUTSPAN and WHITE RHINO HOTELS, NYERI.

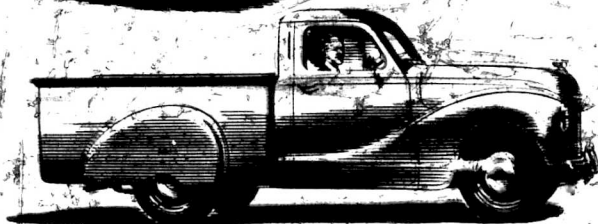


# THREE ANSWERS to a problem



THE A40 "COUNTRYMAN" will carry six passengers in comfort or a load of goods with ease.

THE A40 "PICK-UP" is a light open truck with a sturdy body that will easily take a 10-cwt. load.



THE A40 10-cwt. VAN has 116 cu. ft. of goods' space in its smartly styled, strongly built body.

These three Austin A40 models are the complete answer to almost all half-ton transport problems. If you like your work well done, you'll be more than pleased with any one of them. And they are as economical as they are dependable—they will save you *both* time and money.

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

All these Austins have a powerful 40 H.P. O.H.V. engine and independent front suspension.

## A U S T I N — you can depend on it!

Get full details now from:

**LOWIS & HODGKISS LIMITED**

P.O. BOX 481, NAIROBI, KENYA

**CHITRIN'S GARAGE**

P.O. BOX 178, BULAWAYO  
SOUTHERN RHODESIA

**BYROM MOTORS LTD.**

P.O. BOX 1347, SALISBURY  
SOUTHERN RHODESIA

THE AUSTIN MOTOR EXPORT CORPORATION LIMITED • BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

## Prejudice to British Shipping Questions on Port of Beira

FRANK QUESTIONS concerning prejudice to British shipping using the port of Beira have been asked in the House of Commons.

MR. KEENE asked the Minister of Transport why British ships were sometimes delayed at the port for weeks before being loaded or discharged; and what steps were being taken to prevent this loss of time, which was to the cost of the voyages.

MR. BARNES: "These delays arise from the fact that the capacity of the port of Beira is not sufficient to deal with the amount of traffic which it is at present required to handle. The port is under Portuguese control, and, following recent discussions in Lisbon, measures are now being considered by the Government and commercial interests concerned which, it is hoped, will not only clear the existing congestion, but, by keeping the flow of cargo within the capacity of the port, remove the cause of the present serious delays to shipping."

### Delays of Four and Five Weeks

MR. KEENE: "Has the Minister considered any alternative way in which the goods can flow through this port to their intended destinations? Ships have been kept waiting at this port for four and five weeks, which adds an impossible cost to the voyage."

MR. BARNES: "I can assure my hon. friend that I have been very much concerned at the delay to British shipping caused by the congestion at this port, and that every effort is being made to deal with the difficulty."

SIR PETER MACDONALD: "Have negotiations between the Southern Rhodesian Government and the Portuguese, with this come to a conclusion, and has the conclusion been satisfactory? This congestion at Beira has been

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

HEAD OFFICE:  
*Cable House, Kitulo,  
Northern Rhodesia*

**MERCHANTS,  
DISTRIBUTORS  
AND  
MANAGING AGENTS**

London Correspondents:  
Campbell Bros., Carter & Co., Ltd.,  
14/25, King William Street, E.C.4.

going on for years, and the British Government have not done much to try to alleviate it."

MR. BARNES: "While it has been going on for some time, it has become very much aggravated in recent months. As I have indicated, as a result of the conferences in Lisbon various proposals are being examined, which it is hoped, will remove the more serious causes of delay."

MR. THOMAS REID: "Is it not a fact that there has been the grossest discrimination against British shipping at this port in favour of Portuguese shipping?"

## Tanganyika Sisal Industry Mr. Hitchcock on Export Tax

ACTION in connexion with the Tanganyika Government's proposal to increase the sisal export tax from 5% to 10% from Monday last will be considered at a special meeting of the full executive of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association shortly to be held in Dar es Salaam.

MR. E. F. Hitchcock, chairman of the association said in a Press interview at the beginning of this week:

"It seems that the economic and financial position of the sisal industry is still little understood, and no opportunity has been given to the industry to discuss the recommendations of the Government committee of inquiry concerning the tax, which is unsound, and a not very intelligent fiscal device."

"The financial resources of the industry are already fully engaged, by the heavy expenditures required for re-planting to meet subsidized foreign competition and by the capital expenditure for increased Native welfare. These will suffer as a result of the tax."

He added that the provision of the necessary revenue for the industry was being prevented by the existing rate of taxation amounting to £3,000,000 a year.

"The export tax," he continued, according to the *Financial Times*, "represents £600,000 levied as an extra flat charge on costs, and the commercial economy of the Territory already shows signs of financial weakness. An increase of sisal expenditure on this scale from commercial activities to Government coffers is aggravating this position and seriously affecting all commercial interests in the country. The tax will curtail the progress of the industry and precipitate a financial crisis."

## Sudan Plantations Syndicate

A WARM TRIBUTE to the work of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate was paid in the recent session of the Sudan Legislative Assembly by the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Abdel Kerim Mohamed, who was also chairman of the select committee on the future of the Gezira. "The scheme," he said, "has effected a complete revolution in the way of life of Gezira inhabitants. That this has taken place without serious dislocation and trouble, even in bad years, while at the same time a high level of efficiency and organization has been introduced, is a monument to the sympathetic understanding and tireless and patient devotion of the men who have built this organization, of which we are justly proud. To maintain that standard, and even more to improve it, will be a task to tax the capacity of the Sudanese to the uttermost."

## Small-Bore Rifle Competition

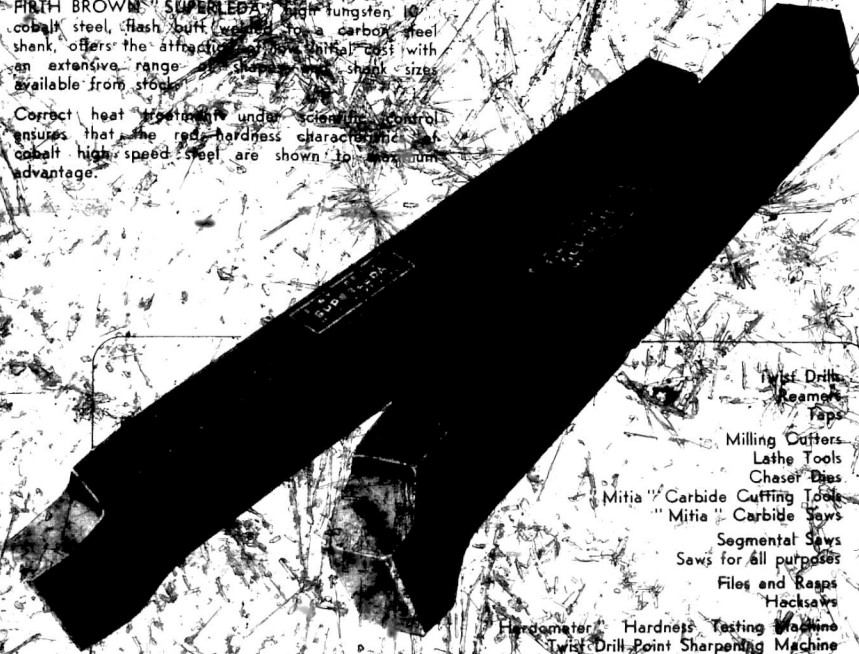
KENYA took second place in the aperture sights section and third place in the open sights section of the Central competition organized by the National Small-Bore Rifle Association of Great Britain, with scores of 1,578 and £506 respectively. No other East or Central African teams entered. The winner of both contests was Jamaica, whose score of 1,592 in the aperture sights section was a record for the competition. Mauritius was second in the open sights section.

"Tanganyika has potential wealth and promise second to no territory in the Colonial Empire," Mr. E. R. E. Surridge, Chief Secretary.

## LATHE TOOLS

FIRTH BROWN SUPERLEBA high tungsten 10% cobalt steel, flash buff welded to a carbon steel shank, offers the attraction of a low initial cost with an extensive range of diameters and shank sizes available from stock.

Correct heat treatment under scientific control ensures that the red-hardness characteristics of cobalt high speed steel are shown to maximum advantage.



Twist Drills  
Reamers  
Taps  
Milling Cutters  
Lathe Tools  
Chase' Dies  
Mitia " Carbide Cutting Tools  
" Mitia " Carbide Saws  
Segmental Saws  
Saws for all purposes  
Files and Reaps  
Hack-saws  
Hardometer, Hardness Testing Machine  
Twist Drill Point Sharpening Machine  
"Crypto Atlas" Bandsawing Machine  
"Mitia" Carbide Saw Sharpening Machine  
And all other types of Engineers' Cutting  
Tools.

# FIRTH BROWN

TOOLS LTD. SHEFFIELD



## Of Commercial Concern

Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, are to raise £400,000 of additional finance for the construction of the new brewery in Bulawayo, and shareholders are being offered 800,000 new 5s. ordinary shares at 5s. 6d. Applications have already been received for 500,000 shares. Treasury restrictions prevent more than 181,840 shares being allotted to shareholders resident in Britain. The company is also making arrangements to place privately in Southern Rhodesia and South Africa £200,000 5½% mortgage bonds 1955-70, at par; these will be convertible in whole or part at 10s. per share into 5s. ordinary shares at any time up to June 30, 1955.

Rhodesian Cables, Ltd., have provisionally accepted an offer for their Maritzburg works tendered by Scottish Cables, Ltd., of £210,000 in cash and 1,160,000 shares, a total purchase consideration of £500,000. Scottish Cables, Ltd., intend to form a subsidiary with an authorized capital of £800,000 in shares of 5s. each, of which 1,240,000 will be offered at par. This sale will enable Rhodesian Cables, Ltd., to repay a bank overdraft and most of a loan from Hubert Davies, Ltd., by whom they are controlled. The selling agreement with Hubert Davies, Ltd., will be cancelled.

Arusha Plantations, Ltd., report that production of sisal was resumed in the middle of March, but on a reduced scale owing to the shortage of leaf. The visiting agent states that normal production is unlikely until June. Output of fibre for the year ending June 30 is estimated at 230 tons, and for the year 1950-51 at 550 tons. Owing to the revision of coffee prices, the company expect to receive £28,000 for the 1949-50 crop.

### Steel Brothers (East Africa), Ltd.

Steel Brothers (East Africa), Ltd., whose large-scale timber scheme in the Southern Province of Tanganyika was announced in these columns some time ago, have already about 2,000 tons of logs awaiting transport to the coast. Owing to heavy rains, which have made the roads impassable, it is unlikely that the timber will reach the port of Mkwaya until June or July. The manager in Lindi is Mr. D. Kelly.

Kilifi Plantations, Ltd., earned a profit of £28,278 for the calendar year 1949, compared with £25,353 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £15,405, reserves receive £37,500, and a dividend of 40% (actual), less tax, will require £8,250, leaving a balance of £5,870 to be carried forward, against £38,747 brought in. The London agents are Davies and Co., 95 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

European farm-grown maize delivered this year in Northern Rhodesia has been priced at 30s. 2d. a bag, exclusive of the cost of the bag.

The Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, Ltd., had a turnover of more than £500,000 in 1948-49, according to the annual report which has just reached London. Established 17 years ago, the union handled 64,715 cwt. of coffee in the year under review. The hide and skin industry accounted for £16,186 of the income. The surplus of income over expenditure was £13,299.

An engineering survey of routes for a link between the railway systems of East Africa and Rhodesia is expected to begin next month, and may be undertaken by the staff of East African Railways and Harbours, not, as first proposed, by an Anglo American team. This survey and the following economic surveys are scheduled to be completed in 18 months.

### Dar es Salaam Harbour Works

Invitations for tenders in connexion with the construction of two deep-water berths and ancillary works in Dar es Salaam are expected shortly. The cost will probably be about £1,500,000. The first berth is to be ready by the end of next year.

A recent consignment of bacon from Kenya to the Ministry of Food has received favourable reports from unofficial experts. A further consignment of 90 tons of bacon and carcasses has been shipped from Mombasa.

Imported rice is being sold in Tanganyika at 54 cents of a shilling per lb. for 15% broken, and 57 cents per lb. for 5% broken against 33 cents per lb. for local rice.

A new firm of crop-spraying contractors, Messrs. Bates and Hunt (East Africa), Ltd., has been established in Kenya. The directors are Messrs. E. R. K. Hunt, N. R. Hayes, and J. L. Nicklin.

Uganda, Tanganyika, and Kenya cottons are all 1d. per lb. dearer for delivery to October and 1d. dearer for November and December. Uganda is now quoted at 35s. 3d. per lb.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., have again declared a dividend of 8%, including 2% bonus. Group profits for 1949 were £2,171,012, an increase of £248,323.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., are repeating the 6% dividend on the ordinary shares. The group profit for 1949, after £150,645 tax, was £12,132 (£132,328).

Messrs. Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd., a company with large East and Central African interests, has declared a dividend of 12½% (the same) on the deferred shares.

The Mozambique Company announce a profit for 1949 of Esc. 6,135,541, and a dividend of 4.8% (5%).

Registered co-operative societies in Uganda now number 180, compared with 36 a year ago.

The draft of a factory ordinance for Kenya has been published for information.

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



**ROBERT HUDSON LTD.**

RAILWAY HOUSE, MEADOWS LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND  
 Telephone: 21. South Street, S.W.1. WHI 1177  
 London W.1. Telephone: 1997 (4 lines). Box 148, City, at Cannon  
 Road, E.C.4. Telephone: 447. P.O. Box 447, Nairobi  
 N. Rhodesia. Telephone: 347. Gull Ave., Ndola.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telegraphic Address:  
 All Offices in East Africa  
 "INCREASE"

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

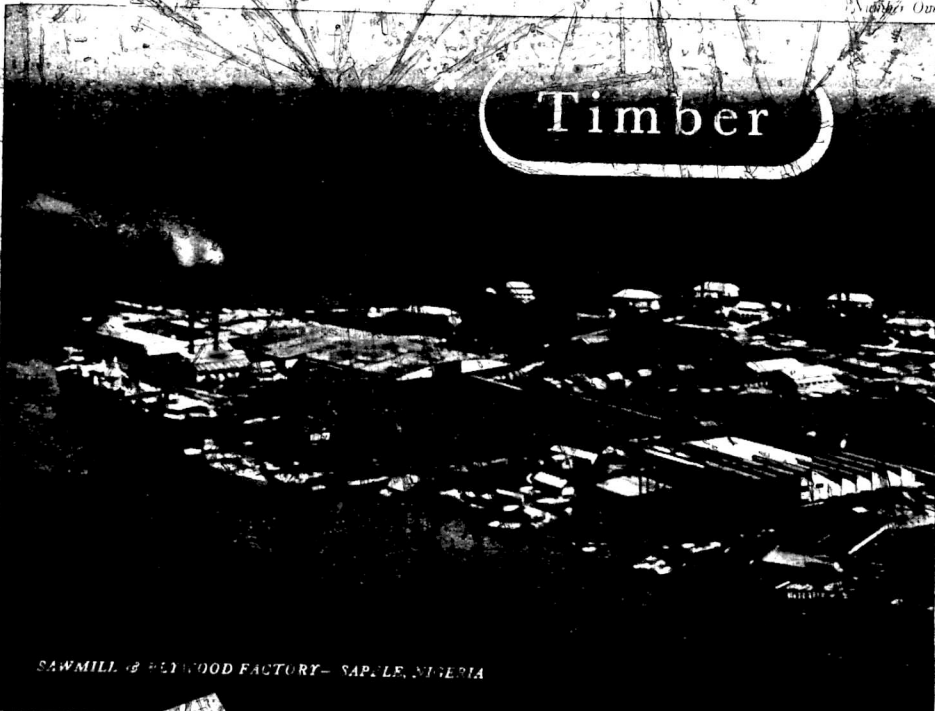
**General Merchants  
 & Engineers**

MOMBASA  
 KAMPALA  
 ZANZIBAR

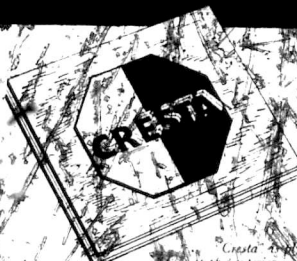
NAIROBI  
 (Head Office)  
 Box 182

DAR ES SALAAM  
 DAR GHAJUNYA  
 MIKINDANI

# Timber



SAWMILL & PLYWOOD FACTORY - SAPLE, NIGERIA



*"Cresta" is composed of true exterior grade, kiln-dried and resistant to attack by insects and fungus.*

The south-west of Nigeria's Jaiqueson, Benue and Ethiopian Rivers a thriving industry has risen from the living jungle. For here at Saple is one of The United Africa Company's timber trade headquarters, another, at Sapele on the Gold Coast is due for completion in 1951.

Two Saple's great factories, powered by the most modern plant in Nigeria, load 600 tons of tropical hardwoods—a figure soon to be increased to 1,000 tons—each year are brought from the Company's concessions every year. Whether Saple wood, obeche, agba, abura—timber of more than thirty species—all is carefully graded and processed. Then, as logs or lumber or Cresta plywood, it passes to the factory quays where the Company's ocean-going ships are waiting.

THE UNITED AFRICA  
COMPANY LIMITED

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

TIMBER · PLANTATIONS  
MERCHANDISE · TRANSPORT  
PRODUCTS · OCEAN SHIPPING

# Wankie Colliery Company, Limited

## Capital Increased to Finance Extensions

Sir John Chancellor on the New Issue.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on April 26.

SIR JOHN R. CHANCELLOR, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., the chairman of the company, presided, and said:—

"This meeting has been called, as you will have gathered from the notice, to consider the following resolutions: (1) for the conversion of the stock of the company into shares of 10s. each; (2) for increasing the capital of the company from £1,700,000 to £3,400,000 by the creation of 3,400,000 new shares of 10s. each; and (3) for altering the articles of association to provide that the maximum number of directors shall be nine.

"In connexion with the first resolution I would mention that the objects of the conversion of the stock into shares are to eliminate a certain amount of office work and for the greater convenience of the members.

### Extension Expenditure Estimated at £2,000,000

"It is the intention of your board, if this resolution is approved, to dispense with distinctive numbers on shares and to make an application to the Stock Exchange for permission to deal in unnumbered shares.

"From the contents of the circular dated April 4, 1950, which was sent to members, you will have noted that the capital expenditure envisaged in connexion with the extensions required to put the collieries in a position to meet the expected increased demands for coal over the next few years is estimated at approximately £2,000,000.

"In order to finance those extensions it is proposed to increase the capital of the company from £1,700,000 to £3,400,000 by the creation of 3,400,000 new shares of 10s. each.

### Powell Duffryn's Large Investment

"If the resolutions now before you are passed, your board propose to proceed immediately with the issue of 3,293,750 new shares. Of these 3,293,750 new shares, 800,000 shares will be issued to Powell Duffryn, Limited, at the price of 12s. 6d. per share payable in full on application, and the balance of 2,493,750 will be offered at the price of 12s. 6d. per share, payable in full on application, to the holders of stock on the register at the close of business on April 4, 1950, on the basis of three new shares of 10s. each for every four 10s. stock units held on that date, fractions of a new share being disregarded. Members will also be given the opportunity of applying for any of the 2,493,750 shares not taken up under the letter of rights.

"Letters of rights and forms of application for excess shares will be posted on April 27, 1950.

"The issue of the 2,493,750 shares has been underwritten by Erlangers, Limited."

### Increased Outputs of Coal and Coke

"The outputs of coal and coke from September 1, 1949, to March 31 last amount to 1,091,414 tons and 60,228 tons, respectively, showing increases of 104,975 tons of coal and 11,334 tons of coke when compared with the outputs for the same period of the previous financial year.

"Your board has declared an interim dividend of 3½% in respect of the operations of the first six months of the current financial year, payable to all stockholders

registered in the books of the company on April 4, 1950. The dividends warrants will be posted to stockholders on May 4, 1950.

"To our great regret, Major A. J. Darby who, as you are aware, has been general manager of the company during the last 16 years, has intimated his desire to resign in the near future. The benefit of his experience and advice will, however, continue to be available to us, as he has agreed to act as consultant and adviser to the company.

### Appointment of Powell Duffryn as Managers

"Your board are pleased to report that an agreement has been entered into with Powell Duffryn, Limited, under which they have been appointed managers to the company for a minimum period of 10 years from May 1, 1950.

"Powell Duffryn, Limited, were the largest colliery owners in Great Britain prior to the nationalization of the coal mining industry. In view of the knowledge and experience of that company and its subsidiaries, including Powell Duffryn Technical Services, Limited, (who are consulting engineers of our company), we are confident that the arrangement into which we have entered will be greatly to the advantage of the Wankie Company.

"In view of the considerable investment which Powell Duffryn, Ltd., are making in the company, it is proposed, subject to the resolution before you being passed, to invite two nominees of the company to join the board. The special resolution increasing the maximum number of directors from six to nine provides for this.

The resolutions, having been duly proposed and seconded, were carried.

## Kafue National Park

AN AREA OF 8,650 SQUARE MILES in the central Kafue basin has been proclaimed as the Kafue National Park by the Northern Rhodesian Government. It will be closed for the next five years in order that the flora and fauna may become safely established. The Director of the Game and Tsetse Department, Mr. F. G. C. Vaughan Jones, has said that the park will probably become one of Northern Rhodesia's major attractions to visitors.

NORTHERN



RHODESIA

For Information

APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, HAYMARKET,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: NORTHERNCOM LESQUARS LONDON  
Telephone: WHITSELL 2902 Cable: "NORHODCOM LONDON"



## Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos Co., Ltd.

### Chairman on Improved Results

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on April 28 in London.

MR. THOMAS DAY, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated speech:

"The accounts for the year to December 31, 1949, disclose a mining profit of £1,520 Ns. After making suitable provision for depreciation of plant and machinery, also after charging London expenses and audit fee, a loss of £4,550 results, which is an improvement on last year, and, we have reason to believe, will be the last of the annual losses.

The Murie mine has occurred, as before, most of our attention. We told you in our progress report of September 30, 1949, that we were hoping to install new milling machinery before December 31. An electrical breakdown stopped milling on October 11, and as the mill was idle it was decided to install the new equipment immediately. A considerable change has been made in the design of the mill with a view to obtaining greater production.

Milling restarted on December 1, and, although some modifications are still to be made, it is now clear that the mill is capable of a production which, provided current market prices do not fall unduly, should earn a satisfactory profit.

### Development Operations

During 1949 development operations were vigorously pushed forward and payable ore reserves were substantially increased. Exploratory work has continued both in the Tokin section at the northern end of the claims and up to about 750 ft. north of the main quarry, where either a new ore-body or an extension of the main quarry ore-body has been discovered containing a higher grade ore.

The D.S.O. mine will, we expect, be in production shortly.

We have made satisfactory marketing arrangements for a considerable proportion of our 1950 production at improved prices.

The report was adopted and the retiring director, Mr. Thomas Day, re-elected.

## Uganda Company Report

### Profits More than Doubled

THE UGANDA CO., LTD. closed a net group profit for the year ended August 31 having provided £23,216 for taxation, of £71,979, compared with £33,182 in the previous year. Dividends totalling 25% require £25,009 and £90,922 are carried forward against £46,280 brought in.

The issued capital is £168,750 in shares of 10s. each reserves stand at £379,655, interest of minority shareholders at £3,250, income tax on parent company's profits at £6,000, and current liabilities at £402,771. Fixed assets appear at £441,767, investment at £68,297 (directors' valuation, £87,630), and current assets at £449,772, including £18,729 in cash.

The report states that the motor department had a record turnover to which oil, accessories and other merchandise substantially contributed. Of this second largest cotton crop for the Protectorate of 392,000 bales, the Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., processed 16,536 bales, compared with 7,186 bales in previous year. The East African Tea Estates, Ltd., produced 71,494 lb of tea, the second largest crop to date.

The directors are Sir Theodor Chambers (chairman), General Sir Charles Mr. D. A. Buxton, Mr. W. W. Higgins, and Mr. J. C. Holland-Martin.

The 47th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on May 11.

## Anglo-Belgian Group Buys 'Banks'

### Sale by British Government

SALE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S HOLDING OF 1,667,961 ordinary stock units of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., to an Anglo-Belgian group was confirmed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in answer to a question in the House of Commons on Thursday on the following terms:—

"Under an agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom and Belgium dated April 29, 1949 (Cmd. 6809) the British Government undertook to pay certain balances due to the Government of the United Kingdom by the transfer of agreed securities. Among the securities so transferred and still remaining unpaid are 1,667,961 ordinary shares of 10s. each in Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., which are held by the Bank of England on behalf of His Majesty's Government. This holding represents about 19% of the voting power of the shareholders.

### American Group's Interest

The Bank recently received an offer from an Anglo-Belgian group to purchase the shares with the intention of offering part of them to an American group. It was contemplated that the minimum number of shares which might be transferred to the American group would be 750,000. The object of the offer to the American group would be to interest American capital in the development of African territories through Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

The Bank of England have now been authorized by the Treasury to accept the Anglo-Belgian group's offer to purchase subject as regards 1,500,000 of the shares, to certain conditions which include the following:—

(a) The Anglo-Belgian group will give a firm undertaking to hold their shares for a minimum period of two years from the date of purchase, and the same condition will apply to any shares sold to the American group. It is in any case the intention of the Anglo-Belgian group to treat their holdings as a long-term investment.

## Kettles - Roy and Tysons

(MOMBASA), LTD.

P. O. Box 100

NAIROBI

and at Mombasa, Kampala,

Dar es Salaam, Tangor.

Importers and Exporters

Clearing and Forwarding Agents

Mechanical and Electrical

Engineers

Manufacturers' Representatives

London Correspondents: Atex, Lawrie & Co., Ltd.

Grown's Buildings, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

proposal to sell the interest of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. in Union Minière du Haut-Katanga in the Belgian Congo (except a sale of the latter to the Portuguese Government). These interests represent 20% of the voting power in Union Minière and 90% of the voting power in the Beaufort Railway.

"(c) The Anglo-Belgian group will use their best endeavours to procure, through the appropriate procedure, an undertaking by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. for a minimum period of 10 years not to dispose of the interests referred to in (b) above and after that period of 10 years, not to sell those interests until they have been offered to and refused by H.M. Treasury.

"In the event of such an undertaking being given, the Anglo-Belgian and American group will be released from their obligation under (a), and the Treasury, if so requested will consent to the transfer by Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. of its seat of control to Southern Rhodesia.

"The Bank of England has accepted the Anglo-Belgian group's offer on the conditions authorized and the sale will be completed as soon as the formal agreement is ready. The price to be realized, viz., 20s. for 1,500,000 shares and 24s. for the balance is in excess of that at which the shares were originally transferred to the Treasury."

### Composition of Anglo-Belgian Group

It is understood that the Anglo-Belgian group is composed of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Ltd., La Société Générale de Belgique, Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., and Zambesia Exploring Co., Ltd.

Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., ordinary units were marked down from 25s. 14d. to 21s. 10d. when the price paid for the Bank's holding became known on the London Stock Exchange, but the price then recovered to 23s. 7½d., a net decline of 1s. 6d. on the day. The preference fell 6d. to 28s. 9d., but the £1 units of Zambesia Exploring gained 6d. to 20s. 6d. Anglo American shares rose a trifle to 7½.

## Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd.

RHODESIA-KATANGA CO., LTD. after providing £120 for taxation on dividends and interest, incurred a loss of £731 for the year 1949, compared with a profit of £172 in the previous year.

The issued capital is £1,181,414 in shares of £1 each, current liabilities stand at £198, and the accumulated loss amounts to £252,710. Fixed assets are valued at £674,367, and current assets at £250,154, including Government securities at £7,442 (market value £6,475), and cash at £5,704. Preliminary expenses appear at £3,776.

The company's quoted investments consist of 40½ shares of 10s. each in Keston Gold Mines, Ltd., and 126,000 shares of 5s. each in Bruwira Minerals, Ltd. The market value at the end of the year was £106,720.

The directors are Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson (chairman), Lieut.-Colonel F.A.B. Follett, Sir Ulick Alexander, Mr. C. V. Baird, and Mr. G. C. Hutchinson (managing director).

The annual general meeting will be held in London on May 14.

## Kagera Mines Report

KAGERA MINES, LTD. earned a profit of £5,088 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £6,739 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £523 and arrears of dividend on the 6% preference shares for the year ended June 30, 1943, require £2,997, leaving a balance of £2,168 to be carried forward against £618 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £100,043 in ordinary shares and £49,957 in 6% cumulative convertible preference shares, both of 1s. denomination. Reserves stand at £2,706 and current liabilities at £19,072. Fixed assets are valued at £11,263 and current assets at £150,933, including investment and secured interest of £11,813 (market value £60,430), and £20,405 in cash.

Mines production for the year amounted to 119 tons of tin concentrates, including 24 tons from tributaries and 105 oz. of crude gold from a strike in the Lumbe area. Ore reserves at the Mbarasandu mine are 287 tons of tin oxide, including shaft pillars.

The directors are Mr. A. M. Williams (chairman), and Messrs. M. E. Jague, F. St. J. North, A. Belmann, and A. E. Speijer (managing director). Mr. M. H. Howland has retired on account of age.

The 13th annual general meeting will be held in the Highlands on June 2.

PROFITS OF £1,300,000 AND £2,000,000  
OPERATION PRODUCTION FIGURES AND ESTIMATES OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR ROBEY ANTOLOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., AND MUTILIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31 LAST WERE ISSUED ON MONDAY.

Robey Antelope produced 44,696 long tons of blister copper for a revenue of £5,344,000, which, after deducting operating expenditure of £3,279,000, left a surplus of £2,065,000, which must be added a difference in value of £75,500 in opening and closing stocks, the operating surplus being £2,140,500. London expenditure and stock interest, less interest received, amounted to £79,500, and replacements and obsolescence to £525,000, a total of £604,500. The estimated profit is £1,536,000.

An interim dividend of 10% (the same) has been declared. The total distribution last year was £221.

Mutlira reports an output of 53,561 long tons of blister copper for a revenue of £5,647,500. Operating expenditure is shown at £2,814,500, leaving £2,833,000, which, with difference in value of £293,500 in opening and closing stocks, leaves an operating surplus of £3,126,500. London expenditure, less interest received, amounted to £100,000 and replacements and obsolescence to £2,700,000. Taxation has not been deducted in either case.

## Wankie Colliery Development

NEWS OF THE GREAT DEVELOPMENT PLANS of the Wankie Colliery has been given in a statement by the chairman, Sir John Chaceillon, on Wednesday.

About £2,000,000 will be spent in the next few years on extensions designed to increase the output greatly, and to finance those works the capital of the company is being doubled, well over three million new shares of 10s. each being issued immediately at 12s. 6d. to shareholders and Powell Duffryn, Ltd., who have been appointed managers to the company for a minimum period of 10 years.

The faith of Powell Duffryn, who were the largest colliery owners in Great Britain before nationalization of the coal industry, is evident from the fact that they are investing £500,000 in consideration of which two of their companies are to join the Wankie board, the membership of which has been increased to nine.

Major A. J. Darby, who has been general manager of the company in Southern Rhodesia for the past 16 years, will shortly retire, but will remain consultant and adviser to the company.

## Rezende Mines Report

REZENDE MINES, LTD., report that net profit for the year 1949 was £604, compared with a loss of £16 in the previous year. £7,000 is transferred from general reserve. A dividend of 1s. per share requires £3,429, leaving £4,466 to be carried forward, against £6,338 brought in.

The issued capital is £75,428 in shares of 1s. each, capital reserves stand at £245,680, revenue reserves at £49,459, and current liabilities at £20,305. Fixed assets are valued at £212,154, deferred revenue expenditure at £52,191, and current assets at £126,544, including £65,494 in cash.

In the year under review 93,700 (106,800) tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £4,076 (£10,121), at a cost of 40s. 3d. (29s. 10d.) per ton. Ore reserves at Rezende and Old West mines respectively are estimated at 272,800 tons averaging 32 dwt. and 755,000 tons averaging 18 dwt.

The directors are Mr. Bailey Southwell (chairman), Messrs. Mr. J. H. Mitchell, Sir Dicky Buxton (vice-chairman), Messrs. Mr. E. W. Smith, Mr. G. W. Blyth (alternates), Mr. E. E. Jenkinson, and Mr. H. Terry (alternates), Mr. J. M. Miles, The secretaries and consulting engineers are the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

The 41st annual general meeting will be held in Southern Rhodesia on June 2.

## Company Progress Reports

**Clim & Mador.**—12,283 oz. gold were recovered in the first quarter of this year from 20,000 tons of ore milled. The working profit was £75,020.

**Metals.**—A working profit of £28,859 was earned in the March quarter from the crushing of 58,400 tons of ore for 6,959 oz. gold. Full working was not achieved owing to shortage of underground labour.

**Wankie.**—61,500 tons of ore were treated in the March quarter for 6,027 oz. gold and a working profit of £3,278. Operations have been adversely affected by lack of rain. Development totalled 1379 ft., of which 1,240 ft. were sampled and 80 ft. payable, the average value being 7.64 dwt.

# 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      MBELE      BUKOBWA  
MIRINDANI      LINDI

The  
**African Mercantile Co., Ltd.**

MILBAO HOUSE, 36 NEW BROAD ST.,  
LONDON, E.C.4

## TANGANYIKA



### SALES & SERVICE

DAR-ES-SALAAM  
TANGA      ARUSHA  
MOSHI      IRINGA

## RIDDOCH MOTORS

LTD.

Ford Distributors  
for  
Tanganyika and Zanzibar

# 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**

## 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: Waterloo 2741  
Telegrams: Comstar, Lond. Cable: Comstar, Lond.





Total 1948 U.K. exports to the territory were £31,350,000. These included:

	<b>AGRICULTURAL &amp; HORTICULTURAL TOOLS</b> .....	£331,000
	<b>CEMENT</b> .....	£124,000
	<b>CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, COLOURS</b> .....	£1,353,000
	<b>PAPER &amp; CARDBOARD</b> .....	£750,000

The table shows some 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: 74, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3



**One toolbar**

**Many Implements**

**THE UGANDA CO. LTD**

IN the Ford factory at Dagenham, England, they're continually designing new implements to fit the Fordson Tool Bar. Already there are seven—Cultivator, Ridger, Front Coverer, Storage 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 Kits. You save quite a bit of money that way and you save storage space, too. Come and see the Fordson Tool Bar Implements. Demonstrations gladly arranged to suit you.

LONDON—13 Road Lane, E.C.3 (Telephone: Mansion House 0745)  
 EAST AFRICA—Kampala: P.O. Box No. 1 (Telephone: 301) Jinja: P.O. Box No. 79 (Telephone: 353) Mbale: P.O. Box No. 79 (Telephone: 15)

# AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 11, 1950

Vol. 26 (New Series) No. 1336

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

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

# B.I.

## Building Increasing

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

**BRITISH INDIA S.N.C. 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  
Telegram: (SHIPWAY) BRIGHTLINGSEA



# Schweppes

TABLE WATERS  
FRUIT SQUASHES AND CORDIALS  
FOR EXPORT

Write: **Schweppes Ltd.,**

4 CONNAUGHT PLACE - LONDON - W.2

*"Elizabethia": Dominion of the Future*

# The Gateway to India

Businessmen need go no further than London to find the key to the gate, for the National Bank of India can provide all commercial banking facilities needed for trade with the subcontinent of India. Moreover, the Bank's specialized knowledge of this area and of East Africa can be of great value to those interested in developing trade with these territories. Enquiries are welcome at Head Office.



A comprehensive banking service is available at the Bank's branches in:

INDIA, PAKISTAN, CEYLON, BURMA, KENYA, ZANZIBAR,  
UGANDA, TANGANYIKA and ADEN

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED**

Head Office: 26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2

## TRANS - ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA and NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the link  
between Beira  
and Nyasaland

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

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, HAYMARKET,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM" LESGUAERE LONDON  
Telephone: WHITBALL 2998. Cables: "NORHODCOM" LONDON

### SUBSCRIPTION FORM

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

PLEASE SEND ME  
For One Year, and until countermanded:  
AIR EDITION (65s. per annum)  
OR  
ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)  
(Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank  
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address  
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature

BUY ADVERTISED GOODS—THEY HAVE BEEN PROVED BY USE



# 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 1091) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:  
KENYA  
UGANDA  
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

ELDORET P.O. Box 50  
KAMPALA 509  
ARUSHA 50  
TANGA 112

## MANAGING AGENTS

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

Associated Company:  
**J. V. MEEGAN & CO., LIMITED**  
Merchants and Estate Agents  
NAIROBI - ARUSHA - ELDORET - KAMPALA - TANGA

London Correspondents:  
**R. C. TREATT & CO., LIMITED**  
Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3  
TEL. MANATION HOUSE 7871

# DALGETY & COMPANY LIMITED

**PRODUCE** handled on commission with liberal  
advances pending sale.

**MERCHANDISE** Every requirement supplied from  
stock of our depot.

**SHIPPING** All vessels 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.

## BRANCHES

**KENYA**  
NAIROBI — P.O. Box 96  
Mombasa — Nakuru  
P.O. Box 20 P.O. Box 13

**TANGANYIKA**  
Tanga — Dar-es-Salaam  
P.O. Box 89 P.O. Box 572

**UGANDA**  
Kampala — Bombal Road

**HEAD OFFICE:**  
**63-68, LEADENHALL STREET**  
LONDON, E.C.3

Telegram: "Dalgety, Ltd., London"  
Telephone: ROYAL 4480 (14 lines)  
also Branches throughout  
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND



# Tygan

**mosquito gauze**

BRITISH MADE

**non-inflammable  
and durable**

**LASTS LONGER**

**DOES NOT RUST  
ROT OR CORRODE**

**FULLY EFFICIENT**

Full details from

**WIGLESWORTH & CO. (AFRICA) LIMITED**

P.O. Box 416 DAR ES SALAAM P.O. Box 180 TANZA P.O. Box 1000 NAIROBI  
Private Bag ROSSBACH Sole Distributors for British East Africa

**RED HAND PAINTS**

ANTICORROSION PAINT    TROPICAL WHITE PAINT

HARD GLOSS PAINT    ALUMINIUM PAINT

ETC.    ETC.

TRADE MARK

**PAINTS FOR ALL PURPOSES**

### THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS CO

HEAD OFFICE: 15 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1  
 CITY OFFICE: 114 BILLITER STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

GRAM: MARJENS-PHONE LONDON

## 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 fluid upwards.

Obtainable through Merchants only.

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

## BRITISH AFRICAN TRADING COMPANY

### Limited.

AGENTS FOR LEADING  
 BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

can supply your requirements or market  
 your products.

136-8 MINORIES - LONDON - E.C.3

## MEIKLES

### Associated Hotels, Southern Rhodesia

Offer you unrivalled service with reasonable charges

BELINGWE—BELINGWE HOTEL  
 BULAWAYO—GRAND HOTEL  
 GWELO—MIDLANDS HOTEL  
 HARTLEY—HARTLEY HOTEL  
 SALISBURY—MEIKLES HOTEL  
 SECURIVE—GRAND HOTEL  
 UMTALI—CROWN HOTEL  
 UMTALI—ROYAL HOTEL  
 VICTORIA—HOTEL VICTORIA

Renowned for comfort and cuisine

RECOMMENDED BY THE ROYAL AUTO-  
 MOBILE CLUB OF SOUTH AFRICA, AUTO  
 MOBILE ASSOCIATION OF RHODESIA

Accommodation can be arranged at any of the above  
 by application to the office of an associate hotel.

CONTROLLED BY

**The Thomas Meikle Trust and  
 Investment Co., Ltd.**

## 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 Edge,  
 London, E.C.3

Telephone: Royal 8833  
 Telegrams: SCANEASTAF

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

Ask for—

## MUSTAD KEY BRAND FISH HOOKS

The East African Standard Hooks

**MUSTAD**  
 Key Brand  
 FISH HOOKS  
 Manufactured by

## O. MUSTAD & SON

Established 1852  
 OSLO, NORWAY

# WORTHINGTON - SIMPSON LTD.

## Centrifugal Pumps • Power Pumps Boiler Feed Pumps Etc.

For general service, the electrically driven

### MONOBLOC PUMP

has many applications

Emergency Representatives—

## LEHMANN'S (AFRICA) LTD.

P.O. BOX 163

NWANZA

DAR ES SALAAM

TANGA



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 223, Mombasa (Tel. 889)

# FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

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

General European Agents: JOHN T. RENNIE SON & CO., 1 BURY COURT, ST. MARK AXE, LONDON, E.C. 4



# 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: 57 Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: Spansort, 6

Branches in

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

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 is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.



It is little over 50 years since the first rails were laid of the railway which is 6-day the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, operating 2,930 route miles of metre gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of lake and river steamer services, 1,716 miles of road motor services, and the four ocean ports of Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Lindi.

Another port is at present under construction at Mtwara in Southern Tanganyika for the groundnut scheme, in connexion with which many miles of new railway have been built.

In these 50 odd years the Railway has been a chief agent in the amazingly rapid progress of the territories it serves, and this progress continues. In 1949 the freight tonnage was 127 per cent. heavier than it was 10 years previously, and passenger journeys had increased in the same time by 300 per cent.

The Railway, proud of its past record, and alive to its present responsibilities is sparing no effort to maintain and speed the development of East Africa.

# RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

*It's Easy to See!*  
*It's a TILLEY!!*

TILLEY LAMPS ARE AVAILABLE  
FOR ALL PURPOSES: DOMESTIC  
FARMING, CONSTRUCTION, FLOODLIGHTING

BURN ORDINARY PARAFFIN  
300-5,000 Candle Power

# TILLEY LAMPS

ARE BRITISH MADE BY  
THE TILLEY LAMP COMPANY LTD. HENDON, ENGLAND  
DISTRIBUTORS.

KENYA & UGANDA: Anglo-Baltic Timber Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 200, NAIROBI  
TANGANYIKA: R. Lehmann's (Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 163, DAR-ES-SALAAM  
SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Haddon & Sly Ltd. BULAWAYO and SALISBURY  
NORTHERN RHODESIA: Campbell Bros., Carter & Co. (Central Africa) Ltd.  
KITWE and Branches  
NYASALAND: The London and Blantyre Supply Co., Ltd. BLANTYRE and  
Branches.



## CLAN - HALL - HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

## EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to

PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN & ADEN

MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

Also to other Red Sea and East African Ports Direct or with Transhipment

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

or

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.,  
MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:

STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,  
LIVERPOOL 2.

London Agents:

TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHURST & CO., LTD.,  
LONDON, E.C.2.

FOUNDED 1894

# MITCHELL COTTS & CO. LTD.

AND SUBSIDIARIES

world-wide trading organisation



LONDON	KHARTOUM	NAIROBI	CAPETOWN
Aden	Dharama	Malta	Senale
Amoy	Djibouti	Masaoa	Shekh
Angkor	Durban	Mikandam	Singa
Antwerp	East London	Mogadishu	Suakin
Batavia	Flaabethville	Mombasa	Suez (Port Te. tik)
Bombay	El Oued	Mt. Matara	Tanga
Buenos Aires	Er Saki	Naples	Tobruk
Burgas	Genoa	N'dala	Tohar
Bombay	Leghain	Neliprut	Trieste
Buenos Aires	Hageria	Qndurman	Propoli (Libya)
Buenos Aires	Hassakia	Port Elisabeth	Tzaneen
Cebu	Hodeida	Port Said	Umtali
Colon	Jedda	Port Sudan	Wadi Halfa
Hankow	Johannesburg	Pretoria	Wadi Medani
Hongkong	Kampala	Rome	Worcester C.P.
London	Kuala Lumpur	Ruiru	Zanzibar
Lyons	Laurence M. Mates	Salisbury	

VANCOUVER NEW YORK MILAN SINGAPORE

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

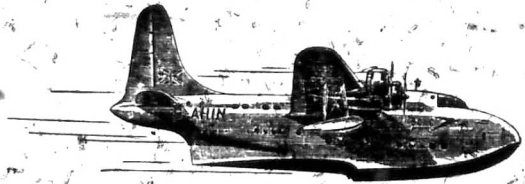
WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.2

CVS-11A

"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 31 days, 7 flights weekly. Fare £135 single, £244 return. Complimentary meals en route, no tipping.

SPEEDBIRD SERVICES FROM RHODESIA, TOO!

LONDON from *Victoria Falls* in 31 days, 2 flights weekly.

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 BY B.O.A.C.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION IN ASSOCIATION WITH SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 11, 1950

Vol. 26 (New Series) No. 1336

6d. weekly; 30s. 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

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1115	Parliament	1121
Notes By The Way	1117	C.M.S. Anniversary Meeting	1123
Future African Dominion	1118	Company Meeting	1136
S. Rhodesian Budget	1119	Latest Mining News	1139

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**WHAT'S IN A NAME?** A great deal in many cases, despite the assertion of the poet that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet (a truism to which more than horticultural qualifications might be advanced). Politicians, for instance, know very well that the label attached to a party or plan may make all the difference between success and failure: the builders of popular newspapers take great pains to find attractive titles for their special features, and the world's leading manufacturers spend immense sums of money to keep under public notice the names they have selected (certainly not haphazardly, but after much inquiry and consideration) for articles intended for mass distribution. What is so much trouble taken to popularize a name? Because experience has proved beyond question that in order to promote acceptance of an idea it is highly important to give it the right title.

In this case the problem is presented by coincidence by two speakers—Sir Godfrey Huggins suggesting that Southern Rhodesia, when the Colony attains Dominion status, should not take the title of Dominion but that of Kingdom of Rhodesia, and Sir Theodore Chamberlaine proposing in an interview with East

AFRICA AND RHODESIA that "Elizabethia" should denominate the future Dominion of East and Central Africa which will one day be evolved from the two Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, Kenya, and Uganda. Rhodesians are so intensely loyal to the British connexion that it is no surprise to find their Prime Minister deliberately selecting "Kingdom" at a time at which a neighbouring Government, that of the Union of South Africa, advertises its wish to cut its tie with the Crown. For the larger territorial creation of the future, "Elizabethia" would certainly be a much more attractive name than "apricornia", the only other proposal to which any prominence has been given.

**THE GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA**, which took legislative power to impose an export tax of ten per cent. on sisal shipments from the Territory, has recognized the justification for the vigorous criticisms of the industry to the extent of agreeing to reduce the rate to five per cent. That, however, does not satisfy the growers, whose leaders are making good use of the point that, since Tanganyika is the only British territory in Africa to levy such a tax, the industry is suffering unfair discrimination—as a result of which at least two sisal growers in Tanganyika have already put

sisal estates in Kenya, while others have been marked by projects in Portuguese East Africa. That fact can scarcely fail to impress the Government, which has also been reminded that, while it regards the industry as a milk cow, Governments in different parts of the American Continent are following the contrary policy of actively subsidizing the growing of sisal, so that within a short period East Africa must expect intensified competition. The Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, which sold seven tenths of the production of the Territory last year, has produced a careful analysis of the accounts of its members showing that the average cost of production in 1949 was £41 per ton—that taxation took another £23, replacements and replanting £16, and that the free cash balance left for reserves, marketing, finance, debenture interest, and dividends was no more than £9 per ton, a figure insufficient to meet present marketing costs alone.

The export tax consequently threatens the stability of the industry, both by depriving it of essential funds and by giving unfair advantages to competitive growers elsewhere in the Empire and in other countries.

#### Why Was Industry Not Consulted?

Non-British growers in Tanganyika, who far outnumber the British growers, are incensed that the Imperial Government, which is responsible for tax policy in both Kenya and Tanganyika, should place a burden on non-British producers in a Trust Territory a burden from which British producers in the neighbouring Crown Colony of Kenya are exempt. It is not generally known that one-third of Tanganyika's sisal estates are owned by Greeks and more than another third by Pakistanis and Indians, while British subjects own less than one-fifth of the estates (though the production of their properties represents almost exactly one-third of the total). In these circumstances the charge of discrimination appears to have especial weight, and it is regrettable that it was not more seriously considered before the tax was imposed. This seems to be one more case of failure on the part of a Government to take an important industry into its confidence before deciding upon a policy in regard to it. If more revenue had to be extracted from the industry, why should its spokesmen not have been fully consulted in advance?

**IS IT RIGHT** for great State enterprises financed from public funds to seek advertising revenue from the manufacturers who

are naturally anxious for their business? We referred somewhat critically last C.D.C. week to the experimentally produced *Magazine*, quarterly magazine which the Colonial Development Corporation has started. Of the forty pages in the first issue of that publication, some thirty-three are occupied by the advertisements of manufacturers and merchants who are presumably selling or helping to sell their goods or services to the corporation (for they can scarcely expect that their advertisements in this house need will bring much, if anything, in the way of results from sources other than the C.D.C.), a point of important principle therefore emerges, and it ought to be squarely faced at this stage.

The manufacturers from whom such advertisements are solicited may consider that it would be imprudent to decline the offer of space in the publication or even to examine

#### Undesirable Influences.

his reasons in regard to publicity. He may well agree to place an advertisement contract, not because he regards it as justifiable expense if judged from the publicity value obtained, but because he may fear that to apply to that particular publication the standard of judgment which he would ordinarily use might jeopardize the continuance of the business. He is already doing with the C.D.C. In other plain words, a real danger that a company or firm in close commercial relations with the corporation may regard itself as almost forced to buy space in the magazine, so much so that it will consider its expenditure as a disguised rebate rather than legitimate advertising.

In the reverse direction, there is the risk that buyers for the corporation—who are, in fact, acting in a fiduciary capacity for the taxpayer—may feel themselves to be under

#### Is This Fair?

some strong compulsion to purchase from those who advertise in the magazine, even though they may know of better sources or supply among non-advertisers. For both of these reasons we consider that the point at issue requires very serious examination, since it clearly opens the door to undesirable influences and practices. A third and subsidiary consideration is that advertising in publications which are subsidized by the taxpayer represents not merely unfair competition with private enterprise publishing, but by diverting part of the advertising allocation of the manufacturer from private channels, weakens his competitive power when it is

highly important to the political nature of what he should develop in the main, in a number of overseas trade. Although since the magazine is small and on a quarterly basis only, this point is one of principle rather than of

material importance, but, as the size of the magazine may grow and monthly publication is intended, the financial aspect is likely to develop in importance.

## Notes By The Way

### Mr. Chester Beatty

THE RETIREMENT of Mr. Alfred Chester Beatty from the chairmanship of Selection Trust, Ltd., and Selstrust Investments, Ltd., calls for special mention in a newspaper with Northern Rhodesian interests, for his vision, faith, courage, and character have played a very great part in the development of the Copperbelt of that country, the production of which has within the recent past made the Empire almost independent of foreign supplies of copper. Mr. Beatty was the virtual creator of the Roan Antelope and Mufulira mines, without the contribution of which Northern Rhodesia would be in a very different position to-day; indeed, it is solely the direct and indirect taxation paid by the great copper mining companies which has transformed the country from a state of poverty to one enjoying considerable amenities and high hopes of expanding prosperity.

### Achievements after Retirement

MR. BEATTY, an American by birth, became a British subject by naturalization in 1933. He was no more than twenty-eight years of age when he became consulting engineer and assistant general manager of the great Guggenheim Exploration Company (where he worked in the closest co-operation with the late John Hayes Hammond, than whom no American mining engineer was better known, better liked, or more widely trusted in the Union of South Africa). Within less than ten years Mr. Beatty had acquired a fortune, and he retired in his middle thirties; but, fortunately for Africa, he found the call to action too strong to resist, and, making London his headquarters, he had acquired large interests in West Africa diamond properties by 1922. Then he became active in developing the young copper fields of Northern Rhodesia.

### The Beatty Bomb

DURING THE RECENT WAR he was deputy chairman of the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation; and when everyone expected the Germans to invade this country, in 1940 he produced large quantities of the so-called "Beatty bomb," his version of the "Molotov cocktail." As was noted in this column recently, he has been a generous supporter of research into cancer, and is president of the Royal Cancer Hospital. He has one of the finest collections of Oriental manuscripts in Europe, and he is a connoisseur of art. His son, Mr. Chester Beatty, Jr., who succeeds to the chairmanship, is now forty-two. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge University.

### Facts about M.P.s.

MEN IN AFRICA who have had no political attachments in this country for several years ago often ask EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to give the names of Members of Parliament to whom they might see information with good hope of satisfactory use being made of it, and Parliamentarians of both houses and all parties have often been suggested privately in response to such requests. Now, however, readers can be recom-

mended to turn to the guide to the new House of Commons published by *The Times*, for that volume contains a full list of M.P.s., biographies both of members and of unsuccessful candidates at the general election, and much other interesting and useful information. This cloth-bound book of 320 pages is of splendid value for half-a-guinea and it ought to be acquired by all libraries, many clubs, and quite a number of individuals in East and Central Africa.

### Not Vain

I deduce from the photograph which accompanies each potted biography that M.P.s. or many of them at any rate, are indifferent about the impression which such illustrations make upon readers, for five of the first six men to whose entries I turned, men whom I know well (but whose identity I shall not imprudently disclose!), have supplied prints which I find scarcely recognizable, and the sixth must have obeyed an impulse of mischief when he decided to select a most unflattering portrait. My six cases may not be a fair sample of the general run of the pictures, but they provide an argument against the political commentator who wrote recently that vanity is the occupational disease of politicians.

### AlterNative

BRIGADIER M. HOTINE, Director of Colonial Surveys, recently warned young men going to the Colonies to "avoid like the plague using or even thinking the word 'Native,' particularly in the hearing of the educated African." That was good but not original advice, for some years ago there was a demand that the word "African" be substituted for "Native" in all Kenya legislation. In Army orders and documents during the last war "Native" gave way to "African" (though latterly this had to be changed to "African and Somali," for the Somalis, while tolerating the word "Native," objected violently to being referred to as Africans, owing to their Arab descent. Tact, it is evident, has to be used in dealing with Colonial peoples on paper. The most surprising point, however, is that when the African refers to his own people or his own organizations, "Native" is the word he appears to prefer. Thus we have throughout the East African territories "local Native Councils," and, so far as I am aware, no-one has ever suggested calling them "local African councils." The largest and most successful African co-operative society in Tanganyika is the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, and it works through the Moshi Native Coffee Board.

### Brown Agents

BY A SLIP IN TYPING a letter directed to a well-known address in Millbank was inserted in an envelope addressed to the Brown Agents for the Colonies. Vigilance within the office at the moment of dispatch averted the development of an Imperial incident.



# Future African Dominion of "Ethiopia"

## Sir Theodore Chambers's Novel Proposal

**SPEECH TO EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA**

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS, chairman of the Uganda Development Board, and a member of the executive committee of the East and Central African Board, who has been in Uganda from April in East Africa and Southern Rhodesia, has been deeply impressed with the potentialities and progress in Uganda, which will, he believes, surprise the world by the rapidity and extent of its economic progress in the next few years.

The harnessing of the headwaters of the Nile at Jinja to provide electric power on a large scale—a project upon which something like £10,000,000 is to be spent—must, he told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, make the Government of the Protectorate, which is financially responsible, extremely anxious to encourage the development of new industries for only the steel development can consumers be found for the power which will become available within the next few years.

### New Industries in Uganda

There were already numerous prospects of mineral developments, the discoveries of copper and cobalt at Kipepebe in the Toro area being important and showing most encouraging indications. New cement works were under construction at Tororo, and iron and steel possibilities in the same area were under active investigation.

Textile mills were bound to be started sooner or later, for it was manifestly desirable to process Uganda cotton in the country of origin; indeed, that was the only means by which competition from Japanese factories employing very cheap labour could be effectively met. The Belgians had had a modern and most successful textile industry in the Congo for many years, and if the Imperial and local Governments had not been obstructive in the pre-war years, similar mills would no doubt be operating to-day on the shores of the Victoria Nyana.

"The direct and indirect benefit of industrial development in Uganda will be great," said Sir Theodore. "I feel assured that within a few years the able men who will be selected for the management of these new enterprises will make a valuable and much needed contribution to the public life of the Protectorate."

### Opposed to "Apartheid"

"It is important to note that the attitude of Uganda to the problems of the African is diametrically opposed to the conception of *Apartheid* enunciated at the Congress of the Federated Dutch Reformed Churches of South Africa, which at recently on Good Friday last adopted a resolution defining *Apartheid* as the complete racial and territorial segregation of the black from the white races."

"In Uganda I found a general determination to best the fullest co-operation of Africans, Asians, and Europeans in a united effort to develop the country. Under many of the leading personalities in the African, Asian, and European communities, and a sense of keen appreciation of the need to consolidate rather than separate, and to make the fullest use of the intelligence and capacities of all the races inhabiting the Protectorate."

"All this tends to emphasize the unwise of the approach to the Union of South Africa made recently by a small group of politicians in Kenya. It is astonishing that the European elected members in the Legislative

Council of Kenya and those in charge of the Protectorate Union should have committed this grave error of judgment, which has had the inevitable result of making Europeans, Asians, and Africans alike in Uganda more suspicious and afraid of any form of political union with the neighbouring territories."

### Unified Approach to South Africa

That closer economic co-operation with these territories is eminently desirable is of course conceded. It is agreed that East and Central Africa should be deemed a single economic unit, but it is felt that the wise course is to seize every opportunity for co-operation in economic affairs, so that in time misunderstanding, suspicion, and fears may be dissipated by the habit of working together, which will eventually lead to the acceptance of a closer political union.

Sir Theodore felt that in Uganda economic questions were still handled too much in compartments, and he strongly advocates the attachment to the Government of a really first-class economic adviser, a senior official, who, in conjunction with the Financial Secretary and the heads of the Development Commission and the Departments of Agriculture, Education, and Labour, would have the daily task of surveying the whole economic field, with a view to dealing with the immensely difficult problems of wages, health, and housing which are bound to arise with industrial development on a large scale in the next decade. He is convinced that given a man of sufficient calibre and experience, such an appointment would abundantly justify itself.

### Name Needed for Future Dominion

Returning to the subject of East and Central African understanding, Sir Theodore made the point that much trouble was caused by the failure of speakers and writers to define their terms with adequate precision. Terms which, backed by history in Great Britain, had very clear implication for the average Briton had, that suggested, sometimes quite a different significance, or no real significance, for Africans and for many of the Asians in the territories. It was therefore especially necessary, if controversy was to be fruitful, that those who took part in it should be more specific.

"Which reminds me," he continued, "that one of the most important of all means towards better understanding would be the discovery or invention of a word suitable for the name of that East and Central African Dominion which, despite present difficulties, must emerge at some future date. Other countries which have risen from a collection of provinces to great states would never have done so without a sense, at least in their leaders, of nationhood, and that demands a rallying of forces under a suitable national name."

If the right term could be found for the future Dominion, the very use of it would help to strengthen the idea. An Australian thinks of himself as such rather than as a citizen of one of the States of the Commonwealth in which he was born or lives. The "Latin American" did much to cement the component States of the U.S.A. Without the word "Canadian," how much more difficult it would have been to achieve the assimilation of the two parts of that great Dominion.

Similarly, it would be a great advantage if those who are convinced that destiny intends the British East and Central African Dependencies to come together—and I am certainly one of them—could think and speak not

of East Africa and the Rhodesias, nor of the British East and Central African Territories, but of a one-word name which would both identify and inspire.

#### "Elizabetha" Proposed

These great areas, of enormous importance and limitless potentialities, will have to be named one day, and that day might be substantially advanced by agreement to use now one or more words, preferably one, conveying the conception.

"Elizabetha" is the only suggestion I can make. It is derived from the heirs to the throne, and also suggests the Elizabethan attributes and virtues of the men who laid the foundations of civilization in what were then savage countries.

The land into which he sent his Pioneer Column bears the name of Rhodes. Why should not that two Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and the British territories in East Africa look forward to bearing that of Princess Elizabeth?"

## Southern Rhodesia's Brilliant Prospects

### Colony Leads the World in Soil Conservation

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURES of our national life during the past few years has been the tremendous efforts which we are making to protect the soil and water upon which we live. In this we may claim to be abreast of any country in the world and far in advance of most.

In 1944 we had only two working intensive conservation areas. To-day there are 70 I.C.A.s, and roughly 70 conservation officers working in the field. During the year just ended nearly 5,300 miles of contour ridges were built. Drains were constructed to an overall length of 386 miles. There were also built 606 miles of pasture furrows, contour drains, grass strips, and terraces. In all the year's work resulted in the full protection of nearly 150,000 acres, I.C.A.s, operating their own mechanical units in the same year constructed 371 dams, which have a combined capacity of more than 750,000,000 gallons.

The farmers of this country have voluntarily agreed to protect all cultivated land by the end of the next planting season. I do not believe any other country in the world can make a similar claim.

#### Conservation Work

The work of the Irrigation Department is also most striking. Conservation works, built in the Colony under the supervision of the department from 1946 to date, excluding minor works holding 500,000 to 1,000,000 gallons each, total 2,316 dams and weirs of varying sizes, providing aggregate storage of about 28,800,000,000 gallons of water, or an amount equal to nearly six times the capacity of the Mazoe Dam. Of these works, over 2,000 small, medium, and large dams and weirs have been constructed by private applicants, under the detailed advice of the department; they conserve over 20,000,000,000 gallons in the aggregate.

Large numbers of still smaller works, holding from 500,000 to 1,000,000 gallons each, have been built; in the Nema catchment alone close on 200 have been built.

In State reserves and private areas, since 1946 a total of 200 conservation dams have been constructed, with an aggregate storage capacity of about 7,000,000,000 gallons. In addition, 20 dams and weirs have been built in the Matopos National Park and the Rhodes Matopos Estate, where water stored, now amounts to nearly 200,000,000 gallons.

Larger Government works include the new Upper Umfusa Dam, about 50 feet high and holding 350,000,000 gallons; the Geelong and Froda Rock-fill dams on the Umzimvane and Zulzi Rivers, holding about 150,000,000 gallons; and the Umfuli River weir, holding 60,000,000 gallons.

The Hunyani Power Dam has been started, and will hold 1,000,000,000 gallons. This dam, 120 feet high, will be the highest earth dam in Central and Southern

Being final extracts from the budget speech of the Minister of Finance.

Africa, and is of a type unique in the continent. The area covered by water will be about eight square miles.

For the abstraction of underground water, supplies the department has developed its fleet of drilling machines to 40 working drills, and as further drilling becomes available they will increase to the planned maximum of 55. Since 1946 a total of 4,730 borings has been sunk, obtaining 221,000 feet of drilling and yielding 28,000,000 gallons per day.

A great part of the funds provided in the Four-Year Plan has been on behalf of various statutory Commissions, and the House will wish to have some account of the progress made during the first year of the plan.

Cotton has enjoyed an extremely successful year. The spinning mill at Gatooma has been expanded and production has been nearly double that for the year 1948-49. Costs of production have fallen substantially with an increase in output, and after making suitable provision for depreciation and renewals, and paying interest in full on all Government loans and advances, a small profit has been made.

This achievement is the more remarkable because the price paid for seed cotton to producers in Rhodesia has been appreciably higher than the current world price, even taking devaluation into account, and yarn has been sold below the cost of imported Lancashire yarn of similar quality.

Prospects for 1950 still remain extremely good. With emphasis being placed on industrial development, people are apt to forget that the cotton spinning scheme at Gatooma originated in a desire to give security to the Rhodesian cotton grower.

The growing side of the industry has been making progress as at European and a Native level for some years. Quite recently, in response to incentive prices which have been paid, there has been remarkable expansion of cotton growing.

#### Rising Cotton Production

The provisional estimate of Rhodesian seed cotton production for 1949-50 is 7,350,000 lb., which is more than two and a half times the production in 1948-49. If realized, it will provide approximately 2,000,000 lb. of lint for spinning and 2,500 tons of cotton seed for live-stock feeding.

Expansion of the industry is now within measurable sight of meeting the needs of the Gatooma mill, but further expansion in spinning capacity, which has already been planned, will ensure a ready market for at least three times the present local production of seed cotton.

Interesting evidence has been secured during the year at Jelaency Research Station that cotton may prove the means of clearing off warm from infested tobacco lands.

The Electricity Supply Commission has also had a successful first year of expansion under the Four-Year Plan. Electricity sales for the year ended March, 1950, totalled 219,000,000 units—an increase of nearly 27% over the previous year, and more than seven times as many as in the year before the war. It is expected that the year's operations will result in a small surplus.

Fifty-five thousand kilowatts of generating capacity are installed or in course of installation, and a further 30,000 are on order for the four principal generating stations. Some 3,700 route-miles of power line are now in use, and it is planned to build a further 1,000 miles in the current year and

a further 1,000 in the following year, which will bring under electrification the principal settled areas of the Colony.

The planning of the combustion in the past has been admirable, and its investment of £6,750,000 entirely sound. Together with water supply and communications, the provision of adequate power in the settled areas of the Colony is one of the essentials at which all future development rests.

The steel industry at Que Que is relatively in an earlier stage of development than the cotton industry at Gatoama, but considerable progress has been made during the year. New converters will have the effect of doubling steel production from next month, with a relatively small increase in operating costs.

This industry is not yet on a paying basis, because the plant is too small for the needs of the Colony and also for truly economical production. Discussions have been proceeding with a view to obtaining necessary additional capital and technical advice for implementing the recommendation of the Co-ordinating Commission that steel production at Que Que should be inaugurated as early as possible.

#### Central African Airways Loss

At the end of March, 1949, Central African Airways had sustained an accumulated loss of £308,500. This loss has been liquidated by the three Central African Governments. They were informed that it would not be possible to contain the corporation's deficit for the financial year 1949-50, within the figure quoted in the programme, namely, £106,000. The reasons for this were that the loss due to the extension of the previous year's programme into the new financial year amounted to £244,000 for the two months of April and May, and moreover, additional costs had to be faced owing to redundant equipment in the form of 13 Rapides and two Biplane freighters could be disposed of and the staff adjusted to the reduced requirements of the new programme.

It became apparent that the corporation would be likely to incur a deficit on its operations for the year in the region of £150,000-£160,000. Hire agreements in respect of two freighter aircraft were terminated, and 11 of the Rapides had been sold by November at or above their book value. The corporation's expenditure for the year just past will amount to about £750,000, while revenue should approximate £588,000, leaving a loss of £165,000. For the current year expenditure is envisaged at £830,000, and revenue at £670,000, the deficit being estimated at £160,000. The corporation is taking energetic steps to reduce its overhead and other expenditure.

Rhodesia Railways have again had a successful year. Tonnage handled increased by 15%, and for the first time since the war a really large quantity of new equipment was received.

During the year 18 additional 15th class Garrett locomotives were put into service, in addition to three of the locomotives purchased from the Sudan Railways in 1949. Thirty more 15th class Garretts are due to arrive during 1950, and the balance of the Sudan locomotives will all be put into service.

#### Railway Wagon Position Improves

The position in regard to wagons is far more striking. In the financial year ending March 31, 1948, 268 new wagons were placed in service; in the year ended March 31, 1949, 207, during the year ended March 31, 1950, no fewer than 2,002 new wagons were taken into service, representing an increase of 50% in the entire wagon stock of the railways in a single year.

Delivery of this very large number of wagons has enabled many wagons hired from the South African Railways to be returned, with a consequent most important saving in hiring charges. Estimated expenditure on capital account in the past year is just over £5,000,000, of which £4,483,900 represented locomotives and rolling stock, £935,300 European housing in the two Rhodesias, and £10,990 African housing. A further £506,000 was expended from renewals account.

Estimated financial results for the year, which are tentative, show a surplus of £430,000 after full provision for loan services and provision for income tax for the seven months during which the old company was in existence, and after providing a reserve for depreciation of investments.

These results must be regarded as extremely satisfactory in view of the fact that loans service includes the provision of £500,000 for sinking funds in excess of normal provision for depreciation and renewals, that rates remained throughout the financial year at the 1949 level, and that in common with all other industries the railways faced a period of increasing costs.

Steady progress has been made in increasing efficiency, mechanizing the railway, and economizing in African labour. In the past three years the proportion of African to European labour in the Bulawayo workshops has fallen by 23.7%.

During the past six months a firm of efficiency experts has operated in the Bulawayo workshops to practise work study and job analysis, and the latest reduction in African labour is due

to efforts in this direction. The system involves the examination of methods of handling with a view to simplification, and constant job analysis, to ensure that labour is utilized to the fullest advantage. At the mining sheds similar efforts have been made and gains made, operated per African employed increased from 11 in 1947 to 8.1 in 1949 and 9.50 as at March 31, 1950.

One of the most remarkable features of the post-war years has been the rapid growth of secondary industry in Southern Rhodesia. Since the war ended progress in the volume of output has been at the rate of approximately 20% per annum compound, in other words, the volume is doubling approximately every four years.

In fact, Southern Rhodesia is in process of rapidly becoming an industrial country. The census of industries for 1948 reveals that the net output of industry, that is, the value of the product less the materials used in production, exceeded £17,000,000. The value of exports of secondary industries exceeded £5,000,000, and employment was given to nearly 12,000 Europeans and more than 72,000 Africans.

Jobs were found for more than 2,000 Europeans in industry, and the ratio between European and African employees is tending to move in favour of the European, the present proportion being slightly over six Africans to every European.

#### Advance in Industrial Efficiency

Industrial efficiency, as recorded in the census, has increased appreciably in the last two years in terms of volume of output per worker employed, and with the continued installation of labour-saving machinery it is expected that this progress will continue.

The growth in the importance of the Colony since the war has been striking. The decision of the United Kingdom to appoint a High Commissioner to Rhodesia, the appointment of Consuls-General by the United States and Belgium, and expectation of the appointment of a High Commissioner in Salisbury by the Union of South Africa, all recognize Southern Rhodesia's growth to nationhood.

From the United States in recent months we have had visits from Mr. Moffat, of the United States E.C.A. staff in London, from Mr. George McGhee, of the State Department in Washington, and from Mr. Garner, vice-president of the International Bank, from New York.

Pressure of business has become so great that these discussions can no longer be limited to normal office hours, which is the main reason why the Government decided to acquire the new residence for the Prime Minister, which has been named "Downing House." The property, formerly known as "Sunrise" at Highlands, owned by Mr. Hugh Tevis, was acquired.

The price asked was £37,500 for the house and its contents, and while a cash transaction of this value might have had a disturbing effect upon the budget, it was found that Mr. Tevis was interested in obtaining certain Crown assets and therefore that it was possible to arrange an exchange. At this time of difficulty in providing adequate buildings in Salisbury it was preferable to purchase a little used building rather than divert part of the potential of the building industry to constructing a new dwelling.

#### Year of Extraordinary Progress

1949-50 has again been a year of quite extraordinary progress. The budgetary position has shown a considerable improvement, but it is very necessary that the House and Government departments should realize that normal expansion of these tasks which the Government has undertaken since the war is likely to absorb for the next few years the natural increase in revenue on the present basis of taxation, and there is unlikely to be a margin for new projects, however superficially desirable they may appear.

Last year I described the prospects of the Colony as "brilliant," provided that in these days of prosperity all sections of the Community exercise restraint and devote their energies to more production and less spending. I see no reason to alter this conclusion in the present year.



Parliament

# British Officials Killed in Kenya

## Colonial Secretary's Statement in the Commons

**QUESTIONS** on the recent disturbances in North-West Kenya, involving the death of three British officials and 20 tribesmen, have been asked in the House of Commons.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, replied:

"A party of police, in the charge of administrative and police officers, went on April 24 to a remote place north of Lake Baringo to investigate reports received from a missionary. They met a party of some 300 Suk tribesmen, who had been raised by one Lukus Kipich, an escaped convict and an adherent of a fanatical religious sect called the Dini ya Msambwa."

"While a party was in progress the tribesmen attacked the police, who withdrew their fire as long as possible, but were eventually forced to shoot. One administrator and two police officers were killed; one African policeman was killed and three wounded, though not seriously. Twenty-nine tribesmen were killed (including the leader) and approximately 50 were wounded. A strong force of police is now operating in the area, where, according to latest reports, the situation is in hand."

"There will be an official inquiry, the findings of which I do not wish to anticipate. I am sure the House will join with me in expressing its sympathy towards the relatives of the men who have been killed."

### Trouble Brewing for a Long Time

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY: "While joining in that expression of sympathy, may I ask the Minister whether he is aware that this trouble has been brewing for a long time, and that he will find a description of it in Negley Fabson's 'Last Chance in Africa'? Can he say whether the causes are not deep rooted in social and economic injustices, and will he make the inquiry cover more than the immediate occurrences for these deeper reasons?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "There will be an official inquiry into these sad events, and when the report is before me I will consider whether any further action is needed. I would rather await that report."

MR. R. SORESENSEN: "Can the Minister say whether there was foreknowledge of this particular sect or group, and, in particular, of the alleged fanatic who led them? Can he also say whether the impulse from this group radiated over a much wider field, and can he associate with his observations any recognition of those deeper factors to which Mr. Brockway referred?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I hope I carry the House with me when I say that I would rather await the official report and study it before considering what further action is necessary. I will bear all these points in mind."

### External Influences

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "While associating the Opposition with the sympathy expressed with the relatives of those who were killed, is it not also true that some at least of these so-called deeper factors have been introduced into Africa from outside by people with very little experience of the practical problems involved?"

MR. G. B. CRADDOCK: "Would the Minister agree that the contributory factor to this unrest, and not only to this but to other examples of it in that Colony, is that assistant district commissioners are not able to get round their districts because they are kept in their offices dealings with 'feams of paper work'?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "No, sir, I do not think that is true." BRADNER, O. PAIRO-PALMER: "What is the position in regard to compensation for the relatives of those officers who died while in the execution of their duty?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I should like to see that question on the paper."

MR. ALFORD: "Would the Minister undertake to ensure that the inquiry will be conducted as quickly as possible, in view of the concern which has been shown over this question?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Yes, sir."

MR. J. GAINSTON asked the Minister of Food if he proposed to publish the results of work done in East Africa to establish

the optimum number of colonies of bees needed to pollinate a given area of sunflowers.

MR. MAURICE WEBB: "I assume that the hon. member is referring to the research being done by the Overseas Food Corporation, and I am asking them to let him know what they intend to do about publication."

### Appointments in Northern Rhodesia

MR. JOHN HYND asked whether the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, when making recommendations for the appointment or removal of non-official members of the Executive Council acted on the advice of all the non-official members of the Legislative Council, including the two African non-official members, on what differences of opinion had Mr. J. Morris lost the confidence of more than two-thirds of the elected members of the Legislative Council; and whether the two African members were also known to have expressed lack of confidence in Mr. Morris.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The Governor, in making recommendations for the appointment of elected members to Executive Council and their removal therefrom, takes the advice only of their elected colleagues on Legislative Council. The non-official member who represents African interests in Executive Council is nominated by the Governor."

"As regards the second part of this question, the major difference of opinion arose from the view which Mr. Morris took of his appointment to Executive Council. He regarded that appointment as a purely personal one, and considered that in Executive Council he was not responsible to his elected colleagues on Legislative Council but to his constituents. Such a contention, if accepted, would have destroyed the value of the agreements arrived at between my predecessor and the non-official members in 1948 and 1949 on their position in Executive Council. As Mr. Morris is an elected member, the last part of the question does not arise."

MR. HYND: "Is it not the case that Mr. Morris was recommended for re-election from the Council because he was the only member who voted against the resolution of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council in favour of Central African federation? If the Governor is to take the advice only from the elected white members of this Executive Council it is not calculated to arouse confidence on the part of the African population."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The differences are wider than that. This arrangement was entered into between my predecessor and the non-official members, and, having studied the matter, I do not think I ought to disturb it."

### Sisal and Tobacco Wage Rates

MR. W. T. WILLIAMS asked what were the wages paid to African labour on the sisal estates of Tanganyika, and how they compared with wages paid on the tobacco plantations of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The wage rates vary considerably throughout both Tanganyika and Southern Rhodesia. The average rates of wages paid to indigenous employees on sisal estates in Tanganyika are—

Occupation	Average wages: Shs.	Unit of computation	Average no. of hrs. worked per week
Cutters	34s.	30 tasks to be completed	48.50
Cleaners and weeders	15s.	30 tasks to be completed	47.46
Production	2.50 bonus + 21s.	in 40 days	42.46
	+ 2s. bonus		

Rations are issued in addition; all rations are not issued, wages are increased proportionately. It is usual for land and accommodation also to be provided.

Exact figures for Southern Rhodesia are not available, but the wage rates are understood to be 40s. to 50s. a month, plus similar services in kind.

"In the absence of any common index of prices and cost of living, it is difficult to compare statistically real wage rates in the two territories."

MR. WILLIAMS: "Would the Minister agree that, roughly, the relation of the wages is that the tobacco growers of Southern Rhodesia pay almost twice as much as the current rate paid by the sisal growers of Tanganyika?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I have given my hon. friend very full figures. Perhaps he will study them first."

MR. WILLIAMS asked whether in the bulk purchase contracts

arranged between Great Britain and the sisal growers of Tanganyika there was any control of wage rates.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "The bulk purchase contract between Great Britain and the sisal growers of East Africa ended at the beginning of 1949. The question, therefore, does not arise."

Mr. WILLIAMS: "Would not the Minister agree that there has been no reduction in the prices paid for sisal? In those circumstances, would it not be reasonable, since the British Government is the buyer of the sisal, that it should ask that some interest be taken in wage rate control in sisal?"

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "I appreciate the point which my hon. friend makes, but the above contract, which has now ended, did not contain the arrangement which he suggests. That is a matter for the future."

Mr. J. PARKER asked whether any steps were being taken to settle with Africans, either individually or co-operatively the ex-German sisal estates in Tanganyika now being offered for sale.

Mr. JAMES GRIFFITHS: "No. A sisal estate is a large-scale organization requiring a minimum of 2,000 to 3,000 acres, considerable capital, and elaborate processing machinery, and at present African peasant or co-operative ownership is not practicable."

Mr. J. GRIMSTON asked when it was proposed to start erection of a dam on the Kafue River in Northern Rhodesia for the large-scale generation of electricity there.

Mr. J. GRIFFITHS: "A decision whether or not to carry out this project, which cannot be considered separately from the Kariba Gorge project, must await the recommendations of the commission referred to by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in his reply to the hon. member on April 20."

Mr. J. PARKER asked the Foreign Secretary what changes in representation were proposed in the Sudan.

Mr. K. FRONCER: "In the speech which he made at the opening of the Sudan Legislative Assembly on March 6, the Governor-General announced the Sudan Government's intention to amend the second schedule of the Sudan Ordinance, 1948, in order to allow for more direct elections and to change the method of representation in the southern provinces. No legislation to put this proposal into practice has yet been submitted to the Legislative Assembly, and the Executive Council still has the matter under consideration."

#### High Commission Territories

Mr. J. PARKER asked what stage negotiations had reached between the British and South African Governments at the outbreak of the war on the handing over of the High Commission Territories.

Mr. GORDON WALKER: "In a statement made to the House on March 29, 1938, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs explained that as a result of General Hertzog's visit to this country, it had been agreed that there was room for closer co-operation on the lines envisaged in the *aide memoire* of May, 1935 (Cmd. 4948)."

It was accordingly agreed to set up a standing joint advisory conference, consisting of the Resident Commissioners of the three High Commission Territories and of three officers of the Union Government to study openings for co-operation and to consider matters of joint concern to the Union and the territories.

It was also agreed that the Union Government should prepare memoranda setting forth the terms which they might propose for the transfer of the territories, and that these memoranda should be made available for the information of the African and European inhabitants of the territories.

The advisory conference did in fact meet before the war, and the Union Government proceeded with the preparation of a memorandum. On the outbreak of war the whole question was left in abeyance."

## Towards Dominion Status Prime Minister's Reservations

DOMINION STATUS for Southern Rhodesia was the subject of a Parliamentary motion introduced by Mr. R. O. Stockil, the leader of the Liberal Opposition, last week.

The motion was unanimously adopted after the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, had suggested an amendment. Mr. Stockil had proposed the appointment of a select committee "to consider and report upon the steps to be taken to amend the Constitution with a view to removing all restrictions; and that thereafter a delegation chosen from all political parties represented in the House be appointed to proceed to the United Kingdom to secure this aim."

The Prime Minister's amendment substituted the words "and to securing Dominion status" in place of the reference to the delegation. He agreed that Southern Rhodesia, had by its energy and development earned the right to stand on its own feet and become a Dominion, but thought that the Colony would not be ready for this until its European population numbered 250,000. Nevertheless, it should begin to prepare for the change.

#### Fabian Influence

The term "Dominion status" was now rather obscure, Sir Godfrey commented. "It is doubtful if there is such a thing, but we know what we mean by it—a sovereign independent State within the Commonwealth which acknowledges The King as its sovereign head."

Referring to Britain's attitude and the reservations of the Home Government towards amalgamation or federation with Northern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey said: "You will never get amalgamation from a Home Government which depends on its Fabian left wing to keep it in power."

The United Nations had also to be considered. That body contained many respected and responsible countries, but there were also a number of States within its framework which were abominably governed.

The Prime Minister added that some people feared that the policy of the British Government would create trouble among Africans, and that would happen unless it displayed more sanity in some of the Colonial territories.

## African M.L.Cs.

THE AFRICAN COUNCIL for the Western Areas of Northern Rhodesia, meeting in Ndola, unanimously resolved that the Government should be asked to increase the number of African members on the Legislative Council from two to eight, in addition to the two European members who now represent African interests, and that one of the African members should be appointed to the Executive Council. Mr. R. F. Bush, Secretary for Native Affairs, pointed out that African political representation had grown rapidly during the past 12 years, that Africans had sat in the Legislature for only two years, and that the Government did not contemplate any present extension of African representation.

## New B.I. Liner

THE 15,000-TON British India liner KENYA will be launched in December, and will probably enter the U.K.-East Africa mail and passenger service in July, 1951. The KENYA, the largest ship yet built for the B.I. Steam Navigation Company, will accommodate 273 passengers (150 first class in single and two-berth cabins and 123 tourist class passengers in two-, three-, and four-berth cabins). A sister ship, the UGANDA, is expected to be ready 12 months later.

## 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 Harmer 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: "Phlatamsel, London."  
AND AT NEW YORK & SYDNEY

## Dr. M. A. Warren's Impressions: Another Groundnut Resignation Influences of Industrialization

EVERYWHERE IN EAST AFRICA, Dr. M. A. E. Warren, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, found during his recent visit shadows cast by a great fear, a fear of what the future holds, a fear which breeds suspicion and may breed hate, he told the 151st anniversary meeting of that body in London last week.

In the course of his address he said:—  
"I could take you to a place in the Zande country away in the west of the Southern Sudan, nearly 400 miles from the Nile, and show you a string of factories almost complete! Within a few months it will be possible for the Africans there to watch the cotton they have just brought in from their fields going into one factory and coming out at the other end as a cotton frock, a sheet, or a pair of shorts which they will be able to buy, together with soap to wash them made from the same cotton, the whole string of factories being run on power generated from another by-product of cotton."  
"Or I could take you to Jinja, just below the Owen Falls, and show you the plans for a mighty hydro-electric scheme for harnessing the waters of the Nile to industrialize Uganda.

### Kongwa, Valley of Controversy

"But let me take you to that valley of controversy, the plains of Kongwa, where a mighty experiment is being attempted, a revolution begun, which is going to change the face of East Africa.

"But before we go to Kongwa I want you to join me in imagination at lunch in a London club just over four years ago. My guest was the man who had first seen the vision of the groundnut scheme and its immense possibilities. He was its main architect.

"We did not talk about groundnuts or the fat of the lion of the English. My guest did most of the talking about the Holy Spirit and about the African, for whose welfare through the scheme he was primarily concerned.

"He asked me to use my influence I might have to encourage Christian men and women to volunteer for as many of the jobs in that scheme as possible. Many did. He told me of the man whom it was intended should be invited to be in charge of all the welfare and education work of the scheme—a former C.M.S. missionary.

"Tremendous mistakes and miscalculations have been made, but I have met a number of the leading men working in Kongwa, and of the Africans there, and I met none who did not believe that the original vision was sound and true. Not for the first time, nor for the last in history, have the plans of an architect been interfered with either by the builders or the prospective owners of the property.

"Meanwhile, thanks in no small measure to that architect, the Christian Church has been represented at every level in the working of this revolution. The penetrating influence of the Christian minority is such that there have now been appointed in charge of all the education and welfare work in the three areas of the scheme three missionaries, one U.M.C.A., one Church of Scotland, and one C.M.S."

### Africa's Tremendous Problems

At a meeting in London of the Kenya Church Aid Association on the following day Dr. Warren said:—

"Africa can go to the bad very easily. It can never go back to the old bad, or even to the old good. It can only go forward either to a new bad or to God's good. Africa seemed to me a land of incredible complexity and tremendous problems, but none the less a land of hope."

He suggested that the task of evangelizing the Indians of East Africa was as much a challenge to the Christian Churches of India and Pakistan as to the local Church.

Bishop Heywood, who presided, looked forward to the day when the Mombasa Diocese would have an African assistant bishop as well as a European in that capacity.

"Half of the crime in Kenya occurs in Nairobi." The Member for Law and Order in the Government of Kenya.

### Controller of Finance Withdraws

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to announce that Mr. J. C. Troncheon, controller of finance of East Africa for the Overseas Food Corporation, has resigned on the grounds of health, and that his resignation has been accepted with regret.

Mrs. Troncheon, who resigned the appointment of Member for Finance in the Government of Kenya in order to join the O.F.C. headquarters in Kongwa, was one of the few remaining senior officials of the corporation with extensive East African knowledge, and his loss will be the more severely felt on that account. He is at present on leave in the Isle of Man.

From Tanganyika it is reported that staff and stores are being increasingly moved from Kongwa and Dares Salaam to Nachikufwa, the O.F.C. headquarters in the Southern Province. Reinforcement may bring an early termination to many temporary appointments.

Harvesting has begun at Kongwa, largely by hand labour. It is said that mechanical methods are now recognised to be uneconomic in the local conditions.

### Sudan Railways Record

A NEW RECORD GROSS REVENUE of £E5,000,000 is expected for the Sudan Railways for 1949, this being £E650,000 above the estimate. Expenditure is put at £E3,750,000, leaving £E1,725,000 net, or nearly £E600,000 more than the budget estimate. The ratio of expenditure to revenue will be approximately 69% against 79% in 1948, when the railway strike and the fire at the Athara store had adverse effects. Estimates for the 18-months period 1950-51, which will include two complete seasons, show revenue at £E8,100,000 and expenditure at £E6,000,000, giving a net revenue of £E2,100,000. Debt service will absorb £E550,000, and the Central Government will receive £E730,000 in respect of interest and contribution.

### No Link with Union

PRESENT FEELINGS in Southern Rhodesia indicate that until the unfortunate difficulties which exist in the Union are composed, the Colony would prefer to paddle its own canoe," said Sir Ernest Guest, a former Minister, when addressing the Chartered Institute of Secretaries in Salisbury. "The question of Southern Rhodesia becoming a fifth province of the Union was settled for all appreciable time in 1923 when the European population decided to have a responsible government." He added that it was possible that in the dim and distant future Southern Rhodesia might enter some form of closer union with the south.

**A FOLDING SPEEDBOAT**  
SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR LAKE AND RIVER WORK  
to suit Outboards up to 9 h.p. **£21. 4. 0**



**GEOFFREY PROUT and SONS**

Dept. EA  
SMALL GAINS, CANVEY ISLAND, ESSEX, ENGLAND  
Send for price form illustrated catalogue and complete range of DYCRAFT folding boats

# BACKGROUND

**Official Building.**— On five occasions between 1946 and 1950, Mr. Aneurin Bevan promised that the housing problem would be solved before the general election. Today light the homes all over the country are longer than ever. Mr. Bevan tries to blame the previous Minister of Health. "The Tories," he says in effect, "thought that 750,000 houses would suffice, and I accepted the figure; but full employment has enabled more people to afford a separate dwelling, so the demand has grown. But in 1944 he himself said the country needed 4,000,000 new houses. Why, a year later, did he scale down his own figure to less than a fifth to fit a Tory estimate? We are going to do this job in a way that will astonish the world," he boasted then. The Working Party of the building industry have debunked all that flamboyance. They say that a vast building programme was launched without adequate pre-planning. Note that the planners were incapable of doing what every humble builder has done for centuries; they could not even plan to get the right materials to the right place at the right time. Housing, said the Minister, should be regarded as a military operation; and had that been done we could have introduced discipline and shot a few builders. Why builders? The Working Party say that the rigid Government controls and licences led to inefficiency. That the estimates were over-optimistic, and that constant changes of plan upset supplies. —*Daily Mail.*

**Port of London Communism.**— "The London dock strike was not a dispute between dockers and their union, but a Russian attack on Britain, as part of that cold war which the Kremlin wages against all non-Communist States, using the so-called 'national Communist parties as its fifth column and exploiting every issue between workmen and their employers, or workmen and their unions, to bring about economic chaos and ruin. In countries dependent for survival upon an import and export trade, high priority is given by the Communist to activities in shipping and the docks, the pattern repeats itself in Australia, Italy, France, and here. The chairman of the Port Workers' Defence Committee denies that he is a Communist, but the Communists are adept at putting non-Communist stooges in the centre of the picture and pulling strings in the rear. No one can doubt that this strike like last year's, was deliberately planned as part of the general Communist strategy. To the Communists a strike is not, as it is with ordinary trade unionists, a means to an end. It is an end in itself." —*Time and Tide.*

**South-East Asia.**— During the past six months the situation in South-East Asia has grown worse. In four out of the five countries which together make up that important strategic area (Burma, Indo-China, Malaya, Indonesia, and Siam) there has been a weakening of the democratic forces which are the only dependable barrier against the advance of Communism. The fifth country, Siam, is an exception, under the leadership of her strong man, Marshal Phibul, who has the confidence of her contented and relatively prosperous people, she has ranged herself more openly with the democratic Powers, than seemed likely only a short time ago. Elsewhere the Communists have been encouraged by the triumph of Communism in China. All these countries need help from the West if they are to survive. It is in the Western interest to give that help, costly though it will be. But it is as equally clear that, in an area of awakened nationalism, co-operation between East and West can succeed only if the Western Powers recognize the determination of the peoples of South-East Asia to achieve political independence and economic prosperity. Wherever these two ends seem in sight, as in Siam, resistance to the Communist thrust has been strong, wherever progress towards them favors the Communists, but their opportunities. The affairs of South-East Asia will be reviewed in London by Mr. Bevin, Mr. Acheson, and Mr. Schuman with the object of bringing together the policies of Britain, the United States, and France throughout the region. Shortly afterwards there will be a meeting of Commonwealth representatives in Sydney, where the consultative committee set up after the Colombo Conference is to estimate the basic needs of South-East Asian countries in food and transport and fashion plans for supplying these needs as far as possible. The outcome of these two gatherings may decide the fate of South-East Asia, which now hangs in the balance. —*The Times.*

**Taxation.**— With taxation in its present level it is impossible for a professional man to continue to provide for reasonable living expenses and the capital requirements of his practice and also to provide for his retirement. The taxation position of professional men in relation to retirement benefits is inequitable and unjust in comparison with the treatment of salaried employees. — The president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

**American Loan.**— The American loan is shown in the Budget White Paper at its new value of £1,556,468,000, compared with the pre-devaluation figure of £1,081,981,000—a jump of nearly 50%. According to the terms, Britain should begin servicing repayment of the loan in dollars next year. The repayment is nothing like what Lord Keynes thought it would be. It never entered his head that the Americans would make a paper profit of 50%, or that there would be so little of practical result to show for the borrowed dollars, or that Socialist Chancellors of the Exchequer would be so foolish as to lock the country into its present financial and economic rigidity at the very time when energy and flexibility are the need. The British Government had hoped that the country's dollar difficulties would induce the United States Government to forget non-discrimination, but Mr. Snyder, Secretary of the United States Treasury, has sent a reminder to Sir Stafford Cripps that the non-discrimination clause in the loan agreement is still valid. It is easy to guess the reason; the oilmen have been lobbying the State Department, the Treasury, and Congress. They fear that the sterling area and the Empire are becoming too independent in oil, so they have ordered the American Government to pull up the British before they get above themselves. Wheat and other foods are also involved. Britain must not buy from the Empire in preference to the United States foods which are declared surplus by the American Government. The time is overdue for dropping the dangerous non-discrimination doctrine. —*Truth.*

**Wasted Man-Power.**— There are seven clerical officers in my section. During the week after Easter three were on leave and two were ill; yet the two remaining officers did their own work and the work of the five absentees left it up to date, and still had time to spare. That means that the staff could be reduced by five-sevenths. Some sections are over-worked—I have had the pleasure of working in one—but my present section is the fifth underworked section I have had to 'work' in. A civil servant's writings to the *Evening Standard*.



# TO THE NEWS

E. A. Rømermark: "The cost of living is almost certain to be the dominant issue at the next election."

*The Economist*: "We are more concerned with the gold standard than with the moral standard of life." The Rev. W. H. Elliott: "The success of devaluation is still uncertain." Lord Mackintosh, chairman of the National Savings Committee.

"Paris is ruinous to the Englishman with the pound at 900-odd and a carnet of bus tickets costing 140 francs."—Mr. Philip Hope-Wallace.

"I dissociate myself utterly from all the public utterances of the Dean of Canterbury."—The Archbishop of Canterbury.

"There is a want of sense of direction or of purpose in life to-day and a too-ready acquiescence in the materialist aspect of life."—Bishop of Chichester.

"How can France and the United Kingdom, if they come closer together, grapple with the awkward fact that their Colonial policies are poles apart?"—Commander Stephen King-Hall.

The Comet is as far ahead of any aircraft in any other country as the steam locomotive was once ahead of the stage coach. Sir Miles Thomas, chairman, B.O.A.C.

That the word "bruiser" should be eliminated from our language. It comes no more readily to the tongue than English, "bruiser," "Dutcher," or "Frencher." Mr. P. A. Welman.

"What is the use of an Established Church preaching the over-all authority of Jesus the Perfect Neighbour on the one hand, while Parliament subsists in the very essence of non-neighbourliness?"—Sir Robert Bristow.

"Self-sufficient political faiths have no real place for Christianity, for the Christian religion denies that man is or can be self-sufficient."—The Rt. Rev. R. D. Whitehorn, moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England.

"There is a place for a supreme council of the Atlantic Powers. If the London meetings were to produce proposals for the study of the precise purpose and duties of such a council they would be most welcome."—*News Chronicle*.

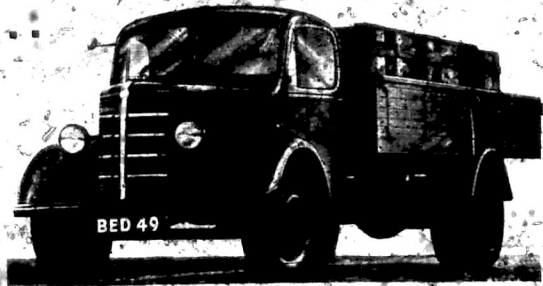
"America cannot even come close to matching British developments in jet-air-liners."—Mr. Robert Ramspeck, vice-president of the U.S. Aircraft Industries Association.

Mr. Barnes, the Transport Minister, has promised to place on view in the House of Commons a model of one of the proposed new cattle grids. Meanwhile M.P.s can get a rough idea by watching the Whips at work on a big evening—"Peterborough," in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Almost one-third of the additional gross output obtained by the National Coal Board since nationalization of the coal mines has consisted of stone, and most of it has been paid for as coal.—Mr. S. Walton-Brown, national president of the British Association of Colliery Management.

"São Paulo, Brazil's great new North American-looking city, is growing more rapidly than any other in the world except Tel Aviv and Moscow. Some of the richest men in the world are to be found there. Rio may remain the political and cultural capital of Brazil; the economic and financial capital is already São Paulo. In five years, at its present rate of growth, it should be bigger than Buenos Aires."—Lady Rhonda.

**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 Major Motor Branches in Mombasa, Dar es  
Salaam, Tanga, Nakuru, Eldoret, Iringa, Mbera, Arusha.

# PERSONALIA

LADY McMILLAN has arrived in this country by air from Nairobi.

MR. H. THOMPSON WELLS, of Kiambu, has just arrived from Kenya by air.

MR. D. W. A. STONES, an administrative officer, has been transferred from Kenya to Tanganyika.

DR. K. EDMUNDSON has been appointed Deputy Director of Medical Services in Tanganyika.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, who now farms in Kenya, has paid a very brief visit to this country by air.

LIEUT. COLONEL VICTOR ROSS, of Nyalii, Mombasa, is on his way home in the LEANSTEPHAN CASTLE.

MR. G. J. GRANTHAM, an auditor in Kenya, has been transferred to British Honduras as principal auditor.

MR. BEN COHEN, general manager in Beira for the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., has arrived in London on leave.

MR. R. H. O. LOPDELL, joint managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, is on holiday in Ireland.

While MR. R. E. L. DRESCHFIELD is on leave from Uganda, MR. D. J. SHERIDAN is acting as Solicitor-General.

Among recent visitors to the Sudan are DR. RAYMOND LASEURE, a Swiss journalist representing the *Gazette de Lausanne*.

MR. H. J. H. BORLEY, an administrative officer in Nyasaland, has been appointed Director of Game, Fish and Tsetse Control in the territory.

MRS. E. D. HUGHES, of Nairobi, spoke in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. of some of her impressions of this country to-day.

MR. W. J. HAIMES has been seconded to Kenya by the Ministry of Labour for six months to advise on the establishment of Whitley Councils for the Civil Service.

COLONEL N. S. FERRIS, editor of the *Rhodesia Herald*, and MRS. FERRIS have arrived in this country on their way to Canada for the conference of the Empire Press Union.

SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, who has arrived in this country on leave with LADY HALL and their daughters, expects to return to Entebbe early in September.

At the time of going to press, we hear that MR. STANLEY GHERSIE has been elected non-official European member of the Kenya Legislative Council for Nairobi North.

MR. I. G. CUNNISON is to address the Royal Anthropological Institute in London on Tuesday next at 5 p.m. on "Some Types of History among the Lupula Peoples."

THE REV. R. J. C. LLOYD and MISS PAMELA BAMPION, only daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Bampton, of Highlands, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

LORD ALTRINGHAM, who as Sir Edward Grigg was Governor of Kenya some years ago, has negotiated the amalgamation of the *National Review*, which he now edits, with the *English Review Magazine*.

LADY WILSON, president of the East Africa Women's League, has laid the foundation-stone of the first women's hospital in East Africa, which is to be called the Princess Elizabeth Hospital for Women, in Nairobi.

CHIEF MURIGO s/o IRIMU, of the Mugitu location in the Nyeri district of Kenya, who has resigned after more than 43 years' service to Government, is regarded as the oldest living Government servant in the Colony. Born in 1880, and appointed headman in 1906, he was awarded the certificate of honour in 1930, the King's Silver Medal four years later, and the Jubilee Medal in 1935.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, said at the annual dinner in Dar es Salaam of the Royal Society of St. George that the "famous or infamous document, alias cockshy," issued by his Government was dead.

MR. DUNCAN L. ANDERSON, deputy economic adviser to the Control Commission in Gessisay, has been appointed regional general manager of the southern provincial region of Tanganyika for the Overseas Food Corporation.

MR. C. I. HOLCOM, M.L.C., has been elected president of the Uganda European Parents Association, of which MR. A. A. BWERLEN is vice-president. The hon. secretary is MR. E. McCULLY HUNTER and the hon. treasurer MR. J. E. HEWLETT PARKER.

THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, on behalf of his colleagues on the board, unveiled last week in the board-room of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company a portrait of the chairman, SIR VERNON THOMPSON, which had been painted by MR. DAVID JAGGER.

DR. WILSON RAE, deputy chief medical officer at the Colonial Office, and MISS F. N. UDELL, chief nursing officer, are among the United Kingdom delegates and advisers to the third World Health Assembly, which opened in Geneva on Monday.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, who is to visit Malaya during the Whitsuntide recess, will be accompanied by SIR HILTON POYNTON, a Deputy Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office, and by MR. N. D. WATSON, his private secretary.

MR. GODFREY PELLETIER, a director of numerous industries in Northern Rhodesia, a past president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and a former non-official member of the Legislative Council, and MRS. PENELOPE ROBERTSON, of Cape Town, have been married in Ndola.

The American edition of MR. NEGFY FARSON'S "Last Chance in Africa," which has just been published at the low price (for the U.S.A.) of five dollars, incorporates corrections of the errors in the first English edition to which his attention had been called in Press reviews and otherwise.

MR. GEOFFREY FARRER KENNEDY, only son of Sir John and Lady Kennedy, and a partner in the family firm of Kennedy & Donkin, and MISS DAPHNE SUMMERSELL have announced their engagement. Mr. Kennedy has paid several visits to East and Central Africa in the past couple of years, especially in connexion with the Uganda hydro-electric scheme.

SIR RAYMOND STREAT, chairman of the Cotton Board, will lead a delegation which is now on its way to Tokyo, to hold joint discussions with an American cotton textile delegation and with the Japanese industry in regard to the international trade in cotton textiles. SIR CUTHBERT CLEGG and MR. HAYGARTH JACKSON are two other members of the delegation.

LORD TREFGARNE, chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, recently spent a few days at the Victoria Falls but did not visit Lusaka, at which the C.D.C. is associated with the Government of Northern Rhodesia in building a cement factory. There has been public criticism in the territory of Lord Trefgarne's failure to visit it when on its very borders.

SIR DENNISTOUN BURNEY, who has farming and business interests in Southern Rhodesia, and, we recently reported, was backing a theatrical production, "Madame Tic-tac," starring the French actress Françoise Rosay and her actor son Bernard Farrel, has now declared that it has been a shock to him to discover "how many parasites there are in the theatrical business, all demanding their rake-off." In some cases he has discovered four, and even five sub-lessees of a West-End theatre.

Recent departures from the Sudan include MR. G. M. HANCOCK, Governor of Kassala Province, and MR. W. S. FARNON, managing director of the Associated Sudan Companies, Ltd., who first joined the staff in 1923 and is now transferring to the office of the London agents, Messrs. Keymer, Son and Co., Ltd.

The 91st anniversary meetings of the U.M.C.A. will be held in London on May 23. LORD HALIFAX, the president, the REV. DR. GERALD BROOMFIELD, secretary, DR. MARY GIBBONS, and the REV. NEIL RUSSELL, born of the diocese of Zanzibar, will speak in the afternoon, and CANON R. M. GIBBONS, MISS MARGERY PERHAM, the REV. GEORGE HEWETT, and DR. BROOMFIELD will speak at night.

MR. E. M. POPE, who has been appointed a director of Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd., joined the firm in 1922, entered the sisal department three years later, and became its manager 11 years ago. He is chairman of the African Sisal Merchants' and Brokers' Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. Owner of a farm in Lincolnshire, Mr. Pope has travelled widely, but has not yet visited East Africa. He hopes to do so this year.

MARSHAL GRAZIANI, who led the Italian army into Ethiopia in 1936, has been condemned to 19 years' imprisonment for collaboration with the Germans, but more than 13 years of the sentence are covered by amnesty, and as he has already served for more than four years he will be free within 14 months. The trial lasted eight months, first before a civil court and afterwards before a military tribunal. In the course of it Graziani said: "I have always hated Britain, and will always hate her as the enemy of Italy. With enough men I could have swept the Allied Fifth and Eighth Armies into the sea." He was on the Ethiopian list of war criminals.

## Obituary

### Rev. J. E. M. Hannington

THE REV. JAMES EDWARD MEOPHAM HANNINGTON, who has died suddenly at his home in Hurslierepoint, Sussex, was the elder son of the late Bishop Hannington, and worked for the C.M.S. in the district in which his father was murdered. He first went to Uganda in 1903 at the age of 26, serving in the Busoga district until the following year, when he went to Iganga. Ten years later he moved to Mbale, but in the latter part of the first world war was released for chaplaincy work in France. In 1920 he retired from the C.M.S. The Bishop's second son died a few years ago in South Africa.

MR. ALBERT REUBEN JELLMAN, who has died at his home in Marandellas at the age of 83, first went to Southern Rhodesia from Johannesburg in 1895, setting on a pioneer farm at Macheke with his wife and three children. His wife died a month later, and he returned for a time to the Union. After the Matabele Rebellion he rode transport for some time in Rhodesia, bought farms near Melssetter, and revived mining in the Odzi district.

MR. S. A. DE KOCK, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 46, was a well-known tobacco grower, and was also very active in charitable work for orphans, and under-privileged children. He was chairman of the Inyazura Farmers' Association and a former member of the Council of the Rhodesia Tobacco Association.

MRS. EDITH ANNE MALEK, widow of W. H. Malek, formerly of Uganda, has died in Bournemouth at the age of 81.

MR. WILLIAM EDWARD KINGSFORD has died in Nairobi at the age of 85.

## Resignations from Sudan Assembly Controversy over Scales of Pay

THREE PROMINENT MEMBERS of the Sudan Legislative Assembly, Sayed Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub, a nominated member, and Sayed Ahmed Hashim and Sayed Salih Abdel Gader, members for East and North Khartoum respectively, have resigned following the approval of a resolution requesting the Executive Council to resubmit to the Assembly their proposals for the interim revision of official scales of pay which had been defeated during a debate at the end of the first session.

The motion was introduced by the member for Kosti, North, who argued that the Assembly's rejection was right at the time, but ought to be reconsidered in view of the bitter complaints of officials in their constituencies, the impossibility of implementing development schemes with discontented employees, and the increase in the cost of living.

Sayed Salih Abdel Gader pointed out that no one getting less than £E21 per month would benefit, it was undignified to reject a motion one day and pass it the other day. Only £E13,000 of the £E110,000 would go to Sudanese, and justice was not done to the junior staff. The burden imposed on the taxpayer would be intolerable. Pressure had, he said, been brought to bear on members.

Sayed Mohd. Ahmed Mahgoub considered that the motion constituted bad Parliamentary tradition. It appeared that the Executive Council wished the Assembly to bow down and apologize, to pass the motion, would drive the last nail into the Assembly's coffin.

### Scheme Lacking in Social Justice

The scheme, which was devoid of social justice and would not relieve the needs of the lower ranks of the service, would prejudice the findings of the Terms of Service Commission. He warned the House that the Sudanese had suffered in patience for a long time. If they lost patience they might revolt.

Sayed Ahmed Hashim wondered if the Council had had a finger in moving the motion, and so they should have proposed it themselves, not got a private member to do it. The motion compromised the dignity of the House.

Mr. A. L. Chick, the Financial Secretary, declared that there were two main issues: (1) should all employees and officials receive increased emoluments because of increased living costs, and (2) should the more highly paid workers and officials, who had made sacrifices in their living standards, receive more compensation. He emphasized that in the Sudanese scales the lowest paid workers received two and a half times as much as before the war, while non-Sudanese were getting from one and a half times to one and one-fifth. The most highly paid officials received only one-tenth more.

The "Noes" challenged a division, and were defeated by 54 votes to nine. Several members thereupon left the chamber.

Disappointing results have followed further tests in East Africa of antrycide, the new drug against trypanosomiasis in cattle. Sixty protected beasts were sent to a "dry" area and all contracted the disease within a month. Despite treatment with antrycide and dimidium all except two were dead in four months. It appeared that the trypanosomes had become largely resistant to antrycide, but more experiments are being carried out.

Where  
to stay  
in  
EAST  
AFRICA

A delightful place for a holiday is NYERI; it lies in a green valley facing the glaciers of Mount Kenya.

There is trout fishing, golf, squash, tennis, riding, and big game nearby.

"Treebats" is near Nyeri; people sleep in comfort in a bungalow high in the boughs of an immense tree, with elephant and rhino below.

The hotels, set in beautiful gardens, have a liberal table, rooms for 120 people, and private bathrooms for most.

OUTSPAN and WHITE RHINO HOTELS, NYERI.

## Debate on S. Rhodesian Budget

### Minister Defends Maternity Scheme

**CLAIMING** that taxation should have been reduced, Mr. R. O. STOCKILL, Leader of the Liberal Opposition in Southern Rhodesia, criticized the budget as "one of lost opportunity."

A reduction of from 15% to 20% in taxation might reasonably have been expected, and would have been a fine advertisement for the Colony. It would have attracted the right kind of settler and that type of capital which would develop the country without Government loan or responsibility. Moreover, it would have reduced the cost of living.

Referring to the claim that a surplus of over £2,000,000 had become apparent from last year's budget, Mr. Stockill said he believed that the Minister had deliberately budgeted for such a surplus. The Liberal Party believed that only enough should be taken in taxation for the efficient running of the Government.

As to the change in tobacco taxation, it seemed to be the Minister's intention to discourage a large section of the European population from smoking the Native-type cigarette; but was it right that the Native should have the price of his cigarettes increased to such an extent?

Mr. Stockill alleged that Mr. Goodenough, the Colony's High Commissioner in London, had stated that the attitude of the average European in Southern Rhodesia towards the African varied between hatred in the case of the minority and indifference in the case of the majority. That was, he said, utter nonsense, adding: "I should have expected the Government to have made other arrangements in London before this."

A summary of the statement to which Mr. Stockill refers appears on page 1130.—Ed.]

He criticized the proposed free maternity services as a Socialist measure introduced by the Government to honour their election promises. What the Colony needed was more nursing homes, not a measure which would drag the highly honoured medical profession down to the status of the common clerk.

### African's Living Costs Increased

Mr. J. R. DENDY YOUNG (United Party) said that no attempt should be made to write up the pound sterling to its 1939 value, and excessive cost-of-living allowances should not be paid. The burden of the increased cost of living ought to be spread over the whole community. Raising the tax on Native-type cigarettes would not deter the European smoker but it would increase the cost of living of the African.

Mr. J. M. CALDICOTT (United Party) welcomed the proposed income tax concessions to farmers in respect of cattle, fencing, Native accommodation, and conservation, but felt that no real confidence had been rekindled into the agricultural industry.

Mr. J. L. SMIT (Liberal) deplored the refusal of Sir Godfrey Huggins to take part in the unveiling of the Voortrekker Memorial in Pretoria, and asked for more

tolerance between the English and Afrikaans-speaking sections in the Colony, and more appreciation of each other's traditions and language.

Political developments in the more northern territories were disturbing; the Colonial Office had in the past few years been disintegrating an empire, not building it. Europeans resident in Africa must determine that this interference should end.

Mr. T. I. F. WILSON (United Party) complained that the maternity scheme was the first step towards a national health service and State medicine, which would weaken the self-help so badly needed to-day.

Mr. J. KELLER (Rhodesia Labour Party), who spoke for four hours, said that no attempt had been made, despite a surplus of £2,000,000, to ease the burden of the cost of living, which bore heavily on poorer people.

Food controls should be reimposed, and if the farmers would not grow the food, whether the Colony needed the Government should do so. The Minister of Finance had virtually ruined the cigarette industry: as Europeans had been driven to smoke cheaper cigarettes, so Africans were being driven to something else—"dagga" or some other soul-destroying thing.

"Why not raise the taxes on higher incomes?" Mr. Keller asked. "There are 400 individuals in the country with incomes ranging from £5,001 to £20,000. They earn a taxable income of £4,000,000. An extra shilling in the pound would not hurt them, and £200,000 of extra revenue would be derived."

### No Unemployment

Mr. L. M. CULLINAN said that the United Party was as much concerned about the welfare of the lower-income groups as Mr. Keller. The Government was to be congratulated on returning to a free economy, for subsidies could not continue indefinitely without causing unemployment. It was due to the United Party's progressive policy that the Colony had no unemployment.

Mr. R. A. BALLANTYNE (United Party) said that if the capacity of the Que Que steelworks could be quadrupled, its steel might be sold at half the Union price. The Colony must produce its own oil, for if war broke out she would be immobilized in a day. The Government was therefore to be commended for purchasing 87% of the Wankie Coal concession, thereby opening the way to an oil-from-coal project.

"We must develop the low-veld," said Mr. Ballantyne. "If we cannot grow our requirements in the Sabi Valley, we must try the Zambezi Valley."

He urged the establishment of a large fruit farm in the Inyanga region. No genuine attempt had been made to grow fruit on a large scale in the Eastern Districts, which seemed eminently suitable.

"There had been no fruit farms in the Cape Province 60 years ago, but Rhodes had imported growers from California, and to-day that industry was fabulously rich. Southern Rhodesia could likewise grow apples, peaches, pears, and other fruit, and market them at a fraction of the price now paid for imported fruit."

### U.S. Aid for West Coast Port

Mr. N. G. BARRETT (United Party) said that the carrying capacity of Rhodesia Railways must be increased, with more crossing places, loops, and sidings built between Salisbury and Beira. An outlet on the West coast could be obtained only with American aid. The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, MR. T. H. W. BEADLE, said that under the new maternity scheme a mother would obtain the following benefits:—

If she employed a doctor and was confined in a Government maternity home, there would be no maternity home charges, and she would receive £15 towards doctor's expenses.

If in an approved private maternity home, with a private doctor, up to £18 for maternity home expenses, and £15 for doctor's expenses;

If in a private home a mother employed a qualified and a qualified attendant (nurse or midwife) would receive £15 towards the doctor's expenses, £15 towards expenses of the attendant, and a grant of £3 for additional domestic expenses.

If in any of these instances a mother employed a midwife instead of a doctor, a grant in aid of £4 would be paid.

For Coloured and Asiatic mothers the grants would be two-thirds of the sums allowed to Europeans.

The scheme would cost approximately £125,000 in a full year.

(Continued on page 1130)

## GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., (Sudan), Ltd.

Shipping Agents, General Import and Export Merchants

Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wed Medani, Wedi Haifa, El Obaid, Suekin and Tokar, Hodeidah (Yemen), Messawa, Assab and Asmara (Eritrea), Jibuti (French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.

JEDDAH

YEMBO

Agents in the United Kingdom:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.

LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER GLASGOW



# Union Castle Line

TO

## SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON and DURBAN  
via Madeira (also for Lourenço Marques and Beira)

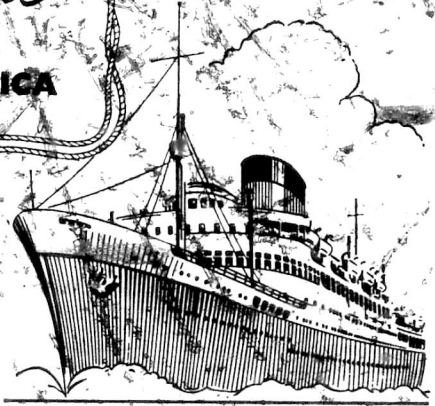
Vessel	Sailing from Southampton
Cape Town Castle 27,002 tons	May 18
Frederic Castle 28,705 tons	May 25
Warwick Castle 17,347 tons	June 1
Athlone Castle 25,557 tons	June 8

Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London,  
Durban and Lourenço Marques.

M.V. "Roxburgh Castle" 8,003 tons	June 9
Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan and Aden	
Sailing London	

M.V. "Dunnofer Castle" 15,002 tons	May 15
M.V. "Llangibby Castle" 12,039 tons	June 1

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



## UNION-CASTLE LINE

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.

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

## TESTING TIME FOR TEA



PREPARING tasting samples of tea for brokers and merchants is only one of the specialised services that the Port of London Authority offers to shippers. Much experience in the handling and storing of tea has been gained over a long period of years by the staff, and tea is a more popular drink in England than in any other part of the world. Tea shipments, like those of other commodities, benefit by expert handling at the Port of London and have the advantage of reaching, with the minimum of handling, the largest consumer market in the world. This facility available to tea shippers, symbolises the comprehensive service offered by the P.L.A., covering every field of international trade.

## Rhodesian Budget Debate

(Continued from page 1128)

Appeals for a return to a policy of controls and subsidies were rejected by the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, in reply to a motion introduced by Mr. W. M. Eastwood (Labour) proposing that last year's £2,000,000 surplus should be spent on subsidizing commodities.

Wages would go on rising unless the Government took immediate steps to reduce the cost of living, said Mr. Eastwood; the price of consumer goods would go on rising, and people in the lower income groups would find it impossible to meet their bills. If prices of locally produced goods continued to rise, the Colony's secondary industries would be unable to compete with industries in Japan and Europe, and large-scale unemployment might result.

### Controls Would Lead to Socialism

Mr. WHITEHEAD asserted that the reimposition of controls and subsidies would warp the entire economy; the man in the street had derived little benefit from subsidies, and it was the Government's policy to maintain controls only where acute shortages occurred. Since the return to a free economy people had become more interested in expansion. The Minister added that Mr. Eastwood's attempt to shackle the entire country with war-time economies and controls would lead to pure Socialism.

Mr. R. O. STOCKIL said that the Colony wanted as few controls as possible, and that prices of many goods had begun to decline. A result of offering incentive prices could be seen in the record maize crop.

Mr. J. R. DENDY YOUNG (United Party) said that the high cost of living was a threat to white settlement, and suggested selective immigration to improve the efficiency of the Colony's labour.

## What the High Commissioner Said

### How the Misunderstanding Arose

IN VIEW OF THE CONFUSION made by the Leader of the Opposition in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA considers it but fair to the High Commissioner in London to explain exactly what was said and in what circumstances.

The occasion on which Mr. Goodenough spoke was entirely informal. He had been asked by the newly formed Rhodesian Club, which meets periodically in the lounge at Rhodesia House, London, to speak to them for 20 minutes or so on a matter of Rhodesian interest. His talk, entirely extempore, was really a chat, and for most of the time he sat on the edge of a table while his young audience gathered round the fireside.

Mr. Goodenough's theme was the menace of Communism and the corresponding importance of a satisfactory relationship between the races in Africa. Beginning with a rapid sketch of the different Government policies in Africa, including the French, Belgian, Portuguese, South African, and British; he emphasized the unfortunate results of having so many diverse policies vis-à-vis the African, and said that Southern Rhodesia's was certainly the most realistic and most truly progressive in the long run, but that no Government policy could progress very far unless it had the backing of the inhabitants of the country. The trouble was to get that backing, which must be founded on understanding.

### Dislike Becoming Hatred

In British Africa, from Nairobi to Cape Town, various attitudes were adopted by the Europeans. A small number were acutely conscious of the importance of satisfactory race relations, and were working steadily to improve them in their various territories. Another small minority evinced a dislike for the African, a dislike springing either from the wide cultural gulf between white and black or from fear of black competition. The result of that dislike was to be seen in the *Apartheid* policy in the Union; but dislike was an unfortunate attitude of mind, because it could so easily become hatred, which would breed reciprocal hatred.

The third group of Europeans comprised the majority, who were more or less indifferent. Preoccupied with their own private affairs, they failed to see the importance of ensuring that the African had a stake in the country and should therefore become an active co-operator and not a brake on progress.

### Growth of Liberal Spirit

Fortunately for S. Rhodesia, that Colony had seen the growth of a much more liberal spirit within the past few years, and the challenge was to show by results that the Rhodesian attitude towards the Native was the best and would produce the desired result. It was no good, however, to leave it to the Government: every citizen should realize that this question of race relations was of prime importance in order to avoid trouble and the preparation of a set-up for Communist propaganda. The High Commissioner, therefore, urged his audience to take a keen personal interest in this matter in order to get an intelligent appreciation of the Government's policy; and, if they thought it the right one, to back it strongly. He stressed that the younger generation could become the nucleus of informed public opinion.

It will be clear, therefore, that, unless certain phrases were wrenched from their context, there was nothing in the statement derogatory to the people of Southern Rhodesia, for the words to which objection has been taken were used when Mr. Goodenough was discussing the whole of British Africa.

Colonial Development and Welfare scholarships have been awarded to the following students from Uganda: Mr. E. C. N. Kironde, a three-year scholarship to study for the English tripos at Cambridge; Mr. Z. N. Kijambu, a one-year course in general agriculture at Houghell, Durham; Mr. F. G. Sembeuya, six months' hospital experience in Wolverhampton and nine months' study for the diploma course in public health; Mr. E. W. Kigundu, one year's study for the teacher's diploma; and Mr. A. Kamya, an 18-months' course in agriculture.



Player's  
Please

ALL THE TIME

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT MEDIUM CIGARETTES

Made in England



## Sir Godfrey Huggins and Afrikaners The "Kingdom" of Rhodesia

"I WAS RECENTLY ACCUSED of an attack on the Afrikaner community because I referred to a certain disloyal element in the country," said Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when addressing the Sons of England Society.

"Several groups might have considered the cap I described as fitting. The only people who put the cap on, presumably because they thought it would fit, was a small section of the Afrikaner community, and we must thank our lucky stars that they are only a small section in a community who for the most part have played their full part as loyal Rhodesians." Sir Godfrey added that he was surprised and alarmed at their confession, which was an important reaction of a type which might start in a small way but later become a plague.

### First Duty to Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia welcomed all, who were willing to be loyal Rhodesians, accept one official language, and support the British system of Parliamentary government, which necessitated allegiance to The King, around whom the whole system was founded. Every citizen had a first duty to Rhodesia to do his best, whatever his sphere of life.

Mr. T. Woods, who proposed "The Colony of Southern Rhodesia," expressed the hope that "Dominion" would soon replace "Colony."

Sir Godfrey Huggins said when replying that the term "Dominion" was somewhat misleading; another description would have to be found for Southern Rhodesia, and he suggested the "Kingdom" of Rhodesia.

## Dog Racing and Sports Pools Prohibited in Southern Rhodesia

A DOG RACING and Sports Pools Prohibition Bill has been read a second time in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Whilst the Bill could do nothing to curb the gambling instinct inherent in mankind, said the Minister of Internal Affairs, it was designed to ensure that an interest in gambling was not encouraged and exploited by unscrupulous individuals to the detriment of the community.

The Minister of Finance said that opposition to the Bill was expected; indeed, he wondered how many members were laying bets on the result.

### "Legislative Mania"

Mr. P. A. WISE (Liberal) opposed the Bill, saying that the Government had "legislative mania." The measure was unnecessary and untimely.

Mr. D. W. LADNER BURKE (United Party) expressed opposition, declaring that the principle of granting a monopoly to horse-racing was wrong.

Mr. N. ST. QUINTIN (United Party) also voted against the Bill, but the remainder of the United Party backed the Government.

Mr. L. M. CULLINAN described dog-racing as "the biggest ramp in England."

An African cook of the Kikuyu tribe has been sentenced in Nairobi to 10 years imprisonment with hard labour for attacking a European woman with a bush knife, and a further four years for attacks on her husband, the sentences to run concurrently. The woman was in hospital for five weeks, and underwent three operations in connexion with a fracture of the base of the skull.

# PROGRESS . . . .

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity, House, Harding Street, Nairobi. P.O. Box 691. Tel. 2551. Telegrams "Electric." Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/240 volts 3-ph.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Tanga. P.O. Box 48. Tel. 355. Telegrams "Tafesco." Hydro-electric station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3-ph.

Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam. P.O. Box 236. Tel. 561. Telegrams "Darasco." Branches: Arusha, Mwanza, Mwanza, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3-ph.

### LONDON OFFICE:

64, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel. City 2044. Tel. ad.: RUOFAB, LONDON.

According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 83%.

During the same period there was no permanent increase in ELECTRICITY TARIFFS throughout Kenya, and only in November, 1948, was The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited compelled by soaring costs to amend certain tariffs by what were, even then, most modest percentages.

By any standard, the part played by the Electrical Supply industry in the development of East Africa entitles The East African Power and Lighting Company in Kenya, and its Associated Companies in Tanganyika, to a worthy place among the pioneers of progress in these Territories.

## THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED

ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC  
SUPPLY CO. LIMITED



*Letter to the Editor***No Neutrals in this Matter  
Man's Qualities Before Colour**

Sir.—The case for a liberal policy in Native affairs could scarcely have been put more effectively than in your leading article, the argument of which was condensed in the words 'Character and competence, not colour, as the criterion.'

You have written on this subject quite often, and I have always found myself in hearty accord with you, as I do now. There is, however, one point that I can never remember having seen mentioned in any reference in the Press to this vital subject.

It is that on this issue of policy there can be no neutrality: those who will not range themselves on the side of a liberal interpretation will, whether they recognize it or not, be numbered with those who, in African eyes, must increasingly come to be regarded as obstructionists. That fact should be squarely faced.

You wrote that East Africa must choose between a closer association with the Rhodesias and one with the Union of South Africa, emphasizing that it must be one or the other, not both; and it was evident that your conviction was largely if not wholly based on the issue of Native policy, which, for brevity, may be termed liberal in the Rhodesias and repressive in the Union.

But East Africans in their territories and Rhodesians in the Central African group have likewise to choose whether they, each individual among them, will side with the liberal or repressive school of thought. I hold, as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA does, that to use the R.A.F. expression, "there is no future"—literally no future—in repression, and that all the arguments, starting with the moral and progressing through the economic and military, endorse the need for universal recognition of the principle that a man's qualities, not his colour, should decide his place in the community.

Political writers of the Left appear to assume that this is a new doctrine held by an influential minority of residents in East and Central Africa. The truth is that it was the ruling idea in the mind of Rhodes well over half a century ago; nothing would move him from his dictum of "equal rights for every civilized man."

Dangerous theorists appear to wish to thrust the British system of Parliamentary elections and representation upon millions of Africans whose fathers were untutored primitives. That must be resisted by everyone who knows the Africans, including administrators and missionaries who have given all their lives to their advancement; they recognize, as do the vast majority of other Europeans in the territories, that at this early stage in their development few Africans have had the chance to acquire the qualities and experience which in

due course will fit them for many responsibilities which are now quite beyond them.

If we freely admit that the objective, in the general interests of the community, must be to make the best use of the best men, those of character and competence, irrespective of their colour, we shall have firm grounds of appeal against the unwise proposals which are bound to be made in increasing numbers.

Distant doctrinaires, knowing little of local conditions, and arguing from false premises, will want to proceed too quickly in matters political; and many Africans, seeing themselves as potential leaders of one kind or another, will agitate for all sorts of things long before their people are capable of making good use of them. So pressure for unwise acceleration will come internally and externally.

The wise way to deal with such a position is surely to establish the principle that real fitness for responsibility, not clamour, and not an unrealistic time-table, shall be decisive.

Yours faithfully,

SETTLER

Royal Empire Society,  
London, W.C.2.

**Points from Letters**

Just after reading your leading article asking for an all-party statement on Colonial policy, and once more suggesting that character and competence, not colour, must be the criterion for responsibility in Africa, I happened across an issue of *Baraza*, the weekly paper for Africans published by the Nairobi *Standard*, containing an editorial stating that: 'A man's standing in the community depends upon what he is and what he does, not on the colour of his skin,' and adding that only by the recognition of this truth could 'feelings of bitterness against the European be wiped from the African mind.' It was surprisingly blunt in condemning 'a large number of Europeans in Kenya and the Northern Province of Tanganyika whose ranting since the Tanganyika Government's suggestions (concerning constitutional advance) became known can only be described as stupid and unbalanced.'

**Economic Development of Africa****Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk's Views**

EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS in great numbers are required in order to develop Africa, according to Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk, an American authority on soil conservation, who recent visited East and Central Africa on a tour organized jointly by the Colonial Government and missionary societies.

In an article published by the South African newspaper *Die Burger* he wrote, *inter alia*—

"I do not see prospects of the Africans making Africa prosperous, for in general they destroy the soil. I consider that the territories should be populated with Europeans. The interests of Africa can best be served by creating prosperity; and prosperity can best be created by European immigrants who make use of modern methods and modern machinery in their enterprises.

The indigenous population should be treated fairly and justly, but they are not being treated fairly and justly by allowing them to go out and destroy the soil. Practically everywhere I went in Africa famine conditions existed or were threatened, especially in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

"A Minister for African Affairs is badly required."—Sir Gordon Lethem, lately Governor of British Guiana, and formerly of the Seychelles.



**W. H. JONES & Co. (London) Ltd.**

BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND.

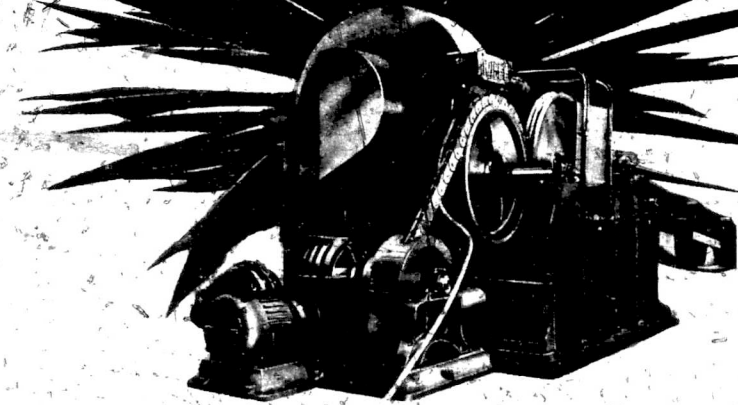
Telephone: BA 861; 784-74.

**BUYERS, CONFIRMERS & SHIPPERS**

We buy for many Overseas Clients, welcome offers, and pay on shipment. Our catalogue distribution dept. will, without charge, co-operate with Manufacturers who say: "Orders through your U.K. house."



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 latex 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**  
OF LINCOLN

**ROBEY & CO. LTD**  
**GLASSBORO WORKS · LINCOLN**

Also makers of Road Rollers, Stone and Ore crushers, Air Compressors and Mining Equipment.

LONDON OFFICE: 41 PRICES STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, W. 1

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Contributions to the Dean of Westminster's Fund for African students' welfare total £20,028.

Kenya's annual agricultural production conference will be held in Nairobi on June 7 and 8.

A bicycle which was stolen in Salisbury 13 years ago has now been returned to its owner by the police.

A new edition of the Nyasaland Post Office Guide has been published by the Government Printer, Zomba, at 5s.

Two Italian miners were shot dead by two Africans last week whilst cycling to work at the Salvi gold mine, near Asmara, Eritrea.

The winter session of the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society has been concluded. Meetings will be resumed in October.

The Southern Rhodesian Government is to consider easing petrol rationing in June, when additional bulk storage will become available.

A proposal is being considered by the Lukiko in Buganda to increase the non-official members to 40, of whom 20 would be elected as hitherto and 20 chosen by *saza* councils.

New hybrid tobacco plants that are resistant to major tobacco plant diseases are being obtained in the United States by cross-breeding wild tobacco plants with domesticated species.

To commemorate the visit of the Rev. J. Krapf to Kitui in 1849, under the guidance of chief Kivoi Mwenda, a tablet is to be inserted in the new Kitui council offices when they are erected.

A mural screen bearing paintings by Africans of the Cyrene Mission school of Southern Rhodesia is to be used to divide the lounge and restaurant of the new airport at Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

### New Co-Educational School

A co-educational secondary school will be built in Bulawayo within the next few years, Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, Minister of Internal Affairs, said recently. Nearly all the junior schools in the Colony are already co-educational.

The 10,000th passenger since 1947 of the Sudan Government's air leave service, operated by Airwork, Ltd., travelled last month. He was presented with two return tickets to Switzerland and a gold fountain pen by the operating company.

Lockheed Constellation 749 airliners which South African Airways are to put into service will reduce the time schedule between London and Johannesburg by five hours. They will carry 42 passengers. Nairobi will be one of the stopping places.

Mr. C. Handley Bird has suggested that when Uganda's cotton price equalization fund is wound up, part at any rate of it should be devoted to an educational endowment fund, the interest on which should be allocated by the Legislature year by year.

The Liberal Party will hold a meeting in the Central Hall, Westminster, on the evening of May 16 to protest against any idea of transferring Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland to South Africa so long as the policy of racial discrimination continues in the Union.

Convicted of attempted murder of assistant superintendent J. M. McLoughlin during the riots in Dar es Salaam last February, an African, Abdul Arrehman Musa, was sentenced last week to 10 years' hard labour. Other sentences in connexion with the disorders included four of six years, one of five, and four of two years.

### Baringo Disturbance

Fifty Africans were wounded in addition to the 20 previously reported killed in the incident in Baringo when a district officer in Kenya attempted to arrest a Native who had escaped from prison. Men in the tribal area are being disarmed. An aircraft was chartered by the police for reconnaissance work after the incident occurred.

Cards of permanent residence in the Belgian Congo, which enable bearers to leave and return to the territory without undergoing the immigration formalities, can now be issued by the provincial authorities. The qualifying period of residence has been reduced from 20 years to 10, and to five in the case of permanent settlers on the land.

Hunters who wound elephant, rhino, buffalo, lion, leopard, and other dangerous beasts in Northern Rhodesia and fail to recover them within 24 hours will, if a new Bill introduced in the Legislative Council becomes law, have to report the incident immediately to the nearest administrative officer, Native authority official, or official of the Game and Tsetse Control Department.

The annual report of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization for 1948, which has just reached London, contains summaries of the work and achievements of the various sections during the year. For record purposes it has its value but, as the 1949 report will presumably appear shortly, there would be little point in publishing extracts. It is published in Nairobi at 2s. 6d.

Uniforms or distinctive dress signifying association with any political organization are forbidden in a Bill published in Kenya last week, and based largely on the Public Order Act in this country. A second measure puts the law in regard to sedition on an East African instead of a territorial basis, and provides for the confiscation of printing presses and other machinery used in the production of seditious material.

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



ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

SALETRUX HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND  
 London: 25, Tottenham Street, S.W.1. WHI. 7122  
 Representatives: K. Latham's Office, Ltd., P.O. Box 143, Dar es Salaam  
 Messrs. Gilbey & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 447, Nairobi  
 Messrs. W. W. W. Watson Ltd., 2021 Ave., Ndola.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telegraphic Address:  
 All Offices in East Africa  
 "INCREASE"

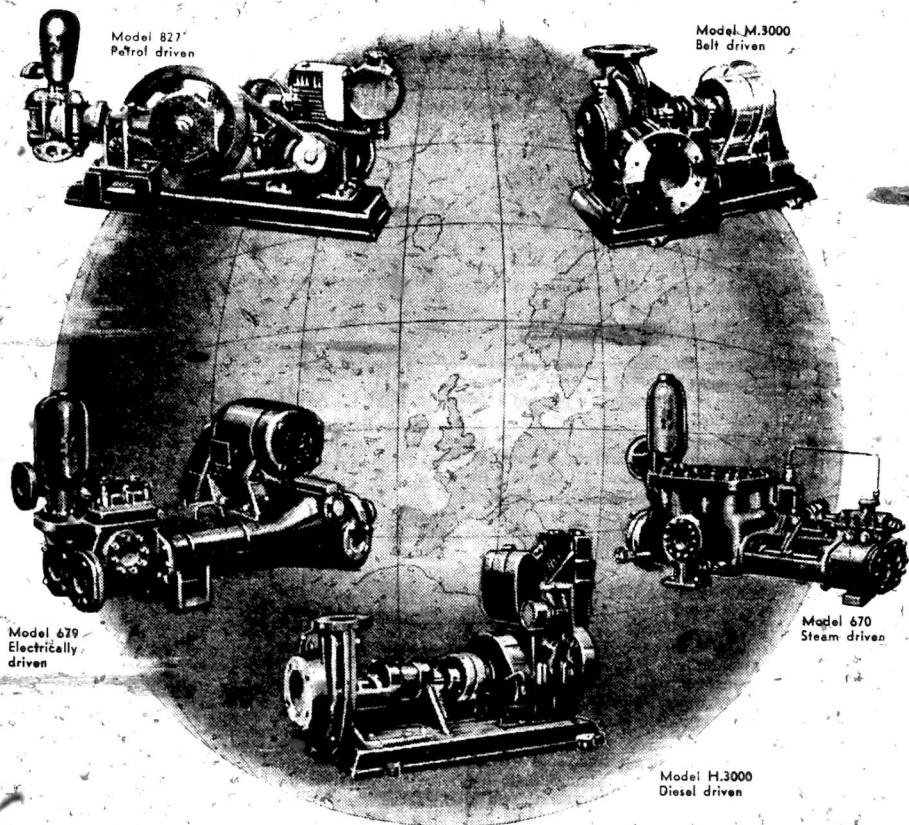
London Office:  
 Winchester House,  
 Old Broad Street,  
 London E.C.2.

**General Merchants  
 :: & Engineers ::**

MOMBASA  
 KAMPALA  
 ZANZIBAR

NAIROBI  
 (Head Office)  
 Box 102

DAR ES SALAAM  
 TANGA, CHUNYA  
 MIKINDANI



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 Evans*  
 & SONS (WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.

LONDON OFFICE: 32, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1

## Company Meeting

### The Zambesia Exploring Company Ltd.

#### Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson's Review

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ZAMBESIA EXPLORING COMPANY LIMITED, was held in London last week, Mr. MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON, M.C. (the chairman) presiding.

The following are extracts from the directors' report and chairman's review circulated with the report—

The profit after deduction of £42,429 for United Kingdom taxation, amounted to £7,909, to which has been added the balance of £61,320 brought forward from 1948, and also a refund of income tax in respect of 1948-49 of £13,374. From the resulting total of £133,133 an amount of £25,000 has been transferred to the general reserve, an interim dividend of 3% less tax, has been paid, and provision made for the proposed payment of a final dividend of 3% and a bonus of 3%, both less tax. After these appropriations there remains a balance to be carried forward of £65,269.

**Tanganyika Concessions, Limited.**—For the year ended July 31, 1949, results showed a profit of £38,244, after providing £75,000 for taxation. Dividends were paid on both the preference stock and the ordinary stock at the rate of 10%, less tax, in December last. Union Minière du Haut-Katanga paid during 1949 a dividend of £1,480 net per share for the year 1948.

#### Geita Gold Mining

**Geita Gold Mining Company.**—Gold production for the year ended June 30, 1949, was 28,038 ounces, as compared with 17,440 ounces for the year ended June 30, 1948. For the eight months to February 28, 1950, the output was 21,552 ounces of gold. The estimated ore reserves at June 30, 1949, were 1,612,684 tons at 3.9 dwt. per ton, compared with 1,307,023 tons at 3.94 dwt. per ton at June 30, 1948.

The chairman, addressing the meeting, said that he had told stockholders at previous meetings that they had been trying to find a director who would consent to join the board—a director completely independent and experienced in the affairs of public companies, and he was happy to tell them that Major N. C. Selway, who had had over 20 years' experience of the security business and had no connexion with the other companies in the Tanganyika group, had consented to accept an invitation to join the board and it was proposed by the board to elect him forthwith.

He (the chairman) had, of increasing necessity, to devote more time to the affairs of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. For this reason it was his intention shortly to relinquish the chairmanship of this company, a position he had held for the last 12 years. At the request of his colleagues he proposed to continue on the board for the time being.

Sir Ulick Alexander had consented to act as chairman, and it was the board's intention, when he (the speaker) did resign the chairmanship, to elect Sir Ulick Alexander as chairman.

#### Tanganyika Transfer

Stockholders had seen a good deal recently in the papers regarding the acquisition by a group of companies and firms in the United Kingdom, South Africa, and the United States of a large block of Tanganyika Concessions shares previously held by the British Government. That was something in which the Zambesia Company was naturally interested in view of its own ownership of shares in that company. The directors thought that by this acquisition of shares in the Tanganyika Company the affairs of that company were likely to be greatly

benefited by the association of such well-known institutions and firms who were taking an interest in the Tanganyika shares.

#### Proposed Move to Rhodesia

The contemplated arrangement involved the proposal that the Tanganyika Company should remove to Rhodesia. They believed that that move, to which the Treasury with certain conditions had given approval, would be materially to the benefit of the Tanganyika Company. Whether the move took place depended entirely on the shareholders of the Tanganyika Company as a whole. The move would involve the chairman of the Tanganyika Company spending a good deal more of his time in Africa or on the way to Africa and back, and that was one of the reasons why he was relinquishing the chairmanship.

The report was adopted.

## Rhodesian Representation

### F.B.I. Advice to Manufacturers

THAT BRITISH MANUFACTURERS have in many cases made unsatisfactory arrangements for representation in the Rhodesias has been a complaint for many years, one frequently expressed in this newspaper.

The Federation of British Industries now announces that it has "drawn attention to the advisability of manufacturers splitting their agency representation in Northern and Southern Rhodesia where an agency house in either of these territories does not have an office in the other."

"This has a wider aspect in that many firms have a South African representative whose agreement covers both the Rhodesias in addition to the Union. There are instances where South African firms have offices in the Rhodesias, and where this is the case it is possible for the agents satisfactorily to represent the British firm's interests."

"Commercial circles in the Rhodesias, however, have commented adversely on many occasions about the practice of British firms including Northern and Southern Rhodesia in agreements concluded with agency houses in the Union."

"Obviously, unless a firm has a representative on the spot all the time, business is going to be lost, as no buyer will turn to South Africa with his inquiries if he can get service for a similar item on his own doorstep."

"In Southern Africa, therefore, the ideal is three or more agents (where one firm operating everywhere is not available)—one for Northern and another for Southern Rhodesia, and one or more for the Union of South Africa."

## Italian Business Men's Tour

THREE ITALIAN BUSINESS MEN are touring Central and Southern Africa to examine the possibilities of investment. They are Mr. Dante Altieri, Dr. Enrico Ceppi, and Dr. Giorgio Mattei, and among Italian interests which they represent are one of the largest European manufacturers of drugs and pharmaceutical products, and large-scale machinery and agricultural implement makers. In Lusaka Dr. Mattei expressed the opinion that a small number of Italian technicians and farming experts, using available African labour, could solve Northern Rhodesia's problem of food imports and periodic shortages within a relatively short time. Italian companies would be prepared to establish an extensive repair and service organization dealing with mechanized farm implements. Dr. Ceppi said that the possibilities of investment in tobacco would be investigated in Southern Rhodesia. The party will also visit the Belgian Congo and the Union.

"If we, the people of Kenya, rush in without anyone wanting to trample down anyone else, there is no doubt that this Kenya of ours will prosper, and that whatever storm may hit us, it will not be able to shake us."—Mr. E. Mathu, an African member of the Legislative Council.



# RAILWAY MINE & PLANTATION EQUIPMENT LTD

# TIPPING WAGONS

Available for early delivery



**B.I.F.**  
MAY 9-11  
CASTLE BRONWICH  
BIRMINGHAM  
SEE OUR EXHIBIT  
OUTDOOR  
STAND NO. 1359

**RMP**  
RAILWAY MINE & PLANTATION EQUIPMENT LTD

IMPERIAL HOUSE, DOMINION STREET, LONDON, E.C.2  
Telephone: Gresham 1177 (8 Lines) Grams: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

## Of Commercial Concern

Local companies registered in Kenya in 1949 comprised 12 public and 221 private; the nominal capital being £13,808,000. Thirty-two companies were removed from the register, and 35 foreign companies entered. In Tanganyika five public and 85 private companies were registered with nominal capital of £2,697,000; two were removed and 25 foreign companies with nominal capital of £5,930,000 were entered. In the first three quarters of the year, one public and 47 private companies were registered in Uganda with nominal capital of £577,000.

Southern Rhodesia's European-grown maize crop is estimated at 2,004,500 bags of 200 lb., compared with a yield of 1,388,297 bags last year. Last year there were 303,735 acres, with an average yield of 4.6 bags per acre; this year the estimate is 361,000 acres averaging 5.6 bags. It is also estimated that the groundnut crop for this season will be nearly twice that of last, although there is a decrease in acreage from 7,337 to 6,900, average yield has risen sharply from 4.6 to 9.4 bags per acre.

Mr. H. E. Hiley, a forest economist and former lecturer in forest economics at Cambridge University, who with Mr. P. J. Gill has been surveying Kenya's forest resources, told Nairobi Rotary Club recently that speed of growth combined with low production costs should make between 8% and 10% compound interest for timber producers in the Colony, compared with 3% to 4% earned in this country.

### N. Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

Mr. J. C. Eyre, Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia, has said that early sales of the territory's tobacco proved that there has been a great improvement in the crating, handling, and general quality of the Virginia flue-cured leaf. One grower near Broken Hill averaged 57d. per lb. at the auctions in Salisbury. The first sales at Fort Jameson will open on May 22.

A milk and cheese factory capable of handling 3,000 gallons of fresh milk or 3,000 lb. of cheese a day is to be built at Mazabuka, Northern Rhodesia, and production is expected to begin before the end of this year. The factory will cost £23,000, and the Northern Rhodesian Government has agreed to guarantee a loan for this amount.

The Uganda Cotton Association, in a resolution strongly condemning the policy of bulk sales of cotton and cotton seed, has expressed the view that "such a policy is completely at variance with the good of the economy of Uganda." A similar opinion was recently expressed by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

Public sales of electricity, expressed in 1,000 k.w. hours, for the first three quarters of 1949 respectively were: Kenya, 4,456, 5,022, and 5,435; and Tanganyika, 2,299, 2,525, and 2,780.

East African imports in 1949, excluding trade between High Commission territories, re-exports and specie, were valued at £72,211,000, of which Kenya took 48%, Uganda 17%, and Tanganyika 35%. Exports totalled £53,630,000, of which Kenya contributed 20%, Uganda 44%, and Tanganyika 36%.

Building permits issued recently in Northern Rhodesia include: Nohanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Chingola, £13,500 (swimming bath); G. and A. Transport, Ltd., Kwe, £13,000 (staff quarters); and Northern Transport Co., Chingola, £12,500 (store, offices, workshop, etc.).

Monthly averages of 4,192 passengers and 85,419 kilos. of freight were handled at Nairobi airports last year. The figures for January of this year were 4,218 passengers and 76,078 kilos. of freight, and for February 4,404 passengers and 82,671 kilos.

### E. African Sugar Production

Although East African sugar production this year will exceed the 1949 level, imports, mainly from Mauritius, will be needed by Tanganyika. Retail prices of sugar throughout the Territory were increased by two cents of a shilling per lb. last month.

A Native Coffee Board in Bukoba and a Native Tobacco Board in Songea have been established in Tanganyika under the African Agricultural Products (Control of Marketing) Ordinance.

Salisbury city council, Southern Rhodesia, has protested strongly to the Wankie Colliery Company against the decision to increase the price of coal to 12s. a ton.

Colonial preference arrangements have been extended to cover a maximum import into the United Kingdom of 525,000 tons of sugar annually, instead of 400,000 tons.

Monthly consumption of petrol in East Africa in 1949 averaged 1,832,000 gallons in Kenya, 1,208,000 gallons in Tanganyika, and 631,000 gallons in Uganda.

### Rhodesia Railways Trust

Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 8% (the same). After providing £84,791 for taxation, the profit amounted to £93,231 (£67,640).

The London agents of Kilifi Plantations, Ltd., and Messrs. Arbutnot Latham & Co., Ltd., not the firm mentioned in error in our last issue.

A multiple co-operative store is to be opened in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, by the Copperbelt Co-operative Society, Ltd.

"Music while you work" has been introduced into Uplands Bacon Factory in Kenya with excellent results.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., produced 100 tons of fibre in April, making 1,530 tons for 10 months.

Bankruptcies in Kenya and Uganda respectively in 1949 were 13 and eight.

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

Head Office: Cabca House  
Kitwe, N. Rhodesia.

MERCHANTS, DISTRIBUTORS  
AND MANAGING AGENTS

LONDON CORRESPONDENTS: CAMPBELL BROS., CARTER & CO., LTD., 14/20, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

## NORTHERN RHODESIA SUBSIDIARIES

WHOLESALE—Campbell Bros. (Wholesale), Ltd., Ndola, N.R.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE—

Boots Limited, Chingola.

Booth (North) Ltd.—Kasama.

Abercorn, Kawambwa.

Fort Rossberg.

Carters Ltd.—Fort Jameson

and branches.

NYASALAND—The London & Blantyre Supply Co. Ltd.—Blantyre

and branches.

Kwe, Ltd.—Kwe.

Kitwe Stores Ltd.—Kitwe.

Kitwe Stores (Mufudira) Ltd.—

Mufudira.

R. F. Sutherland, Ltd.—Living-

stone, Mungu, Choma

and branches.

## Uganda Electricity Board

THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of the Uganda Electricity Board that for the year 1949, covers the first full year of operation, for it was not until the middle of 1948 that the Uganda assets of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., were acquired.

During last year the staff was increased by 25 Europeans, 26 Asians, and 232 Africans, mainly for the hydro-electric scheme at the Owen Falls, the construction of two thermal stations, and the erection of new transmission lines. The training of Africans for positions of responsibility is described by the Board as essential, and a regular training course is therefore to be established.

A recreational centre provided for the European and Asian staff contains a restaurant seating 75 people, a billiards room, games room, reading and writing rooms, and a swimming pool.

At the end of December outstanding capital commitments totalled £5,750,000, chiefly for civil engineering works and buildings, plant, and other equipment for the hydro-electric scheme, and loan debts outstanding totalled £1,714,000. Interest rates varied from 1% to 24%.

### Revision of Tariffs Unavoidable

Owing to the continued rises in general prices (fuel oil prices in particular having advanced by 24%), and the establishment of a staff provident fund, there was a debit balance of £5,107. Standard tariffs for the supply of electricity have remained at 1939 levels, but upward revision is now unavoidable. The report clearly tabulates the existing tariffs, and the expenditure on revenue and capital account.

The Board—who have accepted responsibility as managing agents for the Government's cement factory at Tororo—had 4,143 electricity consumers on the books at the end of the year, compared with 3,263 a year earlier. Numerous extension schemes are in progress, and since development of the mineral resources of Uganda is regarded as offering the largest field for new demand for electricity, a chemical engineer, Mr. O. G. Weller, has been appointed to the staff.

Fourteen photographs, a page map showing transmission line progress, and a plan of the Owen Falls works are features of the report, which appears within four months of the close of the financial year, nearly half of the intervening period having been occupied by the printing.

"Employment in Southern Rhodesian factories nearly tripled and net output rose nearly five times during the decade 1938-48," says the eighth report on the census of industrial production in the Colony, which shows that the gross output of secondary industries was worth nearly £24,800,000 for factory industries and more than £13,000,000 for other industries last year, when industrial establishments numbered 740. Of these, 478 were classified as factory undertakings, and the remainder included building and contracting firms, public utility undertakings, and Government departments.

## Mining.

### International Tin Council Proposed

ESTABLISHMENT of an International Tin Council has been proposed by the Tin Study Group. The Council, which would be equally representative of producers and consumers, would operate initially for five years, and have four main objectives:—

(1) To prevent or alleviate widespread unemployment or under-employment in the producing industry; (2) prevent excessive fluctuations in prices, while being fair to consumers and giving producers reasonable stability; (3) ensure adequate supplies at reasonable prices; and (4) allow for economic adjustments and changes in the industry.

Each contracting Government would send a delegate to the Council; delegates of producing countries would hold a total of 1,000 votes and of consuming countries also 1,000 votes, these being issued respectively on the basis of production percentages and net imports.

### Control of Exports

If any decision is made by a two-thirds majority, separately counted, of producers and consumers votes, control of exports will come into effect on the first day of the subsequent January, April, July, or October. By a similar majority, total output would be fixed after the Council had estimated probable world demand for a quarter, and determined the probable increase or decrease of world stocks.

Where a current quota has been more than covered, or vice versa, succeeding quotas will be altered accordingly, and if any country exceeds in one 12-month period 107% of the net export quota, it must pay to the "buffer stock manager" as liquidating damages a sum in sterling equal to the London Metal Exchange price for standard tin of such excess.

While recognizing the difficulties, the *Financial Times* commented that the draft, regarded as a whole, accords with the spirit of the Havana Charter and is fully designed to protect consumers' interests. "It is difficult to see how much further the draft agreement could have gone in an effort to protect consumers' interests. Indeed, if anything, it may have gone too far, since insistence by consumers at any time on a generous rate of release of supplies might create a situation in which it would be impossible, or extremely difficult to maintain a reasonably remunerative tin price."

### Oceana Development Report

THE OCEANA DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., a company with Rhodesian interests, earned a profit of £11,641 for the calendar year 1949, compared with £13,212 in the previous year. Income tax recovered from previous years amounted to £1,996. Taxation absorbed £2,488, £4,500 was transferred to the taxation equalization reserve, directors' special remuneration was £494, and a proposed dividend of 7½% less tax, will require £5,438, leaving a balance of £8,672 to be carried forward, against £7,954 brought in.

The issued capital is £131,821 in shares of 5s. each, share premium account stands at £45,000, revenue reserves at £62,422, and current liabilities at £6,921. Land and mineral rights are valued at £51,157, quoted investments at £163,955 (market value, £163,091), unquoted investments at £3,025, and cash at £27,842. The directors are Mr. R. C. Bromhead (chairman), Mr. H. L. Watkins, Mr. L. C. Walker, and Mr. F. R. Pistor.

The 54th annual general meeting will be held in London on May 26.

## The Manica Trading Company Limited

LONDON OFFICE: St. Bene's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

BEIRA - SALISBURY - BULAWAYO - LOBITO

P.O. Box 14

P.O. Box 576

P.O. Box 310

P.O. Box 118

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



## Motapa Gold Mining Report Progress Reports for April

MOTAPA GOLD MINING Co., LTD. earned a net profit of £91,377 for the calendar year 1949, of which £70,000 is transferred to reserves, leaving a balance of £21,382 to be carried forward against £305 brought in, the profit for 1948.

The issued capital is £800,000 in shares of 5s each, general reserve stands at £70,000, unappropriated profit at £21,382, secured loan at £105,000, and current liabilities at £29,816. Fixed assets are valued at £909,026, preliminary expenses at £24,275, and current assets at £93,203, including £32,795 in cash.

During the year 219,500 tons of ore were milled (49,700 tons in 1948), for 26,806 (4,534) oz. gold, an average yield of 2.442 (1.825) dwt. per ton. Working profit was £98,028 (£1,824).

The company's mining area has been increased from 81 to 93 blocks of claims. Development footage was 10,809, of which 5,220 ft. were along the strike of the ore bodies. Of this 2,730 ft. proved payable, averaging 3.3 dwt. per ton over 13.6 ft.

Ore reserves fully developed on December 31, 1949, are estimated at 386,000 tons of an average value of 3.3 dwt. over 14.3 ft.

The directors are Messrs. E. Tulloch (chairman); alternate, R. A. Lister; W. M. Barclay; T. H. Cooke; C. H. Dick (alternate); J. Cornwall; S. R. Fleischer; W. H. Kallston; and W. G. Venter.

The London committee consists of Messrs. W. R. Franklin (alternate), H. A. Smart, Captain A. J. Parkin (alternate), J. B. Davis, and H. S. Penistan (alternate); L. C. Knight; and the secretary and technical advisers are the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd.

The fourth ordinary general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on May 23.

### E.C.A. in Tanganyika

THE FIRST DIRECT EFFECT in Tanganyika of President Truman's "fourth point" programme is the arrival in the Territory of Mr. R. J. Welch, one of two production engineers allotted to the Lands and Mines Department of the Territory under the Economic Co-operation Administration. With headquarters in Dodoma, he will join the combined Tanganyika-Uganda team, and will for several months be engaged in the area of the Karagwe (Kikagati) tinfields near Bukoba and extending into Uganda and Ruwanda-Urundi. A mining geologist is expected shortly. These three officers will be paid dollars in the United States by E.C.A. while servants of the Tanganyika Government.

### N. Rhodesian Mineral Output

MINERAL OUTPUT in Northern Rhodesia last year was two and a half times that in 1946. The value was £36,741,941, compared with £14,503,196 in 1946, £23,521,483 in 1947 and £25,771,842 in 1948. During the period 1938-49 approximately 3% of all exports from the territory have been minerals, either in the raw state or partly refined. Blister copper, most valuable of all Northern Rhodesian minerals, was valued at £24,253,843 in 1949, a rise of over 50% compared with three years ago. Production of zinc has more than doubled in the last 12 years.

### Tanganyika Concessions Sale

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS a few days ago, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, Minister of State for Economic Affairs, stated that an investigation had been made concerning the alleged leakage of news on April 26 in connexion with the negotiations on behalf of the Government by the Bank of England for the sale of their holding of shares of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. There appeared, however, to have been no leakage from official sources.

### Mineral Production

KENYA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION in 1949 included 1,700 oz. of gold (£16,800), 5,600 tons of soda ash (£43,100), 1,600 tons of salt (£7,800), 1,000 tons of lime (£4,700), and 1,900 tons of cyanite (£10,700). Uganda's main production consisted of 50 oz. of gold (£700), 143 tons of tin ore (£8,200), and 12.8 tons of wolfram (£4,300).

### Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in January were valued at £7,191, compared with £22,980 in January, 1949. The principal decrease was in diamonds (from £164,500 to £6,836).

### New Bulawayo

THE NEW BULWAYO SYNDICATE announce a dividend of 7½% (the same). Net profit for 1949, after all expenses and taxation, was £15,786 (£5,874).

### General Mining and Finance

GENERAL MINING AND FINANCE CORPORATION, LTD. have declared a final dividend of 15%, making 25% for 1949 (the same).

Wankie Colliery.—165,862 tons of coal and 8,625 tons of coke were sold.

Sherwood Starr.—1,119 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £1,126.

Cam & Motor.—23,003 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £25,036.

Messende.—A working profit of £2,002 was earned from the milling of 7,400 tons of ore.

Kentan.—1,740 oz. gold were produced at the Geita mine from 14,115 tons of ore crushed.

Thistle-Etna.—502 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 5,200 tons of ore for a working profit of £780.

London and Rhodesian.—A working profit of £559 was earned from the milling of 3,000 tons ore at Vubachikwe mine.

Rhodesia-Broken Hill.—Output amounted to 1,910 tons of zinc and 1,175 tons of lead. No fused vanadium was produced.

Wanderer.—2,007 oz. gold were recovered from 24,000 tons of ore; milled for a working profit of £1,022. Mining operations were affected by drought.

### Lead Bulk Buying to Continue

BULK BUYING OF LEAD is to continue, said Mr. G. R. Strauss, Minister of Supply, at question time in the House of Commons recently. He commented that the relative abundance of lead might prove to be only temporary, and said that he was not prepared to disturb the existing arrangements by which Britain was able to obtain maximum supplies of sterling metal and control effectively the expenditure of dollars and other hard currencies on the purchase of the metal. He did not think that decontrol would necessarily bring about a reduction in the price of lead.

### Beryl Ore in S. Rhodesia

BERYL ORE, from which is extracted beryllium, an increasingly valuable mineral used in atomic piles, is now being extensively worked on the Bikita tin fields near Fort Victoria, Southern Rhodesia. The present price is about £80 a ton, paid in American dollars.

## 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.



MOMBASA (Head Office in East Africa)

NAIROBI

DAR ES SALAAM

ZANZIBAR

KAMPALA

TANGA

LAMU

LINDI

MIKINDANI

**SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.**

Incorporated in Kenya

Head Office—122 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3  
 Telephone—Avenue A444 (9 lines)

Agents for:—

British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.  
 Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.  
 Johnson & Walker  
 Lloyds  
 etc., etc.

**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, MSALE, BUKOBA,  
 MIKINDANI, LINDI

## EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

For Information regarding  
 Trade, Commerce, Settlement,  
 Travel and General Conditions

apply to:

The Commissioners  
 East African Office

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

Telephone: Mitchell 5761/2/3



Telegrams: Samettell, Read, London. Cable: Samettell, London

TELL OUR ADVERTISERS YOU SAW IT IN "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA"



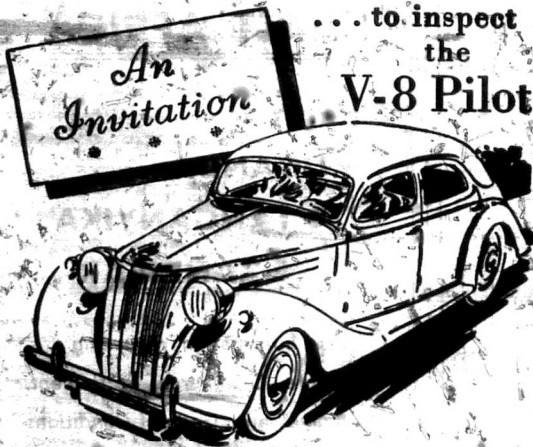
## SOUTHERN RHODESIA

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.....	£477,000
	ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPARATUS ...	£537,000
	MACHINERY ...	£1,755,000
	POTTERY, GLASS, ABRASIVES, ETC. ....	£472,000
	WOODEN & WOOLLEN FURNISHINGS & MANUFACTURES	£563,000
	COTTON PRICE GOODS ...	£2,221,000

**BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)**

HEAD OFFICE: 54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3



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 utmost 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 Wood Lane, E.C.3 (Telephone: Mansion House 9745)

EAST AFRICA—Kampala: P.O. Box No. 1 (Tel.: 301) Jinja: P.O. Box No. 79 (Tel.: 353) Mbale: P.O. Box No. 79 (Tel.: 15)