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where dock labourers can earn three or four times as much as professors; while a barrow boy recently told a magistrate that fifty quid a week takes a bit of spending; and where

"Sounds like the draft of a leader for the *Daily Mail*. Didn't know you did that in your spare time; but it explains why I never did think much of that rag. And it seems to be getting steadily worse. No, not that, unsteadily worse. How long have you been doing the stuff for them? I suppose the leafer who was previously on the job got promoted to a junior clerkship somewhere. Bit of a Jekyll and Hyde, aren't you?"

"Well, Dr. Jekyll presents his compliments, by the gracious permission of the noble Reverend, and will be grateful if the patient will describe his condition with what little precision he can manage. Just use simple language, my man, and tell me what you feel, apart from continuing mental lethargy, recurrent spasms of childishness, exhaustion, and inability to restrain your joy at the renewal of old friendships.

"Well I'll be jiggered! It's not the medico in you that's so much of a menace as the journalist. You and up as a pseudo-physician after starting out to catch a contributor—and what a contributor! As if I'd contribute anything!"

"Why shouldn't you contribute something to the

Common pool? But don't make it common. It's for the Christmas Number of a respectable publication."

"It wouldn't be a pool if I had to fill it. Call it a puddle, and you're exaggerating in your customary manner."

"See that again in the presence of witnesses, and I'll report you to the Lord President of the Council and those other valuable dictators who can see no good in any newspaper except the *Daily Herald*; and if there are two witnesses I'll have your name put down to be subpoenaed before the Press Council when they set it up, even if it means dragging you out of your bath-chair by your whiskers."

"Unless I live down my nobler conceptions meantime, my bath-chair will be a Rolls Royce, unless by then four spidering equalitarians have grabbed the quilt and turned it on to making trains, as well they may. No, telescopes, more, jiggerly so that they may study what the stars foretell—probably a better guide to their future antics than their printed programme."

"That will about do, I think."

"What, the bath-chair or the telescopes?"

"You waiting. It will fill the space, and for the first, and probably the last time, raise you into the category of the *élite*."

"In Town To-night"

Interviewer: "We are very pleased to welcome to the microphone this evening Commander Motley (Reids), who is on his way to the U.S.A. as a working party. Will you tell us something about yourself and your work, Commander?"

Motley: "Wanting to find some job, where my maritime experience might prove useful, I thought of dairy farming or growing tobacco. So I went to Rhodesia, but neither of those occupations, when I looked into them, seemed to offer quite the right scope for my talents. I liked the country, however, and, having acquired the lease of some land on the right bank of the Zambezi, started a crocodile ranch."

I: "A crocodile ranch! That's very interesting. One hears of people hunting and killing crocodiles, for commercial purposes, but not . . . er . . . ranching them."

M: "It is merely the application of an economic axiom: an industry that depends solely upon the destruction of its raw materials cannot last. Take camel hunting, for instance. There's not a single wild camel left in the world, but there are lots of camels and . . ."

I: "I see your point; but let's get back to your ranch. Are you rearing domestic crocodiles or catching wild ones?"

M: "Both. We keep the best of those we catch for breeding, chiefly the young females, and kill the others. As was recently reported in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, there is an astonishing variety of uses to which crocodiles can be put. You can get leather from the belly skin, ivory from the bones, lipstick from the fat, and there were other things. I think steak from the tail, chewing gum from the gristle, and so on."

I: "Do you do anything with the tears?"

M: "If you're trying to slip me a fast one . . ."

I: "No, Commander, I assure you, just trying to lighten the broadcast with a spot of humour."

M: "Very well. Carry on then, but if you . . ."

I: "I am sure listeners would be interested to hear

how you catch your crocodiles. It must be very exciting. You use a hook and line, don't you?"

M: "No, that's out of date. Mine is a more certain and humane method. Got the idea while serving in an anti-submarine frigate. A firm in Gatooma make me up special depth charges. They're quite cheap; just some carbide wrapped in layers of special paper. We hide one of these charges in some bait, and place it where we think a crocodile is lurking. When it is taken and gets well down, the animal's gastric juices penetrate the wrappers, moisture reaches the carbide, gas is generated, lots of gas, and then up comes the inflated crocodile. It flops around helplessly on the surface, and we just tow it in."

I: "But don't some drift down stream and get lost?"

M: "Very few, if any. You see, we set the charge to go off according to circumstances. To make a charge act quickly we remove several layers of the wrapper; or leave them all on for long delayed action. Got it down to fine point now, like setting a fuse."

I: "But if the inflated crocodile comes to the surface during the night?"

M: "He shows a blue light aft and . . ."

I: "Oh! And about the ranching side of your industry, Commander?"

M: "I have a number of pens of various sizes wired and staked off along the foreshore. Separate cock and hen pens for breeding stock; sandbanks for the eggs, and shallows for the newly hatched chicks. The main enclosure, of course, is for the capons."

I: "Capons! That's an odd word to apply to crocodiles."

M: "What else then? You can hardly call things that come out of eggs . . . er . . . bullocks? The saurians and other reptiles are more akin to the birds than to the mammals. Besides being docile to handle, a well-grown capon will run to a good dead weight."

I: "But is it not difficult to tell a lady—I mean, from the . . . er . . . opposite sex?"

M: "I have a Chinaman who is an expert in sex a clutch of day-olds as soon as look at them."

I: "And how about feeding your flocks?"

M: "That was rather troublesome at first. Attracted by the ground bait we put down, a good many fish swim into the pens, to become breakfast for the crocs. Then, before we learned to make better use of them, we gave

the offal of those we killed to the crocs in the pens. Now, however, I have a very satisfactory arrangement with the hunters in the nearby fly-belt, under which I get all their Royal and Schedule A carcasses. It is wonderful how the young stock grows out on a diet of giraffe neck."

I: "I think you suggested that you had found a better use for crocodile intestines than as food for other crocodiles."

M: "Yes. One of the reasons I am breaking my journey in London is to call at the Ministry of Food; perhaps they will offer a fair price for skins for the new sausages, and there may be some business in eggs. Crocodile eggs are about the size of goose eggs, and quite as palatable."

I: "And the other reason, Commander Motley?"

M: "I want to get the Royal Agricultural Society interested in crocodiles. There should be prizes at the new Royal Show in Rhodesia; open, of course, to exhibitors from Rukwa and the Great Lakes. They have a proper stud book was opened, too. I have a couple of stud males, Zambezi Hector and Zambezi Liam, as well as a brood hen, Zambezi Angamache that will open the eyes of those Tanganyika."

I: "Do you find any difficulty in getting labour for your somewhat dangerous industry?"

M: "None at all. I'm fairly pestered with Natives wanting to sign on. That is because of my boss-boy, Pedro, who have the names to my stud crocodiles. Pedro is B.A."

I: "B.A., did you say?"

M: "I said B.A., and I meant B.A. Pedro started at a mission school and worked his way to Oxford. Like many of the Barotsi, he has a gift for languages, but, unlike most of those who come home for higher education, he eschewed law and economics and studied the humanities. Took honours in Latin and Greek. He now considers it his duty to live amongst his own people and pass on to them the benefits of his learning."

I: "Remarkable! And is he a good boss-boy?"

M: "Excellent. Sound African. All my Native employees cluster around him on an evening and on Sundays, while he sits under a tree and translates Homer to them from the Greek into the vernacular."

I: "And they appreciate it?"

M: "Love it. As Pedro says, they themselves are just emerging from the early Iron Age. The stories of the Trojan heroes are Dick Barton to them. Odysseus was merely returning from a job on the land, as it were."

I: "And why are you going to the U.S.A. on a working party, Commander?"

M: "The shipping agents told me it was the cheapest way."

I: "I mean, what do you intend to do in America? I suppose you will visit the alligator farms in Florida?"

M: "Oh, no. Alligators differ too much from crocodiles to be of any use to me. I want to see if the hybridizing system that has so vastly improved the yield of maize in Idaho can be applied to crocodiles. We need new blood in Central and East Africa. I have an idea that a cross with a certain breed from Borneo would vastly improve our strains."

I: "Is there some special virtue that you hope to obtain by introducing the blood of this East Indian variety?"

M: "Yes, they are harmless to humans and live solely on fish. And there is the general principle that the offspring of a first cross is usually larger and a better layer than either of the pure-bred parents. So say nothing of the sex-link characteristics of the day olds."

I: "Thank you very much, Commander Motley. I am sure we all wish you success in your venture."

A Run on the Lion!

THE WOOD-CUTTERS' CAMP filled a clearing in the heart of the cedar forest on the slopes of Mount Kenya, a thick wall of green vegetation forming a natural stockade around the crude thatched huts.

As foreman, Karanja lived in a larger hut set apart from the others and looking against the edge of vegetation. It was noon and the rest-period. A deep silence reigned. Overhead the sun was a ball of flaming copper, its heat and glare softened by the haze of smouldering fires and shadows cast by giant trees.

Karanja squatted at ease in the shade of his hut, back propped against the mud wall and eyes staring idly down the narrow track leading to the camp. He had a clear view down that vista for a mile; then the track faded into the blue horizon. Some minutes ago his keen eyes had seen a small speck moving up the track; as it approached he saw that it was a cyclist. He had a presentiment that the visitor came as a herald of misfortune.

The cyclist's advent was greeted by the furious barking of dogs, which brought the occupants of other huts to the doors. The stranger dismounted clumsily and mopped his face with a large red handkerchief.

Karanja had risen at recognition of Muhammad Kassim, a wealthy contractor and money-lender from the nearest township, but he stood still before his hut, surveying him contemptuously.

"Where's Karanja?" demanded Muhammad Kassim of the gaping Africans.

They pointed to the foreman's hut. Kassim wheeled round and as Karanja advanced slowly to meet him. He greeted the Indian politely enough, but the glint in his eyes did not indicate any good will. Karanja invited him to make himself comfortable in the shade of the hut, placing a cup and calabash of water beside him. Kassim accepted these attentions gratefully, sat down heavily, sighed with relief, drank a cup of water greedily, and mopped his hot face and neck with the handkerchief.

"Very hot to-day," he complained fretfully. "I see the fresh pad-marks of a large lion on the track close to camp."

"So?" commented Karanja indifferently. "It's around here most nights and has now taken to man-baiting. Two nights ago Mwangi was taken and eaten, only the head and feet were left."

Muhammad Kassim was silent. Town-bred he was terrified of all wild-beasts, especially of lions. Once outside the township he always felt helpless and overwhelmed; and, as a man of some local consequence, this inferiority complex made him keenly resentful. He wanted to complete his business without delay and return homewards with all speed. The prospect of meeting a man-eating lion filled him with terror.

"Your loan with interest is long overdue, Karanja," he stated sharply.

"I know," agreed Karanja, voice and manner surly. "I've been unlucky for some months. I can pay a hundred shillings to-day and the balance as soon as may be."

"I'll wait no longer than a month," he said, and paid by the amount still owing.

"I expected that. Yet it may happen as I can be paid before a month," Karanja replied casually, but he knew this to be improbable. Suddenly his eyes brightened hopefully, and he added indifferently: "I've made a new game, which proves popular. We can

gamble here without fear of interference from the police."

"What game? How's it named?" asked Kassim, but with no genuine show of interest.

"I named it 'Six Animals.' The board and dice for the game are of my own making."

"Let me see it," suggested the Indian. "Yet you'll not get me to gamble with you."

Karanja, enjoying local repute as an artist of no mean merit, was pleased to display his handicraft. Moreover, if Muhammad Kassim could be induced to play and his own luck were favourable, then there was a chance of paying off the debt. He rose with alacrity, entered the hut, and returned with board and dice.

He spread out the board in the shade: a large piece of white oil-cloth was divided into six equal squares by bold black lines, and in each was painted a different animal. The upper row showed a lion, elephant, and leopard; the lower, a crocodile, buffalo, and rhinoceros. An old tobacco tin served as dice-box. Three large wooden dice, each of the six faces adorned with a miniature painting of the same animals, completed the outfit.

Eager for a gamble, the other Africans rapidly collected around Karanja as he spread out his board, Kassim held aloof. He was content to watch the fun of play, for he never gambled or lent money at less than 100% interest. He leaned against the hut wall and sneered while the gamblers placed coins upon the six gaudy animals.

The dice were rattled in the tin expertly thrown, and Karanja announced: "Lion, leopard, and crocodile." He paid out an amount equal to the stakes placed by the lucky players, and graciously collected the coins from the other three squares. The next throw showed two elephants and a buffalo, double stakes being paid on the former.

As play went on the bets gradually became larger, and Karanja's pile of coins accumulating beside him. Now he was grinning with concealed pleasure. His luck was definitely in.

Soon, however, the players noticed that the lion turned up far more often than any other animal. At almost every throw it showed uppermost, at least one dice, not infrequently on two; and once Karanja had lost a few shillings the stakes on that square. Betting consequently concentrated upon the lion. As the run on it continued unabated, his winnings dwindled as rapidly as they had accumulated.

Yet he went on throwing the dice feverishly, his eye-shining with excitement; but the steady run on the lion did not falter. Then came a show of "Lion! Oh all three dice!" The run on the lion had broken the bank, Karanja knew himself ruined.

"If you gamble thus, my son will never be repaid," sneered Muhammad Kassim, his face clouded with anger.

Karanja twisted his head sharply, stared insolently at the speaker and challenged angrily: "I'll play you for all I owe."

"No!" emphatically refused Kassim.

"I'll use only one dice. Should you win, I'll pay out double the stake," tempted Karanja.

The Indian hesitated, and then suggested silkily: "Make it three to my stake."

"Agreed," Karanja laughed, and added, with a chuckle: "If betting is on the lion, assuredly it'll reward you."

Muhammad Kassim counted out three hundred shillings in notes and dropped the bundle casually into Karanja's lap. "All on the lion," he announced, a tinge of excitement sounding in his voice.

Karanja carefully checked the notes, placed them on the lion square, and remarked: "I warned you bad luck would come from the lion!" He picked up the dice, examined each deliberately, and dropped one into the tin.

An expectant hush fell upon the assembly, every man's eyes staring with a fascinated intensity at the tin now being shaken violently. Behind the hut a dead branch crackled in the silence, but even if they heard the sound, none paid heed to it.

Yet an almost imperceptible movement in the rear of the hut suddenly attracted the attention of Nderitu as he squatted amongst the others. He raised his head quickly to stare in that direction, thus failing to see the dice roll from the tin and spin over the board. His expression was one of abject terror, and his voice was incapable of uttering a sound.

At that moment came a shout of "Lion!" Above the tumult of excited voices was heard Nderitu's strangled scream of "The man-eater comes!" The spectators leaped erect, scattering the money in all directions and fled precipitately, with Muhammad Kassim in the van. Neither Karanja nor Nderitu attempted to follow. The former was overwhelmed by the disaster confronting him; the latter, immediately after sounding his warning, had seen that it was a goat, tethered near the hut that had deceived his eyes.

Nderitu broke the strained silence, stating abruptly: "It was a goat and no man-eater that I saw. The Indian is now riding down the track in a cloud of dust. He will not return."

Karanja confirmed the statement by looking after the speeding cyclist. "True. He comes not back here. Yet what consolation to put the fear of the man-eater in your mind at so timely a moment?"

At this unexpectantly, Nderitu explained how his eyes had deceived him.

"A friendly gesture not lightly forgotten," Karanja commented approvingly, and swiftly collected the scattered notes and cash.

"What of the stake and the payment due on?" asked Nderitu, somewhat doubtfully.

"What of it?" bluntly demanded Karanja. "Your lion came led by and debt he decided judiciously; and the one of his voice brooked no argument. "Keep dumb and you get fifty shillings, else."

"For that I'll be dumb," agreed Nderitu eagerly.

*We're finished with the nuts and wine,
The end of Christmas cheer,*

And we know when to draw the line

And so we draw it here.

Let us turn down an empty glass,

The final nut is cracked,

And as we turn the page we say

From fantasy to fact.



RHODESIA

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Government Adherent on Colonial Trade Union Policy

Parliamentary Questions about Statement on Constitutional Changes

THE GOVERNMENT will not change its policy in regard to Colonial trade unions, whatever the advice of labour commissioners and other senior officials.

The Secretary of State made that quite clear to Parliament last week when Mr. ALPORT asked if, in view of recent pronouncements by the Labour Commissioners of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, the Government was prepared to re-examine its policy with regard to the extension of Colonial trade unionism.

Mr. GRIFFITHS replied: "No, sir. There is no question of any modification of the policy of encouraging the development of Colonial trade unions. The point is that in East Africa the organization of workers and employers has not yet reached a sufficiently advanced stage to make collective bargaining fully effective, and the development of trade unions therefore needs to be supplemented by the establishment of works councils and joint consultative machinery."

Mr. ALPORT: Does not the hon. gentleman's answer indicate that there is an urgent need for the Government to reconsider their policy, not only in the interests of the development of industrial relations in the Colonies, but in the interests of bona fide trade unionism as well?"

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "No, sir. I will not reconsider the policy. It is unwise and highly dangerous to leave a growing body of wage earners in these Colonial territories without an effective trade union to protect them. It is my desire and intention to do everything possible to foster the development of industrial relations."

African Unions Struck Off Register

Mr. ALPORT asked how many African trade unions were struck off the register in Uganda in 1949; how many African trade unions were now on the register; and what were the reasons for the striking off of the Uganda Transport and General Workers Trade Union and the Uganda African Motor Drivers Association.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "The two trade unions mentioned were removed from the register during 1949, in both cases because they had ceased to function. There are at present no African trade unions on the Uganda register."

Mr. ALPORT: Does not the hon. gentleman agree that the fact that a progressive Colony like Uganda has no trade unions is very disturbing, in view of the present policy of the Government in this respect?"

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "Yes, sir. I am most anxious to see trade unions develop in all the Colonial territories."

Mr. ALPORT asked which members of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee had had administrative experience of the problems of trade unionism in Colonial territories.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "The non-official members of my Colonial Labour Advisory Committee have been appointed in a personal capacity to advise me in the light of their varied experience of labour problems. All except two of them have first-hand knowledge of Colonial labour conditions. When administrative or other special experience of any subject is needed the committee has power to co-opt or consult persons who can contribute it. Quite recently the committee were able to confer with the Colonial labour commissioners."

Mr. ALPORT: Does the hon. gentleman mean that some or more members of this committee have actually served in the Labour Department of any Colonial Government or have acted as trade union advisers to any Colonial Government?"

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "No. What I said was that they were persons who had first-hand knowledge of Colonial labour conditions."

Constitutional Changes in East Africa

The important statement on constitutional changes in East Africa made in the House of Commons last week by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, was published in our last issue, in which the subsequent questions and answers could not be recorded. They were as follows:—

Mr. LEANOR BAYD: "While, of course, I must retain our freedom to consider this statement very carefully, affecting as it does the future welfare of millions of our fellow subjects in the British Empire, may I ask the hon. gentleman whether he realizes that one of the most important parts of his statement was that proper provision must be made for all the main communities which have made their homes in East Africa? Does he realize that eight in ten of the people among these communities are the large British community, which have made their homes in Kenya and Tanganyika? In future, are they anxious to do so for their family as well, and would whom no development of that territory is likely in the future?"

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "My statement was intended to cover that community. I again stress the fact that all communities in East Africa will benefit, but it depends upon developing true partnership together."

Mr. FENNER BROWNE: "Can my rt. hon. friend indicate when this likely to be made proposals will be announced?"

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "I should not like to set a date. In Kenya the proposals have to come forward in such time as to make it possible to apply them in 1952. In Tanganyika the committee are now touring the country consulting local opinion. I could not set a date when they will be able to report."

Inter-Territorial Aspect

SIR PETER HADGOND: "Will these constitutional changes mean holding any co-ordination of the services of the three Colonies, or will they proceed as previously intended?"

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "The statement refers to the conditions for each individual territory, and not to the co-ordinating work of the High Commission."

COLONEL ROBERT DUNN: "I am surprised that the Minister says nothing about the unity of Uganda, Tanganyika, and Kenya, and about the unity of the country of the Minister himself."

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "I am not sure that I should regard this as most important matter, which, so far as I know, is giving rise to more uncertainty about the future than any other matter."

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "The hon. and gallant gentleman will know that there is a good deal of co-ordination between them through the High Commission, and they have a large number of common services. This statement does not refer to that. For the moment, from the point of view of political and constitutional development, I have come to the conclusion that at present it is best to proceed separately in each of the three countries."

Mr. ALPORT: "Does the hon. gentleman consider that it is practical and realistic to make a statement of the sort we have just heard without any reference whatever to the High Commission, and apparently without taking into consideration the effects of constitutional developments in the various Colonies upon the High Commission? Will the hon. gentleman consider dealing with this aspect on an early date?"

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "This statement was made after consultations which I had with the Governors concerned about future constitutional advances. I thought it was necessary to make the statement at the present time because I hope it will help to create the necessary feeling of co-operation and harmony, in which the next steps can be discussed between all concerned."

Mr. JOHN HYND: "Will any rt. hon. friend inform the House whether, in considering the future of the three territories, he has also taken into consideration the future status of Zanzibar and our treaty with that territory?"

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "This statement refers to the three territories I have mentioned."

SIR RALPH GLYN: "Can the hon. gentleman assure the House that one object of his statement is to assure people that no hasty action will be taken in regard to proposals forward unduly with these schemes?"

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "The statement is intended to create an atmosphere in which constitutional advances can be made on the basis of inter-racial harmony and co-operation."

Mr. BROCKWAY: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware of the very strong opposition of the Africans in Uganda and many other of the East African countries to any political unity of these countries?"

MR. ANNEB BALDWIN: "Is the Minister prepared to say that he is to have a concord and harmony which he so much desires, the way to achieve it is for people in this country who have no knowledge of these affairs to leave them very much to the people of those countries who do know?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "It has to depend upon what is done and what is said by people both here and in East Africa."
MR. J. HYND: "Will the Minister look into the question of Zanzibar in this connection in view of the fact that part of the territories with which he was concerned in his statement is involved with our treaty with Zanzibar?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I will look at it as my hon. friend does."

MR. GRIMMOND asked the Secretary to make a statement on the case of Mr. Musazi.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I have nothing to add to my reply of October 25."
Does that mean that Mr. Musazi cannot return to his home, or that he would run certain risks if he did so?

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The man came to this country some time ago in circumstances which I described. The view of the Governor, which I share, is that he ought not to go back."
MR. J. HYND asked whether the reports by Colonial Governments on the extent of legislation establishing racial discrimination had now been fully analysed.

MR. DUGDALE: "The reports have now been analysed, and are being studied. It will be necessary to consult Colonial Governments on certain points and the Colonial Secretary would like to hear my statement until these consultations have been concluded."

Public Accounts Committee

NORTHERN RHODESIA will create a precedent for East and Central Africa by the establishment of a Public Accounts Committee, which will examine the way in which public money has been spent. It is to consist of four members nominated by resolution of the Legislative Council at the start of every session, three of whom shall be a quorum. The committee shall have power to read for persons papers and records.

The Sudan and Self-Government Umma Party's Motion

STORMY DEBATE in the Sudan Legislative Assembly on October 17 ended in a majority of the Umma Party voting during the Government's approach to Condominium Powers requesting a joint declaration regarding self-government before the end of 1954.

The Umma Party Secretary, Sir James Robertson, unsuccessfully attempted to defer the motion until the next session of the spring. When it was announced that the motion had been passed by 29 votes to 38 there were cries of "Long live the Sudan!"

Egyptian Comment

The Acting Foreign Minister of Egypt, Ibrahim Faraj, said in Cairo that such demands for Sudanese self-government would not alter his Government's attitude. He added that the creation of the Sudan Legislative Assembly represented no more than one-quarter of one per cent of the population, who did not in the main require the constitutional reform of the Sudan.

"Egypt does not refuse self-government to the Sudanese," he added, "but wishes it to be established on the basis of the amity of Egypt and the Sudan under the crown of King Farouk. This is the only régime that would conform with Egypt's dignity and nature's unity."

Dinosaur Eggs

DINOSAUR EGGS have been discovered in the Lake Malawi area of Tanganyika by a member of the Geological Survey Department. Fossils were thought to have been laid in the Triassic or Jurassic ages which have been sent to the British Museum have been confirmed as dinosaur eggs, but the period to which they belong has yet to be determined.

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Better Education Means More Taxation

Commons Discuss Beecher Report

THE BEECHER REPORT on African education in Kenya was discussed in the House of Commons last week.

JAMES JOHNSON (Labour) said that to reconcile the educational needs of Africans with the ability of the Governments to pay was most difficult. The local Native Councils were bankrupt, having spent their money on junior and primary education. In 1950 they would spend £209,000, instead of the £145,000 estimated; the Kenya Government were committed to spend £334,000, instead of the expected £246,000.

The Beecher Committee aimed at 2,000 primary schools with a four-year course for children from seven to 11, and 340 intermediate schools for a two-year course for the age-group 11-14. The intake at the age of seven would be about 188,000.

African Objections

There would be district education boards, with the district commissioner as chairman, the education officer as second executive officer, four African members, and four missionary members nominated by the provincial commissioner. Senior secondary schools would be rapidly increased, and 30 girls boarding schools and three technical schools would be established.

"The Africans are not very complimentary about the scheme," said Mr. Johnson. "In the Kenya Legislature 24 votes were in favour and seven against four Africans and three Indians."

"What substance is there in the African arguments? They say that there was only one African on the Beecher Committee, that of 18 suggestions made by Africans only one was accepted; and that the Government should take full control of African schools, the missions being limited to teaching theology. They oppose a four-year primary school course as inconsistent with the idea that Europeans alone can be inspectors, and object to fees being paid by teachers in training, arguing that this will limit the applicants."

About 30% of the total expenditure under the Beecher plan would be for European schools, 33% for Asians, and 40% for African education. According to the 10-year plan of 1948 capital expenditure for European education was to be about £5,000, with roughly the same for Asians and about £800,000 for Africans. But £1,140,000 had already been spent on the Europeans, whereas the Asian expenditure was £502,000, and only £401,000 on Africans.

More Technical Education Needed

By 1960 the enrollment rate will be 180,000, out of a total African population of 6,000,000. Africans feel this is too small a proportion. Kenya is not a wealthy land, and the African does not contribute much to the economic wealth of the country. Poll tax is £1 a year, much of which goes back to the local district councils. Allowing for this, if this plan is to be implemented, we need much more technical education, and to me the key is more education for women and girls. Technical work is not done by any Native women. Even Makerere-trained men prefer an illiterate girl as a wife, because she is not so bothered with an educated girl who will not face a drabky work.

Wastage in all forms of training is colossal. Girls disappear from the teaching profession at an alarming rate. I ask the Minister of State whether it is correct that the life of a teacher is a little over two years.

The Beecher Report, if implemented, will mean a large expansion in African education. It is an assault upon mass illiteracy. It is not what Africans wanted, but in the light of the financial situation we have to ask for patience not merely from Africans but from well-wishers over here."

C. ALPORT (Conservative) endorsed Mr. Johnson's references to the problem of educating women.

The chances of any African girl in Kenya leaving school and finding employment enabling her to take advantage of her education were small indeed, yet the benefits of educational advancement, race relations, or social advancement could not be solved unless the status of African women as a whole could be elevated.

The Beecher Report pays particular attention to the importance of having a foundation for African education in the teaching of Christian religion, said Mr. Alport. "Any use with experience in East Africa realize the grave danger resulting from demoralization and the loss of standards of conduct so often involved. We must replace these gradually disappearing standards with what we believe to be the right

standards of Christian morality, conduct, and ethics. Unless there is this basis, we can never hope to see real educational advancement."

Mr. DUGDALE, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said that Mr. Mathews, African leader in the Legislature, had been a member of the Beecher Committee and signed the report. Africans had, he thought, voted against it because of certain things in it, but because they objected to the whole measure. African objections were being further discussed, and it was hoped that agreement would be reached.

"I welcome this report so far as it goes. It concerns Kenya only, not the whole of East Africa. The plain fact is, in general, that, in spite of some very fine pioneering work done, very little progress has been made in education in the past in East Africa. No one, least of all the Governments, can regard with complacency a situation where only some 20% of the children get any education whatever, and nearly all of a rudimentary kind."

"East Africa needs trained men and women to work in factories, firms, and offices—to carry on the life of the country as it should be carried on, and as it cannot be carried on until there are sufficient trained people. What a difference it would make if we had 5,000 more skilled artisans and engineers, or an additional 100 doctors and veterinary surgeons!

"But education is far wider than the mere acquisition of technical skill. Over and again, when I asked people what they wanted, the answer was not new houses, still less new cars, but new schools. There is a serious lack of trained teachers. I appeal to people interested in teaching in this country to consider taking up teaching in the Colonies. There is a great need in that."

Output of African Teachers

"We also want a far greater output of trained African teachers. We have doubted that output since the war, and it will be doubted again as a result of the Beecher Report recommendations. In addition, the quality of the teachers will be much improved. But we must have teachers from the United Kingdom until there is a sufficient number of African teachers."

"It is not possible to have a first-class or, even so, a second-class education unless it is willing to pay for it, and it can pay only by taxation. The East African territories can start a first-class system of education only if they are willing to raise their level of taxation. It is impossible, unless a country is exceedingly rich, to start a good system of education with a low system of taxation."

"I hope those who see the need for education will be willing to pay for that which they desire. If sufficient money is forthcoming from East Africa, if we get a sufficient number of East African trained teachers, and at the same time get the help we need from people with teaching experience in this country, we shall see throughout East Africa as a whole, as the result of this report, a system of education of which we and Africans themselves can be proud."

An Uganda African has been sentenced to 18 months imprisonment for membership of the illegal Dini ya Msambwa organization, and two others to six months each on the same charge.

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Letter to the Editor**New Diocese in S. Rhodesia
Matabeleland Committee's Appeal**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—We desire to bring to the attention of your readers a recent development which concerns the valuable work which is being done by the Anglican Church among the European and African communities of Southern Rhodesia.

The Diocese of Southern Rhodesia derives its authority from the Metropolitan Archbishop of Cape Town, who is the head of the Church of the Province of South Africa. The diocese includes not only the 152,000 square miles of the country, but also parts of Portuguese East Africa on the east and of the Bechuanaland Protectorate on the west. The total area is about five times the size of England and Wales.

Its clergy includes 42 Europeans and 23 Africans, who work under the inspiring leadership of the Bishop, Edward F. Paget. The European population of Southern Rhodesia now numbers about 140,000, and is growing at the rate of 14,000 to 15,000 a year. The African population is estimated at just under two millions, and is also increasing steadily.

Even if the populations and the Church's work among them were static (which they are not), the Bishop's task of overseeing the work of so large an area would be an impossible one. The Diocesan Synod, with the approval of the Episcopal Synod of the Church of the Province of South Africa, has agreed that the diocese should be divided into two.

It is proposed that the existing diocese, with administrative headquarters in Salisbury, should in future include only Mashonaland and that portion of Portuguese East Africa which lies between the Zambesi and Sabi Rivers, that a new diocese, to be administered from Bulawayo, should be created, including Matabeleland and that part of the Bechuanaland Protectorate which lies north of the Bamangwato Reserve and includes Ngamiland.

Every diocese formed in the Anglican Communion in the Province of South Africa must have a Bishopric Endowment Fund in order to secure a minimum salary for the Bishop. The Episcopal Synod has directed that a minimum of £15,000 must be provided on this account for the new diocese.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in London has generously granted £7,500 towards this Endowment Fund, leaving to the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia the responsibility of raising a like sum to complete it.

For this purpose the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia has now asked the people of Southern Rhodesia to join in raising the balance of £7,500 required. He intends also to bring the requirements of the diocese in this matter to the attention of friends in the Union of South Africa, where there are many people who remember and had a personal connexion with the early days of Rhodesia.

The members of the Anglican Church in Rhodesia are already hard put to it to provide for the ever-increasing requirements of the diocese for current expenses, including the commitment to place clergy on a better scale of stipends to meet in some measure the present costs of living. Any sum which the people of Rhodesia may provide for the endowment of the new diocese will have to be in addition to what they already provide for current needs.

The necessity for the new diocese is obvious, not only because the European community is increasing rapidly, and as regards the African population the Anglican Church is at present receiving pressing demands for priests, catechists, and teachers which, as things are,

cannot fully meet. There are many who feel that it is on our generation that the responsibility falls to ensure that Africa shall emerge as a Christian, rather than a pagan country. It will not be possible even to begin to meet all demands unless the projected reorganization is effected.

A committee has been formed in London charged by the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia with the task of bringing this matter to the notice of persons in England who may be interested, and of receiving and acknowledging the contributions which it is confidently expected will be forthcoming on a generous scale from friends of Rhodesia in this country.

Contributions should be sent to Mr. C. Hely-Hutchinson, hon. treasurer, Matabeleland Committee, c/o Standard Bank of South Africa, 77 King William Street, London, E.C.4.

Yours faithfully,
K. M. GOODENOUGH (*Chairman*)
JOHN R. CHANCELLOR
J. R. EDEN
C. HELY-HUTCHINSON
BERNARD C. T. PAGET
GERALD C. STREETFELD

Members of Matabeleland Committee—London.

Locust Report

A REPORT issued by the Anti-Locust Research Centre a few days ago reveals that swarms from the interior deserts have invaded the Aden Protectorate—that there is a heavy infestation of hoppers in eastern Ethiopia and southern Somalia; and that several swarms have flown south-westwards to Kenya and eastern Uganda. Swarms are still present in the Sudan. Tanganyika is still free, but a confirmed report of swarms in the Chua and Karamoja districts of Uganda. Immature and mature swarms have been reported north-west and south-east of Asmara, but no breeding. Breeding in Ethiopia and Somalia is expected to lead to further invasions of Kenya, Uganda, and possibly Tanganyika in the near future.

S. Rhodesia Prepares

SOUTHERN RHODESIA is to train squadrons of Spitfire pilots in preparation for possible conversion to jet aircraft, and plans are being made for an extended programme of Territorial training with a view to an expeditionary force if needed. The Minister of Trade and Industrial Development, Mr. R. F. Halsted, said when announcing these facts that the Colony was taking rapid steps to bring its equipment fully up to date, was represented on the Middle East and East African defence councils, and was working on plans for immediate action should that be necessary.

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PERSONALIA

SIR JOHN WADDINGTON left by air for British Guiana last week.

MR. JOHN ROSA has returned from a visit to East Africa.

SIR REGINALD COUPLAND left last Thursday in the WINCHESTER CASTLE.

VISCOUNT SWINTON has become president of the Anglo-Belgian Union.

CAPTAIN THE HON. CHARLES CAVENDISH has arrived in Tanganyika to visit his father, LORD CHESHAM.

CANON C. E. ARNOLD, who has been working in the Northern Sudan for the Church Missionary Society, has retired.

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR has returned to London from the United States, where he attended meetings of the United Nations.

MR. A. J. E. T. BENSON, Chief Secretary of the Central African Council, flew back to Southern Rhodesia last week after leave in this country.

MR. J. W. HEWISON has been appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture and Forests in the Sudan, on the retirement of MR. J. B. STEWART.

SIR EVELYN and LADY BARING have arrived in England by air to spend Christmas with their three children, who are at school in this country.

SEÑOR EDUARDO MATEIÑO, of Bolivia, has been elected by the United Nations as commissioner in Eritrea under the new provisions for federation with Ethiopia.

The editor and staff of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA send best Christmas greetings and New Year wishes to all readers.

THE REV. G. C. STREATFIED, director of the South African Church Institute, is to be rector of St. Thomas and St. Clement with St. Michael and St. Swithin, Winchester.

MR. A. B. KILLICK, Director of Agriculture in Uganda, and MR. C. C. SPENCER, Financial Secretary, have been in London for a few days for consultations at the Colonial Office.

Paintings by MR. WALTER FLETCHER, M.P., have been exhibited in London. The *Daily Telegraph* commented: "His work has talent. He shows the same courage in painting as in politics. He chooses difficult subjects."

The Secretary for the Colonies, MR. JAMES CRUICKSHANK, has appointed MR. A. M. MACKINTOSH to be his private secretary, in succession to MR. N. D. WATSON, who has been promoted to be an Assistant Secretary in the Colonial Office.

SIR LESLIE PLUMMER, former chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, is on the panel of prospective Labour candidates for Chesham, Essex. The seat was captured by the Conservatives from Labour at the last general election.

Recently we reported the death of MR. ERIC SMITH, a former provincial commissioner in Nyasaland. We now hear that his younger daughter, PATRICIA JEAN, has been married in Jersey to DR. HORACE PIER, a house surgeon at Guy's Hospital, London.

At 6 p.m. on Tuesday, January 2, the Rev. R. SLOTTMAN, who was at one time a missionary in Uganda, and later principal of Achimota College, West Africa, will address the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society in London on "The Non-Material Aspects of Colonial Development."

LORD MCGOWAN, who recently visited East and Central Africa, will resign his chairmanship and directorship of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. on December 31, but has accepted the position of honorary president. He has given more than 60 years of service to the company and its forerunners.

Among outward passengers for East Africa in the LEANORBY CASTLE, which sailed last Thursday for Mombasa via Las Palmas, Ascension, St. Helena and the Cape, are MR. and MRS. L. H. ANKEN, DR. and MRS. T. J. ASHLEY, COLONEL and MRS. J. F. BELLMAN, MR. J. B. BROOKS, MR. W. D. BUCHANAN, MR. and MRS. J. H. CRISP, COLONEL and MRS. C. F. KNAGGS, DR. C. PORTER, and MR. LESLIE TESTER.

MISS SYLVIA HINGLEY, of the B.B.C.'s Colonial Service, who produces the talks programme "Calling East Africa," "Calling the Rhodesias and Nyasaland" and "Colonial Questions," will leave after Christmas for a tour of East Africa and the Rhodesias. She hopes to collect reactions to and suggestions for the programmes, and will be happy to meet anyone who is interested in the B.B.C.'s Overseas Service to Africa. She is due in Nairobi on December 28, in Zanzibar on January 3, in Dar es Salaam on January 5, in Salisbury five days later, and in Lusaka on January 10. In each territory she may be addressed through the broadcasting authorities or the Information Office.

Obituary

MR. H. C. KILCHAM, who was well known in the sisal trade as a director of Messrs. Hindley and Company, has died in London. A memoir will appear next week.

LADY JOHNSON, widow of Colonel Sir Frank Johnson, the Rhodesian Pioneer leader, has died in Jersey.

MR. DAVID NEIL WATSON, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 82, was a prominent Freemason.

MR. GEOFFREY AUBIE TURNER has died in Tanga.

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Uganda View of Trade Unions Value of Individual Bargaining

Strikes might easily have the ugly appearance of civil war in such a country as Uganda, says a memorandum of the Euro-European Association, which continues:

"The workers in England are professionals, with no other means of earning their living except wages. Fortunately, Uganda is not England. The labour demand here exceeds the supply. Outpeople all have their gardens, upon which they can live, and are thus independent of the greedy employer. If independence works in such a way that an employer must arrange for good conditions of pay and work, or he will get nobody, to help him.

"Here there is no need to take the risk of handling the high-explosive mixture of collective bargaining, the strike, the picketing, and the subsequent riot. We can carry on quite happily with individual bargaining, no strike, and no picketing.

"But the Secretary of State for the Colonies cannot be expected to realize this: the English industrial background in which he was brought up must always be present in his mind when he endeavours to picture the conditions, and thus his reasoning may be based upon false premises.

"The position is, in reality, that an independent man leaves his own small farm for a temporary job with another person in very much the same way as an American university student elects to work at this or that during his vacation from college. Nobody would suggest or encourage the university student to form unions for the purpose of coercing the employer who is providing the temporary work.

"It is the policy, therefore of this association to strive to convince Government that trade unionism should not be imposed, at any rate, upon our rural areas."

Southern Rhodesia's volunteer unit for Korea will take the form of a squadron of the Special Air Service.

N. Rhodesia's National Monuments First Year of Commission's Work

The Commission for the Preservation of Natural and Historical Monuments and Relics in Northern Rhodesia has issued its annual report for 1949, the first full year of its existence, in which 11 national monuments were proclaimed—the Victoria Falls, the Mumbwa caves, Nachikufu Hill Caves (Mpike), Asalu Hill cave (Serenje), the Tsamba Stream (Fort Rosebery), Leopard's Hill cave (Lusak), Chifubwa Stream rock-shelter (Solwezi), the David Livingstone Memorial, Chisimba Falls (Kasama), the Lalombo Falls (Abercorn), and Bell Point, Lusenwa Wonder Gorge.

A memorial tablet is to be erected at the site on the Zambezi River where the German General von Lettow surrendered after the 1914-15 war.

Excavations have begun for an authoritative illustrated handbook on the Victoria Falls, the Batoka Gorge, and that part of the upper river immediately above the Falls.

The Commission's report ends with the suggestion that a large number of members of the general public—farmers, missionaries, prospectors, and others—could give information likely to lead to important discoveries.

African Office for W.H.O.

GENERAL FRANCOIS DAUBENTON, a former Director-General of Medical Services in the Netherlands Army, has been appointed chief of the African Office of the World Health Organization. Until a permanent regional organization is established in Africa the unit will operate from Geneva. For most of the 20 years which General Daubenton spent in Africa before the war he was chief medical officer to a large mining group in South Africa. After the armistice he led a mission on behalf of the W.H.O. to Ethiopia.

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Praise for African Workers Kikuyu Painter: Fine Example

GENUINE TRIBUTE to a good African craftsman, a painter, has been paid by a correspondent of the *Kenya Weekly News*, who writes:

"I had to have a house in Nairobi painted through-out, and asked the advice of some old friends (an Asian firm long established in East Africa), who put me on to a Kikuyu painter who works on his own, going from job to job. I do not think anybody could have done it better.

It is extraordinarily refreshing to find an African who not only has been expertly trained, but really uses his intelligence and takes the greatest pride in his work, works conscientiously all day, quite on his own, and comes every day (bar Sunday) until the whole task is finished, not only to your satisfaction, but to his, as well. This painter charges 40s. a day, and is worth every penny of it. I gave him that and his bus-fares.

He was particular about mixing the paints thoroughly, and before he began I accompanied him to a first-rate hardware shop and let him pick out two good, expensive brushes and the brands of turpentine, linseed oil, putty, etc., he liked. If paid heads down: I have never had work done better.

His name is Gatundu Ndegwa, and in my opinion he is a greater credit to his own Kikuyu tribe than the whole lot of their politics-ridden work-shy put together.

Another pleasant encounter with an African this week was with an able Javanese electrician (European-trained). The house had to be completely rewired. This Javalo did the job in a couple of days.

The first day he went back twice, first for his pliers and then for a torch. Then at 11.30, I saw him sailing off on his bicycle for the third time for a light which lasted until 2.30. However, I said nothing, but when he arrived next day (at 9.45) we had a little talk. The upshot was that I supplied a loaf of the asemic chalk white bread so beloved of the African, and unlimited forams of coal-black tea, boiled up with sugar to his request, and lightly laced with milk, and he stayed on the job until every last bit of it was finished."

Development and Reconstruction Planning Committee's Interim Report

FUNDS estimated to be available for Kenya's development and reconstruction programme over 10 years totalled £3,931,000, of which £1,500,000 represented additional loans on account of the raising of the Colony's loan ceiling. The revised approved development programme in March, 1950, amounted to £20,535,600.

These figures are given in the interim report of the Standing Planning Committee appointed by the Governor; it consists of the Chief Secretary (chairman), the Secretary to the Treasury, the Secretary for Commerce and Industry (vice-chairman), Lord Francis Scott, and Messrs. F. T. Holden, M. Blundell, Chuni Lal Kirpiani, and J. I. Chiballan.

The total new money available was £11,500,900 (including sundry items of unspent balances and special contributions), against which members submitted new schemes amounting to £24,000,000. Plans were redrafted within a limit of £8,416,000, comprising agriculture and natural resources, including water supplies (other than Mombasa), £2m.; Mombasa water supply, £1m.; communications, £2m.; education, £1m.; airfields, £100,000; industrial development, £100,000; buildings, £1,768,000; and unallocated, £798,000.

The estimated cost of the whole scheme of Mombasa water supplies is £414,500. Only £1m. has been allocated to this project, because the committee felt that as it would benefit the Empire and parts of East Africa outside the Colony, it should not be met entirely out of the Colony's funds.

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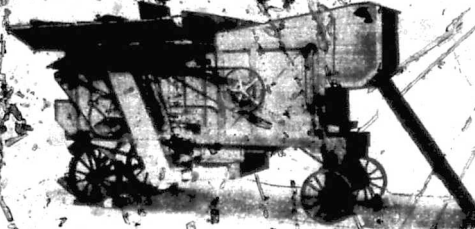
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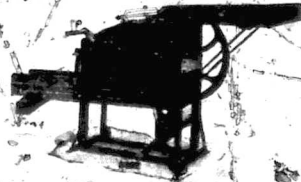
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Tanganyika Appeal to Foreign Secretary Protect Against Acquisition of Settler Lands

THE TANGANYIKA EUROPEAN COUNCIL have taken the unusual course of protesting to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs against the acquisition by the Government of Tanganyika of lands in the Northern Province which were being farmed by non-British Europeans.

This step has been taken because it is felt that "this is no time to have a few farmers badly treated and our own British world not know enough about it to act in time."

The statement continues:

"The rights of foreigners under British rule are being menaced. The Tanganyika European Council now see these injustices coming near, as being wreaked upon Greeks and German distressed women and children too, and giving a bad impression of British government to all Europeans in this Territory who includes large numbers of Europeans who are not British."

"They appeal to you to approach your Foreign Minister, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, before it is too late. These people have had a pathetic faith in the fairness of the British Government up to now, and there is more than Colonial administration involved in this."

Mr. Dugdale's Neglect

The Tanganyika European Council wished to bring all these matters to the notice of a Minister of State when he was on the sports ground of months ago, but Mr. Dugdale neglected the opportunity here to see and hear things for himself.

"The council make this special plea—that in the reviewing of these cases, a Colonial Service official here had wrongs to admit that he was wrong, or gave or accepted a wrong opinion, he should be able to say quite fearlessly, 'I was wrong,' without fear of suffering in his career through this admission."

"This council have refused up to now to take a single case to O.M.C., feeling that it would be in a way disloyal to H.M. Government to appeal over its head, and that it would furnish material to the press."

"What is the meaning of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Preamble, published in the Tanganyika Territory Gazette of May 27, 1949? It said, 'No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.'"

"Even on the question of compensation, the present attitude of the Government here puts that its own value puts a price on the land and property making Government justice in its own cause. A request made by the Tanganyika European Council for arbitration has not been granted."

Riot Levy Upheld

AN APPLICATION by Mr. Girigoli Musoke, an Uganda African, seeking a declaration by the High Court to invalidate the action of the Uganda Government in imposing a levy of 6s. on the Baganda community, with certain exceptions, in order to award compensation to the victims of the 1949 disturbances, has been dismissed. Giving judgment, the Chief Justice said that the ordinance was not unlawful in conflict with orders-in-council of the Uganda Government, that the measure was not taxation, but a method devised by the authorities of the fairest method they could find to compensate some of the people who had suffered. In a case in West Africa the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, dealing with similar provisions of the law, were not only satisfied that the action taken was not illegal, but that the course provided a rough and ready method which in the fairest way enabled a burden to fall on those probably best able to pay. Mr. Musoke may appeal.

The "closed shop" principle no longer applies to the building industry in Southern Rhodesia, an amendment to the Colony's Industrial Conciliation Act 1945 having been agreed by the Master Builders' Association and the trade unions of the industry. Employers may henceforth employ non-members of the unions, and non-members of the unions may apply for employment

Developing Democracy in Africa Work of District Councils

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, sent to the first annual general meeting of the Association of District Councils of Kenya a message reading:

"The development of local government is of the greatest possible importance for the creation of a true democratic State, for it is there that every man and woman can not only learn that the State that he calls has a direct bearing on his personal affairs and the affairs of the community of which he or she are members, but also has continuous opportunities of public service."

"Democracy is much more than a political theory; indeed, if it is regarded as being no more than that, it is certain to be subverted by those who in our day have developed the techniques of using its tools for the establishment of tyranny. Democracy is a working, functioning organism in which every man and woman must play an active part. Local government is the foundation of all sound democracy. Its wide extension indeed, the reason for the present political stability of the people of Great Britain. Its development is of vital importance to Kenya."

Responsibility for Smaller Townships

Major H. B. Sharpe, chairman of the Association which consists of delegates from the seven district councils in the Colony, said that they were determined to see local government go forward for the benefit of all races. They were prepared to accept responsibility for the smaller townships and trading centres within the district council areas, and to give those residing therein fair responsibility and representation whatever their race.

The Association will accept no cession from the Public Works Department which would destroy local government. His proposal that the Chief Secretary of the Government should cease to be chairman of the Board Authority was carried unanimously.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Forty Somalis attend an English class in a night school in Hargeisa.

The Colonial report on Uganda for 1949 has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 3s.

Three Ugandan Africans have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for robbery with violence at an isolated Indian shop.

Twenty-two Christmas vacation courses at universities have been arranged by the British Council for students from overseas.

Local authorities will soon take over the privately run beer halls for Africans in Choma, Famba, and Monze, Northern Rhodesia.

Sale of Methylated Spirits

Restrictions on the sale of methylated spirits to Africans and Coloured persons in Northern Rhodesia having proved inadequate, new legislation is being considered.

The Rhodesian Society for the Care of the Blind and Physically Defective is to open a clinic in Bulawayo for the treatment of children suffering from various forms of paralysis.

African headmen, clerks, and other workers from sisal estates were invited by the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association to attend a recent field day at the Ngomeni Sisal Research Station.

Serje Khama and Lord Kitchener, his legal adviser, had an interview last week with Mr. P. Gordon-Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, in connexion with the Minister's forthcoming visit to Bechuanaland.

Lusaka now has a motor cycle speedway, the track being about 1½ miles long.

Monkeys in the Dibra Valley of the Somaliland Protectorate have been so short of food that they have attacked young sheep and goats, even to the extent of snatching them from the arms of shepherd boys.

"Going, Going, Gone" is the title of a pamphlet appealing for increased membership of the Fauna Preservation Society of London. It asserts that during the last half century the wild fauna of Africa, except the elephant, has been reduced by 75%.

Asked in the Legislative Council of Zanzibar for a definite indication of the probable period within which the Protectorate would be granted the right of self-government, the Chief Secretary replied that the question would be referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Dairying in Kenya

Mr. R. A. PEPPERALL, who recently visited Kenya to advise on the organization of the dairy industry, said when addressing the Puthorough and Petworth branch of the N.R.U. that Kenya, though two and a quarter times the size of New Zealand, had no more than 600,000 head of cattle on European farms, whereas New Zealand had five million. More European settlers were urgently needed, and it would be better for everybody if their number was raised from 30,000 to 300,000. Kenya's enormous estates, running up to 100,000 acres, ought, he said, to be subdivided and properly farmed. Water from the lakes in the Great Rift Valley could, he believed, be supplied to the lower and drier areas, and to open up new land for food production; it would be a costly proceeding, but similar problems had been solved in America, Australia, and India.

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Price of Sisal Now Exceeds £180

GENERAL SHORTAGE of hard fibres has driven the price of British East African sisal above £180, and for any parcels available for shipment within the next three months premiums are being made," says the current monthly letter of Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd., who report sales for delivery during the second half of next year for which buyers have been willing to pay prices very close to those recorded for near shipment positions.

No. 1 British East African is quoted £180-£182 per ton c.i.f. U.K. and main Continental ports, £178-£180 for A and No. 2, about £1 less for 3L, and £175-£177 for No. 3. First quality (ow) is up to £120, with No. 2 at £115.

Portuguese East African is quoted £189-£191 per long ton c.i.f. Antwerp for shipment up to February. Owing to drought and consequent slow maturing of the sisal plants, some Portuguese East African estates find it difficult to fulfil their commitments.

Warning of Meat Shortage

MEAT CONSUMPTION in Southern Rhodesia has outrun the local supply of slaughter cattle, and within the next three years local demand will be some 25% in excess of supply. This warning has been given in the *Economic Bulletin*, which points out that local consumption is estimated at 204,000 slaughter cattle in 1950 (estimated supply 203,000), 223,000 in 1951 (200,000), 242,000 in 1952 (198,000), and 261,000 in 1953 (211,000). These estimates take no account of increasing demand for meat in the Native reserves, which will tend to restrict the supplies available from African sources, at present provided from between one-third and one-half of all the cattle slaughtered in the Colony for consumption by Europeans and their Native employees.

Of Commercial Concern

Gwanda and Plumtree are the first small townships in Matabeleland to lay out industrial sites in order to promote the decentralization of Rhodesian industry. A milling company has started production in Plumtree, an engineering welding plant and a cattle products undertaking are projected, and 23 other industrial sites will become available adjacent to a new seven-acre cattle quarantining station. In Gwanda an asbestos cement industry is to be developed, and 11 other industrial sites are for sale.

The new railway link between Sinóia in Southern Rhodesia and Kafue in Northern Rhodesia, which it has now been decided to build, is expected to cost about £6m. Points north of Kafue will be brought about 500 miles nearer to the port of Beira. Completion of this cut-off must transfer much of the entrepôt trade from Bulawayo to Salisbury.

The first post-war census of European agriculture in Northern Rhodesia reveals that the total production of tobacco during 1948-49 amounted to 5,880,919 lb of all types from 11,766 acres planted. There were 2,227 Europeans and 32,424 Africans on farms in the Protectorate. Of a total of 675 holdings, 468 grew maize.

Steel Piping from Germany

Steel piping for the Odzani gravitation scheme is to be imported from Germany by Umtali Town Council in Southern Rhodesia, because neither British nor South African supplies can be delivered by the end of June next. The scheme will cost £440,000.

It is not intended to reimpose price controls on garments and khaki drill, but the Supplies Departments have prepared for publication a list of prices which they consider fair. Price control in respect of vegetables has been lifted.

The East African Governments are considering the introduction of legislation to bring the law in respect of trade marks into line with that of the United Kingdom.

An air-conditioned cinema to hold 800 persons is being built in Mombasa for Indo-African Theatres Ltd., at a cost of £50,000.

A new cotton weaving industry may shortly be started in Southern Rhodesia.

Tobacco Co. of Rhodesia and S. Africa

THE TOBACCO CO. OF RHODESIA AND SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., earned a profit of £1,516 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £2,754 in the previous year. The profit was almost exclusively derived from sales of timber. Taxation absorbs £600 and a dividend of 7½% less tax requires £1,372, leaving £1,189 to be carried forward, against £1,152 brought in.

The issued capital is £33,265 in units of 2s. 6d. each. Revenue reserves stand at £9,189 and current liabilities at £9,855. Fixed assets are valued at £41,284 and current assets at £11,005, including £2,102 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. J. E. W. Lomas (chairman), alternate, W. C. Gibbons, H. B. Spiller, H. W. Lamford (alternate), A. W. Westwood, and J. W. Phillips. The secretaries in Southern Rhodesia are the Bechuanaland Exploration Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 29.

Grand Hotel

FOR MANY YEARS the late Mr. Thomas Meikle had a predominant interest in the Grand Hotel, Bulawayo, and when Grand Hotel (Bulawayo), Ltd., was incorporated as a company in 1931, control passed to the Meikle Trust & Investment Co., Ltd. The shareholding has now been purchased by Messrs. Macintyre and H. Schur, both of Bulawayo, for a price of almost £500,000.

The Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Society is to have a long lease of an ample area of land for a show ground and race course near Lusaka.



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Mining

Roan Antelope Copper Mines Chairman on Change of Domicile

MR. R. L. PRAIN, chairman of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., told the shareholders at last week's annual meeting why the directors had decided not to transfer the company's domicile from London to Rhodesia.

His argument was stated in the following terms:—
"This subject of changing our domicile has been studied off and on for at least 20 years, and intensively since late 1947. In the last year or so a position has been reached where the relative rates and taxes in the United Kingdom and those in certain African territories, including the Rhodesias, are at such a disparity that, if the tax-saving accruing to the company from a change of domicile were the only consideration, there would be little doubt in our minds that we should seek to transfer control of this company abroad.

Tax Position Considered

However, we should remember that we are concerned not only with the tax position of the company but also with that of shareholders, who, if the company moved abroad, would continue to reside precisely where they reside to-day. It is necessary, therefore, to examine their ultimate tax position should the company move.

This examination shows that, if net dividends were paid at this year's rate, our individual shareholders and corporate shareholders would all be worse off in varying degrees depending on their country of residence. It would seem to be a *quæ non* that the tax savings accruing to the company as a result of a transfer abroad should be utilized partly by dividends being increased to a point where at least no shareholder would be worse off as a result of the company moving.

This would involve paying dividends sufficiently increased to compensate the worst-off groups, namely the United States shareholders and the United Kingdom corporate shareholders. If this were done the United Kingdom individual shareholders would be better off. If the dividends were increased to the United States and the United Kingdom corporate shareholders an actual gain, then the United Kingdom individual shareholders would gain correspondingly more.

But to pay such increased dividends would make considerable inroads into the tax savings made by the company, and thus partially nullify the purpose of the transfer. This complex and constantly changing tax situation renders the over-all advantages of a transfer considerably less attractive than is commonly supposed, though in present conditions there would still remain a net overall gain when everybody's interests had been taken into account.

We must not forget, however, that the present differential between tax rates may not always exist to the degree it does to-day, and, in any case, profits may well be less than they are to-day. Either of these events would reduce the apparent advantage to be gained by transferring to-day.

Dangers of Present Situation

Furthermore, your board is not satisfied that every endeavour has yet been made to bring home to the tax authorities in this country the dangers of the present situation; nor is it satisfied that changes in the tax laws may not yet be made to meet these dangers.

Hitherto the worse effect of high taxation, so far as the overseas mining industry is concerned, has been that it has acted as a deterrent to the formation of new companies in this country. Now the danger appears to be greater and more immediate, for it is apparent that it can lead to companies at present controlled here moving that control abroad.

It seems inconceivable that the authorities will not try to meet the legitimate claims of the London mining houses for more enlightened tax treatment, and thus enable this important industry to be retained in this country. There is at present a committee under Mr. Millard Tucker deliberating such matters as these, and shortly there will be a Royal Commission under Lord Justice Cohen. To both these bodies evidence on our behalf has been or will be submitted by the British Overseas Mining Association; a strongly representative body which this company, with others, sponsored.

Until the results of these representations and deliberations are finally known, it is considered by your board premature to commit the company to a new and unknown method of control, based on an apparent tax saving which is not new in

principle and which may well prove to be temporary in character.

It is the opinion of your board that any idea of transferring the company abroad should not in any case be based on tax considerations alone. The limitations which we are advised would in practice be imposed on the movements of your chief executive officers as to entry or stay in this country in the event of the control being moved are such as to make it a matter of serious doubt whether the business of this company could be properly conducted in those circumstances.

London still remains a focal centre for much of our important business, and, furthermore, so long as Northern Rhodesia remains a Colony, the importance of close contact with the Government ultimately responsible for Colonial policy is obvious.

It is a well-tryed conception of the mining business that overseas mining should be undertaken by strong finance groups resident in one of the world finance centres. This conception has worked well in the past, and it is still the way in which many of the most successful mining businesses of the world are conducted.

Your board feels that this is still the right way in which to conduct a business in the Colonies, though if at any time through political changes in Central Africa we should find our mines then situated in a Dominion, it must certainly be admitted that in that case the question of residence within that Dominion and near the seat of Dominion Government would require the most serious consideration.

Finally, we are not satisfied that it is in the best interests of shareholders that a majority of them should be virtually prohibited in practice from attending annual and other general meetings.

There are other considerations, some economic, some political, and some administrative, which I need not go into here.

Tax Savings Not Necessarily Permanent

To sum up, your board feels that the tax savings which would accrue if transfer abroad, while substantial, cannot necessarily be regarded as permanent, and are not in themselves sufficient reason for abandoning our conception of how a Colonial mining enterprise should be conducted.

The board recognizes that in coming to this decision it is expressing an opinion rather than a fact, and that the shareholders should take an opposite view on this subject, their views are as much entitled to respect as ours.

All the advantages and disadvantages at present inherent in this situation will continue to be kept under examination in the light of the changing political and economic scene, and should the views of your board change in future, we should not hesitate to say so and to seek your approval at once for any recommended line of action."

Thistle-Etna Gold Mines Report

THISTLE-ETNA GOLD MINES, LTD., earned a profit of £5,076 in the year ended March 31st last, compared with £2,270 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £1,784 in addition to £340 on investment income, and £6,000 is allocated to depreciation, leaving a total debit balance of £13,298 to date.

The issued capital is £135,000 in shares of 5s. each. £1,801 is provided for Southern Rhodesian taxation, and current liabilities stand at £7,316, including £181 profits tax. Fixed assets are valued at £55,980, development and general expenditure at £13,786, and current assets at £61,052, including British Government securities at £3,500 (market value £3,553), defence bonds at £2,500, quoted securities at £23,837 (market value £23,310), and £20,999 in cash.

Gold recovered during the year was 6,444 oz. from 62,900 tons of ore treated. Ore reserves are estimated at 75,810 tons of an average value of 2,725 pwt.

The directors are Sir G. B. H. Fell (chairman), and Messrs. D. G. Nairn, W. W. Halliday, and H. R. Mackilligan. The agent in Rhodesia is Mr. E. A. B. Prior, and the secretaries in London are Messrs. E. B. Riddell & Co., Ltd.

The 16th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 19.

Mufalira Copper Mines

THE FIRST UNIT of the new electrolytic Mufalira Copper Mines, Northern Rhodesia, is producing in April, 1952. Its annual capacity is 36,000 tons. A second unit may be installed in 1953.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

THE CHAIRMAN of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., Mr. R. L. Prain, said at the annual meeting last week that neither that company nor Mufalira Copper Mines, Ltd., proposed to transfer its seat of control to Northern Rhodesia at present.

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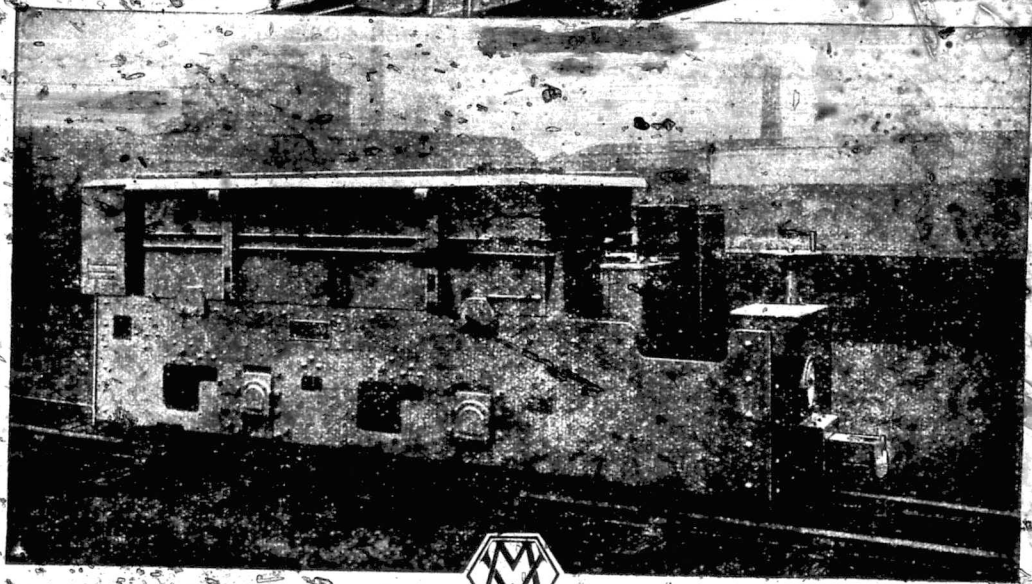
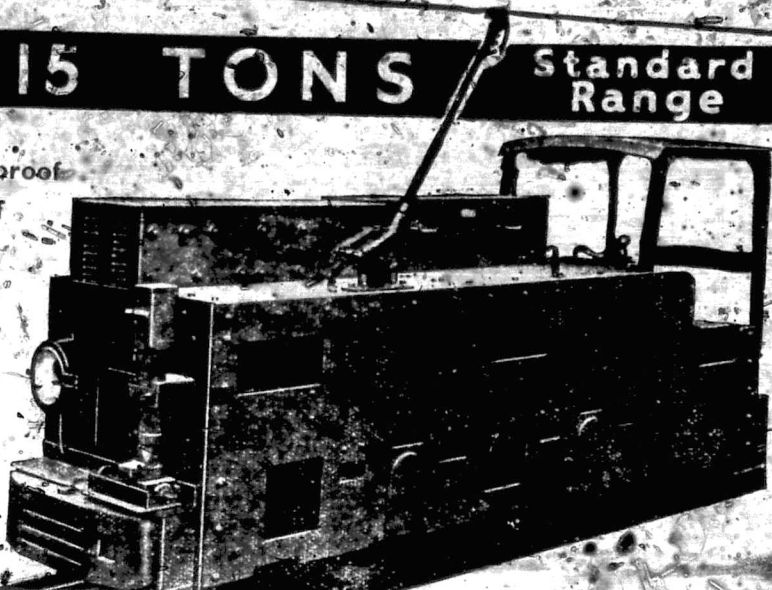
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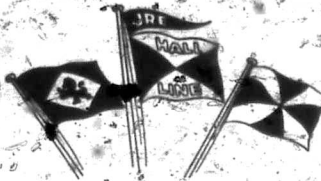
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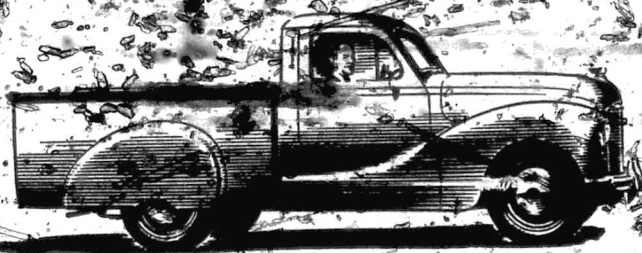
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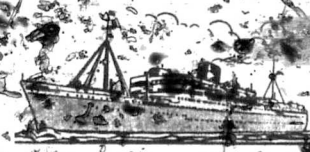
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CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	412	On Rhodesia's Boycott	421
Notes by the Way	413	Revenue	421
Trade Unions and	414	Censure on Lands	421
of the East African People		Department	421
Tanganyika Budget	416	Parliament	426
Debate	416	Latest Meeting News	428
Sir John Hall's Address	417	Company Meetings	428-31

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ELECTORS' UNION OF KENYA has published a strange, illogical, and in our view, unjustified attack on the East African Office in London, of which it has written: "We have received many complaints of the inadequacy of the services provided by the Office, the chief complaints being directed against the lack of publicity which it provides for the East African territories. The complete and radical overhaul of the Office is called for. It might even be worth considering whether there should not be a separate Kenya Office in London, especially when so small a country as Nyasaland has found this to be a useful adjunct to the machinery of Government. One of our greatest tasks is to secure the fullest possible development of the Colony. Private capital must be encouraged to invest in East Africa, and a vast quantity of skilled workers are needed of every category. These are functions which we believe should be carried out with far more vigour and faith than is at present apparent at the East African Office."

Having been in intimate touch with the Office since its establishment more than a

quarter of a century ago, and being the frequent recipient of the confidential opinions of people who have approached the Office for information, advice, and other services, we regard the above passages as a nonsensical farago, and if we had the space to reproduce the whole of the lengthy criticism, it would be seen to be even less impressive than the quoted sentences suggest. It is especially curious when it deals, in a position of the London representative of the Electors' Union, concluding with the grandiloquent declaration that, as he can do nothing about the alleged defects of the Office, he should not be held responsible for them. Would anyone (except apparently a few enthusiasts at the head of the Electors' Union) imagine for a moment that its correspondent in England could have more influence than any other upon an Office which represents African Governments? Even if the Electors' Union were fully representative of Kenya opinion (which it certainly is not), it could hope for some special standing in such a matter only in Tanganyika and Uganda had complete confidence in it, and that they have

not and never have had. Those territories would say, as we do, that the defects of the Electors' Union have been made evident for all to see. Even if that were not so it is essentially a political body, and an Office acting officially for a group of countries could clearly not embrace controversial representation from one of them.

The first charge is that the Office provides inadequate services in respect of settlement and investment. Responsibility for choosing the best of the applicants for land under

Settlement and Investment Kenya's post-war settlement schemes was placed upon the commissioner, who invited several well-known Kenyans on leave to sit with him as a selection board. The selections made have justified themselves beyond all question, indeed, when the executive officer of the European Settlement Board of Kenya visited some petty tenants and assisted owners recently, he reported that all but one appeared to be working extremely hard and seemed very happy. Does that not indicate that the difficult task of selection was triumphantly successful?

The Office was also interested in large numbers of potential settlers outside the schemes, and many of them have gone to Kenya and bought properties. As to investment, how can any outside body assess what the Office does, the Office itself cannot measure results in this matter with accuracy. The intending investor who discusses his ideas and problems with the commissioner or one of his colleagues may or may not indicate his decision then or later, and if the guidance given should lead to a favourable decision, the caller would usually not tell other people that his action sprang from anything but his own initiative. Such is human nature.

The next charge—that the Office does not sufficiently engage in publicity—disregards the obvious fact that policy in that matter is not decided in London, but in Nairobi by the

Tourist Traffic East Africa High Commission with the advice of a Central Legislative Assembly

which contains non-official members of all the races in all three territories. We do not recall that one member of one race from one territory has on even one occasion pleaded for more publicity through the London Office, doubtless so far as tourist traffic is concerned because the influx of immigrants, including short-term visitors, has been such in recent years that it has been

extremely difficult for East Africa to provide for their accommodation. When more hotels and houses have been built there will certainly be strong arguments for a substantial increase in the publicity vote, but that can scarcely be said to have been the case so far. The Office is, of course, not the only organ which attracts people to the territories: shipping companies, tourist offices, lecturers, and newspapers all help. To attempt to gauge the contribution of the Office would be absurd, but not more absurd than to assume that it has not played its full part in increasing the flow of traffic to East Africa. Official statistics show that the number of European visitors to Kenya has multiplied almost five-fold in the last four years, increasing from 2,371 in 1946 to 12,113 in 1947, to 6,924 in 1948, and to 11,498 last year. Reports suggest that the aircraft, ships, and hotels available have been fully occupied in consequence, so even if the Office had not a street-level show-room (on which fact criticism is focused) that lack can scarcely have prejudiced the territories as yet.

If the idea is that more money should be spent on publicity for Kenya, not for East Africa in general, then Kenya should decide it.

False Analogies Exposed.

no non-official member of the Kenya Legislature, several of whom are active in the Electors' Union, has yet made such a proposal in Council, which is clearly the place in which any such suggestion should be made. The idea of establishing a separate Kenya Office in London has, in our view, nothing whatever to recommend it, and the suggested analogy with Nyasaland is unreliable. Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have offices here for very obvious reasons, but when the Greater Rhodesia which is inevitable does at last emerge, those two offices will assuredly disappear. Rhodesia must enlarge its functions in order to represent adequately the three territories in the federation. East Africa has already taken its first constitutional step on the road to a closer union, and is quite properly represented through one channel, not two or three, the East African Office being one of the High Commission services. Before the last war there was a half-hearted constitutional movement to secure the establishment of a Kenya Office in London, but neither the Government of the Colony, nor the Secretary of State looked favourably upon the proposal, which was also strongly opposed by many people in Kenya itself. What case

there may have been at that time disappeared with the establishment of the High Commission.

The final accusation is lack of vigour and faith. "Sweeping and damaging charges of that character ought, we hold, never to be made by a public body or an individual with

Irresponsibility of Electors' Union

any claim to a sense of responsibility unless supporting evidence be provided at the same time. Such evidence is not even suggested, much less epitomized. If it cannot be provided, the Electors' Union should, in fairness, withdraw these assertions. Probably no man in London outside official circles has had such close touch with the

Office over so long a period as the writer of these words, and he has no hesitation in affirming that the Office has in Mr. Notten, the present commissioner, a head who has striven knowledgeably, vigorously, modestly, conscientiously, and self-sacrificingly for the true interests of East Africa. Few non-officials in Kenya have shown capacity equal to that which he revealed in the various tasks which he undertook in the Colony, and which is now at East Africa's service in London, and it in becomes an organization which purports to represent the European electorate of Kenya to sponsor so reckless an attack. There must surely be leading members of the Electors' Union who will promptly and publicly dissociate themselves from irresponsibility of this kind.

Notes By The Way

Creating the Right Atmosphere

A NEWSPAPER expects to publish its editorial comment on any important development in the issue in which the news appears, and a word of explanation may therefore be needed concerning the Secretary of State's announcement on constitutional progress in East Africa. The statement made by Mr. Griffiths in the House of Commons was recorded by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA a fortnight ago. It reached us just as the issue was closing for press, and too late for comment. Last week most of our space was occupied by the light-hearted matter which we always publish at Christmas, and, in accordance with our general practice at that time, there was no leading article. For these reasons there has been a fortnight's delay in the publication of this reference to a pronouncement which was intended to help create the atmosphere in which constitutional advance can proceed on the basis of international harmony and co-operation.

Opportunity for Local Statesmanship

THE DECISION of the Imperial Government in the constitutional changes shall be worked out in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika in discussions between the individual Governments and the racial groups constituting each community. Any other procedure, such as the suggested appointment of a visiting commission, would have been less likely to succeed in present circumstances. Indeed, so soon after the visit of Mr. John Duggdale and Mr. Fender Brockway there would have been the strongest local objections to the arrival of any touring body containing members of Parliament. Moreover, such an approach to the problem could and would have been represented in some quarters as an attempt to impose solutions from Whitehall or Westminster.

High Commission

Mrs. Griffiths, having carefully avoided that danger has defined the area (with which none will disagree) pointed to certain landmarks (which nobody of good-will of whatever race will dispute), and left the next step to those whom it will most closely concern (who have thus the opportunity of showing constructive statesmanship). On October 19 a leading article in this newspaper dealt with the fundamental problems of

by the Secretary of State, and it is therefore unnecessary to do more than refer readers to that issue. One point which requires mention is the unfortunate omission from the Minister's statement of any reference to the East Africa High Commission, which was promptly interpreted by some people as presaging the disbanding of that body. Nothing, I am sure, is less likely.

Bouquet

NO NEWSPAPER certainly none which considers constructive criticism to be one of its obligations, can have a more friendly circle of readers than EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, the proprietors and staff of which are most grateful for many Christmas and New Year greetings and good wishes received from so many parts of the world. The content of a large number of letters was crystallized in that from the well-known East African business man who wrote succinctly: "We all welcome honest criticism and appreciate its benefits. Occasionally we need someone to champion our cause. Most of us consider that our paper carries out both rôles in an excellent manner." The journal will do its best throughout 1951 to justify that good opinion; but if any reader should at any time consider that it has fallen short of its responsibilities or opportunities, his candid comments will be thankfully received.

Scoop Sacrificed

I wonder when an important Rhodesian newspaper company will announce its acquisition of control of another publication? More than usual interest will be aroused by an announcement which I have been expecting for several weeks. It would be amusing to "scoop" the purchaser with the news of the deal, but I feel that this is an occasion on which the story should "break" in Africa. So, at this season, I sacrifice an opportunity to be first.

Levity Admonished

IN A MOMENT OF LEVITY I wrote for one Christmas number a nonsensical trifle which hung on the title "Finding a Story for this Heading." And when I opened the issue I found that it had been made to read "Finding a Title for this Story!" Why should the levity of a mere editor be tolerated at any time in

Trade Unions in the Development of Colonial Peoples

Dr. Whitefish's Address to Colonial Group of Royal Empire Society

ARE THE TRADE UNIONS developing sufficiently to take any significant part in the evolution of the Colonial peoples? Are they being helped or hindered in their advancement? Are we expecting too much of the trade unions in the Colonies at this stage of their development?

To take the last question first, I think we are. There are only about 616,000 workers organized in 1,940 unions scattered over Colonies with a population of some 60 millions. The great majority have come into existence only during the last few years.

In 1930 the only legislation giving a legal basis to trade unions was in British Guiana, Hong Kong, Northern Rhodesia, and Malaya. In 1940 the position was radically changed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, which laid down that the Secretary of State shall satisfy himself that the law of the Colony provides reasonable facilities for the establishment and activities of trade unions, and that fair conditions of labour will be observed in any case where a scheme under the Act provides for the whole or part of the execution of any works.

Too Big an Impetus

We gave a big impetus to trade unions, probably too big an impetus. For instance, at the time in Nigeria there were no registered trade unions, although there were one or two unregistered organizations. To-day there are over 100. In 1942 the number of unions in the whole of the Colonies was 228, with a membership of 83,000; in 1947 there were 939 unions, with a membership of 250,000, and last year 1,037 unions, with a membership of 616,000.

Quantity does not make up for quality. There is a good deal of overlapping, and consequent weakness, in responsibility and influence. Having regard to the size of the Colony, quite a number of the unions are strong in membership and well conducted by officials who keep strictly to the rules, but others are not well conducted, with officials who have not too much regard for either rules or constitution.

But we are not dealing with a mass of people whose schooling began at the age of five or six years, with every opportunity in these days for higher education. Education in the Colonies being nothing like that, we must not expect the indigenous peoples to progress in the way that in recent years the trade unions here have progressed. But they will progress, although perhaps more slowly, to the standard that exists here, and we can help to hasten that progress.

One hears complaints that many unions are started by people who are more interested in themselves than in the men who join such unions, and that they start them with the main object of getting themselves a paid job or advancing themselves politically. Private enterprise of this kind is most vigorously condemned by staunch supporters of private enterprise in other directions. Such men, however, could not succeed in forming trade unions unless in the first instance there was some grievance in the minds of the workers.

An idea whether or not a union, obtain an Act of Parliament, or concoct a new type of bill—has to stay in someone's mind. If a grievance exists, someone is sure to look around and see how it could be put there, it would be easy for some literate or semi-literate person to imagine that a trade union could help, and someone existed for set about forming one. In the early days of trade unionism in this country the workers were often helped by persons of much higher education than their own.

This address by a leading United Kingdom trade unionist who has visited various parts of the Colonial Empire has had to be somewhat abbreviated.

should not condemn too sweepingly the educated person of a Colony who is responsible for the creation of a trade union! Even if he is not highly educated, and is really after his own ends, he often is of help to the members of the union in putting right something that may be rankling in the minds of his members.

Function of Trade Union Officers

Government has seen the need to do something to put the unions on the right lines. Possibly legislation in the Colonies has run ahead of the unions, but there was wisdom in that. Practically every Colony has a Labour Department, including an officer skilled in British labour matters. A number are men who have been British trade union officials, skilled in organization and negotiation. But not all labour officers are from Great Britain; quite a number have been born in the Colonies and know their own people better than anyone else.

The trade union officers attached to the Labour Departments have the special function of helping the workers in the Colonies to form trade unions, to show them how to conduct them properly, and where necessary, to persuade competing unions to amalgamate or act in unison.

For Government to appoint officers whose function is to act in this way may not be regarded by a number of employers as the right thing to do, but I suspect that most criticism comes from these employers who have something to fear from the formation of a trade union. Indeed, the better informed employers in the Colonies, as in this country, tend to welcome trade unions, and for the same reason. Properly conducted, they offer the best method of arriving at a reasonable understanding with their employees.

Some, however, seem to have conditions imposed on the unions; they advocate that certain rules should operate, such as that the officials and executive members, or some of them, should be in their employ or have been employed in the past for a certain number of years. This they are supported by, for instance, the Trade Union Ordinance of Malaya. Not many of the employers who make these suggestions have any such stipulation in connexion with their own directors.

While I agree that it may be good, but not always essential, that the secretary of a trade union should be in the employ of the company for whom some of his members may work, such a rule would tend to multiply the number of unions, to say nothing of the difficulty a trade union secretary may run into if his members insist on claims on which the employer does not look kindly. The unfortunate secretary might be regarded as an agitator and discharged, and the something could happen if the executive members were also in the company's employ.

Give and Take

The rule relating to finance should be strictly enforced, and the registrar in each Colony should use his powers to the full in order to see that the finances of the unions are strictly in order. This is not always the case.

Trade unions do not always act in a manner likely to obtain sympathetic consideration from employers. They rarely organize the workers employed by non-European employers, they submit exaggerated claims for improvements in wages, they disregard the conditions under which their people are working for non-Europeans, and appear to think that European employers are the only bad ones.

European employers should consider that Colonial trade unions are made up of men with a different standard of education and life, and of a different race, and should make due allowances for crude methods of approach. At times this may be difficult, and I know of at least one case in which the representatives of a British company had good grounds for refusing to recognize the general secretary of a trade union.

On the other hand, trade union representatives should be persuaded by the Labour Department to realize that they would be all the more successful if they approached employers in a conciliatory manner, and to base their claims on figures and arguments.

I have told more than one African politician that exaggerated claims are submitted in the hope of so embarrassing European employers (Government and others) as to force them to leave the country, than they, the political leaders, will have a very difficult time if and when they are able to take over the government. It is interesting to know that they did not disagree!

Trade union membership will grow, and in due time that membership will insist on responsible officers and leadership.

The British Trade Union Congress has done a lot to help Colonial trade unionists, and the Government has done a lot to help them.

and giving training in Great Britain. At the 1950 Congress they agreed to spend £37,000 for the benefit of Colonial trade unionism.

Arguments for Local Training

But education of a few in Great Britain is not enough. Training should take place in the Colonies also, possibly at the nearest university. It is not good that many should be traipied too far away from their homes. It is not necessary either for every trade union official to have a full-time university course. It is quite possible for training to be given in extra mural courses; there was one in process of formation at Abadan University when I was there a short time ago. Colonel Ponsobny and I have discussed the possibility of a kind of Ruskin College being started for the whole of West Africa, possibly in Abadan.

Local training, particularly for subordinate officials, is all the more desirable because a man can undergo training as a trade union official and still have the opportunity of keeping in touch with his members—a far more difficult thing if he is in Great Britain for six months or more. Once out of touch, no matter how well trained he may be, he might have difficulty in re-establishing himself.

A difficulty Colonial unions have to face is the question of recognition by the employers. Do they represent a substantial proportion of the workpeople employed at a particular work place? If they are the employer justified in refusing to recognize the union? If the organized workpeople are key men, and as key men are nearly 100% organized, it would be folly on the part of the employer to refuse to recognize the union.

It may be the opinion of many Government officials and private employers that trade unions have been introduced too early to people many of whom are primitive; but primitive people are quite capable of understanding who are their friends and who are their attitude and actions as anything but friends.

All people of good-will in the Colonies should give as much help as they reasonably can to these growing organizations. The vast majority of Colonial workers do not as yet understand what trade unionism is, as we know it, and that prevents almost any kind of across-the-board discussions. Such discussions do take place, but they are by no means general. I do not see a great deal of progress as a result of the work of the labour officers, trade union officers, and the work that the British Trade Union Congress are doing.

Employers and Trade Unions

Why should employers assist trade unions when, judging by experience, all the unions do is to make excessive demands, and, if partially ignored, will not satisfy the men and will certainly increase their costs? It is not asking too much of employers to forget (and largely they have forgotten) the days of, say, 20 years ago when indigenous workers received only a few coppers a day as wages. Big improvements have taken place, but I am amongst many who are not satisfied with the existing wage position in many Colonies. Neither can I satisfied that improved production of a better return for labour cannot be given.

Many Colonies are under developed, and that means poverty for the indigenous inhabitants. Help has to be given by every means—private investment, technical aid, Government loans and grants, but a lot of this aid may fail or be retarded if the good-will of the Colonial peoples is missing. The trade unions, even though not very powerful, even though they cover only a slight proportion of the inhabitants, should not be ignored. The members of the unions, unless they are tribalized and living in the coastal areas, go back periodically to their villages, and their influence there may be greater than some people think.

Employers' representatives should overcome whatever prejudice they may have against sitting down with the union officials. They should explain to them what is necessary to improve the undertaking, as patiently listen to the views of the workers, and do whatever is possible to meet those views. In other words, create works councils. That kind of co-operation will pay handsome dividends; there will grow up that mutual respect that unfortunately is missing in so many places.

Trade unions working reasonably and based on what we know of trade unionism in Great Britain should be encouraged if only because the political balance of the world will ultimately depend on whether the backward peoples adhere to Western democracy or turn away from it. Communist eyes are on our African territories; Moscow is encouraging knowledge of the Swahili language and traditions. The World Federation of Trade Unions have obtained a footing in Nigeria, however slight and temporary, but the new Confederation of Free Trade Unions are not neglecting Africa in their fight against the Communist-controlled World Federation.

In considering the question of evolution of Colonial peoples and the place of trade unions in that evolution, we naturally ask: "Evolution to what?" They certainly want more of the "white man's magic" (education); they want to be allowed

to fill higher posts in Government service; they want improved wages and houses. Above all, especially amongst the higher educated, they want some measure of equality with those who may be doing similar work.

As this is denied them, they almost naturally come to the conclusion that their inferior position is due to the fact that they are governed by men of British birth, and that if they could be governed by their own people, all these things will come to them almost automatically.

Even the most ardent believer in "self-government" now, to use the words of a slogan which is common in some parts of the Gold Coast and Nigeria—do not express any desire to cut themselves off from the Commonwealth. Independence, yes; but not isolation.

Demand for Self-Government

In this demand for self-government there is not an element of frustration as a result of tactless and thoughtless actions of our own people? Have we not contributed to the dissatisfaction, even hatred, however disguised, by what I have heard called the "master-and-servant" attitude and Colonialism? If our people condemn themselves in the Colonies as being always and forever the superior people and masters, and the indigenous people as inferior and always servants, are we not helping us trouble for ourselves?

I have been a means of distinction in their own walk of life—doctors, a lot of them a university professors, lawyers, and others of similar status, say that they were more honoured in other countries than in their own. It is the sort of thing that the Communists can use as fertile ground for their propaganda.

We want our Colonial people to develop and adhere to Western democracy; we must show them that we are ready to help them, and that we are prepared to assist them in every way possible. To develop democratic institutions, such as trade unions, and to progress educationally and industrially, we must "assist" because they must do their share, and I maintain that trade unions in the main are showing that they are preparing themselves for this assistance by their conduct in organizing themselves for this purpose and by their desire for democratic self-government.

The trade unions need to assist in the development of the Colonies. They have the chance to look after themselves, and not only to look after themselves, but to think beneath their feet to discuss with the representatives of their own people their requirements, even though often expressed in a noisy way. It is not unusual for some employers who feel that improvements in wages are inevitable simply to post a notice saying that it has been decided to give so much, instead of sitting down and arriving after discussion at an agreement with the men's trade union. Such methods make the men feel that whatever advantage has been given to them has been given grudgingly.

If the unions are recognized and agreements are arrived at with them, then the members of the unions feel that they are being regarded as responsible people and their unions as a responsible body. It is no use saying that unions act irresponsibly if they are not given the chance to act responsibly. By doing as I suggest much racial feeling against our own people would die out; it is this feeling in the main that is responsible for the self-government demand in West Africa.

Possible Influence on Race Relations

There is, of course, racial feeling and distrust between different peoples in the one territory, but I believe that the growth of trade unionism can help here too. Industrial needs will bring together people of different races, tribes or religions. I was present at a meeting where teachers belonging to two different unions, two different races, and two different religions were acting together in their demands for improvement.

Trade unionism has grown strongest where the standard of education is highest, so possibly that is why those Colonies have moved nearest to self-government.

Excepting the West Indies, it is doubtful if any Colonial trade union has taken part officially in elections, and in so far as the majority of the unions are concerned, would prefer that they took steps to improve their economic position and by their negotiating ability prove that they are able to take a responsible part in their country's government.

As the unions grow in strength and responsibility they will take their full share of responsibility in the evolution of the Colonial people in the interest of all; and the responsibility of our democratic outlook to be the permanent of our Colonial friends, to help the unions to reach that stage of responsibility and strength.

I am not impressed by the statements of some people, officials and others, that as it has taken the British trade union movement about 150 years to reach its present position, we must not be too hurried in our efforts to

Budget Debate in Tanganyika Legislature

Member for Finance Puts Present Sisal Profits at £65 a Ton

CANON GIBBONS, who has been a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika since 1947, said in his usual budget debate that it would be his last.

Money alone could, he emphasised, not make a happy and prosperous land; idealism was not out of place even in a budget speech. He regretted that the groundnut scheme, in which there had been such high idealism and self-sacrifice by members of the staff, had had to be cut short by blunders; those who started it had not done so merely to produce oil, but that greater and imponderable benefits should flow from it.

He hoped that too much of the education vote would not be spent on bricks and mortar, for in many places semi-permanent buildings would serve. He thought the importance of flimsy had been exaggerated, and hoped better homes and nutrition would come first.

Optimistic about Race Relations

CHIEF KIDAHU stressed the spiritual side of the development programme and the need for educating African girls, saying that few non-Natives realised the influence which African women exercised over their families. Government should not be expected to do everything; the people should be prepared to contribute more towards social services and education. He agreed with Canon Gibbons in taking an optimistic view of the possibility of improving race relations. Responsible leaders of all communities should be prepared to speak the truth and admit their mistakes.

Whatever the future constitution, it should be based on local government institutions. It was a mistake too greatly to emphasise constitutional advance at the centre while at the bottom there was no sound local government.

MR. E. G. PHILLIPS said that although a surplus of £2m sounded large, it was rather too low revenue than cut down expenditure. Most of the large increases related to personal emoluments and recurring expenditure which could not readily be argued. The gradual disappearance of Development and Welfare Fund grants had to be faced.

He emphasised the need for more reactive articles in the shops to induce Africans to part with some of their savings; expressed concern at the rising cost of the East Africa High Commission and asked for an early financial inquiry; and mentioned that the cost of co-operative societies had trebled in two years.

Makerere Students Cost £700 Annually

Education expenditure had risen by leaps and bounds. The Territory would have 45 African students at Makerere College next year, each costing £700 a year. He did not think the students appreciated what was done for them, and recommended that a proportion of their fees should be treated as a repayable loan. The agreement by which each student guaranteed to serve the Government for a number of years was, he thought, worthless.

MAJOR S. E. DU'TOIT agreed that there was no shortage of labour, only lack of organization.

MR. V. M. NAZERALI wanted the reserve fund increased; expressed concern at the falling levels of payers in the Territory; said that entrance to Makerere by non-Africans existed only in theory; and asked for financial encouragement for Koranic schools.

MR. I. C. CHOPRA urged that the Centre Assembly should be removed from Nairobi to Dar es Salaam, where a greater degree of racial harmony existed.

MR. A. Y. ASKARIJEE asked for higher education on an inter-racial basis on equal pay for male and female teachers. He welcomed the idea of a Festival of Tanganyika in 1953.

MR. I. C. W. BAWLDON proposed an increase in direct Native taxation as an incentive for the African to earn more money, and in order to provide increased revenue for services to the African.

MR. J. P. AITCHBROUGH said that it had been proposed that Makerere should render an account to students for their tuition with a deduction paid by the Territory, leaving an amount which it was estimated that the student could pay.

THE MEMBER FOR SOCIAL SERVICES reported that there were more unskilled labourers in employment than ever before. Owing to the high price of fibre, Africans were cutting sisal which had been planted against soil erosion, and were earning so much in these areas that it was impossible to get casual labour in Tanganyika. Polytechnics could earn 5s. 10s. 6s. a day by cutting with sisal, compared with average monthly wages of 50s. on sisal estates; an inquiry was shortly to be made into the whole question of labour. His personal view was that registration was necessary.

THE MEMBER FOR FINANCE, TRADE, AND ECONOMICS held out no hope of altering the salary scales of men and women teachers.

Debate on Sisal Export Tax

MR. V. M. NAZERALI said in a debate on the sisal export tax that it was not imposed in neighbouring territories or elsewhere in the Commonwealth; that it discriminated against one particular industry; and that it had been condemned by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa.

MR. G. N. BERRY pointed out that the industry was self-supporting, and made hardly any claim on the budget; it provided its own finance for research and anti-malaria works, and made arrangements for its labour, through a voluntary cess. In two years after the war £250,000 had been raised for these purposes, and £60,000 was being raised annually for their own hospitals, housing for labour, etc. Did any industry provide better labour lines than the sisal industry? The average tax paid by the industry amounted to 70% of the profits.

MR. NAZERALI complained that if a company did not declare a dividend the Income Tax Department had the authority to imagine that a dividend had been declared and then assess each shareholder on the assumption that he had received the

MR. CHOPRA regarded the agitation as merely an objection to a tax on profits. The question of principle did not arise, for many other products, including minerals, bore a similar tax.

What Sisal Growers For?

MR. PHILLIPS thought that the reason for collecting this justifiable contribution to development and defence was its simplicity in collection.

There had, he said, been no single objection when the Export Tax Ordinance was approved in 1946, or to its application to Lake Province coffee, beeswax, hides, and skins. Tough coffee was equally subject to price fluctuations, and to a far greater extent to disease and the vagaries of the weather, the sisal industry had approved an export tax on coffee.

Having accepted the principle, the only point at issue was whether continuance of the tax for another year would bear harshly on the industry; this was answered by the present high price of sisal, which had nearly doubled during the past year. For all that, he would like to see export taxes abolished when possible, and suggested the establishment of a committee to study the entire system of taxation.

THE MEMBER FOR FINANCE, TRADE, AND INDUSTRY saw nothing iniquitous about export taxes, which were common in the Colonies. The company rate of tax was fixed at a level judged suitable for businesses making normal profits, but present profits on sisal were £65 per ton or even more. The tax was not a permanent feature of the fiscal system, but retained on a yearly basis to provide funds solely for development and defence.

"I mentioned the other day," he continued, "that the competition for ex-ameny sisal estates suggested that the industry was regarded as a sound commercial proposition. In a recent letter to the Press the chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association reminded me that they had put up a great deal of the money and had a very quaint and characteristic twist. Apparently the centre upon this transaction was a normal matter, but as an act of calculated malevolence against the Colonial Development Corporation. That is the chairman's view, not mine." The chairman had not had much to say when the Governor asked him two or three weeks ago to state his case. It would be an insult to say that the industry could not take the six pence stride.

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, introducing the Tea Ordinance, 1950, said that it had been requested by the growers. It provided for the establishment of an East African Tea Research Institute, for the business of tea planting, and

for the control of tea exports to be done as far as possible by the producers themselves. The Bill was based on corresponding ordinances in Kenya and Uganda.

A Tea Board would send delegates in common with those of the other two territories, to an Inter-Territorial Tea Committee, which would consider the needs and policy of all the growers in East Africa. The board, on which there would be a majority of growers, who would elect their own chairman, might impose a cess on production and acreage. Tea growers were raising money to finance a research institute in Kenicho.

Moving the adoption of the Fisheries Bill, a comprehensive attempt to protect and develop inland fisheries, THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE emphasized the importance of the potentialities of Lakes Tanganyika, Nyasa, and Rukwa as sources of protein food, so necessary in African diets. Utilization and distribution of by-products, fishmeal, and fertilizer were also important.

The importation of sporting fish, such as blue gill and black bass, had proved a menace to the fish populations. Dis-

appointing as it would be, the importation of exotic species would be subject to permit.

The Bill provided for the establishment of fisheries boards which would direct methods of fishing and the types of nets to be used, as well as fishing close seasons. Over-fishing of certain areas would be controlled by limitation of licences where necessary.

Crocodile control was included in the Bill, since much damage both to fisheries and nets was being done by these reptiles.

The Fauna Protection Ordinance, the second reading of which was moved by THE MEMBER FOR AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES, was designed to replace the Game Ordinance of 1940.

The main new features of the Bill were provision for game photography; withdrawal of the prohibition of the use of poisoned arrows; provision of four classes of licence: minor, supplementary, bird, and local game; and the issue of licences to Africans on the same terms as to other applicants.

How Much Land Do African Families Require?

Industrialization the Only Answer to Uganda's Main Problem

SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, fore-shadowed great industrial and agricultural developments in that country when he opened the 20th session of the Legislative Council.

He said *inter alia*:

"African members of this council are here, but they will fearlessly and assiduously tell what they know and learn here to their fellow Africans outside, they can become the leaven which will spread the truth throughout the country.

"May I cite as an example one important aspect of Government policy regarding which misunderstanding, founded on ignorance and no doubt fostered by ill-wishers, has bred groundless fears and created distrust to Government's motives? I refer to our policy for stimulating the industrial development of Uganda.

"The purpose and justification of this policy seem to me so self-evident, and the problem for which it is designed to provide a solution so simple of comprehension, that I find it difficult to believe that it cannot be successfully explained to and grasped by Africans. But all our explanations, given through the normal machinery of Government, have hitherto made little or no impact on the collective mind of the people.

African Holdings Should Be Quadrupled

"The total cultivable land of Uganda, apart from tsetse-infested areas, is about 55,000 square miles, of which one-fifth is under cultivation. The average African family holding is about four acres. But if African cultivators are to have a reasonable standard of living, something approaching the standard of living of peasant farmers in Western Europe, a means must be found to enable each family to cultivate a holding of four or five times four acres: in his 'Development Plan for Uganda' Dr. Worthington envisaged an average African family holding of 25 acres.

"Thus, when we achieve this aim of expanding family holdings, an aim that we are in duty bound to achieve in spite of the technical difficulties involved, we shall have absorbed and brought under cultivation practically all of the cultivable land of Uganda in order to support on a decent standard of living the existing African population of about 5,000,000 souls.

"But that population is not stationary: experts estimate that during the next 50 years it will have doubled. Therefore the present population will need to cultivate practically all the cultivable area of Uganda in order to support a decent standard of living; how will all of the next generation, numbering 10,000,000, support themselves and earn a decent livelihood?"

"The only answer lies in industrialization, in encouraging and stimulating by all possible means the establishment of heavy and secondary industries. Uganda has the raw materials, mineral and vegetable, needed to feed such industries; and soon will have cheap electric power to fuel them; and the swelling millions of East Africa, largely concentrated around the shores of Lake Victoria, will provide an ever-expanding and readily accessible market for the products of these industries.

"Factories, foundries, workshops, mills and mines occupy very little space, yet they can provide not only a means whereby thousands of our Africans, but also a means whereby, given training and the will to succeed, Africans can in time mount the ladder to positions of higher executive and technical responsibility.

The Factor of Confidence

"By no other means than industrialization can so many Africans be assured of a livelihood with so economical a use of land; by no other means can so wide an avenue of advancement be offered to African youth; by no other means can the wealth and resources of this country be so increased as to support the expansion of social services which our growing population demands and needs. The successful impulsion of this policy of industrialization is vital to the future welfare of the Africans of Uganda, and African good will and understanding can contribute much to its accomplishment.

"We who know this country have full confidence in its future, but our confidence is not the deciding factor for if industrial development is to become an accomplished fact it is essential that leading industrialists and financiers in Britain should have equal confidence. They will not risk millions or employ their technical knowledge and equipment in a country, however rich its natural resources, in whose political or economic stability they have little confidence.

"In the City of London confidence in the future of an overseas territory is a very delicate and sensitive plant, difficult to establish, fatally easy to destroy. A sense of political irresponsibility in the territory, or an unguarded statement in Britain, may cause it to wither and die. I spent a great deal of my home leave in discussions with industrialists and financiers, and I speak of what I know. It is therefore most important that nothing should be said or done here or at home which might, by undermining public confidence in Uganda, discourage the investment of capital and the development of new industries in this country.

"The opening up of communications to the West of Uganda

has moved appreciably nearer achievement in the last few months. At one time these proposals were supported solely by arguments relating to the agricultural development of the western side of the Protectorate and the desirability of opening up communications with the Belgian Congo. In more recent years the extensive programme of exploration of copper and cobalt deposits in the Kilelesh area undertaken by Frohiser, Ltd. (with whom the Rio Tinto, Ltd. have lately become associated), has given fresh and more solid economic justification for this extension which has been mooted for over 30 years.

It has been agreed that, despite certain advantages which the Katouch canalization project would present, it is probable that a railway will be the most satisfactory and rapid means of opening up communications to the west. The East African Railway and Harbours Administration have agreed to sign with this Government in an economic survey of the proposed route to the west, and have already dispatched an engineer to begin a physical survey of the exact line that the railway will follow as far as Mityana. It was necessary to await the recommendations of the economic survey and of a further physical survey before the precise route of the railway beyond Mityana can be determined.

Meantime, it is hoped that the Central Legislative Assembly will, subject to this Government giving a guarantee against operational losses, approve the construction of the first 50 miles of railway from Kampala to Mityana. It is estimated that this portion of the railway can be completed in some nine months from the date the work begins.

Very Strong Financial Position

"Our accumulated surplus balances at the end of 1949 amounted to £6,094,000. The surplus for the year's working at the end of 1950 is now estimated at £2,029,000. To £6,223,000 must be added, for the purpose of reckoning our assets, the cotton and hard coffee development fund, the reserve fund for post-war development requirements, the reserve for projects outside the development plan, and sundry other sums, giving a total of £12,969,000. The draft estimates for 1951 provide for a total revenue of £12,444,000 and an expenditure of £11,757,000.

"We are building up from revenue surpluses great capital reserves for future investment or expenditure. Is it not wise to take advantage of present boom conditions to strengthen the Protectorate's financial position and to accumulate substantial capital reserves? It is not bad financial practice to accumulate capital in time of rising prices and expend it when prices fall.

"Moreover, the development can be done by fits and starts. Development in the economic, no less than in the political sphere, should be an orderly, uninterrupted, forward progress, and that is what the Protectorate Government aims to achieve and God willing, will achieve, for we have now, on our side, the financial resources to ensure that, if no disaster, internal or external, overtakes us, our programme of development can be continued despite any economic recession that may assail us.

Protecting the Producer

"There must come a time when world prices of raw products, such as cotton, will fall to very much lower levels than prevail to-day. During that time I do not know what the prices of manufactured goods, such as textiles, will do, but in full decline in price of primary products the peasant cultivator will suffer sorely unless we can afford him protection. It is for that time and for those circumstances that the cotton price assistance fund and the hard coffee fund have been built up, and will be fearlessly used so as to maintain the prices paid to the growers for their cotton and coffee above the prevailing world prices and to continue to maintain them, maybe for a season, maybe for two or three seasons, until the cost of living has been brought back into full harmony with the decline of world prices of primary produce.

"That requires an adjustment, maybe sharp and violent or it may be gradual and prolonged; but the funds that we have built up will, at any time, place us in an almost impregnable position to protect our cultivators in case of need.

"As this is the last time I shall have the privilege of addressing this Council on the occasion of the opening of a new session, I may perhaps be permitted to glance back over the last six years during which I have been associated with the Administration of Uganda and take rapid stock of what has been accomplished. But in taking stock I am not taking credit to one who knows better than I that much the greater part of the credit lies elsewhere.

"In the political or constitutional field we have seen the introduction of two non-official members into the Executive Council and also the expansion of this Council from a five-member to a nine-member body. In the economic field we have seen the appointment of 20 official and 16 non-official members, the latter including at present three nominated and five elected African members. Apart from this numerical increase, there

has been an even more significant development of the authority and functions of the Legislative Council, which now either directly or through its standing committees, plays a much more important and active part than it did in the planning and framing of the economic and financial policy of Government.

"Parallel with this development of the institutions of central government, there has been an important extension of the authority and scope for African local government, whose functions have now been defined and codified; and in the sphere of local administration there also has been progress and expansion, culminating in the establishment of Kampala as a Municipality with its own Mayor.

Best Development Plan

"The immediate post-war difficulties have been gradually and progressively overcome. The acute shortage of many raw materials which was a legacy of the war has now largely been made good. The task of reabsorbing into civil life the many thousands of our returning African soldiers and of training many hundreds of them in trades has been carried out smoothly and efficiently.

"We have adopted a 10-year development plan, described to me in the Colonial Office as the best yet produced for any Colonial territory, and we are well on the way towards carrying that plan into effect. Three new departments, the Public Relations and Social Welfare Department, the Co-operative Department and the Tsetse Control Department have been brought into being, and all have fully justified their creation.

"In the last six years the Protectorate's revenue has risen from £2,050,000 to the figure of nearly £12,500,000 estimated for next year. Great reserves have been accumulated and substantial capital investments made in public utility undertakings.

"In the economic sphere, although public attention naturally tends to concentrate on the Great Oryza Falls hydro-electric scheme, there have been other important developments, such as Tororo Cement, Bisoga farms, Kazi resettlement, the fish marketing board, aerodrome extensions, the Uganda credit and savings bank, and such like.

Building Against Adversity

"We have reached a stage when nothing must be allowed to stop us from going on until the building is complete. It is a matter of resisting the winds of adversity that in future may blow.

"We have gathered an exceptionally good team of high administrative and scientific officers animated by an exceptionally fine and vibrant team spirit. Because of this spirit the united strength and value of the team are far greater than the sum total of its individual components.

"Already to our great loss and regret some of the most highly valued members of the team have recently left us or are about to leave. I refer to Captain Pitman, Mr. Gibson, and Dr. Eggeing. They have been something much more than distinguished public servants with a fine record of work; they have become a part of all that is best in the life of the country and of its people.

"Other members of the team will be leaving in shortly, including, if I may so describe myself, the non-playing captain. But so long as the spirit and zeal of the team are preserved, the good work to which they have set their hands will go forward unflinching and unchecked to full accomplishment."

No Confidence in African Members

"A VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE in the two African members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council and in the Rev. E. G. Nighthale, one of the two European members representing African interests, has been passed by the African Congress of the territory. It urged the Government not to allow the African Council to put forward names for nomination to the Legislature, but to appoint representatives selected at public meetings of Africans. One European official was suggested; should represent African interests, the remainder being African.

"A unanimous vote of confidence in Sir Stewart was passed in recognition of the work he has so ably and faithfully rendered for the uplift of the African people.

"Europe is suggested as alternate to the Stewart were Major W. A. Lee-Tanfara, the new Member, and Mr. J. W. Seriver, chief compound manager at the Ndaba mine. The congress recommended the following Africans for appointment to Legislative Council: Edwin Bewalika, general president Northern Rhodesian African congress; Mr. Harry Nkumbulu; and Mr. J. L. Yamba, president of the African Representative Council."

PERSONALIA

CAPTAIN and MRS. KATH CAEDWELL have left Scotland for Kenya.

MR. DONALD and LADY MACKENZIE KENNEDY have arrived from Canada.

MR. COMAR WILSON has been elected a director of the British South Africa Company.

CAPTAIN L. B. BARNES has arrived in London on leave from his farm at Mombasa, Kenya.

THE EARL OF HALIFAX has accepted an invitation to become president of the British Empire Society for the Blind.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. P. L. DUNN has assumed command of the 1st Battalion of The Northern Rhodesia Regiment at Dar es Salaam.

MR. CHARLES AUSTYN BARTLET and MISS MARGERY MACLACHLAN ROBERTSON were recently married in Lusitoto, Tanganyika Territory.

MRS. ALEXANDRA FAYOUS, who has bought a property near Ngobi, will leave London by air on January 12 for Nairobi. She expects to spend about nine weeks in Kenya.

SIR JOHN KENNEDY, acting chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, during the absence on leave of MR. C. B. WESTLAKE, is making good progress after a long illness. He has returned to this country.

MR. P. C. GORDON-WALKER, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will leave on January 28 for his five-week visit to South Africa, Rhodesia, and the South African High Commission Territories.

MR. STEWART GRANGER, the film star, who was recently in East Africa for the making of the picture entitled "The Solomon's Mines," and MISS JEAN SIMMONS, the actress, were married in the United States last week.

MR. A. E. HULL, who has been appointed chairman and managing director of Ellerman Lines, Ltd., entered the service of the Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., in 1919, and joined the board 20 years later.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is due in London on December 30 to attend the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, which will last about 10 days. The High Commissioner and MRS. GOODENOUGH are giving a reception in his honour at Rhodesia House on January 3.

We recently stated on the authority of the Press Bureau of the Church of England that the Rev. L. A. E. HORSFIELD, organizing secretary of the U.M.C.A. for North-West England and North Wales, had been appointed vicar of Glossop. Now we learn that Mr. Horsfield was not offered the benefice of Glossop, and that the above-mentioned appointment with the U.M.C.A. ceased eight years ago.

Obituary

MR. H. C. Killham

MR. H. C. ("TINY") KILLHAM, director of Messrs. Hindley and Co., Ltd., whose death after a long illness at the age of 56 we announced last week, took a prominent part in founding the East African Sisal Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, of which he remained chairman from its inception until the outbreak of war in 1939, when he was appointed one of the assistant sisal controllers. He visited East Africa for the Board of Trade on one occasion and had retained a deep interest in the sisal industry. Joining Messrs. Hindley and Co., Ltd. in 1908, he became manager of the company's sisal department in 1917. He served throughout the 1914-18 war, latterly

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S. Rhodesia's Political Aims Policy of Racial Partnership

"SOCIAL SECURITY is a necessary condition of liberal democracy," said Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in a speech in Salisbury last week. "The average man cannot be expected to remain liberal-minded in persistently adverse circum- stances; his will be fair, reasonable, and tolerant must be reinforced by an ensured minimum of the basic necessities of a free and full life."

"Realization of social security will first make a people more democratic. Food, health, and work may merely be a refinement of the bread-and-circus policy of the Utilitarians—measures adopted to keep the people contented. Everything depends on the spirit that inspires social reforms and the use made of them."

Such reforms were most desirable if they expanded the lives of individuals, gave them greater leisure for the development of their personalities, enabled them to become finer individuals and citizens for liberal democracy was not a creed of slaves or oppressed people, but a working faith of men who had acquired a stake in society. One step towards democracy in Africa was that of providing homes for Africans; housing, as part of social security, was indeed a para- mount in starting Africans on the road to becoming liberal democrats.

"We do not want to use colour as a test of a man's ability or culture," the Prime Minister declared. "we are anxious to build up this country on a basis of partnership between the various races. In our present stage of development it is difficult for some people to realize this, and, owing to the stage of development of our backward people, it is not easy for outside

observers to realize that we really believe in such a policy and are anxious to carry it out."

Democracy, defined as government for, and by the people, assumed a numerical standpoint, with the greatest number as the majority. The important factors of character and quality were on both sides of the mere numbers might turn democracy into the rule of the mob. Both Nazism and Fascism had derived from that cause. It was with this knowledge in mind that settlers in British Africa made their stand when con- stitutional changes were imposed on them.

Late News Items in Brief

A radio-telephone service between Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been established.

In a recent storm in the Shamva area of Southern Rhodesia 3,000-gallon water tank was carried half a mile by the wind.

The greater part of the next Sudan cotton crop has been bought by the United Kingdom at prices based on the ruling rates in Alexandria on to Beirut.

CLAN SUTHERLAND, a single-socket 8,450-ton vessel built for Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., is being launched to-day at Greenock by the Duchess of Sutherland.

The Bill to increase the Southern Rhodesian Parlia- ment to 40 members will embody the principle that the country districts should have a minimum of one seat.

India has approved a scheme for higher prices for better quality Uganda cottons under the existing agree- ment, and has undertaken to try to remedy Uganda's shortage of jute goods.

At the Tomuay conference on Tariffs, Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, and the U.S.A. have suggested a progressive relaxation by Southern Rhodesia of hard curbs.

The city council of Southern Rhodesia's capital plans to spend nearly £8,000,000 in the next few years on water and electricity supply, Native housing, health services, transport, and other works.

The sentence of four years' imprisonment passed in Kampala on MUSA MUKIBI, editor of the vernacular newspaper *Dobosi*, has been reduced on appeal to six months' imprisonment. Mukibi has lodged a further appeal.

Tourist Allowances

Increases in the annual tourist allowance from £50 to £70 for adults and from £35 to £70 for children, announced last week by the British Treasury, apply to Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, and the Sudan. There is, of course, no limit in respect of the British East and Central African territories.

Direct participation by shareholders in the United Kingdom in a new capital issue by United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd., of 3,500,000 ordinary and 1,200,000 deferred ordinary shares at 30s., has been arranged. A one-for-three offer has been made to shareholders outside the U.K. and shareholders in the U.K. may purchase from the company the shares to which they would have been entitled to subscribe if the original offer had been extended to them.

Budget estimates for the Sudan for the year ending in the next provide for a revenue of £11.8 million and an expenditure of £12 million. Despite a surplus of £1 million allocated to the revenue equalization fund and a sum to the first instalment of the 1951-56 development programme. It is now expected that owing to good crops and high prices, the revenue figure will be about £16 million higher than the estimates. A supplementary appropriation of £1,200,000, mainly for higher cost-of-living allowances, has been approved.

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Rhodesian Revenue Bill

Financial Secretary's Cheerful Review

PRESENTING HIS BUDGET SPEECH to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, Mr. G. E. Thornton, Financial Secretary, said that the Government was fortunate in being able to plan for 1951 in the certain knowledge that there would be a record revenue, estimated at £14,242,630.

After deducting expenditure and appropriations, there would be an estimated surplus of £38,000, which would bring the general revenue balance to £1,893,000 at December 31, 1951. The total available liquid resources, carried in the reserve fund and the general revenue balance at the same date, were estimated at £6,843,000.

Mr. Thornton said (in part): "The approved estimates for 1950 provided for a total of £10,484,000 and expenditure of £10,182,000. Included in the expenditure estimated were appropriations to various funds and provision for loans together totalling £2,510,000.

Confidence in Economic Progress

"Maintenance of the territory's economic progress, the confidence engendered by that progress, the continued high demand for our base metals, the maintenance of a steady rate of immigration, and the expenditure of large sums on capital projects by Government and business people brought about a set of circumstances in which the original estimate of revenue of £10,484,000, itself a record figure, will be exceeded by a sum estimated at £1,274,000, the revised estimate of revenue thereon being £11,758,000.

"Of the additional £1,274,000, income tax accounts for

£840,000, Government's share of mineral royalties for £170,000, and customs duties for £105,000.

"The expansion of business activities has called for considerable increase in Government expenditure, and the original estimate of £10,182,000 has been increased to £11,676,000. £250,000 was for investment in Chilanga Cement Works, Ltd., in which Government has a 25% shareholding; £100,000 was provided for erecting buildings in the Rhodesian Permanent Building Society, and a further £100,000 was set aside to assist that society in its short-term requirements; purchase of land in and around townships, to assist in housing and other basic developments, accounts for £157,000. Food subsidies account for £552,000 more than was originally estimated, but £390,000 is not recurring.

"Cost of living allowances for civil servants totalled £118,000, and the subsidies to the Airways Corporation was £82,000. The estimate of profit is an over-expenditure of £24,000."

£8m. from Base Metal Industry

"Revenue for 1951 is estimated at the new record of £14,242,630. Income tax receivable directly from the companies engaged in or related with the base metal industry is estimated at £8,000,000. It is expected that nearly £200,000 will be received from companies incorporated outside Northern Rhodesia which are not ordinarily connected with the mining industry. The estimate of tax payable by individual taxpayers is £1,250,000 and by locally incorporated companies £300,000.

"The income tax revenue estimate of £8,750,000 is £2,500,000 above the original 1950 estimate. This increase, large by any Colonial standard, results first from the fact that the selling price of copper is now at a level higher than any previously recorded in this century, following upon revaluation assisted by the sharp increase in demand brought about by the heavy armament and defence programmes of many nations; and, secondly, an increase in production which, though substantial, would not have been greater if adequate supplies of fuel had been available.

"The greater part of the financial benefit to Northern Rhodesia from the increased price of copper will not accrue in 1951, because the accounting year of the larger companies ends on June 30, and the profits derived in the year to June 30, 1951, on the present enhanced price



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will not be taxed until 1953. Northern Rhodesia is fortunate in being able to plan for 1951 in the certain knowledge that there will be a record revenue for that year, and in the knowledge that, barring a world catastrophe, 1952 will also be a year of record revenue.

Customs revenue at £1,750,000 is £250,000 above the 1949 original estimate. In previous years excise duty has accounted for only a few hundred pounds. For 1951 it should account for £2,000,000 from the new brewery in Ndola.

Our share of revenue from mineral rights is estimated at £300,000. The agreement entered into in September provides that Northern Rhodesia shall receive 20% of the net profit from royalties payable by the mining companies. Taking note of the fact that the sum allowed is a deduction from income tax, the net gain to the territory in 1951 is about £700,000.

Higher Expenditure on Education

Increase in ordinary departmental expenditure at £828,000 represents 19% more than the original estimate for 1950, which was itself 14% more than in 1949. It would have been even greater but for the housing shortage, which precludes the engagement of all the staff asked for by departments. The principal increases have occurred in the departments of European and African education, health, police, posts and telegraphs, agriculture, and the Accountant-General's department.

The European Education Department will cost £402,000, an increase of £91,000. This should be considered in relation to an increase of more than 50% since 1949 in the enrolment of pupils, the estimated number for 1951 being 5,685, compared with 3,723 in 1949.

African education requires £498,000, compared with the estimate for 1950 of £445,000. The provision for the Health Department is £603,000, compared with £552,049. The provision for police is £574,000, against £555,000; a constabulary police reserve is to be established, and the total contains provision of £86,000.

The Agricultural Department is estimated to cost £185,000 (including £25,000 for mechanized units for soil conservation work), compared with £121,000; water development is estimated to increase by £69,000 to £208,000; and the cost of the Civil Aviation Department will increase from £108,000 to £124,000.

The new Department of Trade, Transport, and Industry

has been formed by amalgamating the offices of the Director of Civil Supplies and of the Price Controller. The cost is estimated at £58,000.

For all departmental votes the cost for 1951 is estimated at £5,191,000. In addition £4,695,000 is necessary for services and charges out of a departmental nature, including a contribution to military forces of £406,000; loans, £395,000; public debt charges, £359,000; pensions and gratuities, £214,000; public works extraordinary, £894,000; public works recurrent, £694,000; and subsidies on maize and wheat, £850,000.

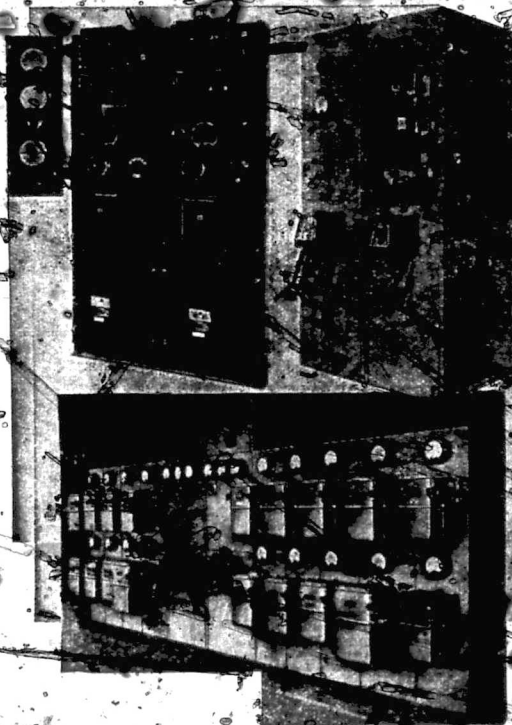
Trade Unionism in the Colonies

(Continued from page 415)

develop Colonial trade unionism? I do not agree with them. We can, we must see that Colonial trade unions develop as rapidly as possible to that state of responsibility to themselves and to their fellows which will enable them to be good citizens, and to be able to take an intelligent part in their country's development, and an opportunity occurs, in its government. But a vast amount of education is necessary before that can be accomplished.

Conscription in Kenya

MILITARY CONSCRIPTION for Europeans in Kenya is to be restarted early in the New Year. Non-official Europeans have pressed for this step, and an annual intake of 200 young men for six months' training is being arranged. Asian and African leaders have asked that their communities shall be included in national services, but Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of the Colony, has stated that there are already more African volunteers than vacancies in the military and police forces, and financial difficulties are an obstacle to the recruitment of Asians and Africans.



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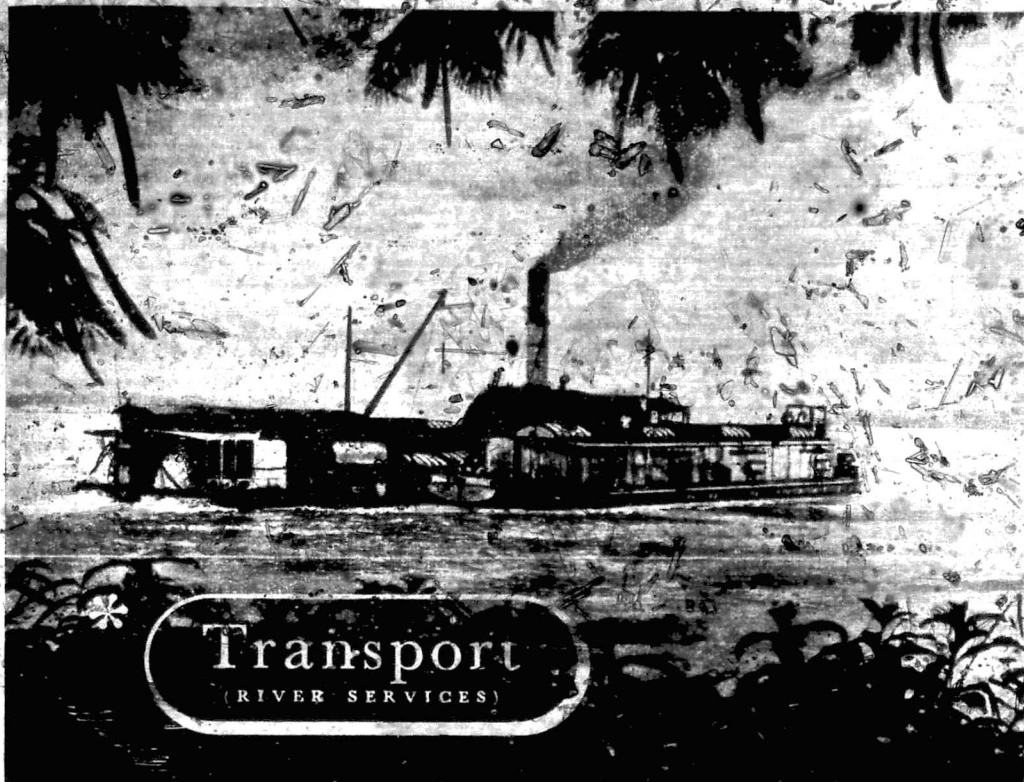
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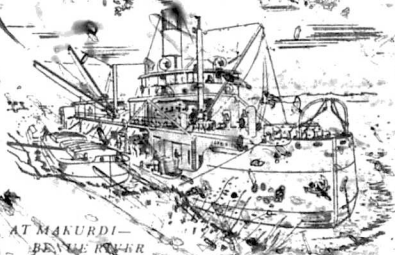


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Judge Censures Lands Department

Severe Strictures in Acquisition Case

SEVERE CRITICISM of the Government of Tanganyika has been expressed in the High Court of the Territory by Mr. Justice Clifford Knight.

Asked to assess compensation in a case in which the Government had compulsorily acquired land, the judge said:—

"This is an application brought by the Member for Lands and Mines under Section 9 of the Land Acquisition Ordinance for the determination of the amount of compensation payable by Government for the acquisition of two farms at Kirya, Moshi district, formerly the property of a Mr. A. S. Monnas. The matter is not an easy one, as the two valuers have given widely differing figures as to the value of those farms.

"I propose in the first place to deal with the history of this transaction—a most unhappy one, in my opinion.

"In 1927 the respondent in this application purchased the two farms for £4,500, and subsequently spent the best part of £2,000 on erecting buildings on farm 87 and making other improvements, including the planting of 50 acres of coffee.

"For many years he enjoyed the comfortable possession of his land, but in 1943 decided to sell part of his farm to a Major Perkins, who at that time was looking for somewhere to settle. Much to the respondent's surprise, the then provincial commissioner of the Northern Province informed him that Government would not countenance this sale, as Major Perkins was a European, and land in this area could be sold only to Africans.

"Staggering" Increase in Government Offer

"No doubt at this time the respondent began to realize that at some future date he would be dispossessed of his land, and he ceased, so he says, from putting further capital into the farms. In 1948 he was again given an appointment with the provincial commissioner, and this was after the publication of the Wilson Report, who told him that although the farms were assessed at £5,508, Government was prepared to offer him £4,000 for them. This offer the respondent promptly refused, whereat the matter lay dormant until July 1950, when the respondent's advocate was informed that Government was now willing to pay £4,940 for the farms.

"This offer was substantially larger than the one made previously; in his letter the Land Officer stated that the increase was due to the recent rise in the price of coffee. This offer the respondent also refused, and on October 16, the respondent applied for a summons which instituted the proceedings in this court.

"But that was not the end of the negotiations, as in early November (i.e., some three weeks ago) Mr. Rowlands, a Government valuer, once again visited the two farms, with an agricultural officer, and on his subsequent report the Land Officer by letter dated November 10 suddenly raised the offer from £4,940 to £5,000—a most staggering increase.

"In this letter the Land Officer explained that in recent sale of land similar to farm 88, now situated on the same land, was more valuable than had previously been supposed, and he added that the former valuation (£4,940) had been made on the basis that the acreage of these farms as shown in the Wilson Report was correct, whereas it now transpired that it was not.

"At this very late stage the respondent once more refused Government's greatly enhanced offer, and I for one cannot blame him for a moment. Whilst not being unsympathetic towards the Department of Lands and Mines, whose officers no doubt are inexperienced in bargaining, surely these negotiations are open to severe criticism on several grounds.

"In the first place, why was there such an inordinate delay in the proceedings, particularly at a time when it was common knowledge that world values were falling and invariably rising? Had the summons been taken out in 1948 the respondent might well have been prepared to accept a lower figure, though it can also be argued that as his coffee was then no doubt in a better condition than it is to-day he might have insisted on a bigger one.

"In any event, no right-thinking man is going to improve or even properly maintain land which he knows he must lose, and as Government pays for largely terms of value at the date of acquisition, it is obviously fair that the transaction should be completed as expeditiously as possible.

"Most of the chief mischief in these negotiations was the direct consequences of the delay in completing them. First, for example, the offer had been expedited, it would not have been necessary to make the second offer, which was presumably a good basis for valuing the farms at that time at £4,000; but not even delay had occurred for or excuse the last frantic offer of £7,000, made a few days before these proceedings were brought.

Landholders Improperly Treated

"The respondent says this offer was offered him, as well it may have been, and although the recent sale of other similar land may have caused the price to rise in regard to these farms, it is most unsatisfactory that the Land Officer should have to admit so very late in the proceedings that the second valuation had been based on a grave mistake as to the acreage of the farms.

"Quite frankly the public is entitled to a considered and fair valuation in respect of lands compulsorily acquired by Government, and nothing is more likely to cause people to lose confidence than valuations which are tardy and contain most material mistakes.

"It is common knowledge that the public hesitates to fight the massive machinery of Government, yet if the respondent had accepted the July offer, he would have been more than £2,000 out of pocket and it is indeed difficult to believe that if and when the acreage mistake was subsequently discovered he would have been paid the difference between the two prices.

Issue of Public Concern

"I have gone into this affair of some length, knowing, of course, that the history of these negotiations is, strictly speaking, irrelevant to the value of the land to-day, but I consider the proceedings of this kind are a matter of great public concern, and it is my opinion that persons whose land is taken from them must essentially be treated with firmness, accuracy, and, so far as possible, expedition. I am happy, such was not the case here.

"To revert to the question of compensation, a highly qualified valuer, and, however, only a slight expert of Tanganyika, has told the court that the value of these farms to-day is £5,750, whilst another valuer, holding no professional qualifications, but having many years of practical experience in this sort of value, has put it at £11,767. On this evidence it is impossible for the court to reach an accurate figure as to compensation.

"But there is also evidence before me that at a admittedly very late stage the respondent has expressed himself as willing to sell the farms for £5,500 to a private individual. This at least is something concrete, and feeling sure so that the Land Officer's offer of £5,000 to the respondent (greatly enhanced one) is still too low, and that the respondent's valuation is also too high, I propose to accept this figure (£5,500) as being the proper price payable as compensation for these properties."

Physical Aspects of Race

THE ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, which expressed its disagreement with the recent statement on race problems which was published by Unesco, has now been informed that that organization will next year convene a panel of physical anthropologists to write a new statement which will be open to the criticisms made by the specialized panel, which will consider all the aspects of race, which are fundamental to the whole problem.

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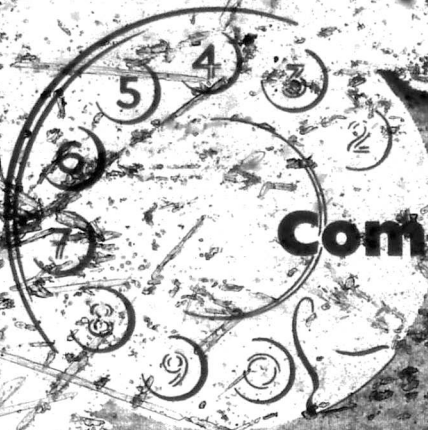
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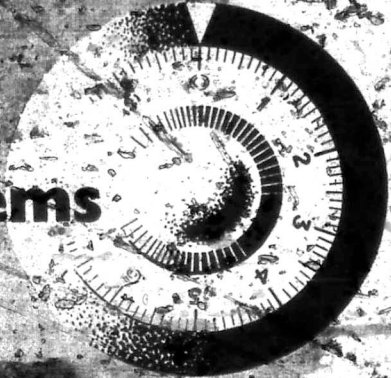
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Parliament

Festival of Britain Visitors. Colonial Invitations Being Considered

MR. SORENSEN asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies last week what recommendations had been made to Colonial Governments in respect of facilities and arrangements for official and non-official representatives from the territories visiting this country during the Festival of Britain.

MR. GOVERNOR: I hope that there will be many visitors from the Colonial territories next year. As have not made any recommendations to Colonial Governments, but I am considering whether special arrangements to invite Colonial representatives can be made.

MR. SORENSEN asked how many girls or women from the Colonies since the end of the war had completed their training as nurses and returned to their home countries, how many had been appointed as sisters or to other senior posts, how many were still in training in this country, and in what Colonies nurses were required to relinquish their posts on marriage.

MR. GRIFFITHS: Eighty-four, including 25 scholarship holders, have completed courses of training since the end of the war. The majority have returned or will shortly return to their own countries, but my information in regard to the private students is incomplete. I know of 14 cases in which offers of appointment as sisters or to comparable posts have been or are about to be made. There have been, in addition, a large number of local appointments which would not come officially to my notice. Seven hundred and ninety women are in training in the United Kingdom as nurses at present, including 125 scholarship holders. In most Colonies nurses may be required to resign on marriage, but cases are usually considered on their merits. I am most anxious that when they go back home, having been trained here, they shall be given posts which are appropriate in view of the training which they have received. I will certainly do anything I can to help.

Related Annual Report

MR. DODD-PANZER asked what steps could be taken to expedite the publication of Colonial annual reports, many of which were nearly two years in arrears.

MR. GRIFFITHS: Efforts are being made to reduce the time taken in all stages of preparation and publication of the reports, and it is hoped to institute new printing arrangements next year.

MR. HYNDS asked how the railway extension from Kampala to Fort Portal would be financed.

MR. GRIFFITHS: A decision has been taken to extend that railway to Fort Portal. It is proposed subject to the approval of the Uganda Legislative Council and the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly to extend the railway some 30 miles from Kampala to Mityana. This would be financed by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration under guarantee by the Uganda Government. Any extension beyond Mityana will depend on the results of economic and engineering surveys now being arranged.

MR. HYNDS: In view of the length of time this project has been considered, and the urgent technical reasons why it should now be given special consideration, will the Secretary of State consider the desirability of its extension in present circumstances?

MR. GRIFFITHS: I am very anxious indeed to do everything we possibly can to facilitate the provision of better communications in Africa, which is one of our most urgent problems.

MR. S. AWBEE asked how many members of the Colonial Development Council were born in a Colony.

MR. DUGDALE: The Colonial Economic and Development Council at present consists of 15 persons. The answers to the second part of this question is "One."

Education Expenditure in Kenya

MR. HYNDS asked what amount of capital expenditure had been incurred by the Kenya Government since the beginning of 1946 on European, Asian, and African schools and institutes in Kenya.

MR. F. GRIFFITHS: The following are the figures for the expenditure from the beginning of 1946 to the end of 1950: £1,140,809; Asian £32,300; African £401,700. One reason for the large expenditure on European schools is that this year happens to coincide with the construction of two large secondary schools, of which £46,199 has been expended. These schools provide secondary education for European children from Uganda and Tanganyika as well as from Kenya. The figures also include no provision for Kerere College.

MR. JOHN HYNDS asked the composition of the African Representative Council in Northern Rhodesia, how its members were chosen, and whether, when it submitted nominations for African representation in the Legislative Council, it might submit the names of any Africans, or only of its own members.

MR. GRIFFITHS: The Council is composed of the Secretary for Native Affairs, who is *ex officio* its president, and 22 members, all of whom are Africans, representing the various provinces. The members are elected from and by the delegates to the respective African provincial councils, with the exception of those from the Barotsche Province, who are nominated by the Paramount Chief in consultation with the Provincial Commissioner. The Council may select African members for appointment to the Legislative Council only from its own members.

MR. HYNDS: Does not the Minister consider, in view of the difficulty of finding qualified applicants for these responsible administrative posts, that it would be an advantage to enable this Council to nominate qualified Africans from outside its own members?

MR. GRIFFITHS: I understand that the reasons why they are confined is because these are Africans appointed by their own people, and therefore thought to be the best applicants for the Legislative Council.

African Girl Students

MR. C. ALPORT asked what opportunities for further training were offered to African girl students leaving junior secondary schools in East African territories.

MR. GRIFFITHS: There are Government and Government aided institutions for training African women teachers, nurses, social welfare workers, and teachers of domestic science.

MR. ALPORT: Is the Minister aware that the figures of trained female African employees in the Government service by the end of November 15 show that the existing facilities are totally inadequate?

MR. GRIFFITHS: They are not as adequate as I should like, but we are doing our very best to meet this very urgent need.

MR. J. HYNDS asked what changes had been made in the Registration of Persons Ordinances by the Kenya Legislative Council, and whether the African and Asian members voted for the proposed changes.

MR. GRIFFITHS: No changes have been made in the Registration of Persons Ordinances by the Kenya Legislative Council.

MR. HYNDS: Is it not the case that a change was made in regard to registration by the finger-print method, and that one of the African members resigned because an inferior advancement in the interests of racial discrimination?

MR. GRIFFITHS: An investigation was recently made by a committee whose report is still under consideration by the Government.

Memorial to Bishop Willis

BISHOP STUART of Uganda has appealed for funds, with which to build a new church in Entebbe as a thanksgiving for the 22 years' episcopate of Bishop Willis, who went to the Protectorate in 1900. Bishop Willis has started the fund with a gift of £100, and Africans have already subscribed £600. Donations should be sent to Bishop Stuart, Namirembe, Kampala, Uganda.

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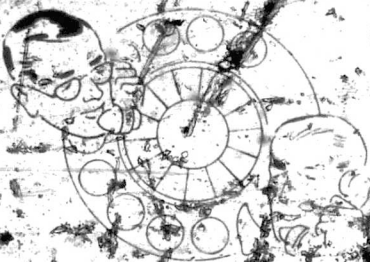
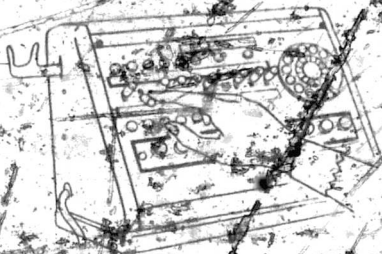

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Mining**Working Hours on Copperbelt
Report Against 40-Hour Week**

ANY APPRECIABLE REDUCTION in working hours below 48 per week in Northern Rhodesian copper mining would involve loss of output per man-shift, with consequent loss of tax revenue to the country. That is the chief finding of the board of inquiry which has considered the 40-hour week in the industry. The findings may thus be summarized:—

(a) Whilst the machinery for settling disputes between the mining companies and the Mine Workers' Union (representing white employees) is not as a whole defective in any important particular, improvements might be made. The union has not availed itself of the machinery in a manner calculated to ensure good industrial relations, and the companies could have been more explicit in giving their reasons for refusing to accept either the principle of the 40-hour week or the proposal to refer the matter to arbitration.

(b) The board does not recognize the existence of any principle of a 40-hour week which is not already applied to copper mining.

(c) Loss of output per man-shift would result from any appreciable reduction in working hours below 48 weekly, more labour and higher capital expenditures would be necessary.

Hours of Work

(1) Present hours of work are fair and suitable, subject to the qualifications: (1) when now over the 56 hours, including night hours systematic overtime should work a 48-hour week as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made; (2) conditions of annual leave should be revised by increasing the travelling allowance from four to 10 days and (3) the number of paid annual holidays should be increased from three to four.

(2) Although the companies could meet the increased cost of a 40-hour week at present prices and costs, the loss of tax revenue to the Government would be most serious, and the damage which such a change would do to the 10-year development plan would be even worse. Considerable earnings and conditions on the Copperbelt, the economic

development of the territory is held to be of greater importance than increased leisure for those employed.

(3) Conditions do not yet favour the introduction of compulsory arbitration, the balance of advantage being with the existing board of inquiry procedure, but the companies and the union should seek opportunities to supplement the existing arrangements by providing for automatic arbitration in cases of unresolved differences.

Chairman of the board was Professor D. Jackson, Professor of Economics at King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne. His colleagues were Mr. E. Moore, treasurer of the Durham Miners' Association and Mr. W. Gemmill, general manager of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association.

Mr. Moore does not subscribe to certain conclusions, and under the following points of dissent: (1) An extension of working hours would give greater satisfaction to all employees than extended leave; (2) a shorter working week would, for a static man, lessen output, with lower profits and reduced revenue for the Government; but the remedy was quite simple in view of the enormous profits made by the companies; beneficial results, socially and mentally, would accrue from shorter working hours to all now working eight hours, only six days a week, and much discontent would disappear.

Mining Dividends

SEARCH EXPLORATIONS, LTD. (Nil) (the same) group loss for year ended October 31, £8,812 (£88,000). Consolidated debit balance £12,338 (£110,334).

TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD. Final 13% (11% tax and special anniversary bonus of 2% making 20% for the year ended September 30.

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES, LTD. Preference, 10% per share in respect of the six months ending December 31, 1950.

TANGANYIKA CHAMBER AND GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. — 20% (nil) for year ended June 30 last.

LONDON AND NORTHERN MINING AND LAND CO., LTD. — Income 6% (5%).

Tanganyika Concessions

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD. have informed shareholders that the main purposes of the United Kingdom Ordinary Shareholders' Committee are (a) to provide a channel of communication from ordinary shareholders in the U.K. to the board in Southern Rhodesia, and (b) to sustain the continuing independence of that board. A large stockholder has criticised the initial funds required, but it is suggested that contributions should be made by stockholders at the rate of 1d. for each 10s. unit of stock held. The address of the committee is Spenser House, Southampton, London, E.C.4.

A NEW ALLOCATION SYSTEM for the coal output of Wankie Collieries, Ltd. has been approved at a meeting in Southern Rhodesia which was attended by the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and the manager of the Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines. The method based on tonnage has been superseded by one founded on a percentage of the actual output. Northern Rhodesia will try to supply 300 to 400 additional African workers to the collieries in order to accelerate production.

Coal Find in Nyasaland

GOOD QUALITY coal has been discovered near Livingstonia, Nyasaland, in a preliminary drilling carried out for the Government by Messrs Powell Duffryn, Ltd., who have put down six holes totalling 2,714 feet. Sir Geoffrey Colby, the Governor, said in Zomba recently: "The next stage will be to consider the economics of establishing a mine, and to undertake close drilling to prove sufficient coal reserves to justify sinking shaft."

£18m. Copper Exports

COPPER valued at more than £18,000,000 was exported from Northern Rhodesia during the first eight months of this year. Germany, which imported no copper from that source in 1949, took 10,000 tons while the U.S. intake increased by nearly 32,000 tons. The total export of copper reached 150,000 tons, a rise of nearly 78,000 tons over the same period in 1949.

Transfer of Domicile

Transfer of domicile from London to Northern Rhodesia has been approved at meetings held by Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., Rhokassa Corporation, Ltd., Nchanga Consolidated Mines, Ltd., Rhodesia Copper Refineries, Ltd., and Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.

Tanganyika's Minerals

EXPORTS OF MINERALS from Tanganyika in the first eight months of 1950 were valued at £1,492,672, against £1,100,000 in the corresponding period of 1949.

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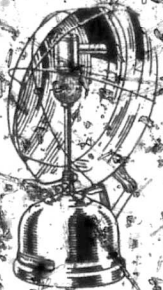
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Company Meeting

Kentan Gold Areas, Limited

Statement by the Rt. Hon. Earl Grey

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KENTAN GOLD AREAS, LIMITED, was held on Thursday last, December 21, 1950, in the Hall of the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2.

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

One of your directors, Mr. G. F. Webster, C.M.G., visited East Africa in May this year. His visit was most helpful, and greatly appreciated by the staff and community at Geita.

In the year under review there has been a steady improvement in operations of the Geita Company, and the operating profit of £64,064 is the highest favourable balance since 1942.

After allowing a net figure (less profit on sales of plant) of £51,971 for depreciation, as against £58,232 in the previous year, and making provision for debenture and loan interest, and debenture premium reserve, the loss for the year was £40,434, as against £126,484 for the previous year. The balance of loss at June 30, 1950, amounted to £384,464.

Loans from associated companies remain at £300,000. Payment of interest on debentures has been further postponed until December 31, 1950. £11,100 has been paid on account of loan interest up to December 31, 1949. But payment of the balance outstanding has been postponed until December 31, 1950.

Increased Costs

Operating costs at 34.98 shs. per ton show an increase of 3.6% compared with the previous year, but in making this comparison it should be noted that development footage was more than doubled, whilst the cost of labour increased by 14.2% and supplies by 8.8%.

Construction of the mill extension has been pressed to the limit of the Geita Company's resources, and its consulting metallurgist, Mr. J. Coolbaugh, visited the mine during the year to advise on the layout. I am pleased to inform you that the new grinding section came into operation on October 18. This should result in a moderate increase in the tonnage treated pending the completion of the balance of the new plant and the reconditioning of the old section of the mill, after which the plant will be able to treat 30,000 tons a month.

Whilst gold recovery was better than the previous year, and has further improved during the current year, the problem of better recovery continues to engage serious attention. Modifications to the flow sheet have been made to give better control, and test work is being carried out on bulk samples of our various ores by Mr. Coolbaugh.

The results for the first four months of the current financial year are as follows:—

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Ore treated, long tons	14,171	14,093	14,866	15,890
Average daily tonnage	457	455	495	510
Gold recovered, fine ozs.	2,248	2,312	2,745	3,015
Recovery percentage	78.98	83.5	84.1	83.6
Cost before depreciation				
Shs. per ton	35.65	34.72	34.78	33.22
Estimated operating profit	£2,645	£4,226	£8,273	£11,151

As you will have gathered from the directors' report and progress reports Nos. 35 and 36, the tempo of development at Geita and Ridge 8 mines has been increased, and the results are encouraging as evidenced by the considerable tonnage added to ore reserves.

Geita Mine.—Lateral development during the year was mainly directed to proving the upward extension

the wide ore zone outlined on the 7th level by driving and crosscutting on the 6th and 5th levels. On the 7th level, driving along the footwall has extended the ore zone to a total length of 715 feet, of which 280 feet have been proved by crosscuts to give an average width of 61 ft. at 3.6 dwt. per ton.

On the 5th level drives have been extended to a total length of 764 feet along the ore zone. The full width has so far been proved over 260 feet of this length, and averages 73 feet in width at 3.8 dwt. per ton. Only this portion has been used in calculating ore reserves. Exploration is being directed to opening up the 8th and 9th levels during the coming year.

Other Developments

Ridge 8 Mine.—Driving on the east ore zone on the 5th level has extended the length of the ore shoot to 760 feet averaging 4.05 dwt. over 63 inches width. Horizontal diamond drill holes at intervals of 100 feet north and south of the 5th level shaft crosscut No. 5, 260 indicate so far that the full width exposed is not of mineable grade, as appeared to be a possibility from the shaft crosscut sampling, but several mineable zones may be developed. A winze is being sunk to explore the 6th and 7th levels, and has now reached the 6th level horizon.

Prospect 30.—On No. 1 level drive 104.N.330 has exposed ore over a length of 145 feet. Crosscutting east and west of this drive has disclosed a width of 64 feet averaging 5.3 dwt. per ton.

African labour has been maintained at adequate strength throughout the year, but has dropped off in the past few months due to seasonal fluctuations during the planting season. The greater part of our labour is now coming forward locally, and should supply our total requirements in the not too distant future.

As a result of higher rates of pay and improved service conditions, Asian strength has been increased, and this has speeded up mill and housing construction.

Staff Position

European staff at June 30, 1950, was 64, the same as the previous year. Housing accommodation is being increased, and at October 31 the European staff numbered 65.

Gold royalty remained on the same basis as the previous year to the end of 1949, when the new Mining (Royalty Regulation) came into effect. Under the new regulation royalty paid is based on a percentage of 'yield' on a sliding scale, 'yield' being somewhat similar to net profit as determined for income tax purposes. Minimum royalty is fixed at 11% of gross revenue, but there is a provision that the Governor in Council may further remit or reduce the minimum royalty. On the whole, the new royalty basis is more favourable to developing mines and low-grade producers. Applied to the Geita Company, it provides relief until such time as the debit to profit and loss account is eliminated.

Mr. Merritt records the loyal and able services of the entire staff and appreciation of their efforts during the year.

Uruwira Minerals, Limited.—With regard to interest in Uruwira Minerals, Limited, the speech attached to the annual report and accounts of Uruwira Minerals for the year to March 31, enclosed herewith, and shows the position.

Société Géologique et Minière des Ingénieurs et Industriels Belges ("Geominas")

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPAGNIE GÉOLOGIQUE ET MINIERE DES INGÉNIEURS ET INDUSTRIELS BELGES ("GÉOMINAS") presented to the annual general meeting of shareholders on December 12 a report stating, *inter alia*:

"We have deeply felt the loss of M. Oscar André, our managing director, who died in Manono on May 16. He entered the service of the company in 1937, joined the board in 1947, and was intimately associated with planning the development of our work in Africa, to which he contributed with all his energy. Since the end of our financial year, M. Fernand Philips, manager of our African headquarters, to which he had given 25 years of devoted activity, has also died. We honour the memory of these two distinguished colleagues."

"On April 6, 1950, our company was constituted under the laws in force in the Belgian Congo by the acquisition of the assets and liabilities of the Geominas Company, a limited liability enterprise, established on June 30, 1940, the liquidation of which had been ordered on this condition. Activity was taken on the basis of the balance-sheet of June 30, 1949, and subsequent developments, so that in fact on June 30 of this year we closed the 40th annual accounts of the old Geominas Company, which in consideration of the assets transferred to us has received 800,000 shares, each of a nominal value of 250 Belgian Congo francs, certificates for which will shortly be sent to the holders of the shares of the company now liquidated."

Tin Operations

"The mean price of tin was 96.54 cents per lb. during the second quarter of 1949 and 76.36 cents per lb. up to the end of June, 1950, equivalent for the period under review to an average of 86 cents, against 103 cents for 1948-49. Since the close of our financial year the price of the metal has risen constantly, and at the time of writing this report it has reached 120 cents per lb., at which quotation the value of tin is 2 1/2 times the 1939 price."

"We produced 4,680 metric tons of cassiterite, originating almost exclusively from our pegmatite deposits. In the previous financial year production totalled 5,200 metric tons. The shortfall is due to the work involved in installing new plant."

"By agreements reached with organizations representing the Government of the United States of America and with important American consumers, the sale of the whole of the production of our tin and tantalum-niobium, which will be available after meeting the requirements of the Belgian market and some European countries is guaranteed for a considerable period. We have also sold to America 6,000 metric tons of tantaliferous products which we had in stock."

"In order to increase considerably the possibilities of our new installations, a complementary plant has been ordered, and it is hoped that it can be put into commission in the second quarter of 1952. A credit has been opened by the Economic Co-operation Administration to cover most of this capital equipment."

"When this programme has been completed, the exploitations and industries at Manono will consume all the power available from our central hydro-electric station at Piana. If we wish to put the productive capacity of our enterprise into relation with the extent of our reserves of tin, we shall have to consider still further developments, which will necessitate important capital outlays and resort to new resources."

"We report that a syndicate has been formed by the Comité Spécial du Katanga, l'Union Chimique, la

Société Générale de Belgique, and our company for the purpose of examining the extent of the coal at our colliery at Greinarville and examining its chemical treatment. If the results should indicate the desirability of proceeding with its exploitation, special financial proposals would be laid before you."

"Our electric foundry, which treats all pyritic and part of the cassiterite production of the Georuanda Company, operated normally."

"The central hydro-electric station at Piana furnished 48,000,000 kilowatts during the year."

"At the end of June, 1950, we had 1,150 Europeans in our service in Africa and some 6,000 African labourers. Our staffs have given devoted service."

"As was declared at the annual meeting of shareholders on December 13, 1949, we have issued debentures for 50,000,000 of francs for a period of 10 years, bearing 5 1/2% fixed tax, redeemable from the first year by five equal annual payments."

Georuanda Company

"In consequence of our subscription to the increase in capital of the Compagnie Géologique et Minière du Ruanda-Guandi ("Georuanda"), the value of our shareholdings is entered at 115,291,129 francs, but since the end of the financial year we have offered to our shareholders 160,000 Georuanda shares, at the price of 550 francs each, and more than 15,000 such shares have not been transferred."

"The Georuanda Company produced 695 tons of cassiterite in 1949. The working profit of 8,483,210 francs permitted the distribution of a dividend of 10 francs net in respect of each 1,000 francs share. On December 12, 1949, we divided its shares into 200 of a nominal value of 500 francs each, and increased its capital from 30,250,000 Congolais francs to 159,000,000 francs."

Other Interests

"Profits of the Société Minière de la Lueta were 663,899 francs net, which enabled payment of a dividend of 32.50 francs per 500 franc share in respect of 1949."

"The Société des Charbonnages de la Luena produced 152,370 tons of coal in 1949, and a net profit of 8,513,000 francs. A dividend of 41.50 francs per 500 franc share was paid."

"The Société Africaine d'Explosifs ("Afridex") closed its first financial year with a profit of 2,067,448 francs, almost wholly devoted to amortizations."

"At the time of the balance-sheet of June 30, 1949, stocks in Africa were valued, on the basis of the decree of July 6, 1948, at 22,600,000 francs, a sum which was not ratified by the Ministry of Colonies. Revaluation at a total of 219,800,000 francs was accepted, and that figure appears in the balance-sheet now before you."

"To sum up, the gross profit was 162,612,893 francs. After deducting general expenses, interest, and amortization totalling 54,475,583 francs, and finally covering the depreciation of assets and the use of material during the year, there is an available balance of 92,687,060 francs, identical with that of the preceding year."

"If the profit and loss account which we lay before you is approved, we propose the distribution of a dividend of 66,265 francs per share."

"The report of the board, rendered valid by the decision of Mr. Oscar André, was provisionally filled by the directors by the appointment of M. Henry Coudan, our director general in Africa, where he has served us since 1928. We ask you to ratify our decision."

Company Meeting

East African Sisal Plantations, Limited

Mr. Robert Terry Hartman's Statement

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, December 20, 1951.

MR. ROBERT TERRY HARTMAN, Chairman of the company, presided.

After calling on the secretary to read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the directors, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—The report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1951, having been in form handed for the prescribed period, I presume you will agree to take these as read.

The outstanding feature of the year has, of course, been the astonishing rise in the price of sisal.

At the end of our financial year, 1950, the price of No. 1 sisal was £130 per ton. It is now £190. One can hardly watch such a movement without a feeling of disquietude as to the future. To seek foresight as an insurance against a possible break in the price has clearly been a matter of prudence, and that course has been very generally followed.

Forward Sales

We have ourselves been careful to keep our forward commitments within reasonable limits. Our forward contracts for shipment from July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951, represent roughly 40% of our estimated production of 7,000 tons, the remainder being sold for prompt shipment and being available at the current market price.

The sisal now available on the estates is sufficient to yield a much greater production than was the case last year, but it must be remembered there is always the possibility of drought, shortage of centres, etc., which may adversely affect our production, as it did last year. These conditions were not peculiar to us, but were general throughout the whole Territory.

We are faced with rather heavy expenditure on Native camps, on which the Labour Department of the Tanganyika Government has been pressing us to undertake extensive and costly improvements and extensions. It has not hitherto been possible to make a start, owing to lack of cement and shortage of labour. Cement is now available, and the labour position, which was difficult throughout the year covered by the accounts, has shown improvement since June. We have therefore engaged a Greek builder to supervise the work, and we hope to carry it out at a cost very substantially below the price demanded by contractors. We have meanwhile been making cement bricks at Kilosa, and propose doing so at Ngeerenge also as soon as practicable.

Director's Visit to Estates

Owing to the war no member of the board has been able to visit the estates since my own visit in 1947, and in August last my colleague, Mr. Doyle, made an energetic and comprehensive survey of our properties, and also visited a number of other estates, research centres, etc. His report expresses satisfaction with the condition and potentialities of our estates, the good services rendered by the staff under our able general manager, and our good standing in the sisal industry.

In conclusion, I would like you to authorize me to send the usual message of appreciation to our staff in East Africa.

I now move: That the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1951, as presented be approved and adopted.

I will ask Mr. Doyle to second the motion, but before putting it to the vote I will endeavour to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

Mr. Doyle seconded the motion, and, after questions had been answered, it was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

THE CHAIRMAN then moved: That a first and final dividend of 30% less income tax be paid for the year ended June 30, 1951, as recommended.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Doyle and carried unanimously.

MR. P. H. HANMAY JONES, who was co-opted to the board as from June 30, 1950, and retired in accordance with the articles of association, was unanimously re-elected.

The director retiring by rotation, Mr. W. C. Long, is 78 years of age, and, special notice having been given, a resolution re-electing him was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

It was unanimously resolved that the audit fee payable to the auditors, Messrs. Hamlyn, and Company, for the ensuing year be fixed at 80 guineas.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, the board, and the staff in Africa concluded the proceedings.

Regulating Native Wages

THE TANGANYIKA SISAL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION are opposing the ordinance to establish a minimum wages board and wages councils on the ground that the Bill is premature and unrealistic, and that existing legislation, including the Minimum Wages Ordinance, should first be applied. The association recalls that four years ago the Secretary of State wrote that there was little point in such legislation, until the difficulty of identifying individual African labourers had been surmounted. Furthermore, whereas minimum wage legislation in the United Kingdom was intended to remedy economic disequilibrium in Tanganyika, the problem was that of dealing with the enhancement of labour by the offer of increasing rates of wages, contrary to generally accepted standards. The need was for the encouragement and reward of sustained and maximum effort, not for further legislation to ensure minimum standards.

The association also recalls that the Secretary of State wrote that there was little point in such legislation, until the difficulty of identifying individual African labourers had been surmounted. Furthermore, whereas minimum wage legislation in the United Kingdom was intended to remedy economic disequilibrium in Tanganyika, the problem was that of dealing with the enhancement of labour by the offer of increasing rates of wages, contrary to generally accepted standards. The need was for the encouragement and reward of sustained and maximum effort, not for further legislation to ensure minimum standards.

African Radio Listeners

LISTENER RESEARCH undertaken by the Central African Broadcasting Station at Lusaka brought completed questionnaires from more than 2,000 Africans, half of them owners of "Sangeen" wireless sets. The remainder were completed by schools, village centres and places where community listening is carried on. The "request programme" was easily the most popular, followed by (2) cowboy music, (3) country music, (4) world news, (5) piano music, local music, and African folk songs, (6) Zambian music, (7) dancing, the Bantu plays, (8) Cape-to-Cape news, educational programmes for girls, and marches, (9) educational talks on cattle, and (10) English folk music. Of the requests received by the Lusaka Studios from Africans, 75% were for cowboy records.

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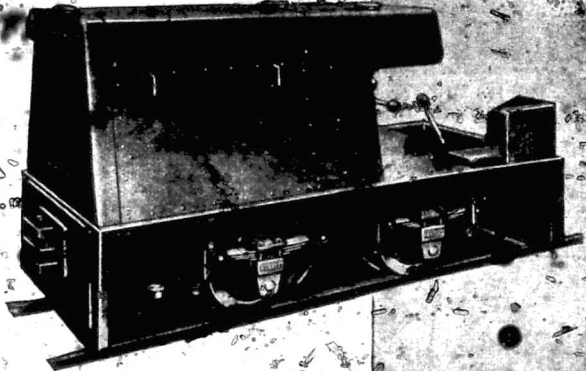
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