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in them. The C.D.C. Bank was always looking for something to invest its surplus money. The truth is that any one of the schemes mentioned in the report could be floated in the City of London.

There are the optimism of the Ministers. While some private enterprise schemes in the Colonies have failed, many have succeeded. Indeed, the whole of our financial strength to-day in filling the dollar gap is due to what we in this country have done but to the sale of colonial products.

The present form of this corporation, in the principles under which it is working, cannot bring the results we all desire. The failures of the C.D.C. and the Overseas Food Corporation have, on balance, done the Colonial Empire immense harm, because they have given the impression that there is something so appallingly risky about investing money in the Colonies that no one in their right mind would invest money into them.

People will say of the British Government, with their great resources and all the wisdom there is supposed to have, invest money and lose it; what hope is there for the private individual? We had better leave them. That impression can do immeasurably harm to the Colonial Empire. Up to now, on balance, these unsuccessful ventures have done a lot of damage.

That is especially true in Africa, because of all the continents Africa is the one best worth investing in. The danger is that people will look at Africa as the investor's graveyard.

Colonial Management

There are two reasons for the failures. The first, revealed in this report, is sheer incompetence and megalomania. Fantastic things have gone on—so fantastic that it is hard to believe what would have happened to the directors if these schemes had been run by a private company. What would happen to the directors of the corporation if their actions had not complied with the regulations laid down by the Companies Act? Up to now the corporation have felt quite unable to resist either the whims or the fantasies.

I must raise a somewhat delicate personal matter—the employment of two members of this House by the corporation—Mr. Dimpleton and Mr. Wellington-Lodge. I have high personal regard for both gentlemen. I think the benches opposite are the poorer because they are not here. But I want to deal with the principle. I would raise it if we were dealing with ex-Conservative members.

When were these two gentlemen hired on? What salaries were they paid? Were the positions advertised in the public press? Was Mr. Dimpleton then on as the corporation's printer, and is he now in some mysterious way coordinating with the peoples of the Colonial Empire? I admit it is a necessary job, but I shall be pleased to know what qualifications Mr. Dimpleton has, and, of course, before he accepted it, he had ever lived in the Colonies. Nothing will do the corporation and the people more harm than if they are employed who are ex-politicians, whether Conservatives or Socialists.

The second reason why we have had these failures is that there has been no clear conception of what the corporation are supposed to be doing. On what principles are they working?

What C.D.C. Should Do

There is one cardinal principle which the corporation must adopt to succeed. It is that they should be a financing agency, not a managing agency. Save in the most exceptional circumstances, their job is to act as a mortgage corporation, if you like a beneficiary mortgage corporation, lending money at a low rate of interest, or in some cases for no interest at all, to an assured people, but leaving the management of the money to them. Unless private enterprise is prepared to put some money into a scheme, it is a thousand to one that it is a good scheme in which all the money will be lost.

Human nature is one direction in which we have lagged behind. Our large Colonial cities have grown very quickly, but on the whole housing conditions are bad. In this 100m. we spent on that sort of project alone we should be filling a very real need.

It is the management side which worries me. If there is one job which Governments cannot do, it is managing industries. This is borne out by the long dreary record of failure in countries all over the world as the Government try to run a show and making a loss of it.

Imagine one office trying to run cement, tobacco, rice, sawmills, fibres, butlers, oil, palm oil, coal, copper, mines, egg farms, gold storage plant, fish, pigs, vegetables, hotels, abattoirs, coal-fields and country clubs. That is the job we have given Lord Selkirk. We have asked him to manage all this variety of enterprises from an office in London,

and these enterprises are placed over the five continents. It is not surprising that the corporation has not been successful until it has the opportunity to do a part of it.

No modern car manufacturer makes half the machinery. He does not make his own wheels, lamps, electrical equipment, or even his own chassis parts. He goes to some other firm, because he knows that he cannot do it better himself, and he can buy it more successfully without any of the principles to which I have just alluded, accepted, shall have a series of drafts, each winding up one venture after another.

I shall not be satisfied until the corporation realizes its limitations, divorces itself from management, and acts largely as a finance corporation. Only then would it fulfil the hopes that we all have for it.

Ministerial Statements

MR. HENDERSON, SECRETARY OF STATE, regretted that in the debate of March 13 the Secretary of State had made the untrue claim that the Gambia project scheme was the only failure of the corporation, and that the Under-Secretary of State five days later had told his Birmingham constituents that its other schemes were "getting money hand over fist." While he praised those other schemes, that was not what the Minister of State had said at the time.

One of the chief defects of the terms of reference which the Government gave to the C.D.C. was that it did not make sufficiently clear the corporation's limitations, financial as well as managerial, in its operations from the local Governments. This position has been compounded by suggestions from local Governments, naturally, but I do not think it right that the corporation should have gone so far, and beyond when so few of the local authorities put in support.

The Government have not yet arrived at a clear distribution of functions between Colonial Development and Welfare work and Colonial Development Corporation work. It is not clear for members in all parts of the Committee when I say that we are confused, and has not yet got a clear definition of functions as between the two funds. It is essential to have it.

I hope the Government will confer upon the corporation the necessary for how turning a larger part of its intention towards much smaller schemes. One of the mistakes of the past has been a tendency to run for the big projects. The Colonies will develop as all other parts of the world have done, by small enterprises gradually growing and developing. If the corporation had been guided and encouraged by the Government to look for small, secondary industries which needed help they would have done much better.

Failure to Fulfill Promise

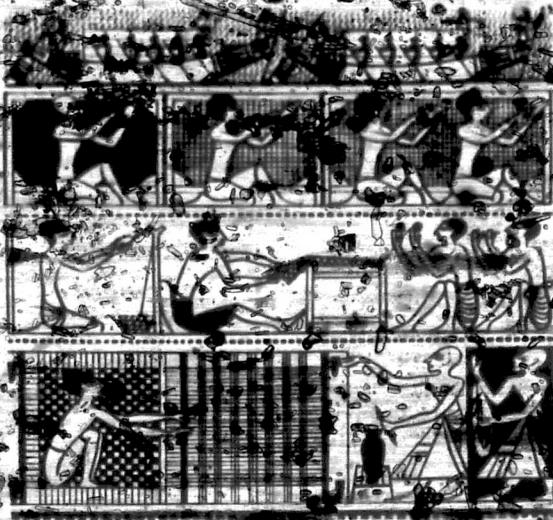
They should look to the tile industry, that might cost the £500 which would make all the difference that £5,000 might well give the Commission far more efficiently and quickly than £500,000 invested in something larger and more grandiose.

Looking at an earlier statement by the Secretary of State, a promise that full consideration would be given to the problem, first, as to whether the corporation should be kept or not, and secondly, as to whether the corporation should be completely reorganized. There is no mention of either problem in the report, despite the fact that these were precisely the problems which the Minister undertook to deal with in his speech. I am not criticizing the chairman of the corporation. It may well be that there has not been conveyed to the corporation the strong feeling expressed in the House of Commons on the seriousness of the pledge given by the Secretary of State. I now ask whether we can expect an early announcement upon these two important matters.

I believe in the principles of the corporation. We have men on the staff of very high quality, but the corporation as now organized is trying to do an impossible job. Unless we face the need without further delay of breaking it up into two or three parts, either geographically or functionally, we shall land the C.D.C. like the Overseas Food Corporation, in complete financial disaster, not as a practical man, not without experience of the operation of great organizations of this kind throughout the world, the Committee to go with me that we ought to have from the Government at the earliest moment the considered views of the corporation and the Government on all these matters.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON, complaining that W. S. Khamu had not been consulted about the cattle scheme in Bechuanaland, described him as the best cattle man in Africa.

(To be continued)

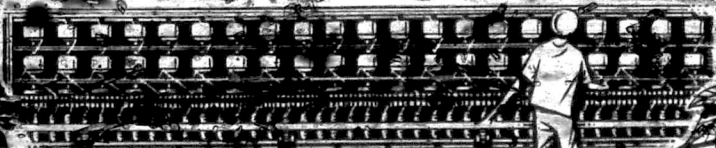


COTTON: The association between the dates from the earliest days of that ancient country and woven cotton has been known to its inhabitants ever since the time of the Pharaohs. Even as the first century A.D. Pliny the Elder wrote that "the greater part of Egypt produces a flanne which bears a resemblance to that of the bearded man; from the interior of this is taken a wool for weaving and none so comparable to it in softness and whiteness".

In spite of this long association, it was not until 1820 that Egypt set out to produce cotton in the quantities required by European manufacturers. Her potential output had been enormously increased by the inventions of the spinning mule, the power loom and the cotton gin. The year 1821 saw the first shipment of Egyptian cotton to England; the shipment was only 100 bales, but from this small beginning the export of cotton has become the mainstay of the Egyptian economy.

Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Egypt on market conditions and industrial trends in the country is readily obtainable on request. Please write to our Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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Blindness in E.A. Territories £1,000,000 Campaign for Empire

AN APPEAL FOR £100,000 for a campaign against blindness in the Empire is being made by the British Empire Society for the Blind, which was incorporated last year. A pamphlet issued by the society states (*inter alia*):

"It has been authoritatively estimated that in the East African Colonies the eyes of at least 15% of the people are affected by *trachoma* and that in some areas infectious trachoma is as high as 80%. School children in different provinces of Tanganyika have shown that up to 60% of the children have *trachoma*. At least 1% of the population of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika is blind, the comparative figure for Britain being 1/100,000."

"Investigations in some of the Colonies of East Africa show a similar picture. The Government of Nyasaland is using the blind population of the territory at 30,000, including 5,000 blind people of school age (twice the number of blind school children in England and Wales). Conjunctivitis is recorded as a major cause of disability in the official medical reports from four out of 12 districts in Northern Rhodesia.

"No Colony has a comprehensive ophthalmic service; many Colonies lack eye specialists, and few have eye hospitals. There is no ophthalmic research centre in the Colonies."

Working in overcrowded clinics, a handful of eye specialists in the Colonies save thousands of eyes each year, but a great number of people still go blind for lack of simple treatment, and the sight of thousands of children is destroyed each year because parents are ignorant of the rules of cleanliness.

"In the Colonial Empire there are some 11,000 small schools for the blind, with a total accommodation for less than 300 children. Most of these schools lack qualified teachers and modern equipment. Only one Colony has a workshop for the blind, and no facilities exist in the Colonies for printing Braille in local languages.

The society plans a series of intensive campaigns, conducted systematically in representative regions to demonstrate practical means of preventing the eye diseases which cause 75% of Colonial blindness. The first campaign, lasting three years and costing £25,000, will serve West Africa.

A continuous campaign throughout the Colonies by films, radio leaflets, and a Press would teach Colonial peoples how to prevent the blindness of their children's sight. The minimum cost would be £5,000 per annum.

Grants would be made to voluntary societies to extend and improve research facilities, eye hospitals and clinics, and to improve existing schools and training centres for the blind. Regional offices staffed by experts would foster every kind of work for the blind. The first of these, also in West Africa, will need £5,000 per year.

It is intended to establish one school and vocational training centre costing £10,000 in each of the large Colonies. Teachers and other instructors for the blind will be trained.

Braille presses to print school textbooks in Colonial languages are needed; each press with a capacity of 5,000 books annually will cost £1,000.

The president of the society is the Earl of Halifax, and the Chairman of the appeals council is General Sir Bernard Paget.

Agricultural Marketing

THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BILL now before the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia provides for the control of imports, exports, prices, and marketing of agricultural products and the establishment of an Agricultural Marketing Council charged with the duty of advising the Minister on all matters connected with agricultural prices, market guarantees, and subsidies, and, in particular, of making recommendations for the better co-ordination of such prices. The Council is to consist of an official of the Department of Agriculture as chairman, two members chosen by the Minister to represent consumers, and two producer representatives chosen from a panel of four names submitted by the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union.

Statue in Memory of General Smuts Support of All Political Parties

H.M. GOVERNMENT in the United Kingdom, with the support of the Conservative and Liberal parties, have decided to erect at public expense on a suitable site in Westminster a memorial statue to General Smuts; and an appeal has been made to the public for at least £150,000 to perpetuate the plans, played by General Smuts in the development of the concept of the Commonwealth by the endowment of Cambridge University of a chair of Commonwealth studies.

When Mr. Aulic gave notice of the Government's intention, Mr. Churchill said that General Smuts was one of the great figures of the 20th century, and the leader of the Liberal Party suggested that the proper place for the statue would be in Whitehall. Since General Smuts had been mentioned as a candidate in the two world wars:

Among the signatories of the appeal are Lord Strathclyde, Mr. E. S. Allan, Lord Bess, Lord Clarendon, Lord Harlech, Lord Girdlebury, Lord McGowan, Lord Salisbury, Lord Sneyd, Lord Eden, Mr. A. P. Gordon Walker, Sir Geoffrey Keyworth, Sir Frederick Jones, and also 100 of the three

Importance of Imperial Preference Sir Hartley Shawcross Underlines

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE has helped to a major degree in increasing our Commonwealth trade in recent years, and I shall certainly do nothing to weaken it," said Sir Hartley Shawcross, President of the Board of Trade, in a speech at a luncheon of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire held at the Mansion House, London.

The United Kingdom Government continued to regard Imperial Preference as of vital importance in its policy of increasing Commonwealth trade to the maximum, he added, but in existing world conditions it could not put a complete and permanent tariff barrier against imports simply in order to protect an Empire industry.

The General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs was not a conspiracy to whittle away Imperial Preference. "We have made it clear before, and I repeat now, that we agree to reductions in our tariffs in the preference area only by virtue of an agreement with other Commonwealth countries; only when we secure from foreign countries concessions which we consider at least as valuable."

Sudan Police Mutiny

A STRIKE OF POLICE, officially described as a mutiny, was begun in the Province of Khartoum last week, and is not yet over. The strikers' demands for better conditions of service have led to a demand for the formation of a Sudan police federation. The Government has gone far to meet this demand, but the strikers insist on drawing up their own constitution for the federation, and refuse to wait for the Assembly to approve it. The young Governor-General's order to the police to return to duty by Monday morning was ignored. An official statement says that contacts are being made to show the strikers the grave nature of their action. Prisoners in Khartoum broke out on Monday and began looting in the Nahr el mara area and caused disturbances. Police officers and the defence force dispersed the crowds after using firearms. Two persons were wounded, one of whom has died. Order has been restored, and the defence force is patrolling the town. *Times* telegram from Khartoum.

Acacia Pods

TREE PODS could revolutionize the entire agriculture of the semi-arid tropics, according to Dr. O. West, Superintendent of the Matopos research station, Southern Rhodesia. Of seven important indigenous pod-bearing trees, he said, five were acacia types, the pods of which were relished by cattle and game. If harvested from the ground, they would add substantially to the bulk of fodder available.

African Dancers at London Garden Party Royal African Society's Jubilee

TWO GROUPS OF AFRICAN DANCERS will perform at the jubilee garden party of the Royal African Society, which is to be held in the grounds of the Royal Geographical Society on Wednesday, June 17. The date marks the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the Royal African Society, whose president, the Rt. Hon. George the Earl of Athlone, accompanied by the Countess of Athlone, will attend the garden party.

A group of Zulu singers and dancers will include a men's singing recollection in this country and in Africa. Two of them, Mr. Victor Mcaun and Mr. John Moko, have their own voices and have been heard at the Third Programme of the B.C.F. Mr. Daniel Moko played the juwele, used in the film "Cry the Beloved Country" which has not yet been released, and a fourth member, Mr. Mutsela, a medical student, will dance. It has been specially flown from South Africa.

Fishing Story

An Ewe fisherman from the Gold Coast, led by Mr. Philip Gbeho, one of the members of the Royal African Society, will exhibit his methods of fishing after a successful day's fishing in the Mbezi fishery, drier, and prepares the fish, and Mr. Moko (who appeared in the film "Cry the Beloved Country") will be heard in his act.

The programme will be directed by Mrs. Mercedes Mackay, of the African Music Society, with the help of Mr. Henry Swamy and Mrs. Ch...

Application for tickets for the garden party should be made without delay to the secretary of the Royal African Society, whose offices are at the Royal Empire Society building, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

Joint National Council

REPORTING ON THE FIRST YEAR'S WORK of the Joint National Council of Southern Rhodesia, the chairman, Mr. A.C. Soto, said that it had been formed, following a proposal at the 1948 congress of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, to achieve close liaison between commerce, agriculture, and industry.

The Council had embraced race relations, health, education, native wages, the future status of the Colony, sea coast ports, immigration, food production, and the official language question. An operations committee had been formed, and might become a separate, Colony-wide organization. Exhaustive inquiry had been made into the potential of the building industry. Other matters considered included the need to ban unskilled immigrants from entering the Colony, especially those whose political views were not in keeping with the Rhodesian way of life, and the entrenchment of English as the official language in the Colony.

Mr. Soto remarked that it had been suggested that the council might be the basis of an Upper House, and agreed that it would be difficult to devise a more democratic and representative body than what was in effect a Chamber of Commerce.

In Tanganyika the Government has signally failed to control hotel charges, Mr. M. W. Scott, of Tanga...

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PERSONALIA

MR. H. L. DAWSON is now, in the absence of Enock airport.

MR. REX REYNOLDS is due in London this week from Northern Rhodesia.

MR. W. G. BIRN sailed a few days ago on his way back to Fort Portal, Uganda.

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, has arrived in this country on leave.

MR. JOSEPH BERNARD POLLEN has been appointed acting chief establishment officer in Kenya.

MR. MICHAEL JOSEPH, High Commissioner and publicist, Mrs. JOSEPH, recently visited the Victoria Falls.

LADY LAUD HAMILTON is presenting a yacht, 'KENYA JACOUZANDA', to Bermuda sea cadets in training purposes.

CANON J. N. LE FLEMING has retired from the Universities' Mission to Central Africa after more than 25 years' service in Tanganyika.

MR. PELL SMITH has been re-elected fourth term as chairman of the Nakuru District Council. KENNETH COMMANDER GOOD is deputy chairman.

SIR CLARENCE BIRD, chairman of Rhodesia Railways, is due in London by air on a short leave. He expects to spend some time in this country.

MR. H. W. DURRAN, of Sagara Estates, Kitale, has won the cup presented by the Pig Industry Board for competition at the Western Kenya Agricultural Show. An honorary degree has been conferred by McGill University Montreal, on DR. J. A. WILLIAMSON, of Tanganyika, who graduated in geology at that seat of learning.

ARCHBISHOP DAVID MATHEW, Apostolic Delegate to East Africa, is the author of a new book entitled 'The Age of Charles I.' which is being very favourably reviewed.

MR. JAMES RIVIS CHILDS has presented his credentials to the Emperor of Ethiopia on his appointment as United States Ambassador following Mr. GEORGE R. MERRELL.

MR. D. O. RUSSELL, of Elmbridge Estates, Turbo, is shortly departing his country on leave, to which he will spend in Scotland. He expects to return to Kenya in mid-September.

MR. H. R. FRASER, M.L.C., has been elected president of the Uganda Rifle Association, in which Mr. C. H. DELL is vice-president, and Mr. G. BRYTHE hon. secretary and treasurer.

LADY ELEANOR COLE has been elected president of the United Nations Association of East Africa, of which Mr. A. P. SHAH is hon. secretary and Mr. B. GATHANI hon. treasurer.

MR. A. H. EDWARDS, who was in charge of the production of Kenya's *Hansard* from 1934 to 1950, has received a presentation from the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

SIR EVELYN BARING, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in South Africa, has received slight injuries from an accident in Cape Town in which his motor car was badly damaged.

MR. W. E. F. WARD, Deputy Educational Adviser to the Colonial Office, will be one of the 10 members of the U.K. delegation to the general conference of Unesco in Paris from June 18 to July 14.

DR. ANTON BRUNN, a Danish oceanographer, and leader of a party of scientists who are exploring the ocean beds of the Indian and Pacific oceans at 33,000 feet below the surface, recently visited Kenya.

The East African Students' Federation are giving a sherry party at East Africa House, 36 Great Cumberland Place, London, W.1, on the afternoon of Saturday, June 23, in honour of the KABAKA and NABAGEREKA of Uganda.

MR. PENNY BRIDGWAY, M.L.C., who represented the Leumona district abroad and who has now returned to the country, has been advised to absent himself from the House of Commons until about the end of next month.

SIR PHILIP CRISTOFID, organizing secretary of the national committee established as a minister and coordinate plans for the Rhodesia centenary celebrations in 1953, has visited Northern Rhodesia at the invitation of the Government.

Mrs. STUART MURPHY of the Church of Scotland Mission in Kenya, and MISS EUNYIA MATARA, of Uganda, have been chosen as the two winners to visit Europe this year. They will depart for London on July 20, and will later return to their respective countries.

Mrs. DORIS MOORE, of Umtata, has been adjudged the winner of the competition organized by the Government of Southern Rhodesia to select an artist to do the painting which the Colony is to present to the new Union Castle liner, RHODOSIA CASTLE.

MR. ARTHUR EDWARD TROTMAN, who has been appointed Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources in Tanganyika on the retirement of Mr. R. G. MURPHY is at present Director of Agriculture in Jamaica. He is due in Dar es Salaam in November.

This afternoon the Anglo-Ethiopian Society met at a hotel in London to meet the ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR, HON. A. SANDFORD (who will speak on the progress of education in Ethiopia), and SIR PATRICK ABERCROMBIE who will talk of town planning in Addis Ababa.

MR. T. LOCKHART SMIR, retiring president of the East African Aero Club, told the annual general meeting in Nairobi that the formation of an East African flying school was under consideration by the Air Ministry. WING COMMANDER A. J. FRANTOMBE has been elected president.

MR. J. T. BEWES, a director of Riddech Motors, Ltd., is the first non-official to be elected chairman of Arusha Township Authority, which now consists of four official and seven non-official members (three Europeans, two Africans, and two Asians). Hitherto the chairman had been the local D.O.

MR. GEORGE SPENCE, lately public relations officer of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., is now free-lancing from Nairobi. He first went to East Africa in 1938 as secretary of the East Africa Public Association, was for a time in the Information Office in Kenya, and then in the Kenya Police.

MR. JULIAN CROSSLEY, one of the directors of Bank (D.C. & O.) was the host at a party given at the Savoy Hotel recently in honour of Mr. S. M. PECHRY, chairman and designee of the bank's real board in Rhodesia. Among those present were directors and other senior staff of leading business concerns with close Rhodesian connections and of the bank and its parent organization.

HOUSE IN DEVONSHIRE FOR SALE

LESTLEIGH, DEVONSHIRE, ENGLAND.—For sale, comfortable stone house in beautiful situation—three reception, 5/6 bedrooms, commodious offices, bathroom, 3 lavatories, all main floors, 1 1/2 acres gardens and orchard. Freehold, £7,800. Full particulars from owner, octopus, Box 172, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 GERRARD STREET, London W.C.1.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

YOUNG MAN, age 28 years, keen to settle in East Africa, seeks post. Previous positions in New Guinea with Australian Government, engaged on electrical work. Experienced electrical work, but keen and willing to take post as cadet on plantation, forestry or land.—K. J. Jamieson, 52 Bagley Road, Liverpool, 4, England.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Bulawayo Agricultural Society will hold its annual show from August 23 to 25.

The Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society will not meet again until October.

The chief matrons of the East African Dependencies have recently met in conference in Kampala.

An aircraft owned by Prince Aly Khan crashed near Banskadon, Saturday. Three lives were lost.

Gold worth about £1,800, sent by air to London for the use of goldsmiths in Uganda, disappeared in transit.

Two Europeans have been accused in Northern Rhodesia in connexion with an armed robbery at Chisali.

The *Sudan Daily Herald* has ceased publication. The only daily in English now published in the country is the *Sudan Star*.

From September 1 next all bicycles in Northern Rhodesia must carry a lamp and red rear reflector if ridden at night.

Conference of Colonial P.R.O.s.

A conference of Colonial Public Relations Officers is to be held in London from June 16 to 29. Twenty territories are expected to be represented.

Forty-six farms have been allocated in Southern Rhodesia under the African Soldier Settlement Scheme, the average size being 212 acres, the Minister of Native Affairs told Parliament recently.

Two colours of the old Southern Rhodesia Volunteers, one presented to King Edward VII in 1900, and the other hand-embroidered by the women of Bulawayo in the early days of its settlement, were laid up in St. John's Church, Bulawayo, last Sunday.

From qualified prospective members of the Southern Rhodesian Institute of Auctioneers, Estate Agents, and Valuers will have to pass examinations before acceptance. Since 1945 membership has risen from 30 to 79.

Among projects which will benefit by the grant of 7,700,000 dollars to the United Kingdom from the Economic Co-operation Administration for economic development of overseas territories will be road building in Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia.

Change of Land

A proposed exchange of 6,500 acres of land in Kenya belonging to the King and now leased for 999 years to the Kenya Government for 2,535 acres of Crown land has been approved by the Legislative Council in spite of the opposition of the African members.

Mr. E. Muthu, the senior African member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, said in Nairobi this week that some Africans thought that an African should be appointed to the Executive Council before next May, the date at which the Secretary of State has agreed an arrangement to take effect.

Of 27,439 Africans in employment in Southern Rhodesia in the 15 months ended March 31 last, 39% or 121,759, were engaged in agriculture and 29% (99,037) in Government and domestic services. There were 48,694 in industry, excluding mining and quarrying, 13,888 in construction work of various kinds, 58,439 in mining, and 19,000 in wholesale and retail trades.

Rhodesia has now 2,159 European scouts, 1,000 Rover scouts, and 500 Cub Scouts, an increase of about 500 in the last three years, and 1,000 African Scouts. Sir John Kennedy, the Governor and Chief Scout of the Colony, said when announcing these figures that scouting and guiding were the best possible influences in teaching young Africans a sense of truth and honour, without which there could be no real advance in civilizing them.

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Sudan Estimates for 1951-52 Great but Uneven Prosperity

MR. A. L. CHUTE, Financial Secretary of the Sudan, has told the Legislative Assembly that he expects a surplus of £1,000,000 for the Central Government budget for the 1951-52 year, ending June 30 next. He estimated a surplus of £1,000,000, which might possibly reach £1,500,000 for 1951-52.

Much of this year's increase in national income came directly from cotton, the export value of which had exceeded £50m. As a result of high prices, the wealth had accrued to a small class of cotton growers, but the very cause, which had brought prosperity to them, would adversely affect other classes of the community. Reductions in import duties to lessen the cost of essential commodities were therefore being introduced with compensatory increases in the rates of new essentials.

While nearly every other cotton-producing country had poor crops, that of the Sudan had been about 20% greater than ever before, and it had been some eight or nine times the pre-war price level. The total value was some £30m. more than the previous record.

The gum arabic export and exports of cashew and shea had also exceeded those of 1949. Exports of trade goods had a marked increase, with exports and re-exports of £137m. (an increase of £E53m.) and imports at £E76m., an increase of £E3m. The favourable balance, allowing for invisible items, would be £E6m. compared with £E4m. in 1949, and £E5m. in 1948.

Strikes Will Not Influence Government

Turning to labour questions, Mr. Chute said that demand for an immediate increase of 75% of wages was still being pressed, in spite of substantial rises in production last year. Strikes and threats of strikes would not alter the Government's decision to await the findings of the unclassified staff wages Commission, to whom the matter had been referred. The demand for a 30-hour week had been rejected by the Executive Council, which had no intention of accepting the proposal, which would increase the cost of living.

Revenue for 1950-51 was expected to exceed £110m., compared with an estimate of £E28.7m. Expenditure estimated at £E71m. was not expected to change.

Estimates for 1951-52 were £E241m. and expenditure £E177m., with a surplus of £E77m. (an appropriation of £E70m.) to the 1951-52 Government account, with a surplus of £E7m. Another £10m. might be added from this year's cotton crop.

On cottonseed and export duties and royalties thereon accounts for £E70m. or 28.3% of the total. Other export duties were put at £E11m., or 4.6% of the total.

Of the expenditure £E7m. or 4% could go on salaries, wages and personal allowances; £E84m. or 34.9% on other services, including the Home Service. Extraordinary expenditure could account for £E2m.

Reductions in import duties would mainly affect luxuries, coffee, tea and wheat. Increases were proposed on cigarettes, tobacco and alcoholic beverages, and the general rate of import duties was being raised from 10% to 15%.

Education in Sudan

THE GOVERNMENT'S scheme in elementary education and up to secondary level, the education programme of the Sudan, which is to cost £E2,640,000 in the present budget (an increase of 10%), has been discussed in the Legislative Assembly. The main criticisms were that insufficient progress was being made with the education of girls and with the teaching of Arabic in the southern provinces. The Minister replied that these matters were being dealt with; that no new trade schools were being opened; that last year 27 elementary schools had been opened (against 20 in the plan) and that 200 more would come into use this year; that 10 girls' schools planned for 1950 had been started and a further 10 would be made available this year; and that the expansion of the girls' training college had been delayed owing to lack of suitable applicants.

"The Times" Colonial Review Future of Groundnut Scheme

AMONG THE ARTICLES in the current Times Review of "The British Colonies" are one on the future of the Tanganyika groundnut scheme, one by Dr. E. B. Westington on finance in Africa, one by African staff and one on the duties of a Governor's A.D.C.

The groundnut scheme, it is emphasized, starts early experiments in African group farming and in trying to devise totally new forms of co-operation and ownership which may point to a more effective use of African agriculture. For the introduction of modern machinery more requires to be known about the proper places of the machine, the improvement of soil fertility, and new systems of ownership to give the African more advantage of production effort.

The writer points out that the Tanganyika groundnut scheme will still require one European for every 1,000 acres, counting mechanics employed on the farm, or one European for every 200 acres. If administrative and experimental personnel are included, whereas in the steel industry in Tanganyika there are only one European to 100 acres, while in the Gezira cotton scheme in Sudan, the figure, including headquarters and transport staff, is one to 4,000 acres.

Rhodesian Agriculture

A REVIEW of the season, 1949-50 in Rhodesia in the Economic and Statistical Bulletin asserts that results were disappointing, though much better than the previous year. The promise of the first crop was not fulfilled, and though tobacco achieved a record in 1949, yields of food crops suffered. The average yield of maize was 5.35 bags per acre was a quarter of a bag short of the average of the last 10 years, and plantings of Turkish tobacco showed a further decline. The total area planted to summer crops was 736,857 (29,742) acres. Grain crops were up by 38.5% at 344,920 acres, and legume down by 5,960 at 152,560 acres. The success of hybrid maize, which accounted for 22% of the area planted and produced 33% of the total crop, was demonstrated by an average yield of 7.9 bags, compared with 4.61 bags of other varieties. The area of cotton planted by Europeans increased from 4,200 to 8,693 acres and the yield from 1,406,243 to 2,515,385 lb. of ginned cotton output from 1,400 to 1,574 to 1,362,100 lb.

Zimbabwe Trade

ZIMBABWE'S annual trade report for 1949, which has just reached London, shows that the declared value of external trade for the year amounted to £5,803,000, with imports at £2,200,000 (a rise of 10.4% compared with the previous year) and exports at £3,623,000 (an increase of 30.3%). Of imports 79% came from the United Kingdom, a further 39.8% from Commonwealth countries, and 5.88% from Japan. The value of exports 33.16% (54%) to exports, Commonwealth countries £2,490,000 (69.45%) and the United States 3.82% (1,345,000). Exports of clove during the year were valued at £3,993,000 (1,000,474) copra at £34,938, clove and clove leaf at £77,283 (170,696) and coconut oil at £82,039 (£17,853).

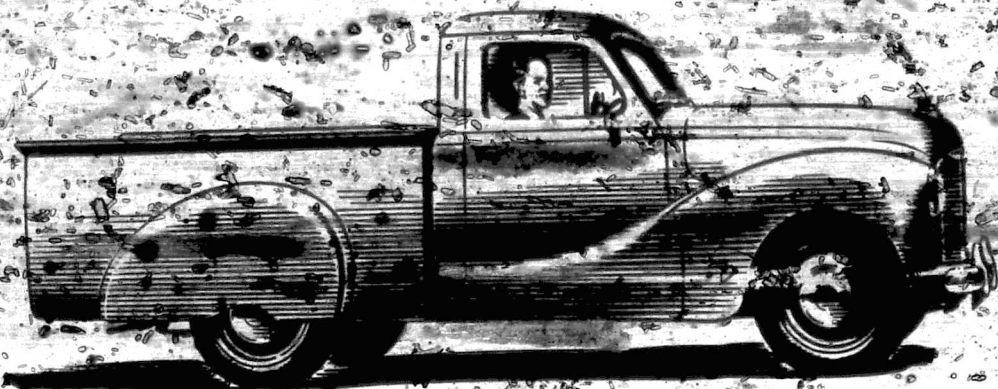
Cost of Living in Rhodesia

THE MONTHLY COST OF LIVING for the average Rhodesian family is £77.16s. according to preliminary results of a survey conducted by the Central African Statistical Office. It was limited to families whose heads earned less than £90 a month, and an average family was considered to be husband, wife, and two children of nine and six. Altogether 982 families participated over a four-month period.

Central African Conference

WHILE THIS ISSUE is being printed the report of the first conference of officials in closer association of the British Central African territories is expected to be published in London and Africa.

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Letters to the Editor

Sharp Measures with Procrastinators

Wise Regulations a Century Ago

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
Sir, With reference to your paragraph "Sharp Measures Needed" about delays in submitting annual reports, you may like to know that in my 1851 copy of the Colonial Regulations the following rules appear under the heading of the "Bills Act":

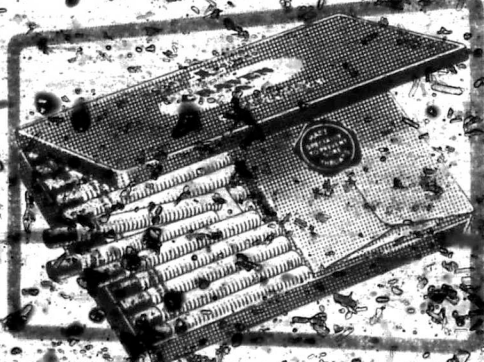
"The Governor will not be authorized to sign a warrant for payment of the first quarter's salary if a year which may be otherwise due to the Colonial Secretary, unless he shall have produced a complete Book, properly filled up, or can show to the Governor that he has duly called upon the Chief officer of the department in which any delay may have occurred, for the returns required from him."

"In this case the latter officer must be held responsible for the delay, and payment of his salary must be suspended until he has furnished the necessary returns to the Colonial Secretary."

Colonial Office, Cape Town, S.W.A. C. H. JEFFRIES

Sir Charles Jeffries refers to a Note by the way in which it was suggested that Colonial Governors should inform all departmental heads that any annual report not submitted by the end of March must be accompanied by a detailed explanation of the delay and that no report reaching the Secretary after the end of May would be printed, whatever the nature of the explanation. It is evident from the above letter that our forefathers had less tolerance of procrastination than is allowed to-day in the Civil Service.—Ed., E.A. & R.

Those who smoke
Craven A
seldom care for
other cigarettes



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Who Are Tanganyika's Leaders?
—Criticism of an Editorial Reference

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
Sir, It has led to considerable surprise in Tanganyika that in your Matters of Moment published on April 19 you should have referred to the nominated non-official members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council as "leaders of the three main races."

That statement is misleading because it does not state that the nominated non-officials were elected to the Legislative Council (described as "leaders") or do represent any public opinion of the Tanganyika European Council has reason to believe that the "unanimous agreement" of three groups implies a betrayal not only of European political rights in Tanganyika but also a gross dereliction of the duty of the European to lead the African towards the better way of life—for to renounce European leadership would be to let down the African.

If the fears indicated above are realized, there would be no justification for congratulating the M.L.C. on their deliberations, but so much the better.

If the Executive's recommendations for constitutional development are ever published the T.E.C. hopes that the picture will be revealed as different from the "noteworthy achievement" which you refer to. It is doubtful whether the early publication of the proposals still in an elementary stage would serve any useful purpose.

Yours faithfully,
H. E. RYDENE
Chairman, Executive Committee
The TANGANYIKA EUROPEAN COUNCIL

[There was of course no suggestion in the leading article that the nominated members of the Legislature are the only non-officials in the Territory. To assert, as Charles Rydene does, that the nominated representatives of the European, Asian and African communities cannot reasonably be described as "the leaders (not we repeat, their only leaders) is surely unconvincing.

As at this point (a) are there of occasions in party councils on which leaders agree to some proposal which must for a period be treated as confidential?

(b) is, we suggest, too sweeping, to claim that the European, non-official members unanimously and immediately rejected the "rockshy conviction" some months ago. Our correspondent would be familiar with the claim that they do not represent public opinion.

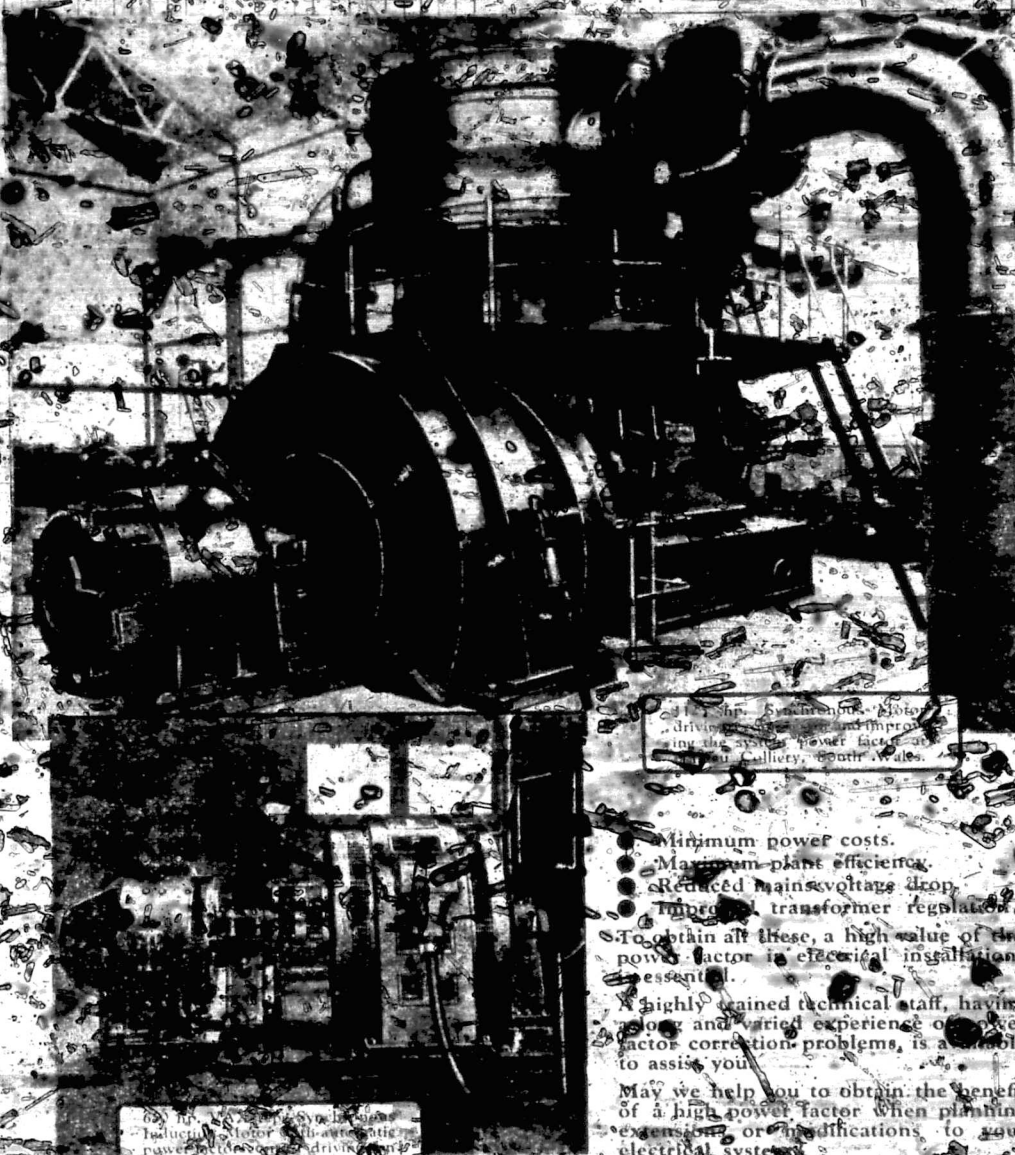
Point (c) cannot be more than speculative.

Tanganyika's nominated European, non-official M.L.Cs. may not be the best team which could be picked; but will anyone claim that the members of the Legislature in Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, or the United Kingdom, though elected, constitute the ideal leadership? Of course not. Yet in all cases it is the practice (and common sense) to refer to such persons as "leaders."—Ed., E.A. & R.]

Strange Egyptian Action

QUESTIONED ABOUT AWARDS recently made to 33 Sudanese by the King of Egypt, the Kavil Secretary of the Sudan told the Legislative Assembly that up to a few years ago the Governor-General had submitted annual recommendations for decorations and awards to the Government and had continued to make proposals to the British Government. No award had been made in Egypt later than those recommended in or before 1933, and recommendations were therefore not sent to the Government after 1933. The Governor-General had not been consulted about the recent awards.

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at Woolley dam.

Of Commercial Concern

The Steamers Ltd. are to raise the ordinary dividend from 30 to 25% making 30% for the year, against 20%, and it is proposed to make a distribution of ordinary stockholders from the special capital reserves by distributing the unquoted shares in subsidiaries, it being estimated that the dividends receivable on such shares will produce the equivalent of 2% less tax in the full year 1952. Gross profits were £1,226,000 (£1,451,000) after deducting £145,000 for depreciation, but before charges of £75,000 for tax. The ordinary shares advanced 1/8 to £8 1/8 after result had been taken. The chairman is Lord Rotherwick.

The half-yearly statement issued by Bidchay's Bank (D.C. S/O.), shows that total assets have increased during the past year by £74,398,569 to £242,487,700. Advances have risen by £25,200,000 to £133,000,000 and bills discounted by £14,400,000 to nearly £86m. Investments are up £13,000,000 to almost £114m, and cash by £20m to £27m. Current deposits and other accounts are higher by more than £57m, and totalling £422,600,000. At the end of March the balance sheet showed assets more than £100m in excess of liabilities, and advances to customers at 1300, 1000 and 1000 bank premises at £5m.

Messrs. Low and Macg., Ltd., the Durbanite and flux manufacturers, with offices in East and Central Africa, are to pay a final dividend for the year ended November 30 of 21% and a bonus of 1% less tax on the doubled ordinary capital of £800,000. An unchanged interim dividend of 10% had already been paid on the ordinary shares, making a total dividend of 21%. This compares with 22 1/2% on the ordinary capital of the previous year.

Mr. H. C. F. (president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce) is reported to have said that a well-known foreign steel concern in this country, having shown considerable interest in the possible creation of an iron and steel plant in the Karamoja area of Uganda, has withdrawn from the project because it regards the political future of Uganda as uncertain.

Rhodesia (C) Ltd., which holds 50% of the ordinary shares in British Col. on July 2, will increase the authorized capital to £600,000, £1m. by the creation of new ordinary shares of 5s. each, of which 1,000,000 are to be offered to the holders at 7s. 6d. on the basis of one new share for every two now held. The chairman is Mr. B. S. Gardner.

Metal Products Development Ltd., a company with an East African subsidiary, are to pay 10% less tax for the year ended March 31. Gross trading profits before tax for the year totalled £935,000, from which must be deducted U.K. taxes totalling £184,000 and overseas taxes of £10,000.

A net profit of about £900,000 for the year 1950/51 for prices tax is reported by the Board of Trade Commission for the year ended June 30, 1950. A long-term arrangement has been made with the Government of Nyasaland for the purchase of all cotton exported from that country.

Rhodesia Railway Trust Ltd. report the following preliminary figures: 1950/51. Gross receipts, £4,358,262 (£3,376,267); market value of assets, investment £2,143,052; against a book value of £3,942,571. The annual meeting will be held on June 28.

Central Line Sisal Estates, are to sub-divide their ordinary shares of £1 each in which 12,100,000 are issued and fully paid, into shares of 10s. per £1000 in a interim dividend of 2% (the same has been announced).

Lyons Tea Co., Ltd., the caterers who own tea estates in Nyasaland, are to pay a final dividend of 3s. 6d. per £1 ordinary and A ordinary unit, making 22 1/2% for the year ended March 31 (the same).

The Extract of Milk Co., Ltd., a company with large interests in Eastern Africa, have declared an interim dividend of 2% (the same).

Sisal Outputs for May

Central Line Sisal Plantations Ltd.—From Killoth estate, 10,000 tons of fibre, making 1,775 tons for 11 months. There was no production in April when the estate was closed for maintenance and plant overhaul. Kwa Plantations Ltd.—950 tons of fibre and 100 tons of fibre for the first five months.

Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

In the seventh week of this season tobacco auction sales in Southern Rhodesia, 2,900,000 lb. of fire-cured tobacco was sold for a total of £224,000, an average of 77 1/2d. per lb., and 590,000 lb. of fire-cured at an average of 16.77d. primary and 100,000 lb. total to 17.77d. per lb. fire-cured tobacco for 22,000, averaging 45.72d., and 334,870 lb. of fire-cured for £23,800, an average of 71.00d.

Good quality tobacco sales opened last week when the first days of the season, 200,000 lb. was obtained. A quota of fire-cured tobacco, the highest figure over the season in Northern or Southern Rhodesia. Mainly this quota tobacco sold at between 80d. and 89d. per lb., but those prices do not, of course, reflect the average value of the crop which can be expected when the level of normal leaf prices becomes normal. It had been arranged that 300,000 lb. of quota tobacco for the first week of the season would be sold during the first week of the season and 100,000 lb. between August and September. Africa was exceptionally good. Moreover, there were no Rhodesian crop in short this season owing to the severe drought. There will be three more sales in July, August and September.

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A Morris Minor Saloon in front of the centuries-old Damascus Gate, on the ancient stone walls of the Holy City.

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Birthday Honours

(This continued from page 127)

O.B.E.

ANDERSON, JAMES, Assistant Director of Veterinary Research, Kenya.

Joined the Kenya Service in 1931, and became senior veterinary officer 18 years later.

ROSS, ARTHUR JOSEPH, since 1945 ophthalmologist.

Joined the Uganda Service in 1924 and was from 1934 senior medical officer. Member of the Advisory Committee on Leprosy in Uganda in 1948. Vice-president of Kampala Club.

ROOTH, JOHN EDWARD PIERCY, agricultural officer, Kenya.

Appointed to the Kenya Agricultural Service in 1932, and since 1947 principal of the Egerton School of Agriculture. Served in the Army 1939-42, being mentioned in despatches.

BROWN, DAVID HOLLAND, district chief for Southern Rhodesia.

BROWN, JOHN BRUCE KEST, Accountant, Northern Rhodesia.

After serving in the Army, entered the Tanganyika Service in 1929, becoming Assistant Accountant in 1937. 17 years later member of the N. Rhodesian delegation to the recent London conference on the issue in Central Africa.

COCHRAN, HARRY, General Manager, Mining Division, Colonial Development Corporation.

COOK, NORMAN, of public services in Northern Rhodesia.

Formerly buyer for the Kenya Corporation, Ltd. and at one time a member of the Legislative Council.

COOPER, WILLIAM GERRARD GROVES, Director of Geological Surveys, Nyasaland.

COPLEY, HUGH, since 1946 in the Department, Kenya.

Studied at the Central Technical School, Birmingham, and worked with the British Cotton Growing Association from 1916 to 1917. Went to East Africa in 1915-16 and served

with the B.C.A. until 1920. Returned to Kenya in 1921, served in the Second World War with the R.F.A.S. from 1941 to 1945. Has written several books on agricultural life, and Kenya's leading expert on angling, being the author of "Angling in East Africa".

CUNNINGHAM, GROUP CAPTAIN JOHN, chief pilot of De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd. Flawless pilot for 25 years, 10,000 hours.

DRUMMOND, JOHN MARSH, head of the Finance Department, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

EDMUNDS, JOHN, for services rendered under the auspices of the Victoria Jubilee in connection with hospitality to guests from overseas.

DE FOLI, MAJOR SARA, Etori, for public services in Tanganyika.

Since 1947 & nominated non-official member of the Legislative Council. Served with the King's African Rifles during the recent war and was awarded the first Military Cross in the East African Campaign, 1945.

CAPTAIN JACK DONALD MCGEECHER, Marine superintendent, Clarendon Steamers, Ltd.

EDMUND, EDWARD, for services in connection with supplies to overseas victuallers.

LAMIESON, WILLIAM BEAUCHAMPS DE LA MAZIERE, Deputy Director of Education in the Sudan.

Educated at Marischal Castle School, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University. Appointed Lecturer in Mathematics at Marischal College, Edinburgh, in 1929.

PERTRAM, HOWARD, chief engineer, Rhodesia Railways.

JONES, THOMAS WILLIAM, member of the European Advisory Council, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

LOCKHART, COMMANDER WILLIAM, chief engineer, S.S. EDINBURGH CASTLE, Union Castle Line.

MURRAY, MISS RODNEY MARGARET, lately Lady Princess of Edinburgh, lived in Kenya at one time.

PARNELL, FREDERICK BARNARD, for services in improvement of the cotton plant.

Former director of research in Uganda to the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation.

ROGUE, JOHN TREVOR ROBERT URZON, district officer, Tanganyika.

Entered Tanganyika Service in 1938. Served with the B.C.A. from 1940 to 1945.

RONALDS, ANDREW JOHN, for Consul, Beira.

ROMYN, ANTON ERIC, since 1942 Secretary for Agriculture and Lands, Southern Rhodesia.

RUDD, CAPTAIN RICHARD, senior captain, 2nd class, B.O.A.C.

STEPHENSON, PHILIP ROBERT, director, Desert Forest Survey, East Africa High Commission.

UDELL, MISS FLORENCE NILLER, chief nurse officer, Colonial Office.

UNDERHILL, CHARLES THOMAS, Customs adviser to the Government of Eritrea.

(Owing to pressure on space the remaining awards have not been held in this issue.)

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Loading sisal on a plantation railway, Kenya Colony



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aided by mechanisation on her farms and plantations. British
Africa is increasing the production and variety of her exportable produce.
Kenya today is shipping and exporting sisal to the value of
£10 million a year. Uganda grows sisal on 1 million acres under
cultivation. Kenya and Tanganyika together can now claim, after
Brazil, the world's largest acreage of coffee (providing one third of U.K.
requirements). These are the highlights of an expanding produce pro-
gramme which includes tea, tobacco, rubber, oil seeds and cakes, hides
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In the principal towns throughout these territories The United Africa
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Company Meeting Report

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited

Substantial Increases in Running Costs

Tonnage Replacement Problems

Sir Mernon Thomson on Inadequate Taxation Allowance

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, WAS HELD ON JUNE 7, IN LONDON.

SIR MERNON THOMSON, M.P., the chairman of the company, presided. The chairman said:

The directors and the audited accounts of the company for the year ended December 31 set out clearly the position of the company and the group as a whole.

The net profit for the year 1950 after providing for depreciation, interest, and other charges, amounted to £1,478,579—half a million less than in 1949. The net profit for the group, for all services, was £1,376,096. That represents the moderate return of approximately 8 1/2% on the net capital of over £16,000,000 employed in the business, namely, share capital, reserves, and debenture capital. Our profits are earned by efficient service, modern ships, large tonnage and good value given; they are small per ton handled.

The gross earnings of the company and its subsidiaries were somewhat higher in 1950 than in the preceding year, the reduction in profits being in the main due to substantial increases in running costs. At the annual meeting a year ago I pointed out the serious effect which increases in operating costs would have upon the company's trading for 1950, mentioning in particular the increase in oil fuel prices.

The voyage costs of Union-Castle ships in 1950 showed an increase of more than £1,200,000 over similar costs in 1949. This was mainly accounted for by the increase in cost of oil fuel, repairs and maintenance, wages, port charges, and cargo handling. Unfortunately, so far from falling, the trend of costs continues definitely upwards.

Shipbuilding Costs Trebled

Shipbuilding costs have continued to rise throughout the year; they have risen steadily during the past five years. The national rearmament programme defers any prospect of early easement, to maintain the company's high standard of regular replacement of older and less efficient ships is essential, and vessels now cost at least three times as much as their fore-runners.

The Inland Revenue war and wear or depreciation allowance, which is based upon the original cost of ships, is by itself quite inadequate to provide for the construction of such replacement tonnage. It is thus necessary to make additional provision from revenue for the difference between the Inland Revenue allowance and the actual cost of replacing ships in due course. Only by ploughing back into the business a substantial part of the company's earnings can we provide and maintain the high class costly tonnage necessary to meet expanding requirements of the trade we serve.

The company has three passenger and cargo vessels building at present. Apart from these three, our existing fleet (which includes several vessels built since the war) cost approximately £24,000,000. To replace it at today's prices would cost well over £60,000,000. Replacement in due course of obsolete ships by new tonnage at the high prices current in the inflationary times is the most serious cause of the British shipping industry to-day.

Some alleviation of the present incidence of taxation on profits retained in the business and used for

building new tonnage in existing conditions is clearly requisite, otherwise the tonnage of the British mercantile marine will inevitably diminish.

£1,000,000 has been transferred to general reserve and after payment of the preference dividends and the proposed dividend of 10% on the ordinary stock, the balance carried forward is increased by approximately £1,925,739.

In recommending a distribution of 10% (2% more than for 1949) the directors have had in mind not only the foregoing facts but also the desirability of having a dividend which, in circumstances permitting, they hope to maintain.

The company's fleet has been maintained at its usual high standard of efficiency during the year, and without serious mishap.

Mail Service

The regular weekly mail service between Southampton and Capetown was performed throughout the year in accordance with the ocean mail contract with the Union Government. The CARNARVON CASTLE and ARDREI CASTLE entered the service in June and September respectively after completion of reconditioning, and from September onwards the service was operated wholly by the regular mail vessels. The return of these two vessels to the mail service marked the completion of the extensive programme of reconditioning of 12 of the company's passenger vessels after war service.

The company now operates one of the finest passenger lines in the world.

Round Africa and Intermediate Services

The round Africa service, which during the previous year had been operated by the DUNNOTTAR CASTLE, LLANGIBBY CASTLE, LLANDOVERY CASTLE, and LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE, was strengthened in the latter part of 1950 by the transfer of the DURBAN CASTLE and WARWICK CASTLE from the intermediate service.

The motor ship BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, which entered service in April, 1950, made the voyage round Africa and has since been employed in the intermediate service between the United Kingdom and South and Portuguese West Africa. This vessel has proved increasingly popular with passengers and is a valuable addition to the company's fleet.

Tonnage

During the year satisfactory progress was made in the construction of the two vessels which were ordered early in 1950 for the round Africa service. The first of these, the RHODOSIA CASTLE, was successfully launched at Belfast on April 5, 1951, by Mrs. R. M. Goodenough (wife of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia), who graciously named the vessel. The ship is due to be delivered in September, 1951, and to sail in October in the round Africa service.

The second of the two, the KENYA CASTLE, is due to be launched a fortnight hence when Lady Mitchell, wife of the Governor of Kenya, has consented to perform the naming ceremony. The ship should be delivered about the end of the year for employment in the round Africa service.

These ships will cost well over £2,000,000 each and as a ship has a limited life we have to provide not

less than £100,000 per annum per vessel (and possibly more, depending upon the course of the building costs) towards their replacement before any profit is carried out of which to pay interest on the capital employed or to strengthen the company's reserves.

Our present intention is to withdraw the LEAN STEPHAN CASTLE from service in a few months' time.

An order has been placed with Messrs Harland and Wolff, Ltd. for a third vessel of the RHODESIA CASTLE type and the hope that she will be ready to sail before the end of 1952.

Passenger and Cargo Traffic

The volume of passenger traffic during 1950 was slightly higher than for the previous year, more particularly so and from East Africa, and we trust that the introduction of our fine new one-class vessels in this trade will result in further improvement in our passenger earnings.

The attractions of Southern Africa to visitors throughout the year are well known, while the round-Africa voyage by one of our passenger vessels with its calls at many interesting ports en route, provides a pleasant and restful holiday which is becoming increasingly popular.

Coastwise traffic between ports in South and East Africa showed an appreciable increase. The BLOOMFONTEIN CASTLE, which has carried large numbers of passengers on excursions between South African ports and Beira, has contributed substantially.

Cargo traffic between United Kingdom/Continent and South and East Africa, was variable during 1950. There was a paucity of cargo on the U.S.A./South Africa service.

The Union has achieved remarkable success in securing a closer balance of overseas payments and in advancing the economic well-being of that great country. All sincere well-wishers of South Africa, and especially partners in its progress like ourselves, can hardly look forward to still further progress and development.

Port Congestion

During 1950 and since congestion has occurred at certain South and East African ports, with consequent expensive delays to vessels. The responsible authorities in the territories concerned are fully alive to the necessity for eliminating this serious impediment to the economic development of their respective countries, and strenuous efforts are being made to improve facilities in order to ensure a freer flow of traffic.

These improvements in facilities are urgently required to keep pace with the impressive strides which are being made in the development of the resources of the African territories we serve.

Rates of Freight and Passenger Fares

A year ago I mentioned that the average increase in our passage rates was less than 75% and our freight rates were 100% above the pre-war level, at that time our running costs were over 200% above pre-war. As already indicated, these are still rising rapidly.

The increases which have been taken place in the market rates of freight appear to have led many to believe that our companies will benefit from expanding rates, but this is not so. The tramp rates of freight on bulk cargoes fluctuate almost daily according to world market conditions, and our companies aim at maintaining stability of rates with regularity of service, irrespective of day-to-day fluctuations. These do not ordinarily follow world market rates but obviously must be at an economic level. In exceptional times like these, the territories we serve benefit especially by this policy.

Moreover, from time to time liner companies tend to supplement their berth tonnage by chartering tramp vessels, and the cost of doing so in present con-

ditions is far in excess of existing liner rates of freight.

The East Africa Conference, of which this company is a member, increased its rates generally from March 1, 1951. Although we are faced by the substantially higher operating expenses, a world trend to raise the South African Line Conference is the only major conference which has not yet increased its rates of freight. A moderate increase, however, will operate from July 1, 1951.

General

We are fortunate in our relations with all governmental authorities, notably ministers, overseas representatives and officials and we are happy to co-operate with them in a spirit of good will for the benefit of the peoples and territories with which we are associated.

Progress has been made during the past year in the preparation of plans for the rebuilding of the company's offices in Cape Town and in London, and it is hoped that it may be practicable to begin the work of demolition and rebuilding in Cape Town within the next few months.

As stockholders will be aware, in connexion with the proposed rebuilding of the head office in London the company promoted a bill in Parliament to enable it to purchase the two small remaining pieces of the old site of St. Benet's Church, on the site of which church part of the company's head office building now stands. The Bill has made good progress, and we have every hope that it will receive Royal Assent shortly.

On behalf of my colleagues and myself I should like to express our obligations, on several occasions, to express our warm appreciation of the splendid service rendered by the company's staffs in this country, afloat and overseas.

The report was adopted.

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Mineral

Northern Rhodesia's Mineral Output

Output in 1950 and 1951 some 95% of Northern Rhodesia's total exports have been either raw or partly refined minerals.

Emphasizing this fact, the territory's government says that the most significant feature in the 1950-51 period has been the tremendous increase in the total value of mineral output since 1946. In the year it amounted to £14,631,792 (about £3m. more than in 1950) but by 1950-51 it had soared to £48,702,142. The Bulletin points out that these increases are mainly due to the higher prices obtained.

This is particularly so in the case of blister copper, which contributes more to the value of total mineral production than all other minerals together. In 1939 blister copper output was 152,015 tons, realizing £7,950,395; in 1946, 428,749 tons were worth £8,469,885; and last year an output of 198,760 tons was valued at £30,678,420.

Electrolytic copper has shown a similar series of price increases, the 1950 total of 76,804 tons being worth £12,578,082 as compared with 53,340 tons valued at £3,855,825—a 431% increase in tonnage but a 726% rise in value.

Zinc production has nearly doubled in the 12-year period, the 1950 output reaching 22,715 tons (£2,740,588), compared with 12,000 tons (£196,746).

Expansion in lead output was steady until 1945, and rapid from 1946 onwards, although the level reached in 1947 has not been maintained since. Last year's output was valued at £1,667,790 compared with £486,225 in 1946, and only £2,660 in 1939.

Company Progress Reports

Coronation Group.—At the Tebeve mine, 8,309 tons of ore were milled in May for a working profit of £3,584; at the Muziel mine 1,040 tons gave a mine profit of £2,501; and at Arcturus the monthly profit was £1,591 from 2,600 tons treated.

Rhodesian Corporation.—3,200 tons were crushed in April and 3,400 in May for 645 and 562 oz. gold respectively. The operating profit for April was £413, but in May there was a loss of £1,082 owing to a pressure burst on the lower levels.

Anglo-American Corporation Report

The Anglo-American Corporation for Southern Africa, Ltd. reports a profit of £2,229,780 in the calendar year 1950, compared with £1,510,820 in the previous year. Taxation charges for 1950 amount to £1,000,000, and the corporation is to share and pay stock bonus and pension fund interest in the preference shares, which requires £445,000; and dividend totaling 24% per share and a bonus of 24% per share, £1,112,280, to be carried forward.

The consolidated net profit of £1,117,781 is divided into £2,229,780 and £2,378,373. The consolidated preference shares of £2,000,000 and £1,000,000 respectively are valued at £4,081,633; and current liabilities at £1,741,022. Shareholdings and other interests appear at £15,784,997 (including £30,522,968), notes and debentures at £2,435,966, and fixed assets at £35,798,346, including £22,450,889 in cash.

The company has large interests in Rhodesian Anglo-Rhokana Corporation Ltd., Mafikeng Copper Mines Ltd., Rhodesia Copper Refineries Ltd., Mafikeng Copper Mines Ltd., and the Rhodesia Breaux Hill Development Co. Ltd., among other Rhodesian investments.

The directors are Sir Joseph Oppenheimer (chairman) and permanent directors, Messrs. G. W. Hagart and H. J. Oppenheimer (deputy chairmen), T. Coulter, Carl R. Davis, W. Dunlop, J. V. Emsys, Evans, H. H. Friel, the Hon. W. O'Brien, L. Oppenheimer, Colonel Sir T. Ellis, Rabins, the Hon. N. W. Smith, Sir Herbert J. Stanley, S. S. Taylor, and C. P. Wilson. Messrs. K. C. Acree, D. O. Beckington, J. G. Donald, H. C. Koch, M. W. Kusch, A. Wilson, and W. D. Brown are alternate directors. Messrs. Carl R. Davis, L. Oppenheimer, S. S. Taylor, and A. C. Wilson are London agents.

The 34th ordinary general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on June 22.

Oil in Kenya

Mr. E. Kuhnig, a geologist of the Shell group, is being aided by Dr. Kerr, of the Imperial Oil Co. Ltd., in the investigation of oil possibilities reported by F.O.A. in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya.

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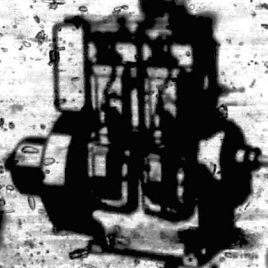
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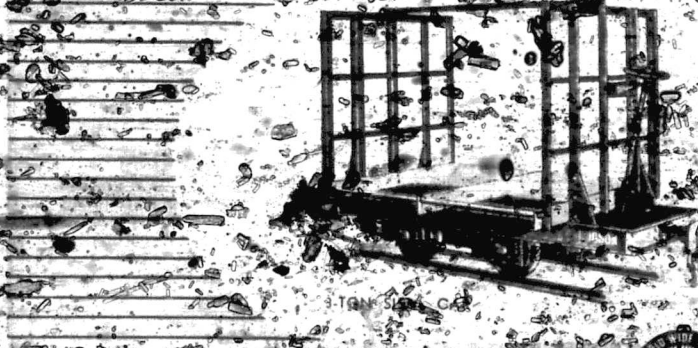
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

TWENTY-SEVEN SENIOR OFFICIALS of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland are unanimous in recommending that there is a **Compelling Case For Federation.** Compelling and urgent case for establishing an effective form of close association between the three contiguous British Central African territories. Before they met in conference in London three months ago some of the participants expected the discussions to prove abortive, and it is an open secret that in the early stages of the talks pessimism spread among the delegates; but, as they considered in detail the many facets of the great problem with which they were confronted, their forebodings began to diminish, for it became increasingly evident that the points of agreement in the policies of the territories were much more numerous and weighty than the items of disagreement. Still more significant they have been able to record that the differences, although important in some aspects of Native policy, relate largely to methods and timing, and that the ultimate objective of all three Governments is the economic, social and political advancement of the Africans in partnership with the Europeans.

made of the political, economic, and administrative aspects of British Central Africa has completely justified the vision and faith of those who have long believed and declared that closer association for the three Dependencies would be for the benefit of each and all. No publication anywhere has expressed that conviction more firmly and frequently than EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which in a leading article published as long ago as August 25, 1949, made detailed proposals which bear a very close resemblance to those now submitted officially to the Governments and peoples concerned. As a leading article in this newspaper had forecast almost exactly the form which closer union would take in East Africa—that being, so far as we are aware, the only such prediction published anywhere—so EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA showed almost two years ago the form which Central African Federation might best assume. We take wide, justifiable credit in such constructive scope in regard to matters to which your attention has been given in these pages over a quarter of a century and more.

Our Proposals Now Justified

The officials charged with the high duty of reporting upon federation have done more than achieve the great miracle of reaching

Thus the most serious examination ever

unanimous conclusions in its favour; they have agreed upon a precise scheme. The Admirable and Unanimous Report, plan, now presented in a White Paper, is able, objective, ingenious, convincing, persuasive, and written in good clear English. It faces all the difficulties squarely, and, recognizing the unique character of some parts of the problem, does not fail to advocate unorthodox methods. It is a civil servant's to whom departure from precedent is allegedly among the most heinous of crimes, calling for all twenty-seven of them, to abandon a firmly-held predilection in service to a doubtful cause, the non-official leaders in the territories should be able to emulate their example. It contains no suggestion of appeasement, of unworthy bargaining, of the cynical abandonments of a lesser but important interest for some desirable material gain. Some people may indeed be disposed to argue that it gives too much attention to the moral and social aspects. They should not accept that suggestion, but the fact that it can rise in the mind is evidence that the signatories of this historic State paper kept firmly in view the essential consideration that the material benefits of federation (which will be immense) could not be faithfully or fairly sought unless full protection were provided for the non-material needs of the populations whom the new constitutional structure was designed to serve.

A Federal Government should, it is proposed, deal with matters of general and common concern, while the Governments of the three Dependencies, having shed some of their responsibilities, would continue in their present Division of Responsibilities. It is proposed to deal with matters affecting the everyday life of the inhabitants, particularly the African inhabitants. It should be said at once that Africans will be deprived of no right which they now possess. The Federal Government would be concerned with external affairs, defence, immigration, economic matters and development, external and some aspects of inter-territorial trade, customs, census and statistics, railways, civil aviation, trunk roads, post and telecommunication, broadcasting, tourism, national parks, electricity supply and distribution, major water development, surveys other than cadastral, and long-term research, higher education, and primary and secondary education for Europeans; and the central authority would also be empowered to impose a federal income tax. Territorial Governments would be responsible for pro-

vincial and Native administration, territorial income tax, agriculture, forestry, veterinary services, co-operation, marketing, game, fisheries, health, primary and secondary education for Africans, labour, mines, local government, police, prisons, territorial public works, roads other than trunk highways, and local irrigation.

It was essential, of course, to provide the Federal Government with sufficient responsibilities and authority to enable it to act as a focus for a wider national loyalty and to attract to its service men of the calibre needed to ensure its success. The proposed division, it will be seen, wisely excludes from federal administration those matters which most closely touch the lives and susceptibilities of Africans, and upon which criticism has almost invariably been concentrated when any form of closer association was discussed. Moreover, there is no attempt to impose unification merely for its own sake, or to improve the business of the scheme. The aim has been to transfer to the central authority as much power as it could advantageously use in the first stage (a minimum of five years), but excluding from such transfer any subjects likely to arouse high racial or other political feelings. The power to levy a federal income tax, likely to be criticized, but whether part of the necessary funds are raised by that means or by agreed shares by the participating territories from their own resources is a minor matter of disagreement in regard to which must not be allowed to assume disproportionate importance.

The Federal Government, it is suggested, should have an Assembly of thirty-two members, have a Prime Minister appointed by the Governor-General, a Minister of Finance, a Minister of Economic Affairs, a Minister for African Interests, a Minister of Transport and Communications, a Minister of Federal Services, and a Minister for African Interests who would be chairman of an African Affairs Board consisting of the Secretary for Native Affairs of each territorial Government, one African from each territory, and one elected or non-official member drawn from each territorial Legislature. The board would have the right of preliminary opinion before publication from the point of view of African interests all proposed federal legislation, and the right to be heard on any Bill. If the Board considered any proposed legisla-

be detrimental to African interests, the Government could proceed with it and the Legislature pass it, but the new statute would operate without reference to the Secretary of State and signification of His Majesty's approval. As a further protection, the Minister for African Interests (who may be an African) would be appointed and dismissed only by the Governor-General (having thus a more secure tenure of office than the Prime Minister himself, who could be dismissed by the Legislature). But we believe no precedent of this kind anywhere in the Empire, but neither has there been quite the same constitutional or psychological problem to solve. This innovation deserves to win the confidence of Africans and of those Europeans who on their behalf have hitherto opposed federation, and would be very short-sighted of the European communities to reject it. Indeed, the fact that it calls upon their generosity, especially of those in Southern Rhodesia, should argue in its favour, for prompt acceptance of the idea would floodlight their determination to do the general weal above sectional interests.

The report records that African opinion appears in all the territories, and is becoming increasingly anxious about the course of Native policy south of the Limpopo. This reference is doubtless

Influence of South African Policy

resented in Africa, but it could not reasonably have been omitted. To have said less would have been to evade any mention of one of the strongest grounds for federation. To have said more would have been impossible, for the officials of our Governments of the Empire do not constitute themselves the public judges of the policy of a fifth. Those who plead in the name of African interests should, however, neither underestimate this reference, nor allow African leaders to do so. It goes to the heart of the matter, and indicates why this is the last real chance of dealing wisely with Central Africa's most urgent problem. If the opportunity be not taken now, a sense of frustration will promptly descend upon the territories, and Southern Rhodesia would then be driven to demand Dominion status, even though her best counsellors recognize that in present circumstances that would impose financial and non-power burdens from which commensurate advantages could not be expected.

Dominion status would not provide the safeguards that the Colony needs and urgently desires for the issue, which would

be decisive not that of status in the outside world, but of survival as a truly British Colony if the heavy influx of Afrikaners from the Union of South Africa were to continue at the present rate, and as Hitler sent his Germans into the Sudetenland to evade Czech resistance, so the Afrikaner republicans now in office in the Union who must never be forgotten, learnt their technique from Nazism, would, if this bid for federation failed, assuredly increase the flow of immigrants across the Limpopo, with the deliberate object of forcing Southern Rhodesia into the union at a suitable opportunity. That is a very real danger, a danger in which the proportion of Afrikaners amongst the white population is even higher than in Southern Rhodesia, would have to be taken into due course. Let it be quite clearly understood that that, and nothing less, is the only ultimate alternative to federation of the three British Central African territories. Given some form of mutually acceptable federation, there is more within the Commonwealth, with a policy of a definitely British character, will then come naturally. Dominion status now, they will be threatened from South Africa in three most dangerous ways: (1) by the increasing repugnance of their African populations to the Native policy of the Union; (2) by the increasing repugnance of the Afrikaners in the three territories with the manifestations of Afrikaner nationalism; and (3) by the increasing repugnance of both Europeans and Africans at the extension of Afrikaner domination, and the influence of Afrikaner policy upon German, white and black throughout Central Africa.

It is for these reasons that, after pusillanimously wasting decades, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have at long last decided that the need for action can no longer be denied.

Socialists Change Their Outlook

Socialist politicians have been the most consistent and emphatic opponents of any form of closer union, and it is therefore the more significant and important that a Socialist Administration in this country should be willing to discard the doctrinaire obstructionism of the past and that were not so, the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for Commonwealth Relations would not have arranged to visit Central Africa in September for discussions which are intended to reach finality as to the best achievable basis for federation. That is the fundamental objective, though not one of the four

Government is committed in any way, all want the plan to be carefully examined and publicly discussed, and it is certain that all now want federation. British policy, irrespective of the political party in power, being to encourage Colonial regions to shape their own future, it may be assumed that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would endorse this scheme or any reasonable amendment of it which is acceptable to the three Central African territories. And any practicable scheme from Socialist quarters would be better than a rather more attractive plan from another source which Labour would be certain to attack.

Sir Godfrey Haggis has for so long been convinced of the need for closer association that his general support for the plan may be taken for granted; there may be aspects of it which he and other Test of African Southern Rhodesians will dislike, but those who point to the

which that Colony is asked to make should not fail to show simultaneously the compensating advantages, material and psychological, and the dire risks entailed in rejection of the plan (which can be improved if parts of it operate with difficulty). Mr. Welensky, if it may be said with equal confidence, will be the right lead in Northern Rhodesia, in which Protectorate the capacity of the African political spokesmen will now be seriously tested for the first time. They will need great moral courage—as will those in Nyasaland—to emphasize to their people the value of the scheme as a whole, and of its safeguards for African interests, and no effort should have been spared by the local Governments to explain and re-explain every part of the plan until it is thoroughly understood by those Africans to whom they will look for guidance. They ought to be especially conscious of the responsibility which rests upon them at this crucial moment, and of the need for quiet consideration and honest conviction before they speak. The next few weeks should mark out the African leaders of capacity and character from the seekers after easy but temporary popularity. Any European leader in Nyasaland who failed to do his utmost to bring his country into the Federation would serve it very badly indeed.

Opinion in the other territories may be that the plan is unduly generous to Nyasaland seven members in the

Federation's future, compared with eleven members for Northern Rhodesia and seventeen for Southern Rhodesia. Three from each territory (especially those chosen to represent African interests) on each side may be widely regarded as more appropriate for Nyasaland than even Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland together would have the same number of representatives as Southern Rhodesia. Would that not be a better arrangement than to give the two northern territories jointly a majority of two in the Chamber? Why should it be necessary to provide that the two northern territories may if they vote together prevail over Southern Rhodesia's opinion in the Assembly, even if it is meant to mean? One of the major purposes of the scheme being to create a Central African outlook in place of a territorial approach, it seems to us that there would be practical and psychological advantages in equating the representation of the two northern territories with that of the southern Colony. Reservations on this point, or on others, ought not to preclude agreement when it is so urgently necessary. This is an occasion on which no public man should be a destructive critic. If he can suggest desirable amendments let him advocate them; but if he has no constructive suggestions to make for the improvement of the plan, let him abstain from reckless disturbance of a unanimity which is without precedent in Central Africa, and which offers that basis of good-will upon which, if undisturbed, federation could be quickly built.

The plan is the most important which East of Central Africa have ever had to consider, and its authors are to be warmly congratulated on their individual and collective contributions. It would be tragic if the spirit which animated them did not now pervade all discussion in all circles, for it is from the spirit of the Peoples that the new Dominion must emerge. Temporarily, at least, it must be called "British Central Africa," since Nyasaland would be affronted by use of the term "Rhodesia," but the single word is incomparably the more attractive and powerful, and it may well be adopted with universal approval when understanding has had time to solidify. To that process the first Governor-General will be a vital contribution to make, and he should therefore be a man of outstanding character and competence, certainly not someone of mediocre talents and

distinguished career for a political party. Within his first few weeks in office he can do much to make at least a development of high priority one which must powerfully affect the East African Dependencies with which, at a further remove,

interests and communal relations. Mr. Huggins should be the first Prime Minister of British Central Africa, and a very encouraging prospect, for he is unquestionably Africa's greatest leader to-day.

Notes By The Way

Political

ORDINARY INDIVIDUALS would I imagine consider it discreditable to endanger the peace of society but not so politicians, apparently, for, as will be seen from the Parliamentary report in this issue, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations has solemnly told the House of Commons that Tshekedi Khama was excluded from the Bamangwato Reserve in Bechuanaland because the High Commissioner had reasonable grounds for believing him to be a person dangerous to the peace of the Protectorate, but that the decision did not necessarily necessarily discredit upon him. And not one member questioned that decision.

Nonsensical

WHILE SOME LEGALIST or other verbal contortionist define the stage at which a person endangering the public peace begins to lose some of the full credit which he had previously been clothed in the eyes of the law, or at least in those of a party politician in a parliament? Mr. Gordon-Walker's statement seems to me nonsensical. If it was reasonable to consider Tshekedi dangerous to the peace, the actions which led to that conclusion must have been discreditable to him as one of the outstanding chiefs in all British Africa. If, however, there were not just grounds for that opinion, then banishment from the reserve cannot have been equitable. I am, I now, not alone in thinking that Tshekedi Khama has had the better of the argument so far.

Groundnut Resignations

THE DECISION of Professor John Phillips, chief agricultural adviser in Tanganyika Territory to the Overseas Food Corporation, to retire because "the importance of the position has diminished considerably, and the time is rapidly approaching when it could no longer be considered a full-time appointment" is not surprising, but for his deep loyalty to the scheme, he would doubtless have withdrawn long ago in disgust at the antics of some of the people under whom he has had to suffer. No knowledgeable person will blame him for the immeasurable calamities of which he has been so far and distressed a witness; all the world now knows something of the conditions of mismanagement of the scheme which he held an influential position to serve, but much of the truth still remains shrouded from Parliament and the public.

Professor John Phillips

NO WELL-INFORMED CRITIC of the groundnut fiasco has, I think, included the chief agricultural adviser in his condemnations. Any man to be among the small number who were masters of their subjects, and in particular recognizing facts, who had no use for those who insisted on telling the truth as they saw it to Ministers, other Government representatives, and members of the Press, and were constantly con-

cerned for the men and women who are the victims of a calamity for which they bear no responsibility. Mr. Huggins, his first action, will, I predict, likewise withdraw at an early date.

East African Dinner

MANy OF THE PEOPLE who will probably wish to attend the first post-war gathering in London of the East Africa Dinner Club are, I hear, purchasing in the characteristic East African fashion in the matter of booking their tickets. In the years between the wars the attendance could be gauged by the committee within a small margin of error, but after a lapse of 12 years the probable number of those who will wish to be present cannot be estimated with accuracy. The organizers therefore hope to hear at least from all who wish to attend, and any readers of this note who wish to do so and have not yet reserved their tickets are urged to write at once to the secretary, c/o East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. For members of the Dinner Club and their guests the price of the tickets is 25/- each; to non-members the cost is 30/-. This dinner was for many years the outstanding East African event of the London season and there can be little doubt that some hundreds of East Africans will assemble at the Connaught Rooms on Tuesday, July 10. And will they please inform the secretary now?

Voices of Britain

THE IMPORTANCE of the overseas broadcasts of the B.B.C. can be soundly judged only from a distance, for what may seem commonplace to a listener in Kingston or Cardiff may create a very different impression of a lonely man in Kinshasa or Chingali. Moreover, critics of British broadcasting are more likely to be tolerant if they are some thousands of miles away than if they live almost on the doorstep of the transmitting station. A high proportion of the readers of each newspaper as this will regard the B.B.C. with both fondness and faith, and they will not be inclined to accuse its director-general, Sir William Haley, of exaggeration because he has just claimed that the programme through the world an unending, undeviating, irrigating flow of truthful news, given as objectively and impartially as British professional men and women can make it. Nor will they disagree with Sir Jan Lamb, director of the overseas services, when he describes those broadcasts as a "synthesis of friendship." That the main link of information, culture, and entertainment is of immeasurable value, especially to the Empire.

A medical team in the Kwango region of the Belgian Congo examined 130,000 Africans for tuberculosis in five months. More than 25% of the local population were X-rayed. First reports estimate the death rate from T.B. at 0.5% - much less than was feared. The disease is far more common among men than among women.

Unanimous Plan for Central African Federation

London Conference States "Compelling Case" for Urgent Action

PROPOSALS FOR BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION are matters of urgency were made by the attendance of officials of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland which met in London on March 14-15.

The text of their report, which is unanimous, has now been issued as Cmd. 8233 (H.M. Stationery Office, London, 15s. 6d.), from which the following quotations are taken.

The factors which have in the past been held to weigh against an effective scheme of closer association are differences in political opinion between the territories, the opposition of a large section of the small European population and the relative lack of trained and experienced staff, differences in the constitutional status of the territories, and inequality in economic development between them. During the past year there have been substantial changes in the positions.

We have had before us an up-to-date comparative survey of Native policy in the three territories, prepared in 1950-51 by the three Secretaries for Native Affairs, working under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the Central African Council. The information and conclusions contained in this highly authoritative and objective report have been of great value.

No Differences in Policy

The most striking conclusion which we draw is the degree of similarity between the policy and practice of the three Governments rather than the degree of difference. The survey shows no differences between the policies pursued in the important spheres of education, health, agriculture, animal health, and forestry as they affect Africans. The Southern Rhodesian Government have spent considerably larger amounts on these services than the two northern Governments.

In doing government for Africans in their own areas Southern Rhodesia has made less progress than Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but it has to some extent been aiming at the same objectives, so that differences which have existed in the past are becoming less marked. Differences of policy still exist in political development (particularly the representation of Africans in central politics), land allocation, certain aspects of the employment of Africans, and the recognition of trade unions for Africans. But we believe that these differences, although important, vary largely in method and timing, and that the ultimate objective of all three Governments is broadly the same, namely, the economic and political advancement of the Africans in partnership with the Europeans.

Native Policies: No Bar to Federation

We do not believe that the differences in Native policy which still exist can now be regarded as a valid argument against closer association, provided that a suitable scheme can be devised. On the contrary, we think that there would be positive advantages in closer association from the point of view of Native policy.

Much serious thought has been given in recent years in all three territories to the problems of African advancement, and very considerable advances have been made in Southern Rhodesia where there has been a strong reaction against extreme policies elsewhere. With certain differences in the political approach, all three territories are now tackling the problems of development on broadly similar lines. Under any form of closer association we believe that further progress can be made in this direction, to

the extent advanced by the communities in the Central African territories.

African opinion in the two northern territories and certain sections of African opinion in Southern Rhodesia, for different reasons, have expressed itself as opposed to amalgamation, and indeed to any form of closer association. We recognize that African opposition in the northern territories is a serious obstacle to federation. But in the last resort we believe that the judgment of African opinion would turn on the form which any scheme of closer association might take and on the range of subjects within the responsibility of a Central African Government.

It appears unlikely that Africans in the northern territories would be prepared to withdraw their opposition to a scheme of complete amalgamation of the three territories. On the other hand, provided that some other form of closer association could be designed containing adequate provision for representation and adequate protection for African interests, and provided that the services more intimately affecting the daily life of Africans were outside the scope of a Central African Government, Africans might well come to realize the very substantial advantages of closer association from their point of view.

European Opinion

The majority of Europeans in Southern Rhodesia, and we believe, favour a form of closer association in the territories which entailed the establishment of a single Central Government. In Northern Rhodesia European public opinion on the subject of closer association is difficult to gauge exactly, but it is thought that the bulk of European opinion in the territories could be likely to support some form of closer association. In Nyasaland European opinion is less definite but has on occasion expressed itself in favour of such association.

While a constitutional focus of Southern Rhodesia and the two northern territories remain quite different, we believe it is possible to devise a scheme of closer association to overcome this difference and providing for the effective operation of genuinely inter-territorial services.

Closer association between the three territories in economic planning is essential to remove the present barriers to more so to secure the maximum economic development of the area as a whole in the interests of the people. It is true that in the economic field the difficulties have, as a result of recent years, owing to the lack of inter-territorial machinery, with the necessary power to enforce co-ordination.

If economic policy can be effectively planned and such economic barriers as exist between the territories broken down, the task of developing Central Africa as a whole will be very much eased. In external economic relations Central Africa regarded as a single unit would be more effective than the three territories operating singly.

Need for Widely Based Economy

The economic future of the area cannot be regarded as secure so long as responsibility for directing its economy rests on three separate administrations. All three territories are reasonably prosperous at present, but their prosperity has in a considerable degree been bought at a high price, in conditions which are liable to change. A slump in the price of tobacco, for example, and a serious falling off in the demand for some other products would have a disastrous effect on the territories working as isolated economic units. An economic crisis could be a good one for the unit if the unit were closely integrated into an area having a widely based economy.

A common defence policy is essential in an area whose communications and economies are so closely related.

The necessity for closer association between the territories in rail transport, the construction and maintenance of trunk roads, and civil aviation (including meteorological services) is self-evident. All three territories are land-locked, and efficient communications are vital to the economic welfare of the whole area. These communications and the links between the territories must in our view be planned on a Central African basis.

Certain public services, such as posts and telegraphs, are similar in character in the three territories, and their unification would secure greater efficiency. In some cases there

is little chance of a "pull" being provided at all on a territorial basis because of the relative lack of resources of the individual territories. It is to be noted that it can be said on an inter-territorial basis. An example of this is the provision for Europeans and Africans of higher education, both academic and technical.

The advantages which we consider would be realized in all communities in the territories from closer association might appear to be related only to material developments. The moral and social aspects have not escaped our attention. Closer association would bring to the territories a quickening expansion of the economy of the area as a whole and therefore greater prosperity. This would in turn lead to an expansion of Government finance and, consequently, even though a particular department might not be brought within any scheme for closer association, the provision of better facilities for education (including communal education), better health services (curative and preventive), improved water supplies, housing and agricultural services and improved social services generally. The need for these improvements is felt by all communities, and in particular by the Africans, who constitute the great bulk of the population.

The moral and social aspects of Africans will march with the economic development of their countries and in the view of the fact of such development will be slower if continued on the present basis than if closer association is brought about.

Crucial Stage Reached

A crucial stage has been reached in Central Africa. European political development is already well advanced, and there is a growing political consciousness among Africans. The latter is in a natural development stage to the improvement and expansion of the social and economic services, but there can be no doubt that the Africans in the territories are becoming increasingly anxious about the course of "Native Affairs" of the Territories.

It is to be noted that economic and political partnership between Europeans and Africans is the only policy which is needed in the territories of Central Africa. This is fully recognized by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and by all three Central African Governments.

Closer association between the three territories, in the economic and political strength which it would bring with it, would provide a surer foundation than exists at present for developing and extending the policy of racial co-operation and partnership, on which all three territories are agreed, without the fear of influences from outside the borders of British Central Africa.

The closer association would also provide the means of building upon an inter-territorial basis institutions which over a period of years would help to draw the Central African territories together in other ways. It would enable Central Africa to determine the composition of its population by deciding the terms of immigration; and to introduce higher education for Europeans and Africans on an inter-territorial basis would help towards the creation of a common outlook.

Urgent Need for Closer Association

Having considered all these factors, we have agreed that, in the general interests of the Community, and in the particular interests of the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia, Northern Botsswana, and Nyasaland, there is a compelling case for establishing an effective form of closer association between the territories and that the need for this is urgent.

But in any scheme of closer association certain conditions must be fulfilled. Account must be taken both of Southern Rhodesia's self-governing status and of the special responsibilities of H.M. Government in the U.K. towards Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Political progress for Africans must be maintained and Africans must be enabled to play an appropriate part, according to their qualifications, in the Government and the political institutions to be established. At the same time, until their partnership arrangements becomes fully effective, there must be adequate provisions in the constitution for African welfare and advancement. Finally, the unit of government which is established for the Central African territories must be able to stand on its own feet, economically, and it must be autonomous financially.

The solution we recommend for adoption is that of a federal system. This would enable the territories to be knit together effectively for common action in those spheres where it would be most beneficial to all of them, while leaving unimpaired the authority of the individual territories in spheres where it is the most appropriate and recognizing the responsibility of H.M. Government in the U.K. towards the people.

We suggest that the federation might be called "British Central Africa".

Under our proposals the federal authority would not be

territorial) would exercise full control over all internal and external matters, especially those that affect the territorial boundaries or that concern the external relations of the territories with the rest of the world. Within the territories the Government and Parliament of the Central Africa would have full responsibility and would in no way be subordinate to those of the territories.

In respect of all matters not being within the federal field, the authority and the constitutional position of each of the three territories in their relation to H.M. Government in the U.K. would remain as at present, and in particular their Governments and Legislatures would in no way be subordinate to those of British Central Africa. In many matters that would remain within the spheres of the individual territories, we would include those that are most important to the life and well-being of the African people, such as, for example, African education, health and welfare, and "Native Affairs" questions, and "Native Administration" generally.

We recognize that there are many matters which the proposed federal field might at times impinge upon, but these would be on African interests. Our proposals therefore provide both for representation of Africans in the central Parliament and for the vesting of special powers in an African Affairs Board and in a Minister for African Interests. This Minister would be a member of the central Parliament, would be appointed by and would be responsible to, an authority, namely, a Governor-General, who would himself be responsible for this purpose to H.M.'s Government in the U.K.

Scheme No Mere Compromise

The scheme that we put forward is not a mere compromise between divergent views. We are united in believing that it has great positive merits in the interests of all the territories and of their inhabitants, and that it is fully consistent with the United Kingdom Government's responsibilities towards the African inhabitants.

We especially call attention to the proposal to set up a joint inter-territorial African Affairs Board, a Joint African Commission, and a Joint Council, which when the association of the territories would provide full scope and which we believe would be of incalculable benefit to British Central Africa and the people of the territories.

We have, to be speaking, outlined functions affecting the external relations of British Central Africa and services which transcend territorial boundaries to the central Government and Legislature and services which impinge closely on the daily life of the people to the territorial Governments and Legislatures.

According with this principle, telephone, rail, trunk road and air communications, posts and telegraphs, broadcasting, the supply and distribution of electric power, external and certain aspects of inter-territorial trade, customs, and medium and long-term research would be central functions. Local governments for Europeans and Africans, Native administration (in all its forms, primary and secondary education for Africans, medical and health services, agriculture, animal health, forestry, game, fisheries and police services would be territorial functions.

Safeguarding African Interests

Since Africans are not at present appreciative of the benefits to be secured by closer association, and since they are not yet qualified to play the full part to which they are eventually entitled in the federal Government and Legislature, we have been particularly careful to reserve services which intimately affect African life and development to the territorial Governments and Legislatures. Under our proposal the political development of Africans, both in national politics and in local government, would be forward as at present in the three territories.

We have had to consider how, without infringing Southern Rhodesia's self-governing status, to provide for H.M. Government's special responsibility for the two northern territories and in particular for African welfare and advancement. We propose that the three territorial Governments and Legislatures should retain their existing status and powers within the spheres assigned to them under the scheme which we put forward. In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Governments retaining responsibility to H.M. Government in the U.K. In the federal sphere the Government and Legislature of British Central Africa would have full responsibility with the Cabinet of Government, subject to safeguards, to be agreed to, for the special responsibility of the U.K. Government and Parliament in respect of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, while not interfering with the efficient working of the Central African constitutional arrangements.

We propose that an African Affairs Board should be established to consist, under a chairman, of the three Secretaries for "Native Affairs" of the territorial Governments, or

(Continued on page 1170)

Questions in the Commons on Federation Statement

Colonial Secretary Promises Full Consultation With African Opinion

MR. JAMES GRIFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons on the day on which the report on Central African Federation was published.

Neither H.M. Government in the United Kingdom nor the other Governments concerned are at this stage committing themselves to acceptance of any of the particular proposals in the report, which is published as a basis for consideration and discussion. H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, however, wish to say that the proposals appear to them to embody a constructive approach to the problem which deserves the careful consideration of the people and Governments concerned.

When there has been time for this consideration, Plans to visit the Central African territories with the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Viscount Rhothesia and Nyassaland, and of course, during the matter fully the representatives of the European and African industries and other communities of the Government of Southern Rhodesia would by that time have received indications of the attitude of the inhabitants of that territory, and this information would be available for the purpose of discussions which Mr. H. now friend would have with Southern Rhodesia Ministers.

Full Conference Planned

Finally, in the light of these discussions we should both attend at conference with Southern Rhodesian Ministers and representatives of the Governments and European and African communities of the two northern territories.

These deliberations would be of material help to the several Governments and all matters concerning before which the matter would in due course come for consideration.

In issuing this report for public consideration and discussion on behalf of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, it is clear that, in relation to our responsibilities in Central Africa, we adhere fully to the policy which has been repeatedly stated with the assent of all parties. Our ultimate object is to secure for the Commonwealth, both European and African, the best possible provision for both. We have set Africans on the path of political, social and economic progress, and it is our task to help them, first and in that development so that they may take their full part with the rest of the community in the political and economic life of the territories.

The report records the strong and unanimous belief of the members of the conference that economic and political partnership between European and Africans is the best policy which can succeed in the conditions of Central Africa. H.M. Government in the United Kingdom have been glad to note that the conference have given their assent to this very important principle as forming the basis of their proposals.

A similar statement was made in the House of Lords by the Minister for Commonwealth.

Opposition Welcomes Statement

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD said that the unanimity of the recommendations was also a very remarkable and significant feature. The Conservative Party welcomed the Government's statement and hoped it could assume that given the understanding and support of the people in the territories, H.M. Government would be able to see action taken in accordance with the principles recommended in the report.

MR. GRIFITHS: "When I made the statement last November that we proposed to set up this conference, which I made it clear, and I stand by that pledge now, that before H.M. Government come to consider and decide on this matter, we must have full consultation with all those who are concerned. We ask everyone to consider the report on its merits, and before any decisions are taken I propose with my colleagues to consult the people in the territories."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I do not want to press the H.M. Government unduly, but I asked whether, given the understanding and support of the people in these territories, you could take it that H.M. Government would like to see action taken on these lines?"

MR. GRIFITHS: "I think it had better leave it where it is, but fully the people here last November."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Is the hon. gentleman aware that opinion in this country is at present extremely sensitive"

on the subject of relations between the Government in South Africa and the Government in the United Kingdom? The Government is intimated to any of the hon. gentleman's opportunity will be given in the House to have a further debate."

MR. GRIFITHS: "The question whether the House will or will not debate it is a matter for the Leader of the House. If a debate takes place, I can see that there may be advantages in it, but I should like to point out that we propose in the not-too-distant future to hold in November a conference of the territories, and I should like to hope that on the occasion of that conference that we shall be able to announce the views of the Government."

MR. LEMONT DAVIES: "I think the hon. gentleman has made it quite clear, but what it may be beyond all doubt is not the position that the Government are leaving the matter until an opportunity has been afforded to the hon. gentleman and his colleague to go out to Africa and consult on the spot. The statement is merely an introduction to the document published today?"

MR. GRIFITHS: "The document is a constructive approach to the problem, and one worthy of the consideration of every hon. gentleman. The Government are not committed to any of the proposals."

MR. EDER: "With respect, is it not rather more than that? Is it not really a very remarkable and very encouraging thing that there should have been this measure of agreement? While the House must, of course, reserve its right, we must not be afraid to suggest that nothing at all has happened, as otherwise we may lose the measure which has made."

MR. GRIFITHS: "I used the words of the report that it was a constructive approach because I think it is significant that the report is a unanimous report of all the officials."

Seeking African Views

MR. J. H. HIND: "May I tell the Minister that a tremendous development of this kind should not be entered into without the people having a full opportunity of debate? With regard to consulting African opinion, my hon. friend is aware that there are widespread misapprehensions among the Africans in the territories, however ill-founded, about this development, and when my hon. friend says that African opinion has been consulted, can he assure us that not only official representatives of the Legislative Councils and the chiefs have been consulted, but that the popular African organizations, such as the Nyasaland African Congress, have been consulted and consulted? Will he also bear in mind that there are considerable misapprehensions as to the fact that the Africans in Nyasaland are not represented at all?"

MR. SPEAKER: "The hon. gentleman is debating the document at length. Surely, we might read it first and see it in it and then debate later."

MR. GRIFITHS: "I did not say that we had consulted African opinion. I said that we propose before considering the reports in detail to consult African opinion, and of course I shall be very glad of the privilege and opportunity of meeting all African representatives and individual Africans for the purpose."

MR. IAN FRASER: "In view of the supreme importance of friendly understanding in the Commonwealth, can the hon. gentleman give assurance that discussions will take place between H.M. Government and the Government of the Union of South Africa?"

MR. GRIFITHS: "No."

Non-Native Consulted

MR. GRIFITHS: "I think that the discussion which will take place in regard to the statement I have made today will be with the Government of Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, and with the other Governments of the territories. As one who has for many years represented the opinions of the white settlers in Northern Rhodesia, may I ask the hon. gentleman whether he is aware that we have always been consulting the fullest consultation and that wherever we are, in complete agreement with what he said? So far as I know, all the inhabitants of Northern Rhodesia want consultation with the Government on this matter."

MR. DRIEBERG: "Whatever decision H.M. Government eventually arrive at will my hon. friend be particularly painstaking about this matter of consulting African opinion, bearing in mind that it is an opportunity not to be lost, even in the least circumstances, for him to stress that the opinion really is?"

MR. GRIFITHS: "I certainly will. I have just returned from Kenya and Uganda, and I think that if my hon. friend will make inquiries he will find that I took a particular pains to consult African opinion in the fullest possible way, and I will do so similarly in this case."

Tshekedi Khama's Resignation
As Alleged Answer Minister

MR P. GORDON WALKER, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, spoke to the British Empire Development Association at luncheon in London last week on the Tshekedi Khama case. The Government, in dealing to speed both Tshekedi and Setse from office, were for five years, had, he said, been actuated by the motive only that of consideration for the welfare and constitutional progress of the Bechuanaland people. Their resignation was not even excluded, but was merely limited and unusual access, which he had declined, because he felt that it did not adequately meet his personal needs.

The Secretary of State continued: "I do not think that under the offer of a considerable property interests could not have been adequately supervised as he had had complete liberty to move as he wished in the reserve, but this offer was the further I could go without seriously impairing or endangering the interests of the tribe."

Tshekedi Unpopular with Tribe
The Minister's resignation against the personal and property rights of the Tshekedi tribe, he had become very unpopular in the tribe for four causes of his unpopularity, he said, that in the first place his renunciation of all claims to the chieftainship, the Bamangwato are convinced that if he returned to the tribe he would try to make himself chief of otherwise set himself into a position of power, and secondly, that the fact of his being a Bechuanaland in the first place, Tshekedi would not have him in the tribe. The Minister's resignation, which much influenced the Government, the need to establish a more representative system of administration in the tribe and get rid of it as quickly as possible of direct rule. It was important to set up the system of local and central councils through which all the tribes in the reserve would manage their own affairs. Everything was ready for an intensive campaign to explain the new system to the people.

The chief reason for the resignation is that it would be calculated to do very little that we must avoid. Any public inquiry now would completely embarrass the Government's decision on the Bamangwato and any their warm approval of this decision. To hold a new inquiry would arouse doubts and questions about Tshekedi Khama's future in the tribe. It would go back to the future of the development of a more representative Native authority, and that is the thing we must concentrate upon. On the immediate question whether the tribe wanted a change to return, there is overwhelming evidence of the tribe's views, which have been several times reaffirmed.

To put the whole thing in a nutshell, a choice had to be made between the tribe's rights and the public good of the tribe. Tshekedi rejected, as was his right, the proposal made, and refused to give any backing to the proposal. The public good of the tribe, I had to consider that in that case, apart from the danger of direct disorder, to proceed could be expected in the future, we had no choice but to accept the public good must prevail. That has been the background and motive of the Government's decision.

Minister's Arguments Contradictory
TSHEKEDI KHAMA has issued a reply, which states, *inter alia*—

"The Minister's two main arguments for maintaining my resignation are contradictory. If I am as popular with the Bamangwato as he suggests, the prospect would there be of my working my way back to chieftainship (assuming that were my intention, which I have publicly denied on many occasions)? How could an individual so unpopular and weak in regard to his enemies be the overwhelming majority of tribesmen were on the side of his supposed enemy unless the Minister is suggesting that I may have criminal intentions?"

After revealing that Mr. Gordon Walker had offered him the responsible post of adviser on economy to the Government of Bechuanaland, the Minister said:

"The reason that I fell unable to accept was that the Minister was not willing to give me access to the same information as he had, and it impossible for me to accept."

The Minister's resignation against public opinion against him by giving the tribe the right to elect a Government authority for security elsewhere, and here had a Government authority. As chief I called for a Government authority which would inquire into the Government's measures should be taken against the tribe's protest against migration of this kind to Rhodesia with a protest against submitting to the same and other lawful administrative orders to be taken.

It is a matter of fact that the Minister has not to justify his own decision. His other statement could be equally improved if there were an opportunity of testing the advice of the local officials before an impartial inquiry. Viscount Stansgate is to ask the Government in the House of Lords to grant the independent inquiry for which Tshekedi asks.

Sir William Clark's Comments
SIR WILLIAM CLARK, at one time High Commissioner for the N.G. Government in the Union of South Africa, has said in a letter, *The Times*, in reply to the statement issued by Tshekedi Khama and published in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, January 11.

Tshekedi implies that under the present system the High Commissioner's services do not benefit the services of the trained first-class men who would be available if they were administered by the Colonial Office. Yet the last four Bechuanaland Commissioners in the Bechuanaland Protectorate have all been men from the Colonial Service. The Chief Justice also prevails in the other two territories, the present chief in the High Commissioner's office the present chief are senior members of the Colonial Service.

In the course of the organization carried out when I was High Commissioner it was also arranged that all requirements for the territories should be of men selected and trained for the Colonial Service, the territories for this purpose being placed on the same footing as those administered by the Colonial Office.

Tshekedi does not mention the economic aspect, but it may be as well to record that the territories have not been prejudiced in obtaining financial assistance by their own means under the Colonial Office. Both the present and the development committee of the smallness of the sums at present available to the present Colonial Development Corporation are a matter of fact, with a very helpful general view.

Political progress may have been slower than in many of the colonies with larger populations and greater resources, but advances have now been made through such measures as the formal vesting of executive authorities with executive, executive and judicial powers and functions and by the institution of Native Authorities, which give the people real financial responsibility and control over the management of their public affairs.

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Year's progress in the Colonial Territories

Successful Production Increases in Many Directions

THE BLUE BOOK on the COLONIAL TERRITORIES, entitled "The Year's Progress in the Colonial Territories," has been presented to the House of Commons in the House of Commons, and published by the Stationery Office as Cmd. 8247.

The year's progress in the Colonial Territories has been marked by the advances made towards meeting the basic requirements of effective self-government.

These words are followed by: "Measures taken to improve the territories are showing good results, education is being expanded at all levels, and successes can be recorded in the efforts made to increase production of all kinds for the benefit of the territories and for world trade."

From the introductory chapter we quote the following passages:

The aim of British Colonial policy is to guide the territories to self-government within the Commonwealth. The method is to assist their peoples to achieve this aim for themselves. To this joint enterprise British are contributing not only some of the tools and experience—the job—finance, knowledge, technical skill, and experience—also the faith, good-will, and human understanding necessary to inspire their best efforts.

Better Use of Natural Resources

Simultaneously the people of the territories are learning to increase their own revenues through a better use of their natural resources, they are learning to meet the many professional and technical needs of their own countries, and they are learning the art of governing through participation in their own political life.

The basic requirements for self-government are not achieved in a day, and the achievement takes hard work and determination as well as time. The pace of advance depends on many factors. Conditions in Britain and the world at large may help or hinder according to external requirements such as finance, supplies, and markets. The individual characteristics of the territories themselves have also to be reckoned with. In Africa, for instance, tropical soils, climate, and vegetation present problems to which solutions appropriate to temperate zones cannot automatically be applied.

In many territories the people are striving to master in a matter of decades forms of political and social organization, knowledge, and ideas that the west took centuries to develop. In other communities different race and culture live together under one administration, but do not yet constitute a nation of weld themselves easily into a strong and cohesive whole.

Role of Colonies in World Trade

The territories now play a significant part in Commonwealth and world trade, and each year their people are shouldering more of their own responsibilities. These are advances, which provide some measure of the ground already won. They also show that as the territories consolidate their own internal position they can help to reinforce that of the world.

The development of democratic government means learning to solve one's difficulties and differences by agreement and mutual effort, on the political side too this work of consolidation promises much, not only for the people directly concerned, but as a contribution to the common stream.

Perhaps no aspect of the territories' changing life gives greater encouragement than the transformation taking place in their health, since without strong and vigorous populations the advance is unrealistic. The task of eradicating mass ill-health and disease is still immense, but the general standard of public health is steadily improving

and in recent years spectacular successes in controlling certain diseases.

Of the classical epidemic disease yellow fever is now reduced to a few sporadic cases among non-vaccinated Africans, smallpox is being taught in epidemic proportions, and typhosomiasis is kept under control by special measures which are constantly being strengthened by the results of research. The achievements of modern medicine in controlling malaria were described in last year's report: these methods are showing further success. In Mauritius deaths from malaria in 1956 were 285, as compared with 3,000 in 1949. In British Guiana 98% of the population is now protected by the spraying of houses with D.D.T.

New tests are constantly being tested and applied, and in this field the Colonial Medical Service can claim to be doing pioneer work. In Uganda, for instance, experiments are being carried out with chloromycetin for the cure of trachoma (an eye disease), following promising results reported during the year from the allied drug aureomycin. It is hoped that B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin) vaccine will offer effective protection against tuberculosis, and research is being done on vaccines against such as streptomycin, sulphones, and para-aminosalicylic acid.

Dramatic Results in Leprosy Treatment

Sulphone preparations, in particular diarsyl sulphone, are giving satisfactory and sometimes dramatic results in the treatment of leprosy. As a result of a survey of East and West Africa completed by an end of the year, it has been possible to estimate that there are 265,000 cases among the total population of 22,000,000 in the West territories.

As spectacular but no less important is the slow but painstaking work of raising the general standard of individual and community hygiene and of bringing effective preventive services within the reach of ever larger and of persons in the people in less advanced areas.

Organized efforts to improve nutrition are an essential part of the campaign for raising the level of living. Knowledge gained from surveys and research is being applied to promote a better and more balanced use of available foods, and nutrition officers have been appointed in a number of territories. Research is being carried out in the Medical Research Council's Human Nutrition Unit in London and in field stations in the Gambia, and survey and other research work is carried out in individual territories.

Staff shortages still seriously limit all this work. Among doctors the number of vacancies in January, 1957, was 160, although over 130 appointments were made during the preceding year. Arrangements now in force for seconding doctors employed in the National Health Service to the territories may, however, be expected to help reduce this shortage. Senior nursing staff are being recruited from the United Kingdom, and the number of Colonial women coming to this country to train as nurses is steadily increasing.

Education and Vocational Expansion

The expansion of education which has been so remarkable since the end of the war, is still going on despite the two main limiting factors—teachers and finance. The year's more important plans include three from East Africa territories giving special attention to the quality and quantity of African education—a matter of fundamental importance in bridging the gap between the different communities in these parts of the world.

In Kenya a scheme has been approved for raising the standard of African education at an estimated annual cost of £266,000 and a capital outlay of £2.5 million. Next year the Government of Tanganyika has completed a survey of schools as a basis for a detailed programme of development between 1950 and 1960. In Tanganyika the 10-year plan also includes a plan to provide primary schooling for a much larger number of African children. In all territories, however, are still hampered by a serious shortage of teachers.

The number of men and women receiving higher education rose again: 2,719 attended the universities and university colleges in their own territories and 4,560 were studying in the U.K. These figures are still low, but the local institutions were able to accommodate some 400 more students.

Girls' education has always lagged behind that of boys, but social development depends so largely on the women of the community that every step towards making up these years is important. Many territories report increased facilities for girls' education.

Broadcasting is an invaluable part to play as a medium of instruction and information. There are now broadcasting services in 23 territories.

The purpose of financial assistance from the United Kingdom and of economic policy in general is to enable the territories to develop their resources to the point where they can finance their social and public services from their own revenues for self-government means among other things, being able to pay for the living standards one enjoys. To this end surveys and scientific research make their contribution, roads, airways, airfields and harbours are being built or extended, agricultural and mineral production is being increased and the growth of industries is being stimulated. To all these schemes Governments and private enterprise are making substantial capital contributions.

Since 1940 some research schemes have been financed from the special allocation of Colonial Development and Welfare funds. During 1950-51 building, staffing, and planning were carried out in connexion with a number of new research institutes, including those for economic and social research in East Africa. More geological mapping was completed than in any previous year.

Effect of Rearmament

The war in Korea and the rearmament needs of Britain and the United States began to make themselves felt in the territories. An increased demand for certain primary products led to a rise in prices, and there was a general rise in the price of goods imported by the territories, and largely a serious falling-off in the availability of some supplies. As a result of the combined effects of the higher prices fetched by their exports and a shortage of consumer goods some territories are again threatened with inflation, on the one hand higher export prices may also be expected to increase their financial resources for development.

More serious is the effect of the international situation on external aid for development. It now seems probable that the pace at which programmes can be carried out will be affected by the rate at which capital goods (such as steel for construction) can be supplied, as well as by finance, which on the lines of last year appeared likely to become the chief limiting factor.

Early in 1950 it was clear that the £120m. provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 for the period ending in March 1950 would not be sufficient to meet the territories' needs, and an additional £20m. has now been provided. Further tokens of His Government's determination to go ahead with the policy of Colonial development in spite of the complications of the world situation. The additional £20m., regarded as the replenishment of

resources to meet the most urgent and important needs, they have been allocated generally to the territories, it was done with the greater part of the original estimate. The Secretary of State has indicated to Colonial Governments that in planning the use of the additional money, he will pay first regard to assistance in the provision of basic services, primarily of an economic character, which will benefit the territories, and especially those with slender resources. He will also take account of requests and plans to support their own development.

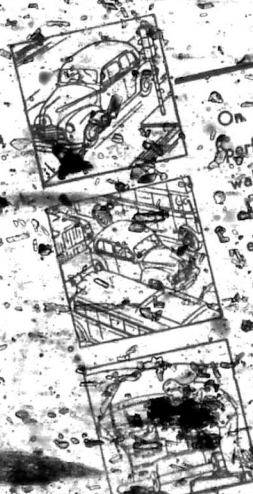
The development of a strong sense of national trade union movement is essential to a successful industrial system. It has an important part to play, not only in promoting good industrial relations, but also in providing opportunities for instilling among the people that spirit of service to the community at large which is the contribution that sound trade unionism can make to a democratic society.

There has been a general strengthening of trade unionism in recent years. The rapid increase in the number of unions formed is now showing signs of slowing down, and while a great deal of expansion remains, the resulting stability in membership is bringing with it an increased sense of responsibility. At the end of 1949 (the latest date for which complete figures are available) there were some 1,170 trade unions registered with a membership of some 680,000, as against 1,027 trade unions and a membership of about 610,000 a year earlier.

Reference is made to the development of trade unionism as a means of encouraging social initiative and among the Colonial peoples.

S. Rhodesian Trade

AN INCREASE of 10m. lb. over the previous official estimate is expected in the output of the fire-cured Virginia tobacco crop of Southern Rhodesia. At the first week of the auction sales in Salisbury 3,255,500 lb. were sold for £616,291, an average of 45.43d. per lb., and 38,174 lb. of fire-cured for £2,753, an average of 16.82d. So far this season 25,297,167 lb. of fire-cured have been sold for £7,846,414, an average of 45.98d., and 419,290 lb. of fire-cured for £29,787, an average of 47.05d.



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PERSONALIA

Mr. W. S. FRANKS will shortly arrive from Kampala.

Mr. Roy W. WINSKY was the subject of the first of the "Sunday Observer" series.

SIR GEORGE GRHAM, P. O. and Justice, Freetown, will shortly retire.

MR. G. H. RUSBRIDGE is due in his country shortly from Northern Rhodesia.

MWANAWINA III, Paramount Chief of Barotseland, will shortly tour Northern Rhodesia.

A new Union Castle liner, KENYA CASTLE, will be launched at least today by Lady MITCHELL.

MR. REX RAYMOND has returned by air to the capital in Southern Rhodesia after a short business visit to England.

SIR J. CLARKE, Chairman of the board of Rhodesia Railways, and Lady BIRD have arrived in London from Bulawayo.

MR. DESMOND BURRAGE, tourist officer in Northern Rhodesia, has visited East Africa to study the East African Tourist Travel Organization.

DR. W. H. WINSTON, M.R., head of the Alaska and foreign section of the United States Geological Survey, is visiting the British territories in Africa.

MR. G. F. TAYLOR has relinquished the joint managing directorship of Forestal Land, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd., but will continue on the board.

MR. HENRY POOLY, who has visited East and Central Africa to advise on the construction of cement factories, has left London for a short visit to Palestine.

SIR FREDERICK MINTIE will leave at the end of this month to revisit Kenya and Tanganyika. He expects to be back in London about the end of August.

THE REV. DR. L. WILSON, dean of Manchester, has been visiting the Rhodesias and the Union on behalf of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel.

MR. A. G. WHITEHEAD, Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in London by air to present Sir Godfrey Huggins at the Commonwealth Defence Conference.

MR. W. T. PARK-FRANKS has been elected chairman of the Uganda Motor Club, which the hon. secretary and treasurer are Mr. K. J. LEVY and MR. M. MORT ADAMS respectively.

At the International Advertising Conference, to be held in London next month there will be at least two speakers with East and Central African interests—LADY DVEEDSMUIR, M.F., and SIR MILES THOMAS.

Before leaving recently for the United States, MR. ABE MACHON completed a book on life in the Seychelles, which he recently visited. He said that he did not expect the volume to be published until 1953.

BIGGIE, P. R. STANSFELD, of Maguilo Estate, Sao Filipe in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika, has arrived in London. Commissioned in the Royal Artillery in 1911, he retired from the Army five years ago.

Mrs. S. NEUMYER and E. TOLUZZI of the "Straits Services Newspaper" in Germany, have completed a six-week tour of East Africa to collect information on sociological short holidays in the territories.

MR. G. RUSSELL, of Harro, who has arrived in Scotland from Kenya, was chairman of the Fife and Kipkayen Production Committee from 1943 onwards, and runner-up in the singles in the Kenya lawn tennis championship of 1929.

The Kampala Co-operative Society has been registered in Uganda. The first chairman is Mr. F. R. J. WILLIAM and Mr. J. P. SALDANHA is the vice-chairman. The secretary and treasurer are MR. CAMILLO D'OSUZA and MR. P. J. LANE respectively.

AIR MARSHAL ALFK CHARLES DORMAN, who has been appointed Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Coastal Command, was at one time Air Officer Commanding East Africa.

Acting appointments in the Uganda Department of Commerce include Mr. W. H. FLETCHER as assistant commissioner and Mr. H. A. GIBSON, Mr. R. H. H. SOPER, and Mr. J. BAKER as inspectors and marketing officers.

MR. G. K. MUIR, chairman of the National Bank of India and of Lee Bros. and Co. Ltd., has presided over Sir EDWARD TWEEDDALE, Governor of Tanganyika, at a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Colonial Empire Societies in London next Thursday.

MR. GILBERT BROWN, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, opened the Legislative Council today by paying tribute to Sir STEWART GORE-BROWNE's services as a member for 16 years and to Dr. P. B. PHILLIPS, Director of Medical Services, who has asked to be allowed to resign in order that he might give more time to his departmental duties.

MR. CHARLES DORMAN, for 18 years a director of Messrs. Guthrie, Gepp, Dormer and Co., Ltd., and now chairman of the Nairobi company bearing his own name, will leave London tomorrow by air for Kenya after a brief business visit. Apart from his activities in the coffee market, he recently established the first factory in Kenya for the manufacture of batteries, and also holds agencies for roofing, flooring, and other building materials.

The degree of B.Litt. is to be conferred to-day by Oxford University on Mr. J. H. M. FERRIE, who served in Tanganyika for 20 years until his resignation in order to study social anthropology. In a few months he will go to Bunyoro, Uganda, to undertake sociological field research on senior studentship under the Treasury Committee for Studentships in Foreign Languages and Cultures. He was at one time clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils in Tanganyika.

Obituary

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. BARROWCLIFF ELLIS, M.M., who has died suddenly in London, was for several years secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, and staged the first post-war agricultural show in the Colony. He spent many years in the Indian Army before going to East Africa. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

MR. A. DVEEDDAE, who was on the staff of the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, was drowned recently in Lake Albert when his boat was capsized by a hippopotamus which had been wounded.

MAJOR COLIN FERDINAND RICARDO, late 8th Hussars of New Rawdon, Iringa, Tanganyika, has died in Nairobi.

HOUSE IN DEVONSHIRE FOR SALE

LUSTLEY, DEVONSHIRE, ENGLAND. For sale, comfortable stone house in beautiful situation, three reception rooms, three bedrooms, commodious office, bathroom, 3 garages, 11 1/2 acres, 13 acres gardens and orchard. Freehold. £7,000. Full particulars from Dover Offices, Box 378, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 6, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

YOUNG MAN, age 28 years, keen sportsman in East Africa, seeks post. Previous position in New Guinea with Australian Government, changed on decision to retire. Good character was, but keen and willing to take post as agent on commission, or land. K. J. Jamieson, 52, Dinsley Road, Liverpool, 6, England.

Parliament

Government's Policy on Sudan Undertaking to Consult House

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY was pressed by Mr. EDEN in the House of Commons last night for assurance that there had been no departure from the Government's previous policy in respect of the Sudan.

Mr. MORRISON replied: "It is well known that the Government take the view that the wishes of the people of the Sudan must be given very prominent consideration in our minds."

MR. EDEN: "I understand that it means that before an arrangement is made to about the Sudan the House will be informed."

MR. MORRISON: "The undertaking in respect of the subject of discussions in the House is in the Sudan considered."

MR. EDEN: "What we should be consulted before the final arrangement was made?"

MR. MORRISON: "Yes, sir. The undertaking was that the country is not committed until ratification is taken place. I will see that the House is given the opportunity at the right point to intervene, before that point is reached."

Forbidden to Attend Meeting

MR. HOLLIS asked what members of the Bamangwato tribe had been forbidden to attend the recent meeting with the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and which those present told him that they did not wish for a member of Tshekedi Khama to their country, and for what reason they had been forbidden to attend.

MR. GORDON WALKER: "The only persons who were advised not to attend the Bamangwato tribal meeting with the Secretary of State were followers of Tshekedi Khama who had gone with him to live at Rametsane in the Bechuanaland Bakwena Reserve. Less than 48 hours before the meeting Tshekedi Khama sought permission to send a deputation of these people to the Kapita at Serowe. The application was refused by the Administration because in the opinion of the Administration the attendance of the deputation might cause disorder and because the members of the proposed deputation had by their own act of removing themselves to the territory of another chief forfeited, under Native law and custom, their right to attend Bamangwato tribal meetings."

Subsequently, and in accordance with this decision, five of Tshekedi's followers from Rametsane who happened to be in the neighbourhood of Serowe on visits were advised by the Administration and tribal functionaries not to attend. Tshekedi and his followers at Rametsane later attended another Kapita which held in the Bakwena Reserve in which they are now residing. Tshekedi had talks in Serowe with the Administration and some of the followers from Rametsane."

MR. JOHN HIND asked how many times since his original exclusion from the Bamangwato Reserve Tshekedi had returned to the reserve, what had been his longest period of stay, and whether any disturbances had resulted from his presence.

Exclusion from Reserve

MR. GORDON WALKER: "Since the original order of exclusion was issued in accordance with the decisions set out in the White Paper (Cmd. 7913), Tshekedi Khama has been given conditional permission to enter the Bamangwato Reserve several times. His longest stay lasted some weeks in which he spent over half in the company of a district officer leading a deputation to Khama the case, which formed the latter's informant. I can let my hon. friend have more precise information on these two points when I have heard from the High Commissioner. No disturbances are reported to have resulted from his presence in the reserve on these visits. On each occasion, however, special precautions were taken by the Administration and police."

MR. JOHN HIND asked how many local government institutions established in Bechuanaland.

MR. GORDON WALKER: "No local government institutions are established in the Bamangwato Reserve at present in Bechuanaland. In accordance with the policy of His Majesty's Government, steps are being taken in the Bamangwato Reserve to introduce as speedily as circumstances permit more representative forms of local government based on indigenous institutions. It is hoped that in the other Native Reserves a similar programme is gradually to be introduced. The reasons of local government centered round the relationship as a continuing institution, and this can be

achieved only with the co-operation of the people and the

Mr. HIND asked under what legislation powers had been used to exclude Tshekedi Khama, a British-protected person, from the Bamangwato Reserve, and what opportunity was given him to answer publicly amongst his own people the charges made against him.

MR. GORDON WALKER: "The order excluding Tshekedi Khama from the Bamangwato Reserve was made under section 3 of the Bechuanaland Protectorate Maintenance of Peace Proclamation, under which such an order may be made on its being shown to the satisfaction of the High Commissioner that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a person is dangerous to the peace of the Protectorate. The High Commissioner has a general responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in the Protectorate. Special charges are not involved, and such a person does not have a right of appeal or a right of answer on the person concerned."

Okavango Scheme

MR. SORLIEN asked what progress had been made with the Okavango scheme affecting Bechuanaland.

MR. GORDON WALKER: "My hon. friend no doubt refers to suggestions for developing a large area in the northern part of the Bechuanaland Protectorate by controlled use of the waters of the Okavango River, which at present run to waste in a swampy region covering about 5,000 square miles. Last year I authorized a grant of £28,000 to the Bechuanaland Protectorate Government from Colonial Development and Finance to finance a preliminary survey of the Okavango, including an investigation into the practicability and cost of certain major schemes which have been put forward. This work is now in progress and will last until at least 1953. When it is completed we shall be in a better position to judge to what extent large-scale development is practicable."

The Ashigga Party alone put up official candidates for the municipal elections in Kharioum North and Omdurman. There were many independent candidates, and the Umma Party, not considering local elections a suitable field for party politics, advised its members to vote for the most suitable person irrespective of party.



of African stockpiling causes of world prices collapse (as we feel) that many of the activities in which the Corporation are now engaged have been chosen haphazard and without regard for the way in which they would fit into a general scheme of Empire development.

But we believe in the corporation as an instrument for Imperial development, and it is regrettable that the useful assistance in the hands of the members of the House who talk so freely about Imperial development is more than a Nottinghamshire heard to say also our view that when the ambassador's spokesman scheme was wound up some months ago the remains of the Overseas Finance Corporation should have been combined with the Colonial Development Corporation.

Last October I asked the House to have the quarterly reports, or at any rate some version of them, that the chairman of the C.D.C. submits to the Secretary of State, would like to be kept more in the picture more frequently than is possible if the real information comes only once a year.

We now have for the first time a general picture of each of the schemes and the Lord Trearne constantly refused to adopt this course. My predecessor has changed the presentation. It is possible for the project forecasts, on which the various schemes have been decided upon, also to be published?

Press Criticism Justified

Lord Trearne complained of consistent press criticism and was very angry with certain newspapers. Yet surely this report we are considering to-day is a complete exoneration of the Opposition and those organs of the Press which, quite rightly, conceive it to be their duty to point out errors where errors exist, and these have not been the sort of errors that might be allowed to be justified by the sort of difficulties into which schemes were almost invariably bound to fall.

"They showed an utter lack of candour and plainness, miscalculations, lack of foresight, and false promises, all unhappy experiences, and in order to account for these are all phrases, none of his own conjuring, but from this report.

"We look with confidence to the new chairman. I hope he will be subjected to no greater ministerial control than his predecessor had. The real solution surely is to choose a good chairman, and if the chairman fails to do the task adequately, remove him and appoint someone else.

"In all these schemes, as part of the activities of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund or the Colonial

Development Corporation, one thing is essential, namely co-operation and understanding of the Colonial people. It was indeed with this in view that my right hon. friend the member for Warwick and Leamington (Mr. Eden) said on Empire Day at a large demonstration in London that we believe that at some time had now come to the representatives of the Colonial people to direct their own destinies on matters of their own preferences; and the more we are united in mind and good-will and sympathy of this whole country will be with the new constitution in the Gold Coast. It might, for example, be very appropriate if, at an early date, at future conferences, there were to be a representative African Finance and other Ministers taking part in consultations affecting the livelihood of their own colonial subjects, and particularly in those areas that are the subject of this report, which talks about growing crops.

"I am conscious of secrets that at a time when we are trying to attract capital to the British Colonial Empire we should have included in the Finance Bill a clause which will make it impossible for governments in the colonies to expand their Colonial activities and retain the control of their own money in London, which is what we want to do. Incidentally, the fact that clause will have the most serious consequence on attempts to attract American capital to the Colonial Empire.

"[The final instalment of the report, including the terms of State's reply for the Government will be published next week.]

Trade between Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia was discussed in a recent address in Bulawayo by Dr. E. de Coffin, a metallurgical engineer from Mozambique.

That Colony's exports were mainly agricultural, he said, and as a result largely of her vegetable oil exports to Britain, America, and Europe. She was able today to show a trade surplus of £2m. Since she had to import most of her manufactured goods, there should be scope for a young industrial country like Southern Rhodesia, which at the moment supplied Mozambique with only £200,000 worth of manufactured goods annually, to expand a total of £2m worth of imports.



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Central African Federation

(Continued from page 11)

...elected by non-official member drawn from each of the three territories, and one African from each territory. The function of this board would be to examine before publication from the point of view of African interests, all proposed federal legislation (both primary and subsidiary) and to refer to the Federal Government. Reference shall also be proposed legislation to the board would be made.

At the time of publication of a Bill the Federal Government would be obliged to make the views of the board known to the Legislature in the form of a statement. If the board reported that the proposed legislation would in its opinion be detrimental to African interests, it would be open to the Government to proceed with it and the Legislature to pass it, but the Governor-General would be required to reserve it for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure, and the matter would then be referred to the Secretary of State. The board would also hold a general watching brief in respect of all matters affecting African interests so far as they related to federal subjects, and in addition it would have the positive task of promoting liaison between the three territories in all matters affecting African affairs.

Minister for African Interests

The chairman of the African Affairs Board would be the Minister for African Interests in the Federal Cabinet, who would be appointed by the Governor-General from among the members representing African interests in the British Central African Legislatures. In making and maintaining the appointment of this Minister the Governor-General would exercise his own discretions but subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

The Minister for African Interests would have the special function in the Cabinet of proposing any measures thought by him to be desirable in the interests of Africans and of considering measures proposed by other Ministers to make sure that they were not detrimental to African interests. As a member of the Cabinet, it would be his duty, subject to his special responsibilities for African interests, to co-operate with and assist his Cabinet colleagues in the conduct of the affairs of the Federal Government.

Normally, arrangements for any representations made by the Minister for African Interests would not be reached by the ordinary methods of consultation and discussion, in any case, however, where it was found impossible to arrive at a solution, and the Minister for African Interests took the view that the executive action proposed by Ministers would be detrimental to African interests, he would have the right to report this view to the Governor-General. The Governor-General would then be required to certify to that effect and to refer the question to the Secretary of State, who would be able to give or withhold his approval. The proposed measure would not be carried out until the decision of the Secretary of State had been made known, unless exceptionally the Governor-General were to certify, after representation by the Prime Minister but on his own responsibility, that on grounds of urgent public necessity action should proceed.

Drawing on Local Experience

These arrangements would have several advantages. The machinery designed to protect African interests would operate locally, and the Minister for African Interests as a member of the Federal Legislature would be a local man with practical experience of conditions in Central Africa. Equally the members of the African Affairs Board would be men with practical experience of the problems of the three territories. The presence of Africans on the board and their association with the Minister in his capacity as chairman would ensure that African views were fully made known to the board itself and the Central African Cabinet.

The position of H.M. Government in the U.K. and of the U.K. Parliament would be safeguarded by the requirement that legislation considered detrimental to African interests should be reserved for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure and by the right of the Minister for African Interests to secure postponement pending reference to the Secretary of State of any proposed executive action by the Federal Cabinet which he considered detrimental to African interests.

It must not be supposed that the need for invoking these arrangements would arise except on the rarest occasions. We do not believe that the Central African Cabinet or Legislature would proceed with action or legislation which was regarded as detrimental to African interests by the Minister for African Interests or the African Affairs Board. In the case of any such proposal of opinion, a settlement would no doubt be reached by the usual process of consultation, the important point being that the machinery for consultation would be established locally. But the existence of these special arrangements would be a protection for African interests, and will more important

should give a sense of security to Africans at the present stage of the political development.

There is everything to be gained from the closest possible co-ordination of development policies and programmes, and we recommend that effective inter-territorial machinery should be established for this purpose. We recommend that there should be a Development Commission composed of representatives of the central and the three territorial Governments and Legislatures, and that, working in the closest co-operation with it, there should be a Central Planning Staff, with the necessary experts, forming part of the appropriate Federal Ministry. The Central Planning Staff, with assistance from the specialist departments of the territorial Governments, would carry out a complete survey of the development needs of Central Africa.

Central Planning Proposals

Responsibility for carrying out the various parts of the Central African development programme would be with the territorial Governments, but as territorial Governments are concerned with the Federal Government as far as federal departments were concerned, the Development Commission and the Central Planning Staff would be responsible for keeping the general execution of the programme under review.

Complete co-ordination of Government services and resources outside Central Africa. We recommend that there should be set up a Central African Loans Council, similar to the Loans Council in Australia, with the responsibility of considering the requirements for outside loan finance put forward by the Federal and territorial Governments. The members of the Loans Council should be of Ministerial or equivalent rank, and it should be empowered to take final decisions on priorities between the central and territorial Governments and the size of the loan programme, subject in the latter case to discussion with H.M. Government in the U.K. before seeking access to the London market.

The Development Commission and the Loans Council would be joint Federal territorial bodies. We believe that with the Tariff and Economic Advisory Committees which we recommend, they would provide means for effectively co-ordinating economic and development policy on a Central African basis. In this way the resources of the three territories can, we suggest, be most effectively harnessed to the task of developing Central Africa as a whole for the benefit of all its people.

It is also important to account for the different stages of development in the three territories. It should be one of the primary objectives of the development co-ordination to ensure that proper attention is given to the more backward areas, so as to ensure that they, along with the more developed regions, play an equal part in the economic life of British Central Africa.

(To be continued)

Locust Reports

THE ANTI-LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE in London reports that in Somalia and the Somaliland Protectorate laying and hatching continued during May and young swarms appeared at the end of the month. Activity in Kenya was unimportant and confined to the north where some swarms and breeding were reported. The Sudan and Africa were quiet but some breeding took place in eastern Ethiopia. Young swarms forming in northern and western Saudi Arabia may cross the Red Sea to Eritrea and the Sudan, and swarms escaping from the Somaliland Protectorate may move into French Somaliland and eastern Ethiopia. Some swarms may reach the Sudan from the west. Only scattered infestation of hoppers and fledgling locusts was reported in Kenya for the week ended June 6. Unconfirmed reports were received of locusts arriving from the south-west of a swarm north of Hadramawt and north-west of Somalia, and of fledglings east of Garissa.

The first academic year of the British Council's residence for Colonial students at Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, London, will end on July 15, when the building will be closed for a fortnight. From August 1 to early October it will provide temporary accommodation for newly arrived Colonial students, of whom more than 1,000 are then expected in this country. In the next academic year, beginning in October, one-third of the places available will be for present residents wishing to stay on.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The population of Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, is now nearly 200,000.

Telephone trunk services in Northern Rhodesia have been extended to Fort Victoria.

Fines of 50% for Africans who fail to pay their taxes are proposed in Tanganyika.

Unemployed Colonial soldiers in this country, now number only 125, compared with 1,000 last October.

The Kops Club, founded in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, only 60 years ago, has a new club-house.

The East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization in Muguga, Kenya, has been officially opened.

Ethiopian Airman Killed

Five cadets of the Ethiopian Air Force were killed when two aircraft crashed at the training school at Bishofu.

Foodstuffs have been flown to Wajir and Mandera in the Northern Province of Kenya, which had been cut off by heavy floods.

A £2,000 building permit has been granted in Northern Rhodesia to African Jehovah's Witnesses for a church in Mutulira.

A gift of 81 pieces of mahogany for the repair of the State barge of the Sultan of Zanzibar has been given by the Government of Uganda.

An appeal fund in aid of dependants of the men who lost their lives in H.M. Submarine AFFRAY has been launched in Northern Rhodesia.

The Sudanese town clerk of Khartoum is attending the annual conference of local authorities in Great Britain. The meeting is being held in Brighton.

The English Branch of the East African Women's League are holding an at home at Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James, London, S.W.1, at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 1.

Public meetings organized or sponsored by the British African National Voice Association in certain areas of Southern Rhodesia were prohibited last month for a period of 30 days.

The High Commissioner of Madagascar will visit Tanganyika for about five days in October at the invitation of the Governor of the Territory, who visited Madagascar last year.

Royal Empire Society

The Royal Empire Society will hold its annual general meeting in London at 5 p.m. on Thursday, June 28. Membership at the end of 1950 totalled 26,207, the highest figure ever recorded.

S.S. LEMBA, the messenger steamer on the Lake Tanganyika operating between Mtwara and Mpuungu, Northern Rhodesia, is laid up for repairs which will take the last part of this year.

A decrease is recorded in the number of new cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the Sudan from 5,050 in the previous week to 2,649 in the week ended May 26, in which the deaths totalled 261 (567).

Special Fellowships under the United Nations technical assistance plan for 1951 are still available to residents in Africa. They are for relatively senior men and women with experience to profit by training abroad.

Mr. D. Macintyre, M.P., has suggested in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia that a Prime Minister who has held office for nine years or more should receive a pension at the rate of £150 annually each year of the total period.

Expenditure by the P.W.D. in Southern Rhodesia during 1950 is estimated at £3,193,000, compared with £2,964,242 in 1949. European staff increased from an establishment of 250 in 1949 to 488, of which 441 posts

A 100% mission of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, consisting of representatives of the Dominican Republic, New Zealand, the United States and the United Kingdom, will leave for a three-month tour of Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi, and Somalia.

The International Red Cross Hospital at Khartoum has a complement of 100 patients (including 10 women) in cells and 60 in wards, and there are also 10 isolation or quarantine cells. A Sudanese doctor holding a diploma in psychological medicine will be sent there.

The Commonwealth Defence Conference which opens in London to-day will be concerned largely with the Middle East and Africa, and the Union has therefore sent an exceptionally strong delegation which includes the Minister of Defence, the Secretary for External Affairs, the Chief of the General Staff, the Director-General of the Armed Forces, and the Quartermaster-General.

Attack by Former Minister

WHEN THE EMERGENCY LAWS CONSOLIDATION BILL, which reintroduces certain controls, is debated in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, it was sharply attacked by Mr. R. P. Halsted (United Party), who was recently removed from the post of Minister of Trade and Industrial Development. The measure, he said, was "dangerous and ill-timed" and the Minister of Finance should point out to the powers that be that the existing situation "I do not know what the emergency is. I cannot see how Parliament can give the executive sole right to decide whether an emergency exists; that right should be retained by Parliament itself." He said: "If the Bill became law, the Government would have to accept the responsibility of supply, assuring the world they could not call for funds while somebody else accepted the responsibility."

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Weakening Imperial Preference Plea to Restore Fair Rights

MR. W. A. HALLS, director of information to the Empire Industries' Association, has issued the following comment on the statement by Sir Hartley Shawcross, President of the Board of Trade, referred in our issue:

It is gratifying to read that Sir Hartley has not continued to regard Imperial Preference as one of the greatest insurance policies for increasing Commonwealth trade, but very disappointing that the subtleties of the local mind are unequal to grasping that the most important feature of the Imperial Preference system has already been surrendered.

Sir Hartley appears to imagine that the fact that there are a large number of preferential rates of duties in existence is sufficient to bring about an increase in Commonwealth trade, and regard the continued nibbling away of preferences as a matter of no importance.

He does not think it necessary to mention that no preference has been extended by Great Britain to any of the Commonwealth countries asking leave of their competitors.

Preferences Not Something Static

Preferences are not and should not be regarded as something static. There may be occasions when it is profitable to decrease them in exchange for some concession, but there are also occasions when it would be advisable to increase them, and from that we are barred. If preference is to remain as what Sir Hartley describes it, this right must be retained.

Sir Hartley went on to say that the percentage of Commonwealth trade vis-à-vis foreign trade is higher now than was before the war, but did not mention that it was war conditions that drove it upward, and that since the war it has been steadily falling.

Preference is the basis of Commonwealth trade, and, such is the basis of our foreign trade also, but it must be a preference that can be moved either way, and not only in a downward direction.

No Toys for Africa Norman's Potential Market Unrepresented

THE COMMISSIONERS of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland writes in his recent report a paragraph which extracts have already appeared in EAST AFRICA.

One aspect of Native life in connexion with which there is practically no commercial activity is that of toys for Native children. There would seem to be no understanding of the use of toys and little, if any, use of even home-made playthings. During 14 years spent in East and Central Africa the writer can hardly recall having seen a Native child playing with a toy, either home-made or purchased, with the possible exception of an antique rambulator which pushed along with a stick.

Only One Toy Display in Bazaar

In a fairly extensive tour through the Native bazaar quarter of Salisbury a few weeks before Christmas, when one would have expected some display of toys, only one shop was seen to have anything of the nature of toys, and these were a very small number of diminutive celluloid or plastic dolls, tin-top pistols, and a few other cheap rubber-made toys of the "dynamite" type. Even in this case the principal customers were European and Indian parents.

Subsequent inquiries in bazaar-type stores in the European shopping area, where many of the more sophisticated Africans like to do their shopping, confirmed these general observations. There should be in time an enormous potential market for toys, having regard to the size of the Native population, but they would have to be for many years of the very cheapest and most simple varieties.

There seems to be no reason why the African population should not ultimately become accustomed to the use of toys, but this development will require the support of the education schools and other educational authorities. Indeed, if familiarity with mechanical toys might make the more intelligent child more receptive to technical training.

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Mr. William Shearer on "State Capitalism"

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED was held on June 19th at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. MR. WILLIAM SHEARER (chairman and managing director) presiding.

The chairman said: "Before dealing with our business activities and the results for the year, I must refer with profound regret, to the loss we sustained by the death of Sir John Greenly, K.C.M.G. G.C.B. which took place on December 11, 1956.

Sir John had been a director since June 24, 1931 and, during that long period, had rendered valuable service to the corporation. His business ability, charming personality, high sense of duty and gift of friendship had secured for him a very special place in the hearts of all his colleagues. By his death they have lost a wise counsellor and a true friend.

To fill the vacancy on the board caused by the death of Sir John Greenly your directors have appointed Mr. C. K. F. Hague, M.A., M.I.E.E., as you know, Mr. Hague is the chairman and managing director of a Cockspur & Co., Limited and in that capacity he has had close associations with us for many years in connexion with the development of the electrical side of our business. His wide knowledge of business enterprise and I am sure he will be of great assistance to the corporation, and I welcome his presence on the board.

"While I am dealing with the directors, I should like to record that our colleague, Sir Andrew MacTaggart, recently received the honour of knighthood in recognition of his services to the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors.

Mr. A. J. Dryer (one of the joint secretaries) then read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The chairman continued: "The report of the directors and the statement of accounts of the corporation for the year ended December 31, 1956, have been in your hands for the prescribed period and with your permission I think that we take them as read. (Agreed.)"

Director's Report

"We have again had a successful year in spite of conditions under which business has to be carried on and which are bound to continue to be difficult. The cumulative adverse effects of constantly rising costs of both labour and materials, and of excessive taxation, was again much in evidence.

Fixed price schedule contracts for large scale public works, particularly when the forces of nature have to be contended with, have not in our experience during the last few years, provided a satisfactory basis for remunerative work. Prior to the war a contractor

could work with reasonable certainty on the cost of materials, plant and labour required for carrying out a particular project, even one of considerable magnitude, and quote on a priced schedule basis.

It has not so to-day, when so many inflationary tendencies are in evidence, and when Government controls and regulations are so numerous and onerous. The cost of money is no longer a fixed factor, its value is liable to be continuously diminishing and it has become clear that certain Government departments

and authorities, generally look somewhat askance at contracts arranged on a cost-plus percentage basis, and possibly there may be some reason for their doing so. It may have occasionally occurred from time to time in the past, but I am firmly convinced that, if the integrity and efficiency of particular contracts become well established after experience, the basis, on a purely a basis of cost-plus an agreed fee, constitutes, from the client's point of view, the most economical method of carrying out large engineering contracts under present conditions.

Once a contractor has taken reasonable care of the hazards involved in these inflationary times, and of necessity had a very considerable sum to his prices for risks and contingencies, and even when the results may well be unremunerative.

Estimates Valueless

Apart from other considerations, such as late delivery, it is reasonably assessing possibilities of a particular situation, the experience of the present Government bears out the contention that estimating under present conditions is indeed a precarious operation, and in the schemes which they have sponsored, such as ground nuts in East Africa, poultry farms in Gambia, Festival expenditure at home, estimates have proved more or less valueless.

"The nationalization of many industries has certainly not yet proved itself the boon and the blessing which was so optimistically professed, and I think that we may assume that State capitalism—which is another name for it—is a poor alternative to the variations of private enterprise. It is difficult to assess the mentality of those who consider that capitalism in the hands of a group of individuals is something indecent and immoral, but in the hands of the bureaucracy is conducive to the creation of a new heaven and a new earth."

"All these considerations lead one to believe that incentive is being stifled and that the development of modern economic planning only seems to mean a further stranglehold on the part of those who desire to get more control of our lives and liberties. The so-called planning of the present time is not what is created by the great business men. It was the spirit of adventure, the hard work, the concern, the incentive that motivated them in greater or less degree, which followed enterprise and our own without any prior guarantee.

In other words, it was due to the individual man being master of his fate and captain of his soul. Now we have too many doctrinaires masquerading as busy mothers and offering security at all costs from the cradle to the grave.

The Accounts

"Turning now to the accounts, you will note in the consolidated profit and loss account that the gross profit for the year amounted to £440,106, an increase over the previous year's figure of £29,637, while the net profit at £141,625 shows a further increase over the 1949 figure of £15,722.

The consolidated net profit for the year ended 31st December 1956, after providing for a reserve of £1,172,000, less provisions for taxation, £1,573,000, and the balance

profit brought forward from the previous year, £1,385,000, and a profit for the year of £1,250,000.

Out of this sum the sum of £19,150 has been set aside against possible additional taxation on assets held after April 1. The annual instalment for payment of £5,650 has been paid to the pension fund, while £64,335 has been transferred to general reserves and £20,000 to contracts reserve.

The amount required for the dividend on preference shares and the proposed dividend on the ordinary shares is £46,450, leaving a balance of profits to be carried forward to the next year's account of £1,250,000.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

The consolidated balance sheet shows current assets, after the investments, at £3,371,484, a decrease of £400,788 which is entirely accounted for by the completion of certain contracts during the year.

Investments at £278,667 show a decrease of approximately £1,000 on the 1949 figure, which is due to transactions in the ordinary course of business, while there is no change in the figure of trade, investments, £63,520. The item of goodwill and patent, at £62,590 compares with the previous year's figure of £64,278, the small decrease of £1,682 being accounted for by a provision made in a subsidiary company at the time of acquisition by the corporation, which has been found to be a worthless asset.

On the liabilities side of the consolidated balance sheet, current liabilities at £2,906,000 show a decrease of £531,517 on the previous year, this is chiefly accounted for by a reduction of some £263,000 on the item creditors and accrued expenses, resulting from the completion of certain contracts and repayment of the bank loan of £330,000 during the year, while the provision for other provisions has increased by some £63,000.

The issued share capital remains the same at £3,300,000, while revenue reserves, including the balance to be carried forward, amount to £8,228, an increase of £175,424.

As regards the notes on the consolidated balance sheet, note 1 (a) refers to our participation in a contracting company in Iraq, and note 2 refers to the guarantee in respect of a bank advance to the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation Limited, both of which items I referred to in my speech last year.

Corporate Finance

As regards the balance sheet of this corporation itself, the item interests in subsidiary companies, at £1,377,863 shows a decrease of £400,728, due to repayments by subsidiary companies of a proportion of advances made by this corporation to finance engineering contract work, some of which was completed during the year.

In consequence, the bank loan of £330,000 has been repaid, as already mentioned, and the item cash and bank balances has increased by £469,538. The other items of the corporation's balance sheet call for no particular comment.

Our organization has been fully engaged in this country and overseas in the total capital value of the work in hand being about £30 million.

I referred last year to the purchase of Duncan (Electrical Engineers), Limited, with its subsidiary, Kilpatrick and Son Limited. These two companies completed on December 31 last their first year of operation under our control and the results achieved are most gratifying. It has been of benefit to the industry, notwithstanding the fact that all efforts for the past year since acquisition have been directed towards the business. Our other subsidiary companies in this country, Glasgow and Colvinton Construction Company, Limited, and the Fire-Cast Concrete Limited, also operated successfully during the year.

Construction Work in South Wales

We have continued to carry through a large amount of construction on the Stayhorpe Power Station near Cardiff, and on the Carmarthen Bay Power Station in South Wales. By way of collecting the four principal sub-contractors, Messrs. Britton, Beards and Co., Limited, were responsible for the complete design of the Stayhorpe station, and the construction to the British Electricity Board. Our organization has handled all engineering and building work on that station.

The Stayhorpe station, at present designed for an installed generating capacity of 20,000 kW, is produced by six turbo-alternators, each of 50,000 kW, and 10 boilers of 2,000 kW. The contract for the installation of the whole of this plant, including the alternators and boiler components, was completed and put into commercial operation during 1950, and a third machine, with its complement of boilers, will come into commercial operation during the current year.

Our organization is also responsible for the design and construction of the Carmarthen Bay Power Station, which will have a total installed capacity of 28,000 kW derived from six turbo-alternators, and 18,240,000 lb. per hour boilers.

Five generating sets and 13 boilers have already been installed by the British Electricity Authority, and the first set is expected to come into commercial operation during 1951.

U.K. Engineering Contracts

Work has proceeded steadily during the year on our numerous engineering contracts in the United Kingdom, the greater part being for high and low voltage transmission lines, of which about 600 miles are at present under construction.

During 1950 we successfully completed a contract with the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board for the erection of 25 miles of 132 KV transmission line from Loch Sloy to Glasgow.

This contract involved the provision of parallel tower lines, each designed to carry a double circuit, of which one circuit was left unworked. It was recently been commissioned by the North of Scotland Board to complete the remaining circuit and this work is now in hand.

The financial results of this contract are not reflected in the accounts before you as negotiations regarding certain claims are still proceeding. I am hopeful that an agreement will be reached at least a month or two from this important work.

As regards last year, that our organization has been entrusted by the British Electricity Authority with the construction of the northern half (about 20 miles) of the first 275 KV transmission line to be built in this country, which, when completed, will form part of a single circuit line linking Sheffield with the Stayhorpe Power Station, and this construction work is going on satisfactorily.

I am pleased to inform you that we have recently been further entrusted with the construction of the greater portion (192 miles) of another 275 kv line to the B.E.A. between Glasgow and Sheffield.

Many other smaller contracts, at 132 kv and 33 kv transmission lines and substations are in hand for various electricity authorities in England, Scotland and Wales.

Civil Engineering

On the civil engineering side we completed during the year, but two contracts for the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, to which I have referred in previous years, namely the Loch Sloy dam in Argyllshire and the tunnel and intake works at Loch Pannich in Ross-shire, although we are still engaged on ancillary tunnels and aqueducts in connexion with the Sloy scheme.

Construction of the Sloy Dam had been advanced during 1950 to enable the North of Scotland Board to generate electricity in 1951. In 1950, in their own power station on the shores of Loch Lomond, and the Sloy Hydro Electric Scheme was officially inaugurated by Her Majesty the Queen on October 18, 1950.

The results of the Sloy and Fannich contracts, though they are financially unprofitable, with certain collateral credits, provide a reasonable surplus of revenue which is reflected in the accounts for the year under review, but which will be incorporated in the accounts for the current year.

Construction of a 2,000 ft. tunnel, three miles in length, at Woodhouse on the main Manchester-Sheffield line, which are being done for the Railway Executive, has gone off satisfactorily during the year and the driving of a pilot heading through the whole length of the tunnel was recently completed. In the London area, work has continued steadily on the Richmond main drainage scheme, and various other smaller contracts in hand in London and the Southern Counties are proceeding normally.

Pre-Cast Concrete Manufacture

Our subsidiary plant Pre-cast Concrete Limited, which is a large manufacturer of pre-cast concrete piles, has had a satisfactory year. Its works at Dagenham Dock, Essex, have been reorganized and a new pile manufacturing plant was recently put into operation.

In addition to concrete piles, this company manufactures the well-known Stone castive anchorages, pre-stressed concrete railway sleepers, and it also produces various types of agricultural and other buildings and pre-cast units, for which there is a large and growing demand.

In Iraq we continued during 1950 the civil engineering work on the Abhanyah Flood relief scheme, upon which we have been engaged for some years. The Dhibban channel and regulator are now completed, and satisfactory progress is being made with the Warras channel and regulator forming part of the intake works in connexion with the scheme.

We are also engaged in miscellaneous engineering work in Iraq, including electric fans, and are, in addition, investigating certain development projects of the Iraq Government.

As you will be aware from my previous annual statements, our organization has to handle a very substantial volume of electrical work in East Africa, comprising the construction of important capital works of various kinds in Kenya and Tanganyika for the East African Power and Lighting Company Limited.

Electrical Work in East Africa

These include dams, tunnels, pipelines, and power stations on the Wanji hydro-electric scheme, extensions to the Tena hydro-electric power station to supply additional electricity to Nairobi, erection of the cables of high and low tension transmission lines, and other engineering work, which includes the installation of diesel generating plants in Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and other centres.

In addition, we are in course of completing preliminary investigations and surveys for the East African Power and Lighting Company Limited in connexion with further large and important hydro-electric projects in the vicinity of Nairobi.

We are still engaged on construction of the deepwater works at Mtwara in Mikindani Bay, Tanganyika, which were designed to serve as the port of shipment for the phosphates of the Government's phosphates scheme.

You will, however, be no doubt be aware that this ill-starred scheme has now been radically amended and reduced in accordance with the decision announced in the White Paper laid before Parliament in January of this year.

It might be thought that the works at Mtwara of the original scale could not now be justified on the basis of the greatly reduced phosphates programme, but the decision has been taken by Government to have the works completed, and to use them for general development of the Mtwara Territory.

This contract has been a difficult one owing to a number of adverse factors, and, although the works are now proceeding according to programme, there are a substantial number of outstanding financial adjustments which we trust will receive the favourable consideration of the authorities.

Engineering Projects

During the year we investigated various engineering projects in various parts of the world, and directors and senior executives visited East Africa, Malaya, Ceylon, and Iraq.

London agents and engineers for the Pahr River Hydro Electric Power Company, Limited, continued to handle during the year a considerable amount of work in connexion with the maintenance and extension of that company's undertaking in Malaya, and it is satisfactory to note that the general situation in Malaya, although not without considerable uncertainties, shows signs of a slow return to more settled conditions.

We have also worked closely with the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation, Limited, for whom we provide technical and secretarial services, and our representative spent long periods during the year in Jerusalem in connexion with the affairs of that Corporation.

The present difficult economic position of the new State of Israel has created certain problems for the Jerusalem Electric Corporation, particularly as regards the provision of raw materials for urgently needed extensions. It is to be hoped, however, that with the good-will and co-operation of the authorities concerned, these difficulties will be successfully surmounted.

We recently handled, in association with an important group of British manufacturers, a contract for the supply of a small number of trolley-buses for the municipal transport undertaking in Montevideo. It is hoped that further business in Uruguay may result which would be in conformity with the long tradition of friendship and understanding which exists between the country and the Republic of Uruguay.

Future Prospects

The satisfactory results for the year under review could not, of course, have been obtained without the loyal and efficient services of all members of the organization both in our offices at home and on contract works in this country and overseas, and our thanks are due to them for their excellent efforts during the year.

As regards the future, I will not venture to say more than that we have no hand, or in respect of large scale of engineering and construction work which should keep us well occupied for several years ahead. In addition, some important financial operations are likely to materialize during the current year.

The chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares of 6% less income tax for the year.

Mr. J. C. Pote seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. K. E. Hague, M.A.M.I.E.E., was re-elected a director, and Mr. Ian C. Murray was re-elected an associate director.

The remuneration of the auditors, Messrs George A. Touche and Co. was fixed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, and to the staff at home and in various parts of the world.

Of Commercial Concerns S. Rhodesian Tariff Changes

The Minister of Trade and Industrial Development of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. W. A. E. Wateron, told Parliament this afternoon that for the first time engaged in direct negotiations of the ordinary tariff with France, Norway, and Sweden. He summarized the results as follows:—France: tariff reductions by the Colony on goods in return for French concessions on rubber, steel, shoes, iron, Madagascar and Gabon; favourable duties levied on ferrochrome, mica, fruit juices, and citrus oils; Italy: reductions by S. Rhodesia on felt hats, iron leads; Italy also took note to levy duties on asbestos and chrome; Sweden: reductions by S. Rhodesia on enamel separators and incandescent lamps; reductions by Sweden on lemon and orange oils.

Ralli Brothers, Ltd., after providing £1,003,016 for tax and earned a group profit of £605,280 in the year ended August 31 last, compared with £520,302 in the previous year. Of this year's total £593,827 is attributable to the holding company. Interest on the preference shares requires £742,500, and dividends of 11% on the ordinary and 30% on the A shares £93,500. A scheme of capital reconstruction designed to simplify the present complicated structure is being considered; it involves a modest element of bonus to all classes of shareholders.

High prices were maintained on the second and third days of the tobacco auctions in Fort Jameson. On June 5 a total of 77,271 lb. of the quota tobacco and 67,000 lb. of non-quota were sold for an overall average price of 75.635d. per lb. Quantities offered the following day were respectively 65,559 lb. and 45,887 lb. for which an average price of 62.1d. per lb. was paid. Burley tobacco, of which 54,884 lb. were sold, averaged 30.067d.

Messrs. Edm. Schuster and Co., Ltd., estimate that East Africa's coffee crop for 1951-52 will total about 1,115,000 bags of 60 kilos each, compared with 1,042,000 in 1950-51. The prospects are 200,000 bags from Kenya, 525,000 of robusta from Uganda, 55,000 of Arabica coffee from the same country, 60,000 of Kenyan Arabica and 10,000 of Burghia robusta from the Uganda plantation, and coffee of other origins.

Private Enterprise Broadcasting

The Parliament of Southern Rhodesia has decided by 14 votes to 10 that the matter of broadcasting services to private enterprise should be considered by the Government, but that any proposed agreement should first be submitted to Parliament for approval. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs (Mr. G. S. Foster of Finance) was in favour of the proposal of entrusting the work to private enterprise.

Richard Costain Ltd. is a concern with undertakings in East and Central Africa, in the report for 1950, value their current assets at £658,823 (£230,921) and current liabilities at £2,278,896 (£1,860,931). Mr. R. R. Costain, the chairman, states that the company's policy of overseas development has been well justified, those interests being now firmly established on a profit-earning basis.

Some 2,000 tons of jum goods are to be released for the market by the Indian Government as a result of the negotiations made by a mission which visited New Delhi in May. It is believed that an increased quota will be allotted for the year beginning July 1.

Ralli Brothers and Co., Ltd., a concern with large interests in East Africa, have declared a final dividend of 10% per share out of capital profits on the £250,000, desired ordinary shares, making 48% per share, of 40% tax free for 1950.

Central African Airways have rerouted the service which operates between Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to Nairobi, Kenya, for 10 days to call at Lusaka and Addis Ababa in Northern Rhodesia.

The annual report for 1950 of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Ltd. Moshi, is printed in both English and Swahili. It runs to 48 pages, and gives many tables of comparative statistics.

The first maize and bean crop from the 420-acre pilot project in the Mwanza district of Northern Rhodesia is being harvested. The yield is expected to be very good.

An average price of 3s. 3d. per ton was received at last week's auction in London for the 4,750 packages of African lead.

£340,000 worth of work at the Owen Falls hydro-plant in Uganda has been defined for payment by the end of April.

A branch of the Glass Bank (D.C. & O.) has been opened in Atbara in the Sudan. Mr. Penstone is the acting manager.

A hotel is to be built at Dar es Salaam by the Colonial Development Corporation.

Dividends

Greenmans Stores Ltd.—Interim, 7½% (the same)
Inchcape Bank (D.C. & O.) Ltd.—Interim, 4% (the same)

Richard Costain, Ltd.—Ordinary dividend of 10% (the same)

Newman's Ltd.—Two and a half years dividend on the 10% preference shares extinguishing arrears.

Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd.—7½% (nil). Net profit for the year ended February 28 last amounted to £79,066, against £33,034 in the previous year.

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Mining

Bonus Issues by Copper Companies

MURRAY CROSS MINES, LTD. will hold an extraordinary general meeting in London on July 19 to approve the issue to shareholders of two new shares for every three shares held on July 9. It is proposed to increase the nominal capital to £10m. by capitalizing £3,298,249 from general reserves.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TRUST, LTD., which holds a 50% interest in the Rhodesia Copper Mines Ltd. will hold a similar meeting on the same date to approve the capitalization of £1,000,000 in the form of 10,587,697 1/2 shares in the company, one for every share held on July 9.

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER CO. will hold an extraordinary general meeting in London to approve the issue of 2,598,710 new shares in the proportion of two new shares for every five units of ordinary stock held on July 2.

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING for 1951 of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy the following were elected ordinary members of the Council: Messrs. G. Keith Allen, H. H. W. Boyes, J. B. Dennison, C. Durham, D. Giff, Sir Paul Guinness, Vernon Harbord, G. V. Hobson, H. R. Halmesley, Norman Lunnet, F. E. Keep, E. G. Lawford, B. Lightfoot, E. A. Logan, J. B. Richardson, J. A. S. Ritors, J. E. Simpson, Sir Arthur Smouth, D. A. Thompson, W. W. Varvill, J. H. Watson, G. A. Whitworth, D. Williams and R. B. Woakes. Overseas members of the Council include Mr. B. W. Durham (Southern Rhodesia), Mr. H. L. Talbot (Northern Rhodesia), and Mr. D. B. Wallace (East Africa).

National Mining Corporation

FUSION OF THE INTERESTS of the National Mining Corporation, Ltd. with those of the London and African Mining Trust, Ltd. is being negotiated.

Company Progress Report

Kagera Output of 2,782 tons of concentrate including 21 tons of iron tribromide was received at the Gema mine in May from 17,300 tons of ore milled.

Months 2,397 tons of ore were milled at the Gema mine of 2,700 tons of ore at a working loss of £1,201. At Conaught mine 690 tons were milled for a working profit of £72.

Wages and Labour

MR. J. C. PAIN, vice-president of the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, has declared that unless South Africa joins the tripartite agreement between the two Rhodesias and Namaland, designed to preserve the family life of Rhodesian Natives, pressure must be brought to bear on the Government to end recruiting labour for the South African gold mine by the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association. Conditions in the compound on the Copperbelt included those in the Risad mines, he declared, and Wankie Colliery offered a starting wage for 65s in excess of W.N.L.A. rates.

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT KATANGA report a net profit for 1950 of Belgian francs 1,838,049,000, compared with frs. 874,997,000 in the previous year. Frs. 503m. are allocated to amortization accounts and frs. 335m. to reserves for additional profits tax. Total dividend will be frs. 750 net against frs. 480 in 1949.

Dividends

NCHANGA—37% (20%) net profit, £3,300,277 (£600,708) after deducting £1,864,926 (£344,602) for taxation.

RHODESIA COPPER REFINERS, LTD. announce a dividend of 5% in respect of the six months ending June 30, 1951.

FORMINUR, Belgian Congo diamond producer, declare dividend Belgian frs. 60 (frs. 54). Net profit, frs. 28,300,000 (frs. 28,300,000).

Rich Royalties

NORTHERN RHODESIA net gain in the year ended September 30 last from the agreement with the British South Africa Company in respect of mineral royalties was £459,666, subject to adjustments still to be made.



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