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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SIR EDWARD TWINING'S view of the affairs and prospects of Tanganyika, the territory of which he is Governor, was a forthright and first-rate piece of plain dealing, as is shown from the following report in our issue of the 11th July.

Firm Faith in Tanganyika. This is the title of the address to the Royal African and Royal Empire Society, which was presented in Manchester and London on the 10th and 11th July.

The speaker, Sir Edward Twining, who is the first Governor of Tanganyika, said that the country was a great and still largely undeveloped country, and that the time available for its development was not long. He said that the optimism could not be based on the plans for the next few years, but that the policy of the Government is to attract private enterprise, especially from the United Kingdom, and that the results of that policy to date were very promising. He said that a number of promising new industries will be started under good auspices in the near future.

There may well be striking developments in mining, and at least one mineral essential to modern industry and now produced in any part of East or Central Africa may soon be added to the impressive list of mineral exports. That, at any rate, is the belief of the world's leading group in that particular

enterprise, which is already undertaking extensive and expensive prospecting work. Several new secondary industries on a large scale are in prospect, and generally to meet local needs, but with export markets in view. Not less important steps are being taken to double the production of cotton, coffee, tea, pyrethrum, tobacco and other crops in the next five to seven years, and the output of foodstuffs is simultaneously to be increased. Taken together, these plans promise a marked expansion of the economy of Tanganyika, and therefore in its social and political structures, both of which must be based on a strengthened economic foundations.

We should not be surprised to see large amounts of private enterprise capital put into new agricultural, forestry, manufacturing, and mining ventures by groups with ample resources in finance, skill, and practical knowledge.

Establishing New Industries. Some financial and industrial groups of world-wide reputation are already investigating the terrain from each of these four standpoints; others are known to be seriously interested; and the successes of those who pioneer such work are certain to encourage similar action by others. Sir Edward Twining's statement that there are now more than one hundred factories in the industrial area of Dar es Salaam will surprise many readers, including

Commons Debate Banishment of Tshakedi Khama

Secretary of State Opposes the Government View

LIBERAL OPINION

to banish a paramount chief from his territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate in the House of Commons.

Mr. CLEMENT DAVID, the Liberal leader, introducing the motion, said that Tshakedi had been appointed the acting chief of 116,000 people occupying a Bechuanaland territory of 2,270 square miles.

During the previous Secretary Khama's reign to the chieftainship, Tshakedi had fulfilled the duties of recent times as well. Working closely with Government, he had followed the great tradition of his father, Chief Khama, the 10th Bechuana, who had regarded him as the eldest of the 1000 chiefs, and Tshakedi's rule had been described as the Government's own. Tshakedi was firm and enlightened. That was the man who had now been banished from his home and people.

He had committed no crime, and he had not challenged the Government authority. Yet his home had been burned down, his cattle stolen, his property damaged, and banishment had been enforced by the Government under a proclamation of 1949. Tshakedi's punishment was brutal but had long been common in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia. There no man could be banished without an accusation of being an aggressor before a judge.

"What led to the banishment?" Tshakedi had prepared his nephew for the chieftainship. He had said: "When Seretse returns from England, I will put on arrival Seretse and if he could go to Oxford, he must go to the people." In 1948 the people decided that Seretse might be a good choice. Tshakedi was disgraced.

Having studied at Oxford, Seretse returned to Tshakedi. "I want you to take your position as chief. If you have passed your examinations well and good, if you have not nevertheless come back, you can continue your studies, and I am an arrangements can be made whereby your examinations can be kept."

To Tshakedi's suggestion Seretse replied that he wanted to marry an English woman. Regarding "Dear father" and "your loving son," the chief said significantly: "My marriage will not please you, father, because the tribe will not like it."

It was not the tribal prejudices against mixed marriage which had weighed with Tshakedi, but the question of the future. His people were polygamists, but he and Seretse had become Christians and were not polygamists. Only the elder son of the chief's principal wife could succeed to the chieftainship, and the custom was for a chief to bring the woman whom he wished to marry before the people for their approval.

Keotla's Change of Mind

Tshakedi asked Seretse to return, but was told that the marriage had taken place. The people were split together, the vital question not being, not whether Seretse should be chief, for of that there had never been any question, but whether his English wife should be accepted as the principal wife and possible mother of future chiefs.

At the first meeting, in November, 1948, the people voted against accepting Seretse's wife. At a second meeting, in December, the vote against was not so strong. Seretse, who had gone back to England, returned once more, and another meeting was held in June, 1949; then the people accepted his wife. At no meeting was Seretse's right to the chief challenged. At the June meeting Seretse made it plain that his people did not accept his wife; he could not remain. He could not have used a stronger argument, and they voted unanimously in favour of accepting the wife.

It was quite untrue that they had voted this because they feared that Tshakedi wanted to be chief; but Tshakedi still worried by what would happen on Seretse's death, for an inquiry into the status of the wife and into Tshakedi's claim that he (Tshakedi) wanted the chieftainship.

Feeling that the best way to force the Government to

banish a paramount chief from his territory of the Bechuanaland Protectorate in the House of Commons. Mr. CLEMENT DAVID, the Liberal leader, introducing the motion, said that Tshakedi had been appointed the acting chief of 116,000 people occupying a Bechuanaland territory of 2,270 square miles.

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District Commissioner's Letter

The inquiry was held Tshakedi being in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, but nobody in the House of Commons could see the District Commissioner's letter. It was not until the Tshakedi was unpopularity with the tribe, he had been allowed to visit his people on any separate occasions without any trouble arising.

Mr. DAVID then read extracts from a letter by Mr. Gordon, the assistant district commissioner, to the acting chief of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, on December 29, 1949, in which Mr. Gordon-Walker had described as the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The letter said:

"I have had a personal reference to speakers who have been banished from their homes. The main heads which the speakers must consider themselves are four in number. (1) The speakers will say that they have accepted the banishment of Seretse and that they do not intend to refer again to it until the period of five years is over; that during this time they are prepared to co-operate with Government and get on with the development of their country. (2) That the people have accepted the principle of councils, they want for Government now to teach them how these councils will work; that they have appointed Keaboka Kgamane to be their representative before Government.

(3) That they are not prepared to be ordered out of the reserve until such time as the banishment of Seretse is over, and that he should be made to appoint an agent to look after his property within the reserve in the same way as Seretse has. (4) It has been said by Tshakedi that the people like him more than it is only his family who persuade the Government that he is not wanted in the Reserve. It will be for the speakers to say what the truth is and whether they are for him or his heirs as chief."

Sacrificed to Expediency

"How could one read a letter of that kind," asked Mr. CLEMENT DAVID, "and then mention to the State Agents that have been made by the Government in this country?"

Tshakedi had been sacrificed for expediency. The House should say that, without any charge being brought against him, without being guilty of any wrong, he was entitled to go home and dwell freely among his own people.

Mr. A. LENNOX-BOYD (Conservative) supporting the motion, said that many difficulties would have been avoided if in the case of Seretse Khama it had been made plain at the start that the marriage of a paramount chief was not only a personal matter but an affair of State. An inquiry had been held, not into Tshakedi or his administration, but into the fitness of his nephew to be chief.

Tshakedi attended that inquiry and gave evidence. He had no conception from start to finish that his own conduct was under scrutiny, and there is no evidence that at any time were references made to his conduct. Yet after the conclusion of the tribunal, the Government published their declaration banishing the nephew both from the reserve and the Protectorate and the uncle from the reserve.

There is a right in most Colonies to banish citizens to another Colony, but it has been generally exercised, and many of us do not know whether for any purpose deserving it. But there is a right also to move a citizen from one part of a Colony to another, and all who have had experience in the Colonial Empire will know what this restriction means. In all such cases the Government of the Colony must report to the Secretary of State. It seems to us that the right to rusticate

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Mr. Gordon-Walker's Case

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS, MR. GORDON-WALKER, denied that he had made charges against the good name and reputation of Tshekedi, an extremely able man with a fine record of government. "It was a matter of administrative convenience," he said, "not stand in the way of Tshekedi's ruling... the orders of disorder."

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Socialist Peers Criticize in House of Lords

One of Blackest Spots in Treatment of Africans, Says Lord Harlech

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS last week, a Socialist peer, VISCOUNT STANSFORD, called attention to the banishment of Tshekedi, Khama and the need for justice in Bechuanaland affairs and the effect of Government policy on African opinion. He said that the rights of people of other races and colours were not recognized in the Commonwealth world. The question, in no sense a party matter, was whether an African chief who had ruled over 20 years of excellent service, who had been repeatedly praised by all qualified observers for the discharge of his duties, against whom not a word had been said until recently, should be banished from his country and his estate on the decision of an arbitrary to which he was not a party. Liberty-loving people felt that he had been unjustly exiled.

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The passion shown by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations in the other House of the House of Commons seemed to make it quite impossible for him to return to his reserve without disturbance. The Government, who admitted having only just discovered his unpopularity, based their case, apart from the... propaganda, mainly upon a... meeting arranged in a way which would have done credit to a party organizer. Everyone knows where to sit and what to say.

Alarming Doctrine

The proposed new... had already been... by the Secretary of State's remarks in the House. He had said: "If Tshekedi went back, not only would there be no further progress, but we should find the present good relations replaced by non-co-operation. That would be repeated in the tribe, and Tshekedi's opponents would say that the Government was behind him; his enemies would be encouraged and his friends discouraged. The... would therefore be a far... Now the Government based their case on the infallibility of... Yet not long ago a... held to decide whether Seretse should be chief decided, definitely against it at first. H.M. Government did not then show zeal to accept the decision; they vacillated until the views of the tribe changed. Now they now ready to accept the decision of a... because they thought it likely to coincide with their own views. That was not the way to administer justice.

Last year the Government had said that the quarrel between Tshekedi and Seretse was so bitter that they could not return without dividing the tribe. Now that bitterness was gone. Why should both men not be sent back? Tshekedi had been a model ruler, and it could not be pleaded that Seretse was unfit to be chief because he had married a white woman, for both the tribe and Tshekedi had accepted that position.

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Against principle the Government... expediency, the most dangerous for all concerned. Would not other... chiefs who ruled firmly on themselves: "We will rule firmly and make ourselves unpopular, the British Government will abandon us when the day of trouble comes?"

The Government, seeing the utter misery on the faces of Labour M.P.s who were compelled by party loyalty to support it in the House of Commons, had on the previous day offered another... with two British M.P.s in attendance as observers. Since these M.P.s were presumably to report, why not grant a proper inquiry and settle the issue finally? A... Minister

THE EARL OF LIFORD, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, spoke on lines similar to these followed by... M.P.s in Commons by Mr. Gordon-Walker.

LORD HASTINGS criticised his statement as amazing and entirely irrelevant to the two preceding speeches he had said no word on the broad issue of the categorical banishment of Tshakedi, none of the most admired chiefs in Africa.

Here is the remarkable example of a Governor who with great heart and great knowledge has brought forward his own ideas for the improvement of the schools and colleges in the High Commission Territories. He has made many improvements in agriculture.

Above all he is a great leader in the way of a personal force of character. I was High Commissioner of the High Commission Territories and in those days he made many visits to African troops and to the people of the High Commission Territories.

Lord Himmens and Commonwealth Affairs

As an ex-High Commissioner I say that I never see the least of interest in your lordships have in the Government of the High Commission Territories. I speak with feeling on this matter. I have worked with Tshakedi. I have the greatest respect for him. I owe him a great personal debt of gratitude.

The way in which Mr. Gordon-Walker and now Mr. Gordon-Walker have personally treated Tshakedi is one of the blackest spots in the history of the treatment of the African people. Having been banished from the Colonies and having worked amongst the people, I say that emphatically, I feel most bitterly of the subject.

Is the *kgotla* going to be fairly conducted? We should know beforehand who will preside. I hope it will be an African; but let it be an African who is not known to be a partisan of either side. It is of importance that the *kgotla* should be absolutely impartial and that it should be a very large *kgotla*. There should be a minimum of 6,000 or 7,000 people in attendance, and no hurrying of its deliberations. It is probably as good a device as any, in view of the mess that this matter has got into.

The matter goes back to the refusal to publish the report of the *kgotla*. The *kgotla* was asked to carry out an inquiry into the High Commission Territories and the other Protectorates. It was in existence at the time. Thank goodness there is to be a public inquiry. We shall hear the objective truth from an impartial body.

But the Government have suppressed the report of that judicial inquiry. Why they have refused to publish it I cannot understand. Among all the instances of mismanagement in Africa for which this Government have been responsible, this is one of the cardinal examples of misadministration.

Justice, Duality of C.R.O. and C.R.O.

The conclusion one comes to is that there is perpetual difficulty as between the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office. I was for three years under the then Dominions Office as High Commissioner. Before that during all my official life, I was under the Colonial Office. The bulk of the officials in the High Commission Territories are Colonial Office people, seconded from the Colonial Empire for service there; but when they are in the High Commission Territories they are under the C.R.O.

The time has come when, if we are to go on administering the High Commission Territories in South Africa, they must be dealt with by the same office, the same people, and treated with the same policy as Central Africa, East Africa, and West Africa. The duality cannot go on.

It is extremely difficult, too, for the High Commissioners. One staff is entirely a C.R.O. staff. The C.R.O. people have had nothing to do with the territories, though they are very able and have had great experience of Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, Eire, and latterly of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon. However, they have had no African experience, and they have no obligation to take an interest in that continent.

There is another staff of people drawn from the administration of the three High Commission Territories and from the Colonial Service in the Colonial Office. Thus, completely water-tight commitments have existed. We cannot go on organizing the three High Commission Territories in that way. Their administration should be transferred from the Commonwealth Relations Office, with all its new policies and new world-wide responsibilities, to the Colonial Office.

Why did the Government, when all the trouble was going on about Seretse's marriage, never stop the Press of this country calling him 'His Highness'? Tshakedi was never 'His Highness'. The paramount chiefs of Basutoland and Swaziland are not entitled to such a title. But it was H.H. Prince Seretse and Princess Ruth or Their Highnesses.

When all that was going on in the British Press, without any interference from the Government, I happened to be in Uganda. In the case, of course, that only the Native rulers of Uganda and Zanzibar have been recognized by the British Crown as 'Highnesses'. It caused a great deal of

feeling when the people in those countries suggested to me references to him as 'His Highness'. Many people do have no idea how much they are doing things.

LORD HASTINGS said that during a recent visit he had found considerable feeling in the Bamangwato area. This high omission, Sir Evelyn Baring, had been situated entirely by a sense of responsibility for the future of the tribe, and nobody who knew him would suggest that he was guilty of partiality, prejudice, or arbitrary action. The Resident-Commissioner, though new to Bechuanaland, was in an admirable position to form a judgment. He was not one who was arbitrarily a dictator, or than the D.C. who had spent many years in Bechuanaland.

It was to be a new *kgotla*. The group who had accompanied Tshakedi to Bakwena, some of the most distinguished and experienced men who had been concerned in the administration of the Bamangwato, should have the fullest facilities to attend to the *kgotla*. The suggestion that consultation of the tribe would be yielding to mob rule would be much resented by the Bechuana.

kgotla Presided in Advance

LORD CROFT, a socialist peer, said that if the *kgotla* had been taken off in the House of Commons on the previous day, the overwhelming majority of the party which generally supported the Government would have voted against it. The Secretary of State had repeated his order against Tshakedi that he had pretensions to the chieftainship; if eminent people here made such statements, evidence would naturally be given to them among the Bamangwato.

VISCOUNT SWINSON said that responsibility should be borne by the Secretary of State alone, nearly by any formal meeting, and that banishment should have been ordered only if real need had been proved to the satisfaction of the Ministers.

Nobody in his right senses could say that if there were yet another *kgotla*, the *kgotla* could be completely prejudiced in favour of the banishment of thousands of people could not be substituted for ministerial responsibility, the situation of which was inconsistent with British justice.

Last year, when feeling was alleged to be running high, Tshakedi returned to his property in the reserve without incident. He had had an honourable career; had renounced all claim to the chieftainship; had been an outstanding pioneer in the development of his land; had been a model landlord; and had so impressed the present Minister that he had offered to make him agricultural adviser to the whole of the territory. Yet he was exiled on the argument that he was unpopular; the wrong done should be righted.

LORD OGMORE, Minister of Civil Aviation, having dismissed Lord Stangate's criticisms of the Minister as "nothing more than nonsense," said that Mr. Gordon-Walker had done more in his short time in the High Commission Territories than any other Secretary of State, adding: "The only one other area in the whole Colonial Empire that was in a worse state of neglect than the High Commission Territories, when we came into office, was British Somaliland, where conditions surpass belief. These were part of our neglected estate when the noble lords opposite were in power."

Tshakedi was, he believed, "one of the greatest personalities that Africa has ever turned out." But as chief Tshakedi, on the advice of the *kgotla*, had never assigned to use the power of banishment; he had used it against the former wife against his uncles, and against others, against some perhaps because they did not agree with him.

But he had the greatest admiration for Tshakedi, a remarkable man who had served his people well. In fact, it was he (Lord Ogmore) who suggested to the Secretary of State a year ago that they should use Tshakedi as a man with a great knowledge of cattle and sheep, and he had been offered the post of economic adviser.

Mr. Gordon-Walker was the first Secretary of State to visit any of the High Commission Territories, and the Minister had never been to British Somaliland. The fusion of the Commonwealth Relations Office and Colonial Office in so far as the High Commission territories were concerned would be undesirable.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Tanganyika's Integrated Development Plans

Sir Edward Twining's Confidence in the Future

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY has recently suffered from the type of sensational publicity which can hardly be of much benefit. The unfortunate failure of the five-year scheme has brought us into continuous prominence. Our unprecedented drought, with the consequent food shortage, has captured the imagination, while we have also been reported as having enjoyed record rains, disrupting, if not destroying, our transport system.

If one read only the English newspapers, one would gain the impression that, apart from these major disasters, Tanganyika was at the mercy of man-eating lions and suffered an enormous number of motor, rail, air, and shipping mishaps. Even an African schoolboy aged 15, boxed the East African Press, and indeed achieved a world newspaper scoop, by reporting the birth of quadruplets, which was only discovered to be false when I sent a congratulatory message to the mother, who was a non-existent.

Tanganyika is nearly as large as France, Germany, and Belgium put together. The African population is now nearly 8m., the European population is probably not under 17,000, and the Asian population is about 65,000. We shall take a non-Native census next year.

Progress in local government has been very uneven, as is only to be expected when dealing with 120 tribes speaking 120 languages, and in very varied conditions of economic and social development. One tribe has asked for an elected king who will reign for life. Another tribe has bluntly said they do not want all this popular representation, but want to be governed. In another there is an elaborate system of popularly elected councils down to the village level.

Rôle of Native Councils

In some cases these councils are active and of definite usefulness; in others they are moribund. With careful nursing I believe they will gain in strength, come to be understood, and play a very valuable part in African life.

We are witnessing the breakdown of the traditional tribal system, with its restraints. It is heartening, therefore, to find examples of "native" authorities becoming local government bodies, dealing effectively not only with tribal matters, but with the affairs of migrant Natives, who in some instances outnumber the local tribesmen. We have established a municipality in Dar es Salaam, and we are experimenting with provincial councils in two provinces, but there is tremendous scope for the development of local government.

For some time the Tanganyika Government has pursued a policy of inter-racial co-operation, and it is the usual practice for the three races not only to be represented but to work in close harmony on public bodies. This policy of inter-racial co-operation is the only practical one which we can pursue, and, if it can be made to work effectively, it will be to the great benefit of all the inhabitants of Tanganyika, regardless of race.

I hope that, as in the past, all men of good will and good sense will continue to endeavour to make this policy a reality and a success. There are persons of all races who have no faith in such a policy; there are those who seem unable to distinguish between domination and leadership; and there are those who, like the Tanganyika ostrich, bury their heads in the sand.

A somewhat abbreviated report of an address by the Governor of Tanganyika at a banquet meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies.

and refuse to recognize that they are living in the second half of the 20th century.

In Tanganyika we have European leadership, it is natural leadership, and is accepted by everyone because it is based on merit, and I believe that, so long as European leadership continues, it will last.

But that does not mean that there are not other leaders. We have some distinguished leaders from the Indian community, one of whom is mayor of Dar es Salaam, while there are several African leaders of outstanding ability.

If anyone believes that African representation on the legislature is purely nominal, I need only refer to a speech which arose in the Legislature shortly after my arrival. Government was introducing a Bill which was very dear to its heart, but one of the African members made a speech opposing the Bill, which was not only acclaimed as being the best speech made in the council for 10 years, but contained such powerful reasoning that Government had to withdraw the Bill.

U.N.O. Report on Tanganyika

The appointment to Tanganyika coincided with the publication of the report of the first United Nations visiting mission, and East African opinion had shown itself very sensitive to the criticisms contained in that report. These, however, have been easily and effectively dealt with in the Trusteeship Council. Despite the many warnings I received before I went to Tanganyika, I have never felt a moment's anxiety, nor have I suffered any inconvenience, from the fact that Tanganyika is a Trust Territory. I have also found the evidence that there is any lack of confidence in Tanganyika's future because it is a Trust Territory.

A new visiting mission will shortly travel extensively in the Territory; but we have nothing to be ashamed of and a very great deal to be proud of, and I hope they will note that we really are making the utmost of our limited resources.

So long as Trust Territories are not used as pawns in the game of international politics, I think we see that they are by their status, or that this should be a cause for any lack of confidence in the Territory.

Our economic priorities should be (1) self-sufficiency in primary food-stuffs; (2) the development and control of our water resources; and (3) communications.

We have made important changes in our land policy. The land settlement boards and committees, with European representation, which dealt with the alienation of land to non-Natives, have been replaced by land utilization boards and committees in which all races are represented. These bodies concern themselves as to how to make the best use of a particular piece of land in the best interests of the Territory.

European Settlement

The short answer about our policy on European settlement is that the land utilization board is continually examining new land which might be made available for various purposes, including European settlement, but there are many who talk rather glibly about European settlement and embark on the criticisms of Government, but not encouraging settlers to come to the land.

For European settlement to be a success it is necessary to find a combination of favourable conditions. The land must be fertile, it must be situated where the climate is suitable for Europeans, there must be an adequate supply of water, and, above all, it must be accessible. The settler must be a man of character, prepared to do pioneering work and lead a lonely life; he must have some agricultural knowledge and experience.

He will need sufficient capital to clear and develop his land, to keep back the encroachments of the tsetse fly, to develop the water resources, to build himself a house, and to have sufficient on which to live until his farm is a paying concern. If he does not possess all these qualities, he will soon find himself being repatriated as a disillusioned and distressed British subject.

Nevertheless, there is a small section of strength each year to the number of European settlers; but how the ex-entree estates have been disposed of, any further increase will have to settle on new and undeveloped land.

The total area of land alienated to non-Natives for

surfaces is 3,121 square miles, which is only 12 per cent of the total land area.

In the northern highlands some land hunger exists and if the population continues to increase at the present rate it will be aggravated, but economic pressure, national inclinations, and Government planning are going a long way to solve solutions.

Among one tribe, for instance, a large number go out and seek paid employment elsewhere, not as labourers, but as clerks, artisans, etc. The haaga are tending the slopes of Kilimanjaro into quite a metropolitan area, and are going in more and more for shop-keeping, motor transport, and many trades other than agricultural. Meaningful Government is taking active steps to improve Native agriculture on the mountains, and we have started on the preliminary survey of the very big Pangani Basin Scheme to make available large areas of good land in the plains.

The economic future of Tanganyika must ultimately depend on labour supply. I have never seen such a state of labour as in Tanganyika, and the labour is probably as extensive there in relation to its output as anywhere in the world.

An immense amount can be done to improve the efficiency of labour. Employers must give more attention to the physical causes of labour inefficiency, by eliminating or controlling inefficiency-making diseases such as malaria and hook-worm, and giving their labour not only a better diet but a better balanced diet. Having made them physically fitter, they must be given the most modern implements with which to do their work, adequate instructions, and the most proper supervision.

Changing to One Tribe

Apart from these methods, there is the African experiment and the conservative way the things to old habits. He has very limited use for cash, his amusements are simple, and he possesses a natural genius for enjoying his life. Our development can be so persuasive to earn more, and it can be a great benefit to Africans generally if the independence could take the form of providing cheap goods which would ease the burden of the overworked African housewife. A quiet and discreet inquiry into this problem is being undertaken.

I have no fears that there will be enough labour to go round if employers tackle the problem properly.

For some parts Tanganyika has suffered chronic shortage of foodstuff, and after the bad drought of 1949 we had to import 100,000 tons of grain, almost all from our East African neighbours. The position is being continually aggravated because more and more Africans are going into paid employment, where they not only grow no food for themselves but eat two or three times as much as they normally would. We have a long way to catch up, but Government has established a large storage department which is building silos with conditioning plants at selected centres. A development which may well revolutionize African agriculture is the introduction of mechanization. Government has already established a number of motor-farmers, that pioneer of development; these have been popular successes, and are being extended as fast as possible.

When once a European syndicate is employed by Africans to plough their land for them, it is a sign of the times to see Europeans ploughing up 2,000 acres of African land. In other cases Europeans have been up land unsuitable for permanent settlement to grow African food on a commercial scale by mechanical means.

Few Africans can afford to run their own mechanical appliances, so must either be done by Government, Native authorities, contractors, or co-operative societies with the capital resources to invest in the machinery and pay skilled workmen to maintain it. I have hopes, therefore, that, despite the increase in consumption and the growing population, we shall have caught up with our needs within a few years.

Water Development

Our very efficient water development department employs 300 men, but so far they have been unable to complete more than 200 jobs a year. The conservation of our water supplies is a matter of great importance, because the rainfall is confined to a limited period and the surface water quickly runs off or evaporates. We are putting down boreholes and building dams where they are most needed.

The ideal will be to have a dam or borehole at every village, but this would mean almost 100,000, which at the present rate of progress would take 400 years to complete. I am looking for more funds and more staff, and we hope to increase the department very considerably. The Natives are desperately keen for more of this development, which will stabilize their economy and probably change their ways of life.

At intervals 180,000 people live in a famine which is waterless for seven or eight months a year. During this period half the population starves to death, and the daylight hours walk up and down in despair, carrying every drop of water

for their personal needs. I have given this place a high priority, and though the scheme will be completed in 1952.

Dar es Salaam is to be turned into a modern port. Contracts have been made for the construction of three deep-water berths, one on behalf of the Tanganyikan Government to handle their transit traffic to Lake Tanganyika. At Mtwara satisfactory progress is being made with the construction of two deep-water berths, which are likely to be ready by 1952 next year. Although the traffic from the activities of the Overseas Food Corporation will be much less than was anticipated, we have big development plans for the Southern Province which will provide a considerable volume of traffic for the port.

The Central Railway has carried more traffic than ever before. Despite the fact that the Trans-Africa trunk line last year's volume was a record. The branch line to the Mpanda mine opened last year; apart from the fact that the mine has carried an unexpectedly large volume of produce.

The line from Kitwani to Mwanza is proceeding well and the Tanganyika Government is agreed to extend it to the first place for 75 miles, and ultimately I hope to Lake Nyasa.

Railway Survey

The railway from Morogoro to Broken Hill is proceeding satisfactorily, but it will take some time before any decision can be reached as to whether all or part of this line is to be built. Another projected link of similar gauge is from Morogoro to Kibweo, to link the Central Line with the Tanga and Kenya lines.

We are embarking upon a very comprehensive road construction policy, and we have already made good progress on the road from Nampanga through Arusha and Teshu towards Taveta, which will give a fine tarred road for what is the most heavily used highway in Tanganyika. We have recently placed a contract for 37 miles of weather road which will run from Dar es Salaam to Mwanza, a project which for the first time will link the capital with the weather road system of the interior. It is intended to link this road south with Iringa and north with Kibweo and Tanga. We are also spending considerable sums on the improvement of existing roads.

A great deal of motor transport is developed in the Tanganyika roads, but I have travelled over most of the territory by car and usually manage to cover almost 400 miles every hour, and I have only once broken a chassis.

Tanganyika is very air-minded, and we possess some 80 airfields. That at Dar es Salaam handles, I believe, more traffic than any other in East Africa. We are building a new airfield near Dar es Salaam which will be able to take all types of machines.

Apart from what the railway and the High Commission departments are spending, we have a capital programme of development amounting to about £6m., and that is likely to be the yard-stick for the next few years.

We have found that it is best to get away from isolated and individual schemes, and endeavour to get an integrated development plan for each area. Thus we have the Sukumaland scheme, the Mbulu district scheme, the Masailand scheme, the Pangani Basin scheme, the Southern Province development, and others. The aim is to bring together the development of all departmental activities.

Food Production

Production of food is the greatest industry in Tanganyika, but of what is grown for export sisal is by far and away the most important. Having suffered many years of depression and barely survived, it is now enjoying a spell of great prosperity which is giving the industry an opportunity of putting its house in order and attaining a position to stand up to any conditions which it may have to face, even if unfavourable. The industry is exceptionally well organized, and it and Tanganyika owe a great debt to Mr. Hitchcock, who must know more about sisal than almost anybody else in the world.

Our other export crops, such as cotton, coffee, tea, tobacco, pyrethrum, and others, are all going very well, and it is our aim to double the output, chiefly by improved methods, during the next five to seven years.

Many other industries could be established in Tanganyika, and some experimental work or investigations are going on among others in respect of sugar, palm oil, jute substitutes, cashew nuts, green, and materials for making paper pulp.

Having been neglected for many years, our forests are now being economically exploited. That is going hand in hand with comprehensive afforestation and reforestation schemes.

Generally speaking, the Natives are showing a greater willingness to own their surplus cattle into cash, and in one important district they have agreed to a compulsory culling scheme. Another natural resource which is receiving close attention is fish. Experiments in fish farming are in progress and have been successful.

To be continued

How S. Rhodesia's Native Policy Has Changed

Not Materially Different From That of N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland

IF THE POLICY of the Governments of both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to lead the African along the path of full partnership, encouraging him to retain all that is laudable in his own culture, while at the same time adapting his outlook and way of life to enable him eventually to play, to the limit of his capabilities, a full part in the progress of the country and to enjoy a commensurate reward.

Neither Northern Rhodesia nor Nyasaland has any policy of racial separation. Native reserves were established in Northern Rhodesia to ensure that the African had sufficient land and to protect him from European competition in the future.

Southern Rhodesia's policy for the future does not differ materially from the same aims of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Southern Rhodesian Government holds that Native policy is essentially evolutionary, and adheres to its frequently expressed belief that this policy must be kept fluid if its development is to be effectively guided. That evolution of its Native policy is not restricted is shown by the considerable changes in practice that have come about during the past decade.

There are two statutes in force in Southern Rhodesia not paralleled in either Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland, which do most to favour the African. Southern Rhodesia's estimate of the place which the African must occupy in the community. They are the Land Apportionment Act, 1930 (re-enacted in 1941) and the Industrial Conciliation Act 1934. Under the Land Apportionment Act, Southern Rhodesia is divided mainly into European areas and Native areas. No African may occupy any land in the European areas, save for certain special purposes. No European, save for certain special purposes and in the interests of the African, may occupy land in the Native areas.

African Wage Rates

Under the Industrial Conciliation Act any employer in the industry (in respect of which industry an agreement has been reached between European employers and European employees as to rates of wages) may be precluded by proclamation from employing in any prescribed municipal area any skilled labour at a lower rate of wages than that agreed and prescribed. On the assumption that the European is a better skilled labourer than the African, and is available in sufficient numbers, the African will therefore be employed as a skilled labourer in that industry in the prescribed municipal area.

The above is a broad statement of the theoretical effect of the African of the two statutes. These statutes are, however, so important, and their practical working and effect is so different from the above theory that appendices to this report deal with them in detail.

Apparent in these two statutes is Southern Rhodesia's original concept that both races would be permitted to develop to the utmost of their capabilities, each in its own geographical area, with little, if any, point of contact and without competition from the other race. If the European chose to live for approved purposes in a Native area he would have no other rights there; he would remain there only while he benefited the African. If the African chose to live in the European area he would be there only while he benefited the European; and as his employee.

This original concept has given way rapidly since the *White Paper on "Central African Territories: General and Special Survey of Native Policy"* (Cmd. 8235, H.M. Stationery Office, 2s.)

last war to quite different ideas. In June 1950, the Prime Minister stated in Parliament during a debate on the stalling of the new Houses of Parliament that he envisaged African Members of Parliament within a period of about 25 years.

In August, 1950, the Prime Minister announced the determination to "maintain the Legislative Assembly's common voters roll on which to-day there are some 120 Africans registered on equal terms with European voters. There must be some thousands of Africans with full qualifications who have not registered as voters."

Race Partnership Essential

On December 21, 1950, in a public address, the Prime Minister said: "We are anxious to build up this country on the basis of a partnership between the various races, not to use colour as a test of a man's ability and culture. We can only develop and hold this country as partners in the present stage of development. It is difficult for some people to realize this and because of the stage of development of the backward people it is not easy for outside observers to realize that we believe in such a policy and are attempting to carry it out."

In 1936 Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were merely African territories. Nyasaland even to-day receives an annual grant from H.M. Government in the U.K. towards the cost of servicing a public debt almost entirely connected with railway development.

In both territories when the system of indirect rule was introduced it was regarded as an axiom of policy that the African must be taught to bring about through his own efforts, and if possible on his own initiative, progress in his own affairs; which meant that where there was indifference, not to mention opposition, achievement came slowly.

The circumstances described above, with the added impetus given by the developing Commonwealth concept and the increasing world interest in Colonial affairs, go far to explain why the Southern Rhodesian Government can produce facts and figures to show that it has done more for the material well-being of its Africans and the preservation of native resources in their areas than has any other Government in Southern Rhodesia.

On the other hand, conditions arising from the original ambition by right of conquest, and the belief held up to very recent times in Northern Rhodesia that, however much he might develop intellectually and politically, the African's political activity would be in accordance with the ideas set out in the Land Apportionment Act, seemed to be the main reason to explain why to-day Southern Rhodesia has been both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in what it has done to educate the African politically. For, until comparatively recently, it was held that his material and economic position was bettered, the question whether the African felt himself responsible for such benefits was a matter of little importance.

Developing Native Responsibility

In the northern territories policy is based on the premise that to develop a sense of responsibility and to develop at all, the African must from the outset be made to feel responsibility for his own affairs. Though at the present stage of development he must be protected from involving himself in disaster, he can develop only through his own successes and his own mistakes. He must be made to feel personally able to influence the chain of cause and effect.

In Southern Rhodesia the idea that the African's political activity will always be restricted to his own areas no longer reflects official policy. It is a fair deduction that the attainment by the African of an increasingly strong economic position will bring about a progressive lowering of the barriers to his advancement in all walks of life.

But one tenet of policy is as strong to-day in Southern Rhodesia as it has ever been: that in the process of educating the African to play his full part with Europeans in the management of his country and in its day-to-day business, his economic, cultural and social advance is a pre-requisite if he is to be enabled to exercise full political rights.

Stemming from their well-established Native Councils, there are to-day in both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland two African members of the Legislative Council. In addition in Northern Rhodesia there are European members specially appointed to represent African interests. In Southern Rhodesia

there are African members of the Legislative Assembly (though there is a common roll, and there is nothing in theory to stop any African from standing for election) and the Minister of Native Affairs is the only member who is practically concerned with African interests. From the stage reached in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland there can be no course but to retreat but only advance in Southern Rhodesia the most advanced utterance of any rate public utterance expects African Members of Parliament only in about 25 years time.

The main difference then that we mark is between Southern Rhodesia on the one hand and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the other is this:

Policy in the northern territories holds that the African to take his place in the community is a full partner with citizens of a more ancient civilization he must be induced to play a full part in the political administration of his own area, and must play a direct part in the politics and administration of the whole territory. This is in the belief that without such political education there can be no assurance that the African would be able to play his full part in material and economic development. Policy in Southern Rhodesia holds that in order to enable the African to take his place in the community as a full partner with citizens of a more ancient civilization it is first necessary to make him the equal of his future partner in health, material well-being, and education. This is the belief that without such advancement there can be no assurance that he will be able to take his part in the politics and administration even of his own area, let alone the politics and administration of the whole territory.

Evolutionary Policy

Policy is evolutionary. Particularly in Southern Rhodesia Native policy has been changing and developing so quickly during the last few years that there are very few aspects of which one is able to say without qualifications: "policy is thus and thus." Moreover policy for the future can be ascertained only by reference to the past and present, and it is in the light of past events and our understanding of the present situation that we draw this distinction.

As part from the dominance of this difference of policy we believe that the policies and methods adopted by the three territories have over the past decade, more nearly approached each other, and particularly so during the last four or five years. All we would add is that in these modern days of increased inter-territorial contact and communication, and while British tradition stands firm in Central Africa, the recognition of important differences of native policy cannot be the best interests of the three territories.

Southern Rhodesia has in 1949 approximately 33% of the available land in the Colony for the exclusive use of the African peoples and 25% for the exclusive use of European peoples. Rhodesia has set aside approximately 25% of Crown land, 34% is accounted for by native reserves and barotse land, and the remaining 60% is native trust land.

In Nyasaland 5% of the land is held in freehold, 15% is held as public land, and the balance is African trust land. The greater proportion of land reserved for European occupation in Southern Rhodesia compared to the other two territories should be considered in the light of the declared aim of the Colony to develop European settlement in the years to

come to prevent it beyond the present. The rapid expansion of the African population estimated at about 1895 compared with 1949 (10 million) has necessitated the application of measures to secure intensive and efficient agricultural use.

Growth of Populations

But if the Colony is to carry within the present century it has been forecast a population of from 500,000 to 1 million. European land is clear that, with over 70% of the land in the African area already allocated, it will be necessary for some measure to be taken for intensive farming of European-owned land and a considerable degree of subdivision of existing farms in the European area. Over the same period the great unworked areas of African population estimated to double even in 25 years will require that large numbers must take up a permanently civilized existence.

Africans are extensively employed in the public service of all three territories. An African Civil Service, complementary to the European Civil Service, has been established in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and responsible posts are occupied by Africans as clerks, telegraphists, surveyors, printers, and in a host of other skilled capacities.

In Southern Rhodesia no separate Civil Service for Africans has been established, 5723 Africans are in Southern Rhodesian Government employment, fully established with well stated provisions in regulations, leave rights, and pension provision, and this figure does not include soldiers, artisans, labourers, or temporary employees.

Apart from the fact that Africans in Southern Rhodesia are employed in a few exceptions, not employed as clerks, telegraphists, postmasters and supervisors, the openings for them are similar to those in the northern territories. There are many positions of considerable responsibility as chief wardens, medical officers in charge of clinics, supervisors and instructors.

In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Africans have been encouraged to regard the Civil Service as a career within which they could occupy the highest positions for which they could fit themselves. In Southern Rhodesia, except in direct service to the Government, their employment has in the past been more a matter of administrative convenience. The question of the increased employment of Africans in clerical and other white-collar capacities in the Civil Service is, however, about to be reviewed by the Southern Rhodesia Public Service Commission.

Opening for Africans

In Northern Rhodesia there are few and in Nyasaland no limitations to the openings in industry and commerce available for Africans provided they have the necessary technical skill and aptitude. In Nyasaland Africans are widely employed as artisans and craftsmen in tea and tobacco factories, in motor transport concerns, and in the railways.

In Northern Rhodesia the opening to Africans in industry is increasing with the development of the brewery, but arising out of agreements made by the various trades unions with the railway and mining companies, restrictions exist on the Africans' advancement in these concerns, and they are debarred from all but a scheduled list of skilled and semi-skilled jobs. Recently the European Mineworkers' Union and the African Mineworkers' Union have agreed upon a policy of equal pay for equal work.

It is recognized that the general advancement of Africans in industry will largely depend on their being able to obtain the training and skill fit them for more responsible posts. With this end in view the three Governments are intensifying their plans for industrial and vocational training establishments.

In Southern Rhodesia Africans are extensively employed in skilled work in industry and there is the cooperation of the

(Continued on page 4235)

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KENYA COLONY

Ishekedi Accepts Proposals Will Attend Tribal Kgotta.

ISHEKEDI KHAMA told a Press conference in London on Monday that he welcomed the opportunity of putting his case before the Bamangwato. Although he did not consider that a tribal Kgotta was an appropriate body to investigate the difficult facts of the case, he agreed to a decision. He was anxious to co-operate with the Government and would accept their proposal if the Kgotta was assembled in strict conformity with the provisions of the law which, if a chieftainship were vacant, the senior member of the tribe summoned and presided over the Kgotta and made the decision.

Judicial Inquiry Preferred

There was the said no political representation at a Kgotta; anyone could speak and the assembly was not competent to reach a decision on a majority vote. The decision was that of the president, guided by a senior official who might call the feeling of the meeting. He Ishekedi would prefer a judicial inquiry, which he said he thought was entitled.

Invitations should be issued to other tribes in the Province to send their representatives, and Ishekedi wished to consider the claims of the Bamangwato before the Kgotta. He said he had seen some of the extensive propaganda material that had been spread by a section of the tribe, and it would be better if the meeting were held before he had spent some time with the people. He wished to go back as a private person, he had done so definitely never to return as a chief whether he were wanted or not. The Secretary of State would have to decide who was to preside at the Kgotta after discussion with the Bamangwato and other tribal members of Native custom.

Two Baganda nurses, who have been training in this country for the past three years, have obtained their British Central Midwives' Board certificates, and will rejoin the staff of Mengo Hospital next month.

Colonial Information Conference Opportunity for Stock-Taking and Review

A FORTNIGHT'S CONFERENCE of public relations and information officers from the Colonies ended in London last Friday with a Government reception for the delegates at Lancaster House. James, The Duke of York and other guests were received by Sir Thomas Eloyed, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who welcomed them to the conference by the Secretary of State, Mr. James.

The conference had been opened on June 18 by Mr. Griffiths who in an address in which he stressed the importance of the part to be played by information services, both within the Colonial territories and among the people fully understood Government policy and actions and between the United Kingdom and Colonial territories in building up understanding and good will. The purpose of the conference was to enable public relations and information officers to compare notes on their problems in organization and methods and to see at first hand the machinery of information services in the U.K.

Thus, for example, the delegate from Fiji was able to give a first-hand account of his experiences in the use of a special type of colour printing, while the delegate from Nyasaland spoke of the extensive use now being made in his territory of the color method of printing.

During the conference, the delegation spent a day at Maida Vale headquarters of the B.C.C.'s information service, where they visited the British Council, the Imperial Institute, the British Film Unit, the Central Office of Information, and the Times, where they saw an edition being put to bed. The Secretary of State, Director of Information Services at the Colonial Office, presided, and among those who addressed the conference on various aspects of information work were Major-General Sir Ian Jacob, Controller of the Overseas Service of the BBC, Sir Robert Grier, Director General of the Central Office of Information, and several members of his staff, a representative of the Foreign Office, and Sir William McLean, who spoke about Colonial affairs in Parliament.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. Hugh ... Fish Warden in ... is on a short visit to the country.

DR. T. A. ... and Miss Gillian North will be married in London on Saturday.

Sir Waverley ... has joined the board of ... Corporation, Ltd.

Mr. Arthur ... Aiken has been elected chairman of ... Ltd.

Mr. C. D. ... to-morrow in the ... to return to Kenya.

Mr. C. L. ... and Mr. C. E. ... leave London by air to-morrow for Dar es Salaam.

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR gave a ... last week in London in honour of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BUCKLEY and Mr. John F. ... have been appointed directors of the Uganda Co., Ltd., have been appointed directors of Welwyn, Ltd.

MR. ... East African Railways and Harbours is spending a short holiday in Berkshire before flying back to Nairobi on July 10.

Sir John Lionel ... director of research to the Colonial Products Committee, has received the degree of Doctor of Science from Birmingham University.

MR. ... health inspector in ... has saved one of the African staff from drowning at the Kawempori Falls near Kampala.

MR. F. ... managing director of Messrs. G. ... Ltd. has been re-elected and proposed to Nairobi City Council for a further three years.

MR. T. ... Canadian head of the well-known ... has visited East Africa during a 15,000-mile tour of African lands. He last visited the territories in 1947.

THE RT. REV. W. O. ... of Bombay is visiting East Africa, and is attending the conference of East African Bishops which opened at ... Uganda on Monday.

MR. C. M. ... is president of the Nakuru local association of the Boy Scouts Organization in Kenya, of whom Mr. ... is hon. secretary and Mr. H. ... treasurer.

MR. ERIC ... who was appointed a director of the Overseas Food Corporation for the purpose of dealing in the middle state of its affairs in Tanganyika has been made a deputy chairman of the National Coal Board.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, and Mrs. ... are present at the marriage of Captain Richard ... Birch-Reynardson and Miss Mary ... of ... South Africa last week.

Mr. R. ... has been appointed a member of the Harbours Committee of the East African Transport Advisory Council, in the place of ... who is on the study on leave.

MR. ... who has been appointed Administrator of Greenwich Windward Islands joined the Colonial Service in Tanganyika in 1937 and was promoted a district officer in 1947.

MESSRS. H. R. F. ... and A. D. ... have been re-elected respectively chairman and deputy chairman of the ... Organization, of which Lord Lloyd of Dolobran has been elected second deputy chairman.

MR. ... since 1948 controller of operations of the Colonial Development Corporation, has been appointed chief of staff to Mr. William R. ... as co-ordinator of defence production in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's ... Defence Production Board.

MESSRS. D. E. ... deputy director of field services in the Agricultural Department of Kenya, and D. ... Director of Agriculture in Nigeria have been appointed to undertake the survey of animal breeding policy in the British African territories. They are headed by the Advisory Council of Agriculture, Animal Health and Forestry of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. They will tour Tanganyika from July 6 to 18.

MR. ... has been appointed Commandant of the R.A.F. Central Flying School in this country with the rank of air commodore. He led the attack in 1940 on the airfield in Eritrea, which resulted in the destruction of 30,000 gallons of petrol, hangars, and aircraft. Two months later he was awarded the D.F.C. For six months he served on the operations staff of the 207 Group in Khartoum.

The first ... (a rank equivalent to a captain) was appointed when ... was promoted to fill the new post of Assistant ... has had 35 years' military service, having served in the Egyptian Army from the Khartoum Military School in 1917, and entered the Sudan Defence Force on its formation eight years later. He took part in the Egyptian and North African campaigns of the recent war.

LIEUT.-COMMISSIONER ERNEST BIGWOOD and Mrs. ... who hold the same rank in the Salvation Army, are about to leave for Nairobi to take charge of the work in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, in which territories they worked from 1931 to 1947. Mr. Bigwood being then general secretary for the area. He joined the Salvation Army in 1910, married in 1914, and 10 years later went to Japan as field secretary. After 15 years in East Africa, Eritrea, and the Gold Coast, he returned late in 1947 to the scene of their first work as territorial commanders for Scotland and Ireland.

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Obituary

Mr. G. F. Hotblack

MR. GEORGE LINCOLN HOTBLACK, a partner in Gray Daves & Co., who has died in Bristol, aged 68, was educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, and served in the First World War...

Editorial

Our readers from the African continent, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, will have received last week's issue of the magazine...

The East African Branch of the East Africa Women's League had a special meeting at the Grosvenor Hotel on Tuesday...

Royal African Society Garden Party

Club Members in London

- The Rt. Hon. Sir John Glynne, Chairman of the Royal African Society and Mr. J. H. Williams, Secretary, received the guests...

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Native Policies in Central Africa

Industry in the Congo does not impose some limitation of the earnings for skilled employment as is possible in the industrial countries...

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Commons Debate: Tsheledi Case

(Continued from page 1227)

At the time of Serete's marriage to the daughter of the voluntary exile, as he said to be the same as the one of Mr. Clement Davies, with what evidence I do not know, said that this was a temporary withdrawal, but Tsheledi published what he called a public declaration on this occasion. "I am leaving the Bamangwato country, and only myself to a neighbouring chief to become his subject. This was two years ago. To-day we are told a very different story. We cannot see the evidence given by Tsheledi, set out in the public declaration of two years ago about the consequences of the tribe of his presence there. Two years ago he said he would not ask for his tribe to be handed over to Serete, and that he would assist himself in order to avoid a state of tension which he himself described as bordering on civil war."

Bitter Tribal Temper

One of the most important changes since then is the tribal temper against Tsheledi, which has grown to be almost as public. If in 1949, when he had given his admission, there was a danger of civil war, it has now become a danger again: on Tsheledi's own admission he withdrew himself from the tribe, and the evidence from the time to-day shows that there is a greater danger of civil strife, and therefore greater need for the same remedy. Tsheledi has very much confirmed that his voluntary exile was a complete severance because he had become a full member of the neighbouring tribe. According to Native Law and custom, he established his full membership of that tribe before the exclusion order was issued.

"In October, 1949, Tsheledi went out of his way to sign and file a document, saying: 'I have not been accepted by the Bakwena as a member of that tribe. The Bamangwato therefore claim that Tsheledi is no longer one of them.'"

Another of Tsheledi's actions must be set to the tribe to confirm their fears. He put forward two proposals: one to let the Bamangwato, with the neighbouring Bakwena, whom he resides and has great influence, the other to split the Bamangwato into two, so that he could return to the southern part. It is difficult to blame the tribe if they were proposals of that kind against Tsheledi's denunciation of chieftainship and of an desire to come back to power. As for the latter which Mr. Clement Davies had quoted in connexion with the arrangements of the *kgotla* (Mr. Gordon Walker has made a full inquiry). In that letter to D.C. regarding the decision reached by the tribal leaders, the D.C. reported the speakers chosen by the tribe to be themselves, and that they must keep to the four points mentioned in that list, but that of the leaders, it was proposed that any work possible construction on what had been said.

"I know that Tsheledi and his followers had every opportunity of coming to the *kgotla*. He has made statements and had a long talk with the D.C. at Mafeking. He denied that Bakwena had been present at the *kgotla* and that he had been present."

British P.M. as Observers

"I know that Tsheledi and his followers had every opportunity of coming to the *kgotla*. He has made statements and had a long talk with the D.C. at Mafeking. He denied that Bakwena had been present at the *kgotla* and that he had been present."

"Apart from the question of justice, a further consideration has great weight with the Government. We have to build a more representative and a fully African Native authority in this tribe. It has been seriously spread about in many newspapers that Tsheledi was deliberately excluded that we could establish direct rule."

"Our whole policy is based upon indirect rule through the chiefs, aided by councils. In the Bamangwato Reserve, we had unfortunately to introduce direct rule at the time of the original trouble. We want to get rid of it as quickly as we can. We want to establish a Native authority. The Bamangwato have made it clear that if Tsheledi returns there will be non-co-operation."

"Our intention is to set up a system of local councils under what are called chiefs' representatives, from which these councils will then send delegates to the central council. It is always slow work to persuade Africans in these conditions to accept a council system, but it is not true that no progress can be made. Three chiefs' representatives have been in consultation with the leaders of the tribe, and

I hope that steady progress will now be made in setting up a system representative of the tribes in this area."

"Relations between the people and the administration at the moment are very good indeed, better than they have been for many years. The rate of tax collection, which was a great deal of co-operation, is a record this year. There is another significant indication. 1,000 head of cattle have been contributed voluntarily to the fund to pay for secondary schools. It is a sign that the people should risk destroying these excellent relations."

"The secretary of State then read a telegram which he had received just before entering the House, from the Resident Commissioner, stating: 'Without any previous notice, a strong apprehension in Serowe owing to fear of Tsheledi's return, and also have asked to meet D.C. and say if, this happens the tribe will cooperate.'"

"If the population of Serowe scatter," said Mr. Gordon Walker, "that means a third of the tribe leaving the central area and moving into the colony side. It is the prospect of a large-scale migration of this kind."

"It had been suggested that the Government should advise Tsheledi to return in a private capacity, but the D.C. had frequently said that they would not accept any distinction between Tsheledi and Serete, and that the Government should in a private capacity."

Inquiry into Bushmen

"As for the vexed question of powers of bushmen, he hoped to extend the inquiry which the Colonial Secretary was making into such powers to include the three High Commission territories. Tsheledi's actions had given conclusive proof that it was sometimes necessary to exclude a person just because of distinctions could not be drawn between public and private capacity. In 1926 four people disputing his right to be a chief had been exiled at his instance; there was no trial or opportunity of appeal, and this was confirmed by the then Secretary of State, Mr. Amery."

"In 1931 an agitator had been exiled at Tsheledi's instance; that was confirmed by Mr. Amery. In 1933 Tsheledi's ex-wife and two others were exiled, followed by three others; compensation was given to Lord Stanley. In 1945, when three men were banished, the fact was confirmed by Lord Addison."

"The Government are fully cognisant of the problem. Tsheledi's case had altered his status, access to his camps, but his voluntary presence had not to great complaints from the tribe."

"Mr. Gordon Walker had then offered to open a Government expense a large area of the south, although he had never suggested that the tribe should be moved from the north. He had offered to give access to the north under limited conditions. The tribe had demurred, asking that Tsheledi should be told to move off his livestock. He (Mr. Gordon Walker) had nevertheless gone against the wishes of the tribe, telling Tsheledi that he could enter for a limited period accompanied by a Government officer, but must not enter into political activity. Tsheledi had totally rejected that offer, as was his right; he had written that he must have unlimited right to go into the tribe, and would certainly exercise his political rights."

"The Government's decision to confirm the policy of the White Paper was not new; the House was in a debate about what had been decided a year ago and decided for the whole world."

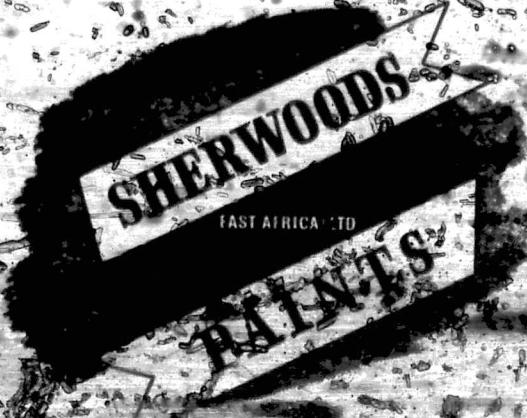
Public Good vs. Private Interests

"One of the speakers had said that the Government went back on its promise the tribe would be bewildered and distressed in many years. The prominent chieftainness of Bushman had declared: 'We are gravely concerned about the marriage of an African chief to a white woman which we consider disastrous to the purity of African tribes. Serete should be excluded from the reserves and Tsheledi also so long as Serete is not allowed in.' The paramount chief of Seretland had expressed identical views."

"Why should this Government lightly and carelessly or high-handedly take an oppressive or unnecessary decision? This has not been a hasty, ill-considered action; it has been most carefully weighed by the Government at all stages. If this motion were carried, the House would be acting against the overwhelming views of the people concerned. It would mean turning the risk of disorder. It would certainly mean perpetuating direct rule, because we would have open non-co-operation."

"This is one of those unfortunate occasions when it is right that the public good and public will shall prevail over individual interests, however able and powerful the individual might be. I beg the House, in the light of what I have said previously and my suggestion about a further *kgotla*, to decide that we ought to reject the motion."

(To be continued)



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Letter to the Editor

Uganda Cotton Industry

Mr. Simpson Replies 'Economist's' Charges

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR, - In your issue of May 24 you published in full an article from the 'Economist' and added editorially that some of the statements would doubtless be disputed by well-informed readers. Several are wide of the truth that they must be contradicted.

The most glaring misstatement is that the 1949 commission of inquiry into the disturbances of that year found one of the main grievances to be discontent with the conditions in the cotton industry. Nowhere in that report is this fact stated or suggested. The summary of findings states that "the only one of the alleged grievances of the people which can be said to have any substance is the fact that a large sum of money derived from the sale of cotton... by the Government for the benefit of the people... fundamentally it is the price equalization fund that has led to a wish in certain directions for greater participation in the processing side of the industry."

Mention of there being only 22 spinner ginneries in the Department of Agriculture completely overlooks the fact that the provincial administrations and the African local governments are responsible for the tuition of the power and the supervision of the planting, cultivation and marketing of the crop. The whole machinery of Government is available to assist the grower.

It is suggested that the ginneries are small and the equipment is antiquated. Of course they are small. In the earlier days of cotton in Uganda it was bought by Government, and rightly to my mind, that prices should be available near where the cotton is grown. As to the remark of centralized ginneries overlooking the fact that the cotton was in pre-war times of little value and the return was in pre-war times of little value and worthless bulk... rendered the crop quite uneconomical.

The statement that the Africans needed capital only a part of course has integrity the part of those who would have managed the business for their fellow Africans.

Over 20 years ago the Uganda Co., Ltd., tried to assist an African company, the Buganda Cotton Company, to acquire ginneries in this province, and provided in an agreement...

(a) The partnership to form a company with a nominal capital of £80,000.

(b) The Uganda Company to advance £10,000 to the partnership, of which £5,000 was to be utilized for the taking up of shares (which were in fact never taken up) and £5,000 to be spent in the purchase of seed cotton.

(c) The partnership to deliver all seed cotton to the Uganda Company for ginning at the rate of 7 1/2 cents per lb.

(d) All profits accruing from the business to form a fund of the partnership with a view to purchase of the ginneries of the company.

Space does not permit the detailing of the whole sorry history of this case. At the end of the first season it had resulted in a High Court case, during which it transpired that there was a substantial misappropriation of funds. To repeat the words which Mr. R. O. Dakin used in evidence to the 1938 Cotton Commission:-

"The tragedy of the experiment was not so much that the Uganda Company were heavy losers, as that high-principled and leading Africans were misled into believing that an African organization would receive the enthusiastic support of growers, which it did not, and they were unable to understand or control the irresponsible actions of their leader, which eventually resulted in a heavy loss."

The 'Economist' article referred to cheating by buyers. This may well take place, but there is no justification for condemning the greater number of ginners for the faults of the few. I assess the statement as 70% unfounded. An African representative of the African local Government is now present at all buying points to watch the interests of the growers. The ginner also needs protection against the tampering of cotton to make it weigh less, the weighing of stones in the bags, and the falsification of weight notes between the buying point and the gin office.

The ginners are accused of neglecting the quality of the cotton they produce. So far this season the classification of ginning by the Lint Marketing Board classifiers, based on ginning only, is: good ginning, 6%; very fair, 72%; fair, 22%.

Of this season's bulk sales, 65,000 bales have reached India, and there has been a contribution on 700 and small lots against Uganda in respect of 100 bales only. Of the 14,000 bales which have reached Liverpool, 100 bales have been in the top grades, but the net position on the whole is that Uganda had under-classified to the extent of 15 points.

Ginners can only produce a quality of lint consistent with the quality of seed cotton they purchase, and pre-ginning classification of the cotton is just not possible. It must be noted that the Agricultural Department has raised the over-all seed index from 70-75% purity to over 95% purity.

The price paid to the grower, the charges permitted to the ginner for buying and ginning and the profit allowed to the ginner are all controlled and fixed by Government. There is no profit; it is sent for buying and ginning. Taken as the sale price of cotton lint and expressed as a percentage, the ginner receives a profit 99.5% of the proceeds on 72d. cotton and 10% of the total proceeds on 60d. cotton.

There is a pressing demand for groups of growers to have control of their own ginneries, so that they can then

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market it... for they fondly imagine that if they can retain the product they can market it at the full world price. This brings me back to the price equalization fund and passages in the 1949 Disturbances Report dealing with the subject.

Of all the alleged grievances, this is the only one which can be said to have any substance, and curiously enough the grievance is against the Protectorate Government and not against the Buganda Government, which was the one referred to. This is not to say that the past actions of the Protectorate Government has been wrong in view of the world economic conditions. It is difficult to see how it could have acted otherwise.

482.—The price of cotton and coffee continues to rise so that the day when the funds may prove invaluable becomes progressively more distant and the question of whether it will ever be necessary to use them remains problematical. Meanwhile the grower derives no immediate tangible benefit from them. He knows that there is a large sum accumulated ready to come to his assistance on a rainy day, but this is small consolation to the man who sees in the hands of Government a large sum of money produced by his and his fellow growers' efforts, and is "teaching to lay his hands on it."

483.—It is difficult to think of any other method by which any immediate benefit from the funds can be passed to the grower, but I recommend that in future when a price is fixed it should be on a rather more liberal and a little less conservative basis.

Here we have the crux of the matter. I have spoken to many Africans on the subject. One argued that he had rather received the full world price for his produce and made no provision for the man to whom he was talking than therefore should he for his sons. Another intelligent African argued that if he had had the full price for his produce he would two years ago have been able to purchase capital goods in the way of building material for his house, which will now cost him twice the amount they would then have done. This is a complex problem, especially when dealing with a person who regards Government as something apart and not of the people. As to the reorganization of the industry, whatever the proposals of the Uganda Government or the Secretary

of State may prove to be, if for political expediency they provide for participation of the producer in the processing side of the industry, that, too, will not settle the overall and all important economic aspect of £20,000,000 in the price equalization fund.

Yours faithfully,
J. J. SIMPSON,
General Manager,
SIMPSON & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Kampala, Uganda.

East African Coastal Ruins

THE REV. GEORGE MATHEW, who recently investigated the sites of deserted cities in the coastal areas of East Africa, has written to *The Times* that he has found evidence of four distinct cultures, the most recent having flourished about the end of the 16th century and decayed some 200 years later. At the time the Sultans of Oman gained control of the coast, a brief period he dates many of the ruins in Kenya and Tanganyika which were once so numerous as to have been a great attraction to the early European settlers.

The palace at Gedi was, Mr. Mathew considers, built in the 15th century. One ancient site south of Kilwa has traces of an earlier and non-Islamic culture, which has been identified at Port Darwin and other places north of Mombasa, a considerable hoard of Roman coins of the 4th century.

Mr. Mathew thinks it improbable that there was any Greco-Roman penetration south of the natural starting points on the monsoon route to India; the few coins found beyond them seem merely strays like the Ptolemaic silver from Mombasa by the sea-saltam.

African village leaders declined to vote in the election for the local council of the Kiungwe district of Tanganyika have been increased to one for every 50 taxpayers.

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Company Meeting Reports

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga

Mr. E. Sengier's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA was held in Brussels on June 28 and approved the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1950.

MR. GASTON BLAISE was in the chair. Gross profit was reported as 780,754,793 francs. Deduction of depreciation provided for profit tax, and other charges left a net profit of 1,838,049,420 francs. The carry forward from 1949 of 1,243,387,139 francs gave a balance available for distribution of 1,962,436,559 francs.

After carrying forward 1,204,549 francs and deducting appropriations to the reserve funds, the special reserve, and contingencies fund and the special renewals fund, the balance available for distribution was 77,007 francs.

A dividend for 1950 of 350 francs net per share was approved by the meeting. Taking into account the 400 francs already paid in accordance with the resolution of the extraordinary meeting of shareholders held on January 10, 1951, this entailed a balance of dividend amounting to 350 francs net per share.

Moral Education and Technical Training of Africans. MR. E. SENGIER, chairman of the executive committee, addressing the meeting, began by calling attention to two facts: first, the importance attained by this industrial complex, which plays a dominant part in the activities of the Katanga Province, of the Belgian Congo, and secondly, the fact that operations were most satisfactory and that the output of minerals duly were to be recorded.

The speaker, said Mr. Sengier, rightly emphasized the company's achievement in the field of Native labour, all who were attempting to develop in the Congo would soon perceive how much that question prevailed over all others, being the condition of lasting success.

Encouraged by the results obtained in the past, the company were promoting in every possible way, the moral education and technical training of their Native workers.

The accomplishment within the scheduled time of the tasks undertaken and Mr. Sengier constituted an exceptional result when taking into account the conditions ruling in Central Africa. Besides the efficiency and the enthusiasm of the staff, the task required the co-operation of all who had at heart the general interest, the Government, the Comité Spécial du Katanga, and the missions, whose help was so valuable to them.

Copper Prices Abnormally High
The appreciation expressed recently by the workers of the Katanga of the perspicacity and perserverance of the mining companies, the expansion of which had so much benefited the economy of the Katanga, and the opinions expressed by industrialists who were solving similar problems in North America and in Africa, afforded very gratifying testimony to their Colonial enterprise, which was based on private enterprise.

Mr. Sengier made some further comments on the metal markets. He thought that present copper prices should be considered as abnormally high. The present world price of 27.5 cents compared with the 21.6 cents average quotation for the year 1950.

Any estimate of supplies and demands, even in the near future, was rendered difficult by the confused situation prevailing.

With a world copper output progressing slowly and a demand steadily increasing, reserves particularly

acute just now, by reason of the enrichment programmes, and strategic supplies, the present price level of copper would probably have been higher had it not been checked by the mining companies who voluntarily maintained their selling prices below what they would have been in a market solely subjected to commercial influences.

The reason was that they considered—and the company fully shared that opinion, said Mr. Sengier—that it was contrary to their permanent interest to have prices reaching exaggerated levels. Such prices upset the markets and brought about conditions inconsistent with operating programmes that had to be established long beforehand and carried out with a certain regularity.

Adequate Resources
Reverting to the results of the past financial year, Mr. Sengier confirmed his previous hopes of being able to continue to finance from the company's own resources the necessary maintenance expenditure and vast social programme which had been elaborated with a view to consolidating the technical and financial results in the future.

Those near capital expenditures originated in the increasing powerful installations and equipment which were necessary to reduce operating costs and increase production. Those aims had already been largely reached.

The company's costs compared favourably with those of its competitors. If the improvement of the financial results was due in part to the above fact, they were also due, of course, to the increased sale prices of the products, an increase which could very well be temporary. And this eventually added Mr. Sengier, justified the care with which the company had directed up the balance-sheet, a care which should be of no less assistance in the management.

In conclusion, said Mr. Sengier, "I wish to underline particularly the chapter of the report concerning the administrative management of the company and the changes which occurred in 1951, in the top management."

Changes in Administration
Mr. Cousin and myself, closely associated for 40 years that is, in the Union Minière and its subsidiaries, when operations have thought that the time has come to transfer a substantial part of our responsibilities to our younger associates, trained at our sides for many years. It is first of all a tribute which we wished to pay to their ability and to the zeal they have displayed. We will continue our work in what I shall call the spirit of the house. These appointments have been unanimously approved by our employees at all levels.

As mentioned in the report, Mr. Cousin agreed to be chairman of the local committee which will control the operations in Africa in connexion with the activities of the subsidiary companies.

As far as I am concerned, in my capacity of chairman of the executive committee, I shall continue to assume the high supervision of the company. This means that I am not abandoning ship. Union Minière is a very good ship, of which I shall remain the pilot. The somewhat rough seas we have crossed seem to have died down, and I can assure you that the management has passed into excellent hands.

The report circulated to shareholders shows that in

1950, out of a world copper output estimated at 2,500,000 metric tons. New Mines produced 175,920 tons, as against 141,399 tons in 1949. This was the highest figure ever reached since the origin of the company. Cobalt and zinc concentrate outputs were also raised substantially.

One mined during the year totalled 4,317,000 metric tons. Nevertheless, copper, cobalt, and zinc outputs were notably increased.

Besides copper, 5,148 tons of cobalt were produced, which set up a new record; 51,237 tons of crude and 66,612 tons of roasted zinc concentrates were delivered to the Belgian zinc industry.

As a by-product of the roasting operations, 29,000 tons of selenium were recovered.

Refining of blister copper yielded 138,720 kg. of silver and 43.5 kg. of gold.

Uranium-Radium Exports

Uranium, radium ore and concentrates were exported, and the radium content remained as usual at the plant of the Societe Generale Metallurgique de Hoboken.

The extension of the appropriation programme of mines, plants, and installations remained generally the same as last year. As a consequence, the concentration of the western group of mines, the situation of the

shafts at Kambove, the development of the Kupushi and the concentrators, as well as the increase in capacity of the copper and cobalt electrolytic plant and the copper refinery at Radville Shituru had been either planned or completed.

Power Plant

The Bin Bena plant, built on the Adira River, and equipped with three 1500 kw turbines had been put into operation.

The average capacity of both Bin Bena and Bin power plants was thus about 500 million kWh per year.

When the third hydro-electric power station (the Delcommune station) on the Luaba River was commissioned, this average capacity would nearly double, and attain one billion kWh per year.

The social and cultural evolution of the shaft workers had led to a complete re-orientation of their labour status. Wages scales were re-considered and the more deserving workers receiving in cash the arrears of their wages were allowed to live in the public areas.

A special tribute was rendered by Mr. Sengier to the European staff of the company in Africa and in Europe, and to the members of the Christian missions and the social workers who collaborated in the social works set up by the company for its Africa dependants.

Steel Brothers and Company Limited

Substantially Improved Results

By J. K. Michie's Review

THE SIXTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF STEEL BROTHERS AND COMPANY LIMITED was held on June 29 in London.

The following passages from the statement by the chairman and managing director, J. K. MICHIE, which was circulated with the report, are of interest:

This year we are able to present to you a balanced balance-sheet and a consolidated profit and loss account which fully cover the company's interests, and in view of the inclusion of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Ltd. the year has seen a considerable expansion of the competitive value of 1949 have been adjusted accordingly.

In view of the results we have been able to show, you may consider that in writing of prospects in my last report my caution was not justified, but the main activity in trading markets and the large rise in values happened after my remarks were written.

Results for the Year

Our profit before tax deduction was £708,130, compared with £563,847 (excluding provisions previously made not required) for the previous 12 months. Depreciation takes £415,000 and £147,000 has been set aside for depreciation. Dividends on 5% preference bearing stock cost £99,900 net. After writing off £22,225 against shares in and advances to subsidiary companies who made losses, the balance has been apportioned between special benevolent fund £3,000 and reserve fund £17,000, bringing the latter up to £380,000.

Burma. Our trading results in Burma were satisfactory, but our valuable shipping and insurance agency business continues to be restricted by circumstances outside our control. The subsidiary Strand Hotels, Ltd., again had a satisfactory year, and under great difficulties on the supply side has continued to offer first-class service to its patrons.

The volume of our general import and export business is governed largely by restrictions, regula-

tions and quotas, but every opportunity is taken to develop in these directions sound lines.

The improvement in Ceylon's markets noted in my last statement continued throughout the rest of 1950 and into this year, and this has been consolidated by the recent trade agreement with India. In consequence our trading experience was considerably better than in 1949.

Far East, Ceylon and Middle East

Our turnover and results in Hong Kong exceeded expectations, mainly due to the amount of business our office in Hong Kong was able to place with and through the courts in Canton and elsewhere. The development of inter-branch trading is one of the most encouraging features of our business.

Although not yet obviously self-supporting, our Tokyo office has been a most useful and growing link with our business elsewhere. It is also steadily developing individual connexions with other markets.

The Siam Rice Agency again did valuable work as agents for certain Commonwealth countries.

Trading conditions in Bangkok continue very unstable and speculative, but we have valuable agency connexions, including the Ben Line shipping agency.

Ceylon had a prosperous year, the prices of her principal exports—rubber, tea and copra—all being good. Our subsidiary, E. B. Greasy and Co., Ltd., I am glad to say, was able to share in the general betterment.

In the Middle East, due to the effects on its business of the reorientation of the transport and refining of a considerable part of the oil production of Iraq, our associate company, Messrs. Spinney's (1948), Ltd., had a somewhat disappointing year, but the necessary reorganization to cope with this has been carried out, and prospects are again satisfactory.

In Israel our business continued on the previous lines, though limited in scope by the financial agency in that country.

Our associates Messrs. A. Baumann and Co., Ltd. have achieved satisfactory results and their steady development continues.

In Uganda our timber company proceeds rapidly with its preparations towards full-scale operations. Plans for long-term forest extraction are complete. A pilot mill is now in operation, and etc. The main mill will be erected by August 1951.

This will mean that starting from scratch a timber business in this territory will have been fully organized and put into operation within two years of sending our pioneer staff to the territory.

Further development in the field of forest management and marketing in Tanganyika is now under operation. The first surveys made in conjunction with the Government of Tanganyika have been completed, and a decision now rests on a technical study of transport possibilities now being made.

New Uganda Enterprise
We are pleased to be associated in East Africa to report this time in Uganda, where, in association with our friends Messrs. A. Baumann and Co., Ltd. we have joined with the Uganda Government in a pilot scheme in agricultural development in the Bunyoro Native Territory.

A company has been formed, named the Bunyoro Agricultural Co., Ltd. with an authorized capital of £50,000. The Uganda Government, Messrs. A. Baumann and Co., Ltd. and ourselves are partners. Our own capital investment will be £20,000. The land is being made available by the Native Administration as their contribution to the scheme.

This is a small project at present and the extent of eventual development will depend on results of the experimental work now being conducted, mainly in maize growing.

We are very pleased to be associated in this interest.

ing work in circumstances of which are considerable, particularly as its objective is to help Africans in improving agricultural methods and later to divide the developed land into small holdings and hand it over to Africans as tenant farmers.

A British Guianian company has now been formed, the British Guiana Timber, Ltd. to take the timber business referred to last year previously by the Colonial Development Corporation in its last report.

Our general business is largely affected by the activities of our branches and subsidiaries for whom we act as managers and buying and selling agents. Last year the volume of trade was satisfactory.

Caoutchouc and Co. (1928), Ltd. This milling business in London and Hull, which in addition to handling rice and its by-products, operates barley mills and grain storage plants, had a busy year and maintained its

Maclagan and Evans, Ltd. engaged in small loss, but results are now distinctly better.

In such an ever changing world, in a time of a global aim for peace which is a prophesy would be coming.

Our business in 1951 has begun well. Our operations have been under replacement costs, but recently often have been disappointing and consuming. Markets show a definite resistance to buying present prices.

Should there be no major deterioration in the world situation, and particularly with it to improve materially, is an increase in certain amount of inflation, which while making trading temporarily difficult, would be a salutary happening. Despite the problems which would be involved, this is what we must hope for. The alternative means continued inflation and maybe disaster, for which no paper profits would be a compensation. The report and accounts were adopted.

Societe Miniere du Beceka Annual Statement by the Directors

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETE MINIERE DU BECEKA was held in Brussels on June 19, 1951.

The board of directors consists of: M. Jean de Blaise, Fernin van Bore, Lambert Jadot, le Baron Cartier de Wiert, Willy de Munck, Paul Fontainas, Paul Gillet, Odon Jadot, Pierre Jadot, Alfred Moeller de Laddersous, Edgar Sengier, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, and Mr. Phillip Oppenheimer.

The annual report for the year ended December 31, 1950, shows a net profit of 126,777,777 Belgian francs. Working profits from the properties totalled 260,860,221 frs., investment income 125,226,655 frs., and interest and other sundry revenues 24,374,893 frs. General administrative expenses amounted 3,667,775 frs., amortization of the reserves 19,583,560 frs., Belgian and Colonial taxes 36,322,665 frs., export-tax 55,436,636 frs., tax on the concession areas 1,956,056 frs., stock reserve 60,000,000 frs., and the statutory payment to the Colony 93,500,000 frs.

Company's Properties

The number of mines covered by exploitation permit was unchanged after deducting those exhausted (1), and other considered not workable in present conditions (9), the remainder are covered by 20 exploitation permits for diamonds and 15 for gold within a total area of about 100,000 hectares, not including the manganese

properties transferred to the association Societe Beceka-Malgany.

The company also holds in full ownership of areas covering nearly 2,500 hectares. Other land necessary for hydro electric stations, workshops, garages, labour lines, shops, and houses for European staff is covered by location agreements with the Government of the Belgian Congo.

Prospecting throughout the northerly part of the area covered by prospecting rights has completed the special investigations regarding diamonds. First reports gave negative conclusions concerning the possibility of the presence of diamonds in the area, but geophysical investigations are to be made.

Diamond and Gold Production

Diamond production in 1950 totalled 9,604,000 carats, against 9,099,000 in 1949. The number of active mines in the Lubilash sector was raised to 11. The washing installations were able to handle this new increase in production, which required the raising and treatment of about 2,200,000 square metres of gravel and barren soil.

The increase in production was due to two factors: (1) the content of the pipes worked in 1950 exceeded the estimated mean content of all the mineral reserves developed, and (2) the intensified use of mechanical means. The report states:

"Mechanization has for several years appeared

Standard Bank of East Africa

The Standard Bank of East Africa, Ltd., reporting for the year ending 31st December 1950, has a profit of £27,064, compared with £37,034 in the previous year. The assets, comprising £1,000,000 in the previous year, are now £1,000,000, and the provision fund receives £200,000. The balance sheet shows a profit of £27,064, and a balance of £1,000,000. The directors are Mr. J. N. Hogg, Sir Donald Stewart, and the Hon. Sir Charles Bellamy, and the East of Scotland.

Of Commercial Concern

The Standard Vacuum Oil Co. (East Africa) Ltd. has been formed in Nairobi with an authorized capital of £500,000 to take over the marketing business and assets of the Vacuum Oil Co. Ltd. of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Somalia, Zanzibar, Madagascar, Mauritius, and Réunion. The directors are Mr. H. L. Tremaine, chairman, and managing director, and Mr. J. Barnett, who were general manager and assistant general manager in East Africa respectively of the Vacuum Oil Co. of South Africa Ltd. Mr. A. J. Mallett, who was also an assistant general manager, will be in charge of the new company in the New York office. The directors of the Standard Vacuum Organization.

Can Line Steamers Ltd. announce the distribution of 600,000 shares of 5s. each in Sea Containers Ltd. and of 600,000 shares of 10s. each in the British Liners Ltd. The ordinary capital of the Sea Containers Ltd. is £3,000,000, this is the equivalent of one share of each company for every £1 of ordinary stock held.

The 130-mile pipeline from Marara to Nakuru, built for the Overseas Food Corporation in 1944 by the Shell Company, which has never worked to anything like capacity and on which the maintenance charges were £100,000 per week, is to be dismantled and sold.

Dollar Sisal Sale

A sale of 10m. dollar sisal was negotiated by Mr. E. C. Cockcroft, representing the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association, during his recent visit to the United States. Deliveries extend to the middle of next year.

Messrs. Low and Bogar, Ltd. report group trading and manufacturing profit for the year ended November 30 last at £967,536 (£802,764) and investment income, etc. at £137,660 (£207,522), making £1,105,196 (£1,010,286).

Messrs. Alex. Lawrie & Co., Ltd., will shortly issue to holders of the ordinary shares rights to subscribe for 2000 new ordinary shares at 43s. per share on the basis of one new share for every three and one-third shares held.

Shareholders of the African Textiles Corporation, Ltd., have taken up 36% of the issue in par of £210,000 6% convertible unsecured loan stock in 1950-51, leaving the balance for the underwriting.

The distribution of Port of Beira Development Co. of 18s. per share was made on or after July 1st. The cottons harvested reduced in price by 4.95d. per lb. by the Raw Cotton Commission. Copra prices have fallen by 2s. per ton during the past week.

Whiteaway Ltd. Annual Report

Whiteaway Ltd. after reporting a profit of £27,064 for the year ended February 28 last, compared with £37,034 in the previous year. The assets, comprising £1,000,000 in the previous year, are now £1,000,000, and the provision fund receives £200,000. The balance sheet shows a profit of £27,064, and a balance of £1,000,000. The directors are Mr. J. N. Hogg, Sir Donald Stewart, and the Hon. Sir Charles Bellamy, and the East of Scotland.

Sudan Salt

Sudan Salt, Ltd., have issued to shareholders a circular which reads as follows: "The directors wish to inform members that since the issue of the report and accounts for 1950 various inquiries have been received as to whether the company should be prepared to dispose of its assets. Rumours to such effect and calculations by those without knowledge of the facts of the company's affairs should therefore be disregarded. Any offer should be in the opinion of the directors a reasonable price and should be referred to consider a decision should be taken."

A profit of £1,361 was turned by the Raw Cotton Commission for the six months ended January 31 last, compared with £1,908,216 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The commission invoices, and delivered was valued at £15,624,023 (£11,357,493).

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF Golden Jubilee of Upper Nile Mission

Text of The King's Message

The *Rhodesia Herald*, published in Salisbury, last week celebrated its diamond jubilee.

A vote of £10,000 for anti-rabies vaccines has been agreed by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

The number of Africans in employment in Southern Rhodesia has increased from 367,900 in 1946 to 527,000 now.

The Government of Northern Rhodesia has agreed to contribute £50,000 to the funds of the Rhodesia University Association.

Fines of £5 each or 28 days imprisonment were imposed on two European employees of the Owen Construction Co., Ltd., Uganda, on charges of assaulting African police.

Bating Tragedy

Seven African boys of Kisumu school, Uganda, and a European were drowned when a boat on the swimming pool capsized owing to overcrowding. Only one boy escaped.

By a typographical error in our last issue it was stated that the new British-India liner *Key* would undergo her trials in the Clyde on July 16. They will take place on July 12, and the ship will then leave for the north of Scotland on her maiden voyage to London, where she is due on the afternoon of Sunday, July 15.

The most extensive overseas development flight undertaken by a de Havilland Comet began this week when the aircraft on loan to B.O.A.C. left London for a 10-day journey to the Middle East and East Africa.

The 8,000-mile tour, which will occupy nearly 20 flying hours, will include stops at Cairo, Wadi Halfa, Juba, Entebbe, and Nairobi.

The King sent a message of congratulation to the Rev. J. C. Usher-Wilson, Bishop of the Upper Nile, on the occasion of the golden jubilee of the beginning of missionary work in north-eastern Uganda and the silver jubilee of the founding of the diocese, which occasions were celebrated on June 29 in the cathedral at Ngoro. The King's message read:—

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the diocese of the Upper Nile and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Church in north-eastern Uganda, the Queen and I send you and the people of your diocese our warmest congratulations and rejoice with you in the great achievements of the past 50 years. I am sure that God will continue to bless and prosper the labours of your clergy and congregation, and that all those who are engaged in missionary work throughout the diocese.

East African Dinner

People of THIS COUNTRY who want to attend next Tuesday's gathering in London of the East African Dinner Club, the first since the war, but have not yet received tickets, have still just time to obtain them if they apply to the secretary of the club, Mr. J. G. W. Jones, at the Grosvenor Hotel, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1. To members of the club the cost is 27s. 6d. each for themselves and their guests; non-members 30s.

A virulent epidemic of whooping cough is reported to have caused the death of some 20 African children in the past few days.



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Mining

Rio Tinto Annual Report

RIO TINTO CO., LTD., a concern with large interests in Northern Rhodesian copper, earned a consolidated profit of £217,559 in the calendar year 1950, compared with £413,265 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares, less tax of £43,672 and a dividend of £72,000 free on the ordinary shares requires £267,223, leaving £95,339 to be carried forward, against 1996,177 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,625,000 in 5% preference shares (1,250,000 in each of three shares, both of £5 denomination). Capital reserve—mainly shares, £387,673, revenue reserve, £3,007,943, and current liabilities at £851,813. Fixed assets are valued at £2,793,461, minerals in opencasts in Spain at £2,717, investments at £2,493,377 (valued at £12,077,000 development projects at £2,733, subsidiary companies at £2,777, and current assets at £1,864, including £736,000 in cash.

The company is actively following up certain developments in Africa which are promising.

On the directors are Sir Eric Beaumont (Chairman), Mr. J. N. Duncan (Managing Director), Sir Max Turner, Mr. Eugene du Castel, Mr. G. E. Coke, Sir Eric Gale, Browne, Mr. A. T. Gough, and Mr. C. E. Byers.

Charterland and General

CHARTERLAND AND GENERAL LTD., in a preliminary statement report a profit of £61,996 in the financial year ended May 31, after deducting £58,044 for taxation, against £21,763, and £8,122 for taxation in the previous year. General expenses will reach £20,000 this year. The dividend recommended on the ordinary shares is 7½% and a bonus of 2½%.

Black Gold Trading

THERE IS NOTHING to show that illegal trading in gold has increased in Northern Rhodesia, said the Acting Commissioner for Labour and Mines recently.

Shikwe Gold Mining and Finance

SHIKWE GOLD MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD., announce a profit of £2,274 in the year ended March 31, compared with £1,258 in the previous year.

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Rezende Mines Report

REZENDE MINES LTD., earned a profit of £220 in the calendar year 1950, compared with £60 in the previous year. For this year's total cost of £254 for reserves written back, a dividend of 1d. per share requires £6,286, leaving £1,019 to be carried forward against £4,466 brought in.

The issued capital is £75,480 in shares of 1s. Capital reserves stand at £245,762, revenue reserves, £46,019, and current liabilities at £23,283. Fixed assets are valued at £205,263, deferred revenue expenditure at £47,471, and current assets at £127,757, including £66,949 in cash.

Worked during the year was 20,400 tons (2,000 in 1949), of which 10,400 tons (2,000 in 1949) were worked from the Old West mine (2,000 in 1949), and the other 10,000 tons, averaging reserves at the Rezende mine were 180,000 tons, averaging 7.5 dwt. per ton, and at the Old West mine 7.5 dwt. per ton.

The directors are Messrs. Bailey (South African Chairman), O'Brien (R. V. Ord), Sir Gobby Barnett (vice-chairman), alternate B. J. Branch, C. W. Blyth (alternate), E. K. Jonkinson, H. Tevis (alternate), J. M. Milne, J. H. Mitchell (alternate), R. S. Walker, H. N. Clarkworthy (alternate), G. A. Hill.

The 12th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, 22nd August, on August 30.

Northern Rhodesia

COMPLAINTS ABOUT the Government's policy of introducing into local coal resources have been voiced in Northern Rhodesia. Legislation introduced by Mr. Rex L. Jones, who described the efforts as pathetic. He said that if supplies of coal had been built up as planned, the copper mines would have been using 60,000 tons in 1950, whereas they would have been using 30,000 tons, which is the amount required for the development of the copper projects. New deposits had been found, but could not be worked if coal supplies did not improve. Investigations of coal should be carried north into the Gwelo area, and other areas in Northern Rhodesia might be approached for temporary coal supplies.

Mining Personnel

MR. K. C. ACUTT has been appointed director of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Ltd.

MR. P. A. CROSS, STUD. INST. M.M., has joined the staff of Anglo American Copper Mines Ltd., Northern Rhodesia.

MR. W. A. OBIERS has been elected to the board of Muzhira Copper Mines Ltd., following the resignation of Mr. S. S. TAYLOR.

MR. W. H. REEVE has been appointed chief geologist to the Northern Rhodesian Geological Survey on transfer from Kenya. He worked in Northern Rhodesia in the early thirties as a geologist with Ludwig's Concessions, Ltd., and has also been engaged in Tanganyika and Nyasaland.

Coal Shortage

A DECLINE in the coal allocation to the Northern Rhodesian copper mines from 52 tons in June 1950, to 35.35 tons in July this year was reported by Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Economic Secretary in the territory. He explained that the drop was caused by a steady increase in the demand by Southern Rhodesian consumers and Rhodesia Railways coinciding with lower production by Wankie Colliery. The cut in coal led to a drop in copper production.

Uranium in N. Rhodesia

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Director of Mines and Geology, speaking at the inaugural dinner of the local section of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, said that there was room for more mineral development in the territory, and that he hoped that uranium would be discovered.

Rubbish

THERE ARE MANY of these raw materials, especially the more precious metals, lying about the country, at Fort Knox, said Mr. R. A. Nicholson, Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Raw Materials.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika for the first three months of this year were valued at £375,590, compared with £521,900 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Mineral exports were £121,731 in 1950.

Exploration Co.

EXPLORATION CO., LTD., announce a profit for 1950 of £1,545 (£833) after paying tax of £1,426. The debit brought in is £1,000, leaving £545 (£1,000) to be carried forward.

Mining Obituary

MR. N. E. LIVINGSONE STILLING, a pioneer of the Lusitania fields in Tanganyika, has died in Mbeya.

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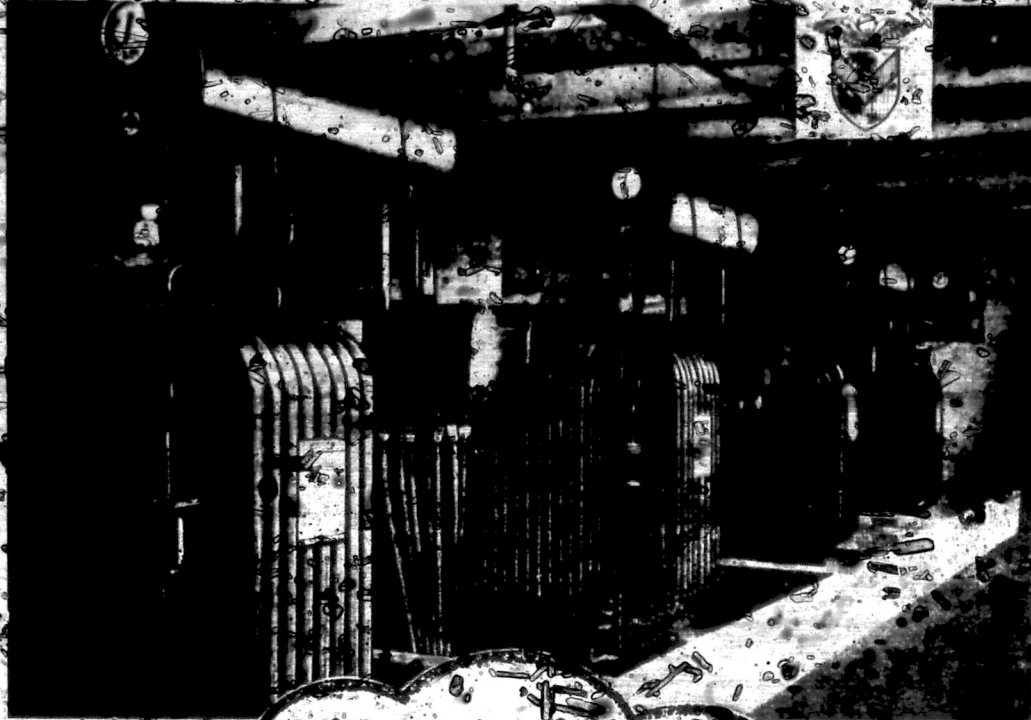
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many of those planning to be based with the country and its capital. Most of the establishments are of course small and essentially local, but several are based on a substantial basis and equipped with the most modern machinery, and hopes to conduct active sales campaigns of merely throughout East Africa but in a number of the markets in and around the Indian Ocean. Such is the faith in Tanganyika held by the British groups who, however, by no means alone in their initiative. As recently chronicled, a Dutch bank has established itself in Dar es Salaam; well known South African houses are showing eager interests and capital previously employed in the area is being directed to Tanganyika under the auspices of several groups.

Another significant change is the rapid expansion of United States interests. President Truman's Point Four remained a long time at the stage of theoretical discussion, but some very definite matter of American practical policy and if the investigations are made now, into the possibilities of railway connections in the Southern and Southern Highland Provinces result in a recommendation which the British and United States Governments feel able to adopt, or transatlantic cables may well be willing to provide large sums and probably also source equipment for the provision of new railroad communications—the strategic value of which appears, rounded enough, to be rated more highly in Washington than in London. The best part of a year must elapse before the report of the survey team can be expected, and about the same period will be required to assess adequately the value of the coal and iron ore fields in the Songea district. Much must depend on the outcome of the examinations now in train—which will, we sincerely trust, be of the first class with basic new industries of great importance. The reports to date are known to be encouraging.

If further research continues to be profitable, southern Tanganyika may become a great coal producer; it may be the site of an oil-from-coal plant; and it may also see the establishment of an iron and steel industry. There are dozens of other projects, some small, some large, on which it is premature to speculate; but there need be no hesitation in suggesting that Tanganyika's future looks better to-day than ever in the past. Some judges of great experience hold that before the end of this decade develop-

ments will have reached a stage where that Tanganyika will be economically as important of the fastest growing African main-land dependencies. Large amounts of capital, British and American in particular, together with skilled technicians, and wisely guided initiative will have to be brought to integrate such projects in the best service of East Africa.

IF THE GOVERNMENTS accept the recommendations of the experts who have now reported on the scheme for the development of a great power station at the Kariba gorge on the Zambezi river, which forms the boundary between Southern and Northern Rhodesia, it will dwarf the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme in Uganda. It exceeds the highest estimate made elsewhere of the ultimate cost of that plan on Victoria Nyanza, between twelve and fifteen million pounds. The first stage of Kariba works is estimated to involve about forty-four millions at 1950 prices, and the final cost is estimated at about seventy-five millions. In other words, Kariba is at least five times as important as the present plan for Owen Falls development itself—a vast enterprise. The expert advisers calculate that the cost of the power will be considerably less than that from Lake Victoria, being about one farthing a unit from Kariba when the first stage is completed and less than one-fifth of a penny per unit by the time of completion.

Five years have been devoted to the investigations necessary for the preparation of this detailed report, and it is thought that about three years should be allowed for international agreement to be reached and the preliminary arrangements made; and on that basis the first part of the scheme would not be in operation until 1961. A further decade would pass before the proposed plan reached its culmination. But at the first stage the Rhodesias would be saving about four million pounds a year by the use of electric power instead of coal. Because both the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Portugal, Bechuanaland, South Africa, and South West Africa are all concerned, their representatives must meet in conference to consider the whole project, which envisages the creation of an International Zambezi River Authority. Here, then, is an immense project the outcome of which points to great confidence in the industrial future of British Central Africa.

Pointer to Great Confidence

£3,500,000 Scheme for Kariba Hydro-Electric Power

Price of One Sixth of Price Per Unit Elsewhere

THE REPORT of the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric project, now published by the Central African Council at 6s., contains proposals for harnessing the Zambezi at a total estimated cost of £3,500,000, from November, 1950, onwards over a period of eight years. The Inter-Territorial Hydro-Electric Power Commission believes it to be an "unusually favourable project, affording the most economic source of bulk power available in Central Africa."

The final installation would have a capacity of 3,000 megawatts compared with the maximum installed load needed by the Northern Rhodesian copper companies of about 100 m.w. In Southern Rhodesia the demand of the Salisbury-Midlands area is expected to be between 220 m.w. and 380 m.w. in 1962, depending on the rate of growth, while the Mashabi, Gwanda and Bulawayo areas in the aggregate afford similar potential loads.

The Kariba project should enable hydro-electric power to be delivered at generating stations at a final cost of 0.1703 pence per unit compared with an estimated cost of thermal power delivered to the Salisbury-Midlands area of 0.47 pence per unit by the end of 1951 on the unimproved assumption that costs remain as they are to-day. An estimated saving in electricity costs of £4m. a year would thus ultimately be realized.

The recommendations include the formation of a Northern Rhodesian Hydro-Electric Power Authority and a Southern Rhodesian International River Authority.

Three Members of Commission Killed

Three members of the commission lost their lives during the investigations in the Gorge in 1950. A rock fall destroyed a rock mass above the base camp at Kariba killing Mr. C. P. Wain, assistant secretary to the commission, and Mr. E. Bellamy and Mr. H. Lucas, both of the Southern Rhodesian Education Department.

The commission was composed of Messrs. A. Cowen (chairman), L. Robertson, and H. Haviland, all of Southern Rhodesia, and Messrs. Wheeler and P. G. Radcliffe, representing Northern Rhodesia. The advisory panel of consulting engineers consisted of Sir William Halcrow (chairman) and Mr. H. J. P. Curley, partners Messrs. Binne, Denton and Curley, London, both civil engineers, and Mr. C. H. Pickworth, partner of Messrs. Price, Cardew and Rider, London, and Mr. J. E. Kennedy, partner of Messrs. Kennedy and Banks, London, both electrical engineers.

Extracts from the commission's summary are reproduced hereunder.

The Inter-Territorial Hydro-Electric Power Commission was appointed by the Central African Council in November, 1947, and members were appointed and gazetted on October 22, 1947.

Primary Consideration.—In approaching its task the commission was faced with the primary considerations:

(1) The Kafue River lies wholly within the territory of Northern Rhodesia; the Zambezi River, however, rises in Portuguese West Africa (Angola) and carries its waters to East Africa. It is a course affecting a number of other interests of the Union of South Africa, South-West Africa, Bechuanaland, Protectorate of Southern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Portugal.

(2) Owing to the relatively recent European settlement of the two territories, fundamental hydrological, meteorological, topographical, and other data concerning the Kafue and Zambezi Rivers were almost entirely lacking. It was consequently necessary to seek a widespread and organization as possible commensurate with the objects required to obtain the information on which this report is based.

Investigations of the Gorge.—This Electric Power Commission of Southern Rhodesia initiated investiga-

tions of the suitability of the Kariba Gorge for the Zambezi River for power development in 1941, and carried on survey work in the Gorge and impounded Zaba to a depth of 100 ft. until 1944. The work done in the field by Mr. J. G. Jeffares during this period facilitated the present investigations and very greatly reduced time and expenditure.

Summary of Recommendations and Conclusions.—The commission required the advisory panel to base its recommendations on a load of 300 m.w. as against a maximum economic output. As a result of a study of local conditions the panel's estimate of management and transmission costs have been reduced to £4,000 for the initial development recommended hereafter, and £2,000 for the final installation.

It is apparent that the installation of a maximum estimated output of 300 m.w. would be inadequate for an initial development.

The commission therefore recommends that the Kariba project, having an initial installed capacity of 385 m.w. (385,000 kW) for transmission at 220 A.V. (22,000 volts) be proceeded with immediately, in order to allow for under-estimation by the year 1961 or so.

Estimated Costs

The estimated cost of the foregoing recommendations, including contingencies and interest on capital during construction, excluding provision for re-estimation of the African, and a possible capital contribution to fund the connexion in view, for the initial development, is as follows:

Installation (m.w.)	Initial Development (m.w.)
(a) Civil engineering works, including dam, abutments, etc.	£2,000
(b) Generating equipment and auxiliaries	2,750
(c) Transmission system, including transformer and receiving station	0.067
Total cost of Kariba project	£4,819

It is recommended that a Rhodesian Hydro-Electric Power Authority having appropriate territorial representation be established to finance, control, and administer all installations at Kariba, together with the main transmission lines and associated equipment.

The constitution and functions of such an authority will need to be subject to further discussion between Governments, but it is suggested that the functions of existing organizations for the administrative and operational control of the undertaking would be in the interests of economy. This might be effected through the delegation by the authority of these functions to the other means, always provided that adequate representation of territorial interests is ensured by such arrangements.

It is suggested that the capital requirements of the authority be raised by the irrigation is undertaken as a result of water supplied by Kariba Dam, such irrigation should be financed by the capital charges of the dam.

The Government now operating a series of hydrological stations on the Zambezi and Kafue Rivers should continue to do so. It is further recommended that the Government of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia obtain the fullest information relating to major tributaries of the Zambezi River within their territories.

Zambezi River Authority Proposed

It is recommended that a Zambezi River Authority be set up having, *inter alia*, the following functions: consideration of matters affecting common interest in and common usage of the river by riparian territories including power production, navigation and transport, the accumulation and distribution of hydro-heat data, and the determination and initiation of measures necessary to preserve and improve the regime of the river. It should act as an advisory tribunal water court to the equitable apportionment of the waters of the river between the riparian territories.

If it is suggested that a permanent commission consisting of representatives of the riparian territories be appointed as a matter of urgency, the recommendations as to the form of constitution of the power to be vested in and the financing of the recommended Zambezi River Authority.

Conference of Riparian Territories.—The commission recognizes that questions concerning the establishment of a Zambezi River Authority will require to be discussed, and it will therefore be necessary to convene a conference of countries having a direct interest in the use of the waters of the Zambezi as soon as a date has been selected regarding the recommendations made in this report.

(Continued on page 1270)

Years' Work in the East African Office

Steady Flow of Potential Settlers

THE EAST AFRICAN OFFICE IN LONDON had an average of nearly 28 callers a week throughout the year (the total being 1,500) and in 1950 (1949), and received a large volume of correspondence. A steady but slow flow of potential settlers continued to come and some practical farming experience was gained to some and many of them followed the advice of a preliminary visit in 1950 to inspect the various settlement areas of the East African territories.

The Office issued 235 visitors' passes to Kenya for 1950, 267 for Uganda, and 10 for Tanganyika. Mr. Roger Norman, the Commissioner, writes in his annual report, which has just been published:

The principal requirement in order to start farming operations in East Africa still remains a stumbling block to many who are seriously considering settlement there. A good record has been kept of inquiries from individuals, many of whom are farmers who possess some capital but which is insufficient to allow them to buy and develop land at present prices. If the limited scheme of farm settlement outlined in a recent Kenya White Paper is brought into operation, it is hoped that many of these will be able to take advantage of the special terms offered.

A new feature has been the increasing number of inquiries who have approached the Office as a result of reading advertisements for properties for sale in East Africa which have been limited by the events and private individuals in newspapers and magazines published in the land. In such cases information is supplied regarding the locality in question to the best of the available handbooks and other material relating to the cost of living, taxation, and other matters in the territory concerned, but it is pointed out that the Office is not in a position to give advice on any specific proposals, and potential buyers are recommended to visit East Africa to study the position at first hand before committing themselves.

Farm-Pupils Scheme

A number of requests have from time to time been received from young men requiring suitable farms in East Africa and Mr. Allen, the officer in charge of the settlement section, arranged during his visit to the territories for circulars on this subject to be sent to the farming districts. As a result a number of farm pupils have taken pupils recommended by the Office, under the agreement of the uncertainty of the international situation, the extension of the period of National Service, or for other reasons, requests for assistance of this kind have, more recently, shown a reduction.

The executive officers of the Kenya European Settlement Board reports that the progress of assisted owners and tenant farmers under the settlement scheme has been well maintained during 1950.

Progress in stocking up with cattle continues satisfactorily within the limits imposed by tenants' finances. In certain areas the assisted cattle stocking scheme mentioned last year, by which the board loan female stock on a 4 1/2 per cent annum rental basis, with option to purchase, is in full swing, and the board has recently allocated further funds for this purpose. Most tenants and assisted owners who wish to do so have now been able to make use of the loan of immune steers to clean up parts of their farms, and these steers, most of which were already purchased as young stock in 1947, are growing out sufficiently to sell either as work steers or beef.

Resilient improvement programmes have gone

on ahead in the territories during 1947 having been on water supplies and better use of the priority of tenants had completed the programme for the year. The Office has continued the farm Africa, and although supplies have been scarce, an effort has been made to make general assistance to owners, and to help companies develop their farms, with enthusiasm. The variety of the visits which have been made, and the number of inquiries from the territories, such as a large number of inquiries, the coming year will see them still more firmly established.

In this connection it is noted to have their own plots of a 1/2 acre and to have their own plots of a 1/2 acre and to have their own plots of a 1/2 acre. A survey has been made of the farms which are considered on an acreage of very substantial amounts, and it is noted that the approved tenants who would otherwise have found themselves saddled with the rent and an unproductive crop during the years of the moratorium period. It is noted that this will, in many cases, make that the tenants will be able to start residential settlement in East Africa, and that the Office continues to be required.

Ex-Enemy Farms

Much interest was aroused earlier in the year by the announcement of the Tanganyika Government inviting applications for the purchase of certain ex-enemy agricultural territories, and the Office received in connection with the purchase of land suitable for growing in the Kericho district of Kenya.

The settlement officer of Tanganyika reports that during the past few months of the remaining ex-enemy estates were sold, and the settlers who have come out from England to take up these farms have had a good year.

At Joroga area, where several farms were sold and occupied during 1950, now comprising a settlement of 22 farms, each over 1,000 acres, and the settlers are growing wheat, maize, and other products, and the Office is helping in the area of the Joroga Kilosa district a number of blocks of farms, each of some 500 acres, were offered and were all taken up. A number of residential plots or smallholdings are still available in the Joroga district.

Three blocks for ranching, of over 1,000 acres each, in the Essimungu district of the Northern Province near the Great North Road, were advertised but attracted no firm applicants. The Kenya Corn and Cereals Commission and Meru has been advised that it is hoped to make available there nine units for grazing, and in the past the future.

The proposed production of a survey of a large area in the Kilombero valley, and it is noted that this district has great possibilities.

A large area of land suitable for growing the flue-cured tobacco is also being most successfully in the Southern Province, and farms of approximately 100 acres each have been surveyed. Field trials in tobacco growing are being conducted in the area by the Tanganyika Government and by a commercial company.

Growing Tourist Traffic

Development of the tourist travel industry continued, and it was authoritatively estimated that there were 27,000 visitors to East Africa as a whole, compared with an estimated 20,000 visitors during 1949, and that direct tourist receipts in East Africa amounted to not less than £3m.

During the second half of the year the uncertainty international situation, culminating in the outbreak of war in Korea, was reflected in a substantial drop in American traffic to the territories, and served to emphasize the need for a better balanced programme of publicity spread more widely than had hitherto been the policy of the Tourist Travel Association.

While the urgent need to raise dollars could not be lost to sight, the fact must not be forgotten that the territories offer a relatively narrow market so that they are affected by any changes in the international or domestic situation. Efforts are being made to reorient the association's policy to some degree, in an endeavour to draw visitors in greater numbers from the leading area and countries in Europe. In this way the travel

... would like to see Tshakedi's return to the country. This is no fundamental question between the Government and Tshakedi. He has renounced any suggestion of wanting to return to the country and Setfetsie has accepted that. Therefore it is not a matter of going to him. (Laughter.) Do all your honours think that the Government has any interests in the fact that Tshakedi has left the country? The consequences may be different. But the only thing a member of the House should be allowed to return to is his home country with his people.

... Mr. WOOD-PARSONS (Cons.) suggested that the tortuous and sometimes rather irrelevant arguments forwarded by the Secretary of State had obscured fundamental points.

Tshakedi had had to do the same several times in his country. It had occurred as a result of co-operation with the tribe if the ex-legate returned. Mr. Deighton said that if people in this country thought there was a value in such threats they might refuse to co-operate in the inland revenue. It should not be allowed to be said that all people had to do to get away with anything was to say: "We will not co-operate."

... The Secretary of State would have one Secretary of State only responsible for all Commonwealth and Empire business. The Commonwealth Relations Office was primarily a diplomatic job. He felt that if this matter had been handled by the Colonial Office the problem would have arisen.

... Mr. E. J. MCGILL (Lab.) said: "I would like to see Tshakedi Khama and Setfetsie Khama back in their own country in the earliest possible moment. It is 20 years since I first had the honour of knowing Tshakedi, and I have followed his career with great interest and admiration. A large part of the Secretary of State's speech consisted of assertions which are not possible to accept."

... Mr. G. J. PEARCE (Cons.) believed that the debate would show that Parliament was still a court from which eyes could be turned to a remote and primitive tribe could seek justice. Anybody who had had Tshakedi must have been impressed by his ability, moderation and the qualities which we like to see in public men. Whatever the political exigencies of the moment, Africa will shake itself free of his culpable powers of leadership.

... Mr. G. BING (Lab.) said that one difficulty regarding the *kgotla* report of the presiding officer had to do with the general impression of what had been said. There was a general impression that it was a very reasonable thing to do and the presiding officer had not been asked to do anything and would not be asked to do anything. He thought it was wrong to be suspected of being a leader in a movement to cast the *kgotla* dynasty. The Prime Minister should use his influence to see that nothing was said now on either side to prejudice the issue.

... Mr. HENDERSON STUART (Inst. Lib. and Co-op.) asked for a commission of the wisest that we could get to enquire and make a proper inquiry. He thought that Clement Davies's opening speech had been admirable, but he had also been deeply impressed by some of Mr. Gordon-Walker's statements and would abstain from voting.

... Mr. E. J. CONNELL M. LITTON (Cons.) hoped the debate would not be pressed to a division. The *kgotla* solution under way in East and Africa was the dominant fact of the 20th century, and if we allowed ourselves to be bogged down in the feud of families, the development of the mass of people must inevitably be retarded. He hoped that the decision of the tribals would be obtained in a fair and temperate way.

... Mr. A. J. W. LOW (Cons.) recalled that the Secretary of State had stated frankly that this was a case in which, in the Government's opinion, public good must prevail over private rights. But what he meant by public good was what he thought it was. He had not demonstrated that there were overriding public interests requiring the continued exclusion of Tshakedi.

... The Secretary of State has overstated his case. In the last few weeks he has been considering a form of conditional visit to his tribal area, and he must presume that he will account the possibility of these visits being followed by a return to the country. Tshakedi has been the economic adviser in the Protectorate. We must assume that gradually over the past few weeks something has happened to build up in the Minister's mind a greater fear of disorder. Has it been based on evidence, or upon rather hazy and frightened information from certain people in the area?

... Mr. HOPKIN MORRIS (Lib.) emphasized that the issue was the liberty of the individual. It was not a party matter. No stranger story had been unfolded in the House since the days of Warren Hastings.

... "Exile has never been a part of the common law of this country. Blackstone says: 'No power on earth, except the authority of Parliament, can send any subject of England out

of England against his will. No one can be a criminal, for exile has never been a part of the common law of this land except in the case of a traitor."

... Banishment should be abolished within the whole of the British Empire. I make an appeal with all the authority I can command because we are a nation to the last of our rights. If that declaration provides that no person can be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention, then Tshakedi, a man of the highest character, is banished.

... I ask what forms of appeal the findings of the judicial inquiry were rejected by the Government. Indeed, they go far beyond substantial parts of the findings if they decline to publish them. There is no suggestion that the White Paper that any charge is made against Tshakedi. A new *kgotla* is offered that is not a satisfactory solution. The problem should not be dealt with by a *kgotla* system. I ask the House whether the issue which is fitted to go, whether Tshakedi should be retained.

... I appeal to the Prime Minister to tell us to what the matter will be disposed of by the Government and Government honours to pledge under the Prime Minister's declaration. Make no mistake about it. Justice will hold its approval. Reasons will be given against these proceedings, and come before without qualification condemning them.

Mr. Churchill's Views

... THE OPPOSITION, MR. CHURCHILL said, everyone recognized the gallantry of Mr. Gordon-Walker, his courage, his bravery, and mastery of his subject. But he (Mr. Churchill) did not like the last paragraph of the telegram. It was a very short and snarling message. The House should not be changed by such a message. The new proposals had been put forward and some had been members. The proposals were really that Tshakedi should be invited to go out, asked to go out, and present himself to the *kgotla* of 1907 or to a people who would probably have convicted any crime.

... There is something in the idea of a mob decision, which is to inflict punishment upon an individual without a appeal of any kind, which makes the whole of the proposal unattractive, and makes the policy of the Government a much sharper notion of continuity to our views than anything we saw before.

... THE PRIME MINISTER, MR. ASPLIE, thought that the debate had been characterized by speeches of great sincerity from all sides.

... The Secretary of State had faced with particular difficulty a problem, and he had taken a great care to ascertain the actual facts. As for the telegram, it would have been unfair if he had suppressed it.

... Much had been said about the powers of banishment taken in 1907 when Mr. Churchill had been Colonial Under-Secretary, and what these should be continued or not was now being considered by the Colonial Secretary. The Government was quite willing on the Protectorate should also be considered in the future.

... I would ask the House to realize that in these matters we are endeavouring to deal not only with the rights of one individual but with those of all these individuals. If we look back in the past, we find that in small communities in certain cases banishment has been used. We all remember the case of ostracism in Athens. There was no complaint against the moral character of Aristides, quite the contrary. But there were strong beliefs in this small community, and he was exiled for a period.

... In dealing with people in various stages of civilization one must consider opinion and native custom. One cannot just ride roughshod over them. The motion before the House does do that. It has been said: "Tshakedi was allowed to go into the reserve at some time." The fact is that there have been increasing apprehensions and representations about him.

... Tshakedi is not just summoned by a *kgotla*, but by the tribe itself under tribal laws. We should certainly see that Tshakedi should be given every opportunity with regard to his followers. There should also be the fullest opportunity for the Members of Parliament present to ascertain the views of the tribe, not merely at the *kgotla*, but by going around.

... The MacMillan Memorial Library, which has had to increase its subscription rates for those resident in the city from 10s. to 25s. a year, and to those resident beyond the city limits from 13s. to 30s. For the branch library service the old rate of 30s. for 48 books annually has been advanced to 50s., and the postal service for three books changed 12 times a year from 20s. to 40s.

Developing Tanganyika's Many Rich Potentialities

Sir Edward Tennant Believes Course is Set Fair

WE HAVE AN IMPRESSIVE EXPORT LIST of minerals, including diamonds, silver, lead, tin, wolfram, mica and kaolin. A number of well-known mining houses are actively engaged in prospecting. I have great hopes that considerable mineral wealth will be proved, and that there will be a steady development of those economic values. We may expect to hear more of coal, iron, nickel, gypsum, and limestone for making cement.

Another new development in industrialization. Visitors to Dar es Salaam who have not been here for some years express amazement at the extraordinary change which has taken place along the Pugu River, now a busy industrial area with more than 10 factories.

Medical work has been hampered by a desperate shortage of doctors and nursing staff. In education the Government is in fact making a notable new advance by opening a Natural Resources School in Dar es Salaam and a Training School in the Southern Highlands. We need at least five technical training schools to start from scratch about £250,000 each. There are already 100 instructors and staff, but there are there an adequate supply of young men who have reached the requisite educational standard to join them.

When I travel through the country I am impressed not merely with the efficiency of our administrative staff, but with the ready willingness of the Africans. We seem to have found the correct line not to prohibit, all or almost all the natural resources and we have given them nothing in return except a fair degree of education and a few footpaths.

We aim at teaching them to be creative, but until recently we have done little in providing them with literature. The African has a great genius for self-expression, but we have denied him any medium for displaying it. So, first, we are giving active support to the African Literature Bureau. We are also to develop this work, and to have a printing press which will not only turn out cheap editions of the world's literature for Africans, but will enable African authors to arise and have a means of publishing their wares.

This year we are starting an experiment in Dar es Salaam, which I hope will be soon to be made to other areas of Africa. Broadcasting "to the masses" is a useful and pleasant feature of African life, but we must not allow ourselves to get involved in the struggle for classical education, which would immediately make it quite inopportune. We must build up our best technique related to the economic life of the audience.

Films for Africans

Then there is the cinema, the most powerful weapon of propaganda. Few, if any of the films now sent to East Africa are suitable for African audiences, and we intend to build up an African film industry on a commercial basis. We have already sold the rights to the "African" films.

In connection with a group which has already had experience in making films for Africans in South Africa, we are starting on a programme of film making on a purely experimental basis. Government is producing the stories and will have control of the scripts. We are collecting a company of African actors and actresses, and we shall start in a simple way, with everyday stories based on the comedies and tragedies of African village life.

We are getting the distribution end fairly satisfactorily organized, and I hope that within three years we can turn this experiment into a permanent organization for the manufacture of African films. We neither want nor propose to follow the classical technique of Hollywood or Elstree. We can do our job more cheaply and effectively.

Government has a special responsibility to ensure that the people are grown to feed the population, who should progressively enjoy a greatly improved standard of living. We will need a strong and persistent effort to prevent a chronic shortage of food.

Plantation owners can help by growing food for their labour. European farmers, who have already played an important part in the development of the Territory, can

** Being the remaining passages of an address by the Governor of Tanganyika to a joint meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies. Passage on the necessities of the development.*

more substantial and increasing contribution, as can those tenants who are showing a tendency to leave their traditional occupations and are beginning to take to agriculture.

The production of native cash crops must be increased, especially by obtaining higher yields. There are already indications of African producers wishing to take a greater part in the management of industries, in which they are major producers, and it will be well to avoid the mistake of allowing the control to pass into the hands of alien monopolies. In view of the fact that they possess the necessary encouragement for co-operatives seems to provide the best answer. Marked progress has been made on this line, and some powerful co-operative bodies are functioning.

Development of Tanganyika's many rich potentialities will require immense capital, a large number of highly skilled personnel, and modern machinery, none of which are available locally. Some advocate that this development should be undertaken by the State, but other points to attract private enterprise, particularly those contracts who are experienced businessmen. When private enterprise, as a unwilling partner, we enter into partnership, as a result of the meat-canning industry and the development of the other resources. If private enterprise will not come in at all, there is some special reason Government undertakes the work itself, by the assistance of the Government Development Corporation.

A number of industries which could develop our natural resources are beyond our own means to establish and must await the advent of firms with the men, the money, and the experience. That admirable institution, the East African Development Fund, under Mr. Roger Norton, acts as a clearing-house for enquiries on these matters.

Expanding Mining Industry

We already have the nucleus of an efficient mining industry, which is only in its infancy and is capable of very considerable expansion. These developments and the fact that an ever-increasing number of Africans are changing from a barter to a cash economy, are expected to lead to a rapid growth of our national income. This in turn will make possible the establishment of many more secondary industries to provide the population with the manufactured goods they require.

With relatively rapid economic development, unity will come an awakening of the political consciousness of the people of all races. Fortunately, we start with the golden advantage of a natural understanding between the races as to the part which each should play. Tanganyika is to fulfil its destiny. Adjustments will be necessary as circumstances change, but, provided understanding persists, can be made with relative ease.

For any one section of the community to dominate for its own selfish ends would spell disaster. But, with the good sense which has so far been shown, I do not think this is likely to happen. I feel that the course of Tanganyika is set fair and that its future should command as much confidence for progress and stability as any other of His Majesty's Dominions.

[Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Moment".]



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Rhodesian Views on Federation Plan Outlining Proposals to Africans

RHODESIAN OPINION on the proposals for Central African federation is now beginning to express itself. Sir ERNEST GUEST, a former Minister, has said: "For many years I have closely associated myself with those who are striving for amalgamation, firm of opinion that a common Native policy determined by the central Government is essential to the development of the territories. For those who subscribed to this aim the report is disappointing."

Sir ROBERT HENDEY, a former Chief Justice of the Colony, suggested that whether we can achieve a closer union than the loose federation now proposed will depend on whether the different peoples possess a common Home Government views them as one people.

COLONEL SIR ELLIS ROBINS, resident director of Africa of the British South Africa Company, said: "The report bears all the marks of a compromise, but those of us who aim at the ultimate amalgamation of the two Rhodesias and Transvaal, which represents a first step towards the goal. The main impression is that the new federal constitutional is too heavy, too many legislators, too many officials, involving too much expense, and leaving too few non-official citizens to carry on the daily life of the territories and earn the money to foot the bills. But the machinery can be simplified once it is accepted that the framework is sound."

Compromise Leaving Many Doubts

MR. ED. ALLEN, former editor of the Rhodesian Sunday Mail, who was active in the campaign for responsible government in 1923, said:

"A man who sees the need for an early and final African authority, I was somewhat disappointed. The compromise that has been made opens many doors; it indicates an end of the stubborn opposition to any form of national expansion. It is to be hoped that the advisers of the Africans will see in this a means of satisfying the ambitions of the few Africans who are really bent on light to the matter."

MR. W. G. GORNTON, a member of the Education Commission, said: "Federation is a scheme which we can build up as a strong British community in Central Africa. If we do not get federation, British influence may fade away."

THE REV. PRICY IMBORSON, organizing secretary of the Federation of African Welfare Societies, said:

"It is not yet possible to assess African reaction to the scheme. I do not regard the report as a basis on which federation is offered, but a scheme which the London conference suggests as a possible basis for federation. To secure unanimity at such a conference was an achievement."

The Rhodesia Herald Commented

"The decision of members of the Southern Rhodesian delegation who took part in the preparatory of the report shall be made at public meetings was based upon sound reasons. But while these civil servants, steeped in the facts, are barred from addressing meetings of Europeans, numerous other civil servants in the three territories are engaged in presenting the facts in the report to meetings of Africans."

How Are Africans Construing Report?

"We are faced with the question of how the facts are being construed. Sir Ernest Guest read the report as meaning that the federal union for Native Interests and the Native Affairs Board under the scheme would interfere with Southern Rhodesian Native policy. We have the firm impression that the scheme reserves Native policy to the individual territory, as it was an admission is being gained by the Africans potentially."

A memorandum issued by the Chief Native Commissioner to officials of the Native Department in Southern Rhodesia emphasized that, in presenting the facts, care should be taken to ensure no suggestion of coercion or even advice regarding the report; it was imperative, he said, that the African people should reach their own conclusions and not be guided by any European official. This policy, it is safe to assume, is being followed in the other two territories.

"If however, European opinion is divided upon the meaning of the report in regard to one most important aspect, how much more will African opinion be uncertain and liable to

wrong construction upon it. The doubt which has arisen requires to be cleared up immediately through the issue of a supplementary statement."

Sir Ernest Guest's correspondent of the Manchester Guardian has thus summarized Southern Rhodesian opinion:

"The report is an exceptionally able document. The broad outlines are of a well-considered Central African State. Subject to amendment in a few matters, the proposals must be accepted as a very important step towards what will be a Central African Dominion of great economic and political significance."

"The proposals undoubtedly entail a breakdown in status in some respects. All federal legislation, and decisions on such subjects as immigration, must be reserved legislation by the decision of the African Native Board, but probably any divergence of that view could be avoided by a declaration of native policy for the federation."

"Subsequent to some such statement, and against adverse use of the report, the step down in status should be accepted for the immense potential benefits. The federation has become a reality, and it will proceed in due course to a final status."

Southern Rhodesia's Clean Bill of Health

"On a recent visit to Northern Rhodesia the correspondent had found Africans there still 'leery' in their approach to Southern Rhodesian Native policy."

But they are beginning to ponder two points. One is that Southern Rhodesian policy has been put on a clean bill of health by the London conference, second, that anything which they can do to improve their lot in the Limpopo territories is being encouraged."

AFRICANS in both the Rhodesias and Nataland are now receiving explanations of the meaning of the proposals for the federation of the three territories.

In Southern Rhodesia, under the supervision of the Native Department, a beginning has been made of village leaders, storekeepers, teachers and members of committees, councils and advisory boards. In some cases the African representatives are first met in small groups by Government officials.

A note of guidance sent to Native Commissioners by the Chief Native Commissioner, Mr. L. F. Jones, states:

"Meetings must not be large. They must be capable of being strictly controlled, and should be limited to Africans who are capable of understanding the contents of the summary. Plans should be made by invitation only, and in advance, meetings should avoid both undue publicity and any suggestion of haste and urgency."

While it is not thought that much interest has yet been evinced by the African population in the rural districts of Southern Rhodesia, there is no doubt that the various 'associations' in the urban centres are interested.

It is necessary to assure that at least the leaders of African opinion in the about all three Central African territories get the full idea of the recommendations and implications of the report. Dates, the London, garbled accounts and the rumors will inevitably arise the reports verbatim, by letter or by telegram, the prejudice of a clear understanding of the meaning of the recommendations."



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British Policy in Colonial Africa

Mr. Dugdale's Comparison with Communism

MR. JOHN DUGDALE, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said last week when addressing Ashridge College on "British Policy in Colonial Africa."

"A peaceful revolution is taking place today in British Colonial Africa. It is a change in their whole way of life. Many are moving to the towns and starting work for the first time in their lives in the new factories. In the country, they are being taught to use new methods of cultivation and to take care of the land. New constitutions are being drawn up to enable the African people to have a greater say in the affairs."

"All this presents a great opportunity both to Africa and to Britain. Together we can so develop our colonies that the standard of life of their people will be raised beyond all expectations. At the same time we can get more and more of those raw materials that are vital to our very existence from them, too, without using violence."

"There is no doubt that the great contribution that British Colonial Africa is making to the Empire's copper supply will be greatly still increased and other shortages are overcome. Sugar, tin, diamonds and palm oil, cocoa and wool all come out of British Colonial Africa."

"There is a chance of finding many more minerals, though British Colonial Africa does not seem likely to be one of the great mineral producers of the world. The C.D.C. is now prospecting for coal in southern Tanganyika, although the deposits it has so far indicated are small compared with those at Wankie in southern Rhodesia. I need not emphasize to you what effect it would have in East and Central Africa if coal were found in sufficient quantities."

African Political Events

"The economic advance can take place only if there is political advance at the same time so that the Africans feel that their movements are being carried out by British over their head, but that they are doing their part in them themselves. The last five years have seen great political developments in Colonial Africa."

"The most striking political change has been in the East Coast, where African Ministers now hold the majority of portfolios in the new Governments. We have lately had a visit from the Leader of Government Business, Mr. Nkrumah. Anyone who doubted whether Africans could assume positions of responsibility must have had their attitudes at rest when they met him. Every sign of advice can come straight out of prison to assist the rulers of Government without leaving a trace of bitterness against those who opposed them."

"How do they all fit in with Colonial Government in Soviet Territory? Imagine the situation there could be if an Armenian prisoner for anti-Soviet activities were released and he became chairman of the Council of Ministers of Armenia."

"What do we hear of Turkish children in Azerbaijan having the right to decide what sort of education their children should have, or how much taxation they should pay, and what should be done with their revenue? Anyone in a Soviet Colony who asked for these rights would get from British Government."

Parliamentary Delegation

A delegation from the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, consisting of two Labour and two Conservative M.P.s., will visit the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Mauritius, Kenya, and Malaya. Mr. Arnold Baldwin and Mr. Julian Amery will represent the Opposition, and Mr. W. Colclough and Mr. S. N. Evans the Socialist side of the House. They will leave London by air on August 15 to spend a few days each in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and will then split into two parties, one visiting Nyasaland and the other Mauritius. The parties will meet later in Nairobi, and after spending a short while in Malaya will fly to Malta. They are due back in London on or about September 1. The plan for the closer association of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland will be a special object of study."

Tories Endorse Socialist Policy

For East and Central Africa

MR. C. J. M. ALFORD, M.P., said in the course of a recent broadcast on the B.B.C. "Following East Africa's progress."

"The most urgently needed policy in Africa is a policy that is not acute political controversy. The Opposition hope that this breathing space will make it possible for the worst features of racial conflict to be dissolved. This obviously depends on the leaders of the racial communities, and especially on those of the European community. If we believe that the African race can make a special contribution to political, economic, and social progress in Colonial countries, we have now a particular responsibility, by our energy and moderation in substantiating that claim."

"Opposition M.P.s. support the Colonial Office view that it is vital to fortify the confidence of Europeans overseas in their own future. We must then leave it to them to win the confidence and understanding of other races, so far as a permanent settlement. If I may use a perhaps over-optimistic term, shows that the European community is accepted as being vital to Kenya, and wholly good. It would be a great advantage if the people of East Africa and ourselves if the leaders of the European community in Kenya failed to make the best use of this opportunity."

Non-Party Approach

Mr. Lennox-Boyd suggested that everybody should regard the problem of political change in Commonwealth countries as a national one, and that countries should co-operate in Kenya which will endanger an agreed solution. It would be a great mistake to expect that the less responsible elements of all races will be able to keep their tongues in their pockets. We hope, however, that if all of them do their best to make the best of their efforts and are treated with the understanding they deserve, a genuine desire here to resist any temptation to use the Kenyan issue for party purposes."

"Responsibility for reaching a solution is placed fairly and squarely on the shoulders of those who live and work in Africa. The job of the British Government and Parliament is to provide all the help and advice necessary, but, above all, to create a general atmosphere of confidence in which political difficulties can be solved."

"The immediate outlook for East and Central Africa is exceedingly hopeful. Let me pay tribute to those whose wisdom has produced this state of affairs. Although I am a political opponent, I say with sincerity that Mr. Griffiths has shown wisdom and statesmanship. It is sufficient to me to add that if an election takes place to-morrow and the Opposition were returned to power, the general lines of policy for Kenya and for Central Africa which Mr. Griffiths has evolved would remain substantially unchanged."

"Although we do not know the inner story, the Governor of Kenya and the acting leader of the European elected members must have made a great contribution; while the statesmanship of Sir Godfrey Higgins must have played an inestimable part in reconciling the divergencies of policy which are supposed to exist between a self-governing colony like Southern Rhodesia and a colony administered directly from here."

"Among the swift and clash of political goals and interests, the really important factor is always the character of the men and women involved. I remember the late General Smuts once saying that any problem could be solved if it was brought on to the human level. No constitutional or economic formulae of the highest value and the people concerned are prepared to approach it with wisdom and good-will."

Welcome Colonial Delegates P.M. and Colonial Secretary Speak

NINE REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL COLONIES have arrived in London as guests of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, and were officially welcomed at the Colonial Office on Tuesday by the Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies. In the afternoon the Prime Minister addressed them at a tea party, and in the evening they attended a Government reception at Lancaster House. This afternoon they are to attend a garden party at Buckingham Palace.

The Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Defence, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer will address them in private; they will spend Wednesday at the Lord Mayor's Court Empire Societies, a Commonwealth Secretary Association and to-day week they will leave for Edinburgh.

From Scotland they will go to Oxford, which will be their centre for four days. When they come back to London there will be a luncheon at the Buckingham Club, a Government supper in the Orangery at Hampton Court, and a special service in Westminster Abbey on the evening of Sunday, July 15.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies said that the gathering was historic, and that the Festival he intended not merely to outline the achievements of Great Britain in the past century, but as a symbol of its present confidence and determination to face the challenge of the times in partnership with the Overseas Empire.

In recent years there had been notable progress in social welfare, political advance, industry and other activities in all the Colonies, and that ordered progress would be maintained and extended.

Most pressing of all problems was the greater production of food, for lives were being saved so rapidly that the populations were growing much more quickly than the supplies of food. It was essential to make the best use of every acre under cultivation to improve the training of farmers and mechanics, to develop better methods of handling stocks, to reclaim swamps and bush, and to experiment with new crops. There must be more and better roads and new railways, more research, more co-operation on a regional basis, more skill, knowledge and experience.

Academic Education Over-Emphasized

Too much attention had been paid to merely academic education. While doctors, lawyers and other professionally qualified men were required in increasing numbers, there was an insistent need for technical education which would produce more and better artisans and craftsmen and more technicians proud of their skills. One of the prime priorities in all Colonial territories must be provision for technical training.

Highly important also was education for women and girls, for the right kind of social and political development could not be achieved without the active co-operation of enlightened, educated wives and mothers.

The growth of the idea of community development must be fostered, for when men began to grapple with the problems of their own community they learned the first lesson of democracy—that a man depended on his neighbour and his neighbour on him—and that by working together they could achieve what neither could achieve alone.

The United Kingdom could contribute to Colonial progress by supplying men, money and materials, by grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, through the activities of the Colonial Development Corporation, through scientific research, expert staff, advisory services and in kind—and all that could be done would be gladly done. That said Mr. Griffiths could be reaffirmed only in the name of His Majesty's Government, and of the British people.

Notable victories had been won in the social sphere, particularly in the never-ending battles against disease. There had been great gains in the attacks upon sleeping sickness, malaria, and leprosy, but there was no room for complacency and great concern was felt at the increase of tuberculosis in some territories.

"In my recent very enjoyable visit to East Africa," he added, "I met some of those engaged in the great task of fighting disease, and I desire to the memory and pay tribute to the courage and devotion of these men and women and those

others elsewhere in the Colonies. Do not forget their work, and bear them in mind about it. Do renew one's faith in human nature."

The Prime Minister said that the Territories represented by the 99 delegates were marked by great diversity, and diversity was characteristic of the British attitude to life; the aim should be to accept and adapt the variety of local circumstances, and build from a common book.

Example of Tolerant English

In this country there had been serious racial conflicts, but the best surviving Englishmen, the aids of the Welsh and the Scots and all races managed to live together in some Colonial territories the example of a tolerant English might perhaps be emulated. "I will continue to do my best to help you, and you are sure that in the future, as in the past, you will do your best help me," included Mr. Attlee.

Among the delegates are the following:

- Bechuanaland—Bathoen Sepapolo Gantsile, chief of the Tlokweng tribe.
- Ceylon—Mr. C. G. Jayewardene, Member of the Legislative Council.
- Kenya—Mr. V. A. Cooke, Mr. C. B. Frade, Sheriff, Mr. R. S. Salim, and Mr. J. Jeremiah, all members of the Legislature.
- Nigeria—Mr. S. K. Sangha, and Mr. G. C. Forget, both members of the Legislature.
- Northern Rhodesia—Messrs. E. Welensky, leader of the 20 officials, F. B. Beckett, Member for Agriculture, and Mr. S. K. Sokolo, African M.L.C.
- Nyasaland—The Rev. A. B. Doig, M.C.C., Mr. A. C. W. Dube, and Mr. M. Katumbi, both non-official members of the Legislature.
- Somaland—Mr. J. Hussein, a leading merchant.
- Tanganyika—Messrs. E. C. Phillips, Brigadier, W. E. H. Seppah, Mr. S. M. Nazzari, and Chief Kidusa Mawani, all members of the Legislature.
- Uganda—Mrs. H. R. Fraser, Major A. S. Dill, Mr. E. O. Ofwona, and Mr. B. Mukasa, all non-official members of the Legislature.
- Zanzibar—Mr. S. bin Hamoud bin Feisal, and Hani Ali Shari Musa, both non-official members of the Legislature.



Reorganization of E.A. Command Aimed for Improved Conditions

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY in East Africa was the subject of an address to the Rotary Club of Nairobi by Lieut. General Sir Arthur Power, G.O.C. in C. The Commandant stated that the Command had been starved of money for housing troops until the agreement had been made in October. This was based on the provisions (a) the requirements of internal security in peace and in war, which was quite consistent with the role of the territories as a support area, and (b) that the territories should pay. The resulting force, he admitted, had been considered more by considerations of finance than of military efficiency.

Reorganization and the closing of Mombasa Base station would be achieved by the end of this year. It did not affect the K.A.R. and N.R.R. but did mean a reduction in the head quarters establishment, and streamlining the administrative services.

A central command and the normal system of administrative services would continue to ensure that the three parts of Kenya and some small imperials, including training installations at Kahawa would be ready by the end of this year.

The Kenya Regiment would receive National Service men after a course of training, and therefore would have to be expanded. It was to resume its function of training officers and N.C.O.s. A scheme would be introduced for a limited reserve of African ranks who had had training in order to provide senior warrant officers and N.C.O.s.

The K.A.R. and N.R.R. were far too small at present, both in men and weapons. The European cadre must be reduced and Africans developed to accept more responsibility as Warrant Officers.

Head service conditions must be reviewed as they had been drastically cut by the war and been revised since.

since 1963. Askari were not given their due. English would replace Swahili and Chanyama as the main language. General Bowler suggested careful plans to civilianize the Askaris to their job in well-paid work.

Inquiry into Sudan Police Strike

A COMMISSION has been appointed in the Sudan under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Watson to inquire into the causes of the recent failure of the Khartoum police to perform their duty. The members of the self-constituted strike committee have been found guilty of absconding themselves from duty and are to be sentenced to one and two years imprisonment respectively on conviction of abetting, soliciting to desert, inciting and expressing views likely to cause a disturbance of the peace and of trespass. The magistrate found that there was no evidence that the accused were acting other than in a purely private capacity as individuals or that the organization was sponsored or approved by a person which they took.

Rhodesia's Party Changes Name

THE LIBERAL PARTY in Southern Rhodesia is to change its name to the Rhodesia Party. A resolution to this effect has been adopted at the annual congress in Salisbury. In his presidential address, Mr. R. O. Stockill, Leader of the Opposition, spoke in favour of immediate Dominion status for the Colony, stating that the new party would oppose the recently published proposals for federations of Rhodesia with the present Prime Minister, Minister of Trade and Industrial Development which was dropped by Sir Godfrey Huggins in March. He resigned from the United Party last week.

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others to broadcast a ... engaged in their educational and ... they ... of ... usually discuss affairs ... of ... must have ... of ... to be ...

M. Anthon Dewes

... at the age of 24 ... Lord Rhodes ... of the University ... of a new college ... and £250,000 ... of their buildings and ... that they should ...

... as a young man ... began as a clerk to a French shipping line ... his merchandise ... which his merchandise ... from Aden ... his headquarters for business ...

Oxford College

... an Englishwoman ... he became a great Anglophile ... Oxford University three years ago ... which would be ... a number of students from France ... arose from his admiration for the ...

... he was ... he was prevented upon to allow his identity to be made known and his name attached to the new college ... of D.C.L. ... will have about 30 students of whom at least ... are French.

... his services in Aden.

F. Hotblack

... has written to the Times of Mr. G. F. Hotblack, whose death was recorded last week.

For 25 years I was closely associated with Jack Hotblack, and I wish to pay my tribute to his great character ... He never flinched from what he thought was right, he never refused to give ... of wisdom and experience, he never failed his friends, and he led them in many fields. Jack was a connoisseur, but he remained a countryman at heart, happiest in Norfolk, and never so pleased as when his friends were shooting his birds or catching his fish. Although he married late, his life thereafter was greatly enriched and widened by a partner who perfectly shared all his enthusiasms of business and collecting, work and friendship, farming and country life, and who will I dare say remember how happy she made him and how full was their life together.

Another friend has written Jack Hotblack was a man of outstanding ability who did not seek difficulties but never shrank from them, however unpromising the circumstances might be, a man

... understanding, a man of ... great respect ... of him will remain ...

... CLAUDE THOMAS, who was ... in Rhodesia ... of public ... and ... of ... in 1946 ... of the Union and Southern Rhodesia ...

Caprivi Strip

... SENATOR HEATH ... the Caprivi Strip ... of his ... for his transfer to Northern Rhodesia ... the same language ... of the Caprivi Strip ... of the eastern part of the Caprivi Strip ... if a railway was built. He did not ... why the Union should make a present of the territory, particularly the northern ...



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Tshekedi Khama's Complaint - East Africa Central Assembly New South Africa Already Prejudiced - Real Interest territorial Confidence

Tshekedi Khama, the nationalist in London on Saturday had been informed by telegram from Serowe that meetings were already being held among the Batswana tribes for the purpose of arranging for the return of his own and his case.

One such meeting had, he understood, been held two days earlier and after it about 50 people had come back to intimidate those who shared his own views. He thought there had been other meetings, and he had been informed that those who attended had been asked to give up their return.

These meetings had branded the fairer of the two which is to consider the question of banishment and the secret. The telegram by the people were sent from the meetings to inform those who share my views and to try to persuade them to leave Serowe immediately.

In the House of Commons last week the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations said that only the High Commissioner of Serowe had the right to convene meetings of this kind. Though I have no evidence that the meetings had been called for the purpose of the banishment of the nationalist meeting of the Batswana.

In my recent speech expressing my sympathy to the British Government's decision to banish the question of my banishment to a tribal Batswana. I said that no such directions should be given to the Batswana. I have received no reply from the Batswana.

Followers of Tshekedi Khama were on Monday in Serowe. The High Commissioner's office in Serowe had earlier reports that stones had been thrown at a meeting at Tshekedi's house, and that furniture was removed, having been damaged. Police measures have been taken to prevent a recurrence of the trouble. It has been after the announcement that Tshekedi would be returning to Bechuanaland for the new year.

Mr. ALBERT VINCIGER said when the East Africa Central Assembly considered and adopted a motion for its continuance for a further four years.

It is wonderful in the circumstances of doubt and suspicion over this assembly was born that by the common sense of members and their determination to reach understanding with the Batswana, no matter of the race or from what territory they have been able to create a real measure of confidence in this assembly in the minds over of those who were most prejudiced against it at the outset.

If we go forward in that spirit, in that we want to achieve just results for everything we undertake, may be that at the end of the next four year period an even greater measure of confidence will have been created for the Batswana territories.

Mr. H. J. FRANK pressed the East Africa Secretary and Harbour Administration to provide warehousing for goods awaiting transport.

Sir ROYALD P. GIBNS, Commissioner for Transport, said that Uganda's cotton, especially cotton, had been a problem for many years, and that every year about 45,000 tons of cotton were stored for a commodity worth about 100,000 pounds annually ought to be provided by the industry. The cotton was a seasonal crop, and the industry should undertake heavy capital facilities for such

representative of an experienced warehouseman, who visited Uganda, had found that the charges would be very high, and his proposals were unacceptable to the cotton industry.

The Commissioner added that the cotton industry was the only one which stored goods in sheds at the cost of a half and a half of the transit charges, but it was unfair to attribute the losses to the railway staff. Morale in those territories had fallen greatly in recent years, and in many cases the staff took their belongings and goods were received by the railway, after delivery or through the assistance of agents.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Kariba Gorge Project

(Continued from page 1257)

The Tanganyika Government radio station in Dar es Salaam has been broadcast on East week.

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament has been adjourned provisionally until November 6.

Central African Airways have announced an increase in the fare between Salisbury and London by £7.9 (1960).

The *Blawayo Chronicle* has been renamed *Chronicle* on the grounds that it has now become a national newspaper.

Work on the dam has been started by Embury goods shopkeepers at Salisbury Southern Rhodesia as a protest against pay conditions.

From the end of July a species will be withdrawn from the Somaliland Protectorate. East African shillings will then be the only legal currency.

Zambezi Boat Race Suggested

The Zambezi Boat Club, Livingstone, Southern Rhodesia, has suggested that two years hence as part of the Rhodesian centenary celebrations an Oxford-Cambridge crew should row against a Zambesi crew on the Zambezi.

The Midlands and Mazabuka Farmers Associations of Southern Rhodesia have passed a motion of censure of Mr. B. Beckett, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, alleging that he has not adequately presented the farmers' case to the Government.

A Sudanese has been arrested in connection with the theft of £225,000 from the Nile at Mounas Treasury in the Sudan. In a related case which should have contained £40,000 new banknotes, a newspaper had been substituted for all but £E1700 of the notes.

Sir Alexander Chalmers, a British consulting engineer, has been invited by the Government of Kenya to report on a proposal for a great dam capable of handling the most modern civil aircraft should be built at Embakasi, near Nairobi to replace Eastleigh as a home.

Commenting on the resignation of Dr. J. B. Robinson, Director of Medical Services, from the medical benches of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, the *Central African Post* said that it was an anomaly that the D.M.S. should have been on the official side while his Minister sat on the non-official side of the House.

"Africa and the Labour Movement" is the subject of a summer school to be held from Saturday next to July 1 at the Rectory, Livingstonia, Oxford, by the Union of Democratic Control, about 200 African, mainly students in Britain, and the same number of British students from trade unions and co-operatives and other organizations, will attend.

Embaia Minister Arrested

A Minister of State and seven other Eritreans, most of them civil servants, were arrested a few days ago in Addis Ababa. The authorities stated that a plot, foreign-inspired and possibly Communist, had been discovered, and important documents seized. The Minister, Bitwood Mesh, is a former President of Parliament. The plot was said to have asked the Emperor for pardon.

A British court in Massawa last week sentenced to death seven Muslims, an Eritrean, and Mahmud Osman, an Aljasi, a Sudanese, for the murder on a Red Sea island of 18 West African pilgrims. A party of 22 had last April paid Musslem and Aljasi to take them in a dhow to Mecca, but 30 miles out of Massawa they were put ashore on Cahdu, an uninhabited island. Many died from starvation and thirst, and others reputedly from attacks by rock crabs. The crew of a passing sailing ship, forced to shelter in a storm, found four survivors. The sentence is to be carried out on the island.

OTHER EARLY SOURCES OF POWER
Water Power.—The Kariba and Kosi projects are situated in relation to the power-consuming centres and investment in such a power production potential of such magnitude, that other possibilities on the Zambezi River were studied.

In addition to the Victoria Falls there are sites on the Kariba on the Zambezi River that offer promising opportunities for further power development, more particularly when the regimes of the river have been related to the proposed Kariba project.

Thermal Power Production.—Various power stations sited on suitable coal-fields provide another possible source of power production on a large scale. We note the existence of such fields in Northern Rhodesia.

In Southern Rhodesia the principal coal measures lie at relatively close proximity to the Zambesi River and appear to be extensive. Their economic potentialities are, however, unknown, with the exception of the Wankie district, where large deposits of high-grade coal have been proved.

The production of electricity from water by the Kariba project on the Zambezi River is estimated to be in the order of 30 times the highest of thermal production due to the cost of fuel, the lower economic life of the plant resulting in higher annual capital redemption provisions, and longer transmission distances. The cost of electricity produced remains the same, the total consumption would rise from about 1m. tons in 1961 to over 3m. by 1971 in Salisbury Midlands area alone.

Apart from these considerations, we feel that the Kariba and other unlinked coal deposits should be studied in the context of the Kariba project's production of a more economically sound energy by the utilization of a perpetual resource, water, and by the construction of a linked one.

LOAD DEVELOPMENT

Northern Rhodesia.—The power industry in the northern part of the territory is well established and utilizes a substantial amount of power. European population and the remainder of the territory at present are scattered and inefficiently industrialized for the commission of the field of load development and provision has been made a this way for the copper mining industry. Kariba supplies power to be made available to other areas.

In the vicinity the development of industry, lead in the Lusaka-Broken Hill area has promising possibilities. The building of the Sino-Kafue Connection would enhance the commercial and industrial importance of this area.

Salisbury-Midlands Area's Power Demands

Southern Rhodesia.—Development trends towards advanced economy to which all parts of the Colony contribute. To mining and agricultural development is being added substantial processing and manufacturing industries. An appraisal of the position indicates that the Salisbury-Midlands area is likely to provide the largest power demand. It contains the principal steel, mining and industrial mineral resources other than coal, iron, iron, and asbestos, has adequate water supplies and a sound agricultural economy.

These factors provide the basis for the establishment of heavy, medium, and light industry in a considerable urban population and economical distribution of electricity.

INITIAL DEVELOPMENT.—The commission recommends that the initial Kariba installation be 336 m.v. of transmission at 260 kV. to the two principal consuming centres in the participating territories, namely the copper fields in Northern Rhodesia and the steel and other industries of Southern Rhodesia. The extension of the supply to other centres should be a first consideration of the authority, as, by increasing the initial plant beyond that recommended, lower costs per unit of electricity would result.

EXTENSION OF INITIAL DEVELOPMENT.—In addition to the possibility of immediate extension of the transmission system to other consuming centres it is likely that the decision to proceed with the scheme would generate industrial development through the availability of cheap power.

FORM OF CONTRACT.—In Southern Rhodesia an Electricity Supply Commission constitutes the statutory authority for the generation and distribution of electricity. In Northern Rhodesia there is no such statutory body.

For technical reasons it is desirable that the transmission lines and associated apparatus be treated as part of the Kariba undertaking. The Rhodesian Hydro-Electric Power Authority would sell bulk power at cost, after meeting its expenses and financial obligations, at the terminals of the tap-off ends of the receiving lines and transformers. For example, in Southern Rhodesia the Electricity Supply Commission would be the bulk-purchasing authority for subsequent distribution.

(To be continued)



TOBACCO

It may well surprise the modern smoker to learn that in the 17th century there were more than 600 tobacco plantations in the counties of Devon, Somerset, Gloucester and Oxford alone. This state of affairs induced the tobacco growers of Virginia to constitute a perpetual colony for their trade and in 1619 they made an agreement with the English Treasury to pay duty of one shilling per pound on Virginia tobacco in return for English trade goods to be used to grow the plant.

In spite of repressive legislation, it was not until 1701 that tobacco cultivation in England finally ceased and Virginia gained a virtual monopoly of the trade. This state of affairs was materially altered in the early years of the 20th century when Southern Rhodesia entered the lists for the first time. The industry expanded in the last twenty years that total production is probably the highest tobacco market in the world.

We can always provide full and up-to-date reports from our branches in Southern Rhodesia for business men who are interested in markets and lots of commercial and financial information in the country. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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Parliament

Letter to the

Strength of East African Forces
Method of Assembling Kgotha

Secretary of State's Visit
Importance of Merit and Ability

QUESTIONS on the strength and equipment of the East African forces were asked in the House of Commons last week.

MR. ALFORD (Cons.) asked: (1) whether the War Minister was satisfied that the types and numbers of weapons and other equipment available to the East African forces were adequate for the role to which these forces were liable to be called on to fulfil; and (2) what action he proposed to take to increase recruiting for the King's African Rifles, and the Northern Rhodesian Regiment; and if he would consider the pay and conditions of service offered to African rates with a view to their improvement.

MR. WYATT: "The East African forces are basically trained and organized on the same lines as the British Army. They are all supplied with adequate supplies of the right type of equipment. The possibility of raising additional African units is being investigated. No representations regarding pay and conditions of service have been received from the General Officer Commanding East Africa."

MR. ALFORD: "Has the Minister's attention been drawn to a statement made by General Dowling on giving the command, with regard to the very satisfactory rate of pay and conditions of service of East Africans and officers as compared with those of East African forces generally? Will the committee investigating this matter more carefully apply only he has been able to do."

MR. WYATT: Inquiries are naturally being made into the statement, particularly as to representation on this matter has been received from the office concerned."

Nothing Done for Four Years

BRIGADIER MEAY (Cons.) "In the Minister's answer that despite the serious man-power shortage in this country, the use is made of Colonial man-power and that although the War Office said that this matter has been under consideration for the last four years nothing has been done, I am not prepared to accept that statement. These particular questions are to be strength."

MR. WYATT: "I may I say the Minister is *Honourable*, who said it was said four years ago by the United Kingdom State that this matter was under particular attention."

MR. MEAY: "A lot has been done about it since." MR. WYATT: "Nothing has been done." MR. MEAY: "In view of the unsatisfactory reply, I beg to give notice that I will raise this matter in the House if it is not possible."

MR. R. LOW (Cons.) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the chiefdoms of the Boma and Mbatia tribes were vacant, and if so, with regard to section 3 (2) of the Native Administration Proclamation, 1944, whether any person who had been appointed as chiefdom was charged with the duty of summoning the *kgotha*.

MR. P. GORDON-WALKER: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative. With regard to the second question, I would draw attention to section 4 of Proclamation No. 10 of 1950, which is the relevant provision. This enables the Resident Commissioner to authorize any fit and proper person to assemble the tribe in *kgotha* and preside at the meeting. Since the proclamation was enacted the Resident Commissioner has on each occasion that a formal *kgotha* has been held authorized the district commissioner, as the Native authority for the time being, to assemble the tribe. This is not a continuing authority.

MR. T. PARKER (Lab.) asked the Foreign Secretary why sentences of imprisonment or fines of £250 had been imposed on 15 members of the Sudan Peace Committee and Sudan Youth Congress.

MR. E. DAVIES: "The Sudan Government local routine order makes any association in the Sudan which advocates or promotes or practices the theories or principles of international Communism or of the domination of a lawful association. All the 15 persons concerned are members of the Sudan Peace Committee and the Sudan Youth Congress. On October 9, 1951, a Khartoum court found that both these organizations were illegal. As this was a first offence the accused were ordered the penalty of a fine as an alternative to imprisonment, and six fines, totalling £2,750, were paid."

to the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. Sir, Congratulations on your leading article concerning the visit to Kenya of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

One very important point to which you did not call attention is that Mr. Griffiths agreed that the new Government seats in the Legislature could be decided on merit and ability. It is the first time that anyone in whitehall has recognized the importance of merit and ability when appointing anyone to a Government seat. They have been more concerned that coloured races should have adequate representation in numbers than that the men should be fit people to hold office.

Yours faithfully,
D. J. Davis

[The leading article referred to the appointment of non-officials of experience, ability, and influence whose presence should strengthen the House. It expressed the hope that some of the best brains in commerce, industry, the professions, and the Church will serve as the Government nominees, which naturally does not mean that they will be his mouthpiece.]

[D. J. Davis & R.]

Although Communist have made a substantial progress in Asia, the Soviet Union is increasing its efforts to draw the continent within its bloc," said Mr. George McGhee, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East, South-East Asia, and Africa, when speaking in Illinois recently.



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£5,000,000 Loan for Rhodesia Railways

Repayment to U.S.A. in Raw Materials

APPROVAL OF A LOAN by the United States of up to £5m. to assist the present programme of the Government of Southern and Northern Rhodesia for the improvement of the Rhodesia Railways has been announced by Mr. William L. Batt, Minister in charge of the Economic Co-operation Administration (Marshall Plan) to the United Kingdom.

The American bank reads:—

"Rhodesia Railways serve Northern and Southern Rhodesia and link them with the port of Beira in Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa)."

"The loan will be repaid, to the fullest extent possible, in raw materials in which the area is deficient, such as cobalt, copper, tungsten and chrome from Southern and Northern Rhodesian mines. Mr. Batt said that the improvement and expansion of the railroad would not only assist in speeding the supply of vital raw materials, but would also have broad implications for the economic development of the area the railroad serves. It would aid the people of Northern and Southern Rhodesia to help themselves toward a higher standard of living."

"The loan agreement will be between E.C.A., representing the U.S. Government, and the United Kingdom on behalf of the Government of Southern and Northern Rhodesia. Southern Rhodesia is to guarantee the quantities of monthly deliveries of coal to the Northern Rhodesian copper region from the Wankie collieries to facilitate mining operations."

Aid to Copper Exports

"The new programme will provide rolling stock, locomotives, track-laying equipment, and other equipment and facilities necessary for the further development of the area's natural resources and expansion of trade. It is expected that the improved transportation line will enable Northern Rhodesia to increase her production of copper to permit additional exports."

"The £5m. loan will come from E.C.A. counterpart funds which are the sterling equivalent set aside by the British Government to match the dollar grants Marshall Aid contributed to Britain. 50% of the counterpart funds belongs to the U.K. and has been used with E.C.A. approval for recovery purposes. The remaining 5% belongs to the U.S. and is used for the purchase of scarce materials and to pay E.C.A. administrative expenses in the U.K. The loan is being repaid from the American 5% of counterpart funds."

"E.C.A. has also provided aid to another railway project in British African territories. A reconnaissance survey for a new railway link between Northern Rhodesia and East Africa was completed in 1949 with Marshall Aid. A second, more intensive survey of this project is presently under way. It is being undertaken jointly by E.C.A. and the Colonial Office, with the participation of Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika. The rail projects are part of an overall programme for the improvement of the transportation system south of the Sahara."

Man-Power Committee

THE GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA has appointed a Committee on Man-Power to examine the man-power situation in the Territory in relation to requirements of economic development, with special reference to labour resources, the migration and distribution of workers, the utilization of labour, and the efficiency of the individual. The Chairman is Mr. R. de Z. Hall, Member for Local Government. Mr. Abdullah M. A. Karimjee, presents the Sisal Growers' Association, Mr. O. S. Soskice the mining industry, Mr. C. C. Murray secondary industries, Mr. J. A. Bennett the Northern Province Land Utilization Board, and Mr. B. W. Wouter the Railway, the Port Authority, and the Government. The Secretary is Mr. H. R. G. Hurst.

"There are in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika more different varieties of terrines than there are of a well-known brand of preserved foods."—Mr. W. V. Harris.

Of Commercial Concern

G.D.C. Ranch Lease Approved

A lease of about 18,000 morgen of land to the Colonial Development Corporation in connexion with its northern commercial ranching scheme which has its outlet inside the Southern Rhodesian border, has been approved by the Legislative Assembly. The lease comprises three 30-year periods, for the first of which the rent will be £200. Thereafter it will be £1,000 a year, with the right to increase to 5% of the value of the land at the time. Southern Rhodesia will receive 5% of the cattle from the venture for sale in the Colony at local

prices. Chilanga Cement Works, Northern Rhodesia, will be officially opened on August 4. The plant's annual output is 55,000 tons and the estimated cost is £8,108 per ton, which is slightly less than the land cost of cement in Southern Rhodesia. It has already been agreed to extend the factory to produce 166,000 tons annually by the end of 1954. The capital of the plant is to be increased to £2m.

A limited number of young horses are to be imported by Northern Rhodesia from Southern Rhodesia, mainly from Nanyu areas in South Africa, the sale of a number of which is in the process of being undertaken. The cost is expected to be about 10s per head f.o.b. Mazabuka. Buyers must undertake not to resell within a year of purchase.

Shares of the capital of the Shabani Railway Co., Ltd., Rhodesia Railways at £4 10s. per share was announced last week by Sir Douglas Masekin, chairman of Rhodesia Railways Trust. The Rhodesia Railways will also take over the Trust's loan.

Northern Rhodesia exports to export about 11m. lb. of tobacco this season, compared with 6.6m. lb. last year.

Road loaders and bucket-loaders, valued at about £90,000, have been supplied to Northern Rhodesia under the Marshall Aid plan.

In the 10 auctions for the week ended June 30, 1,664 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 7.13d. per lb., compared with 4,644 packages for 3s. 3.61d. per lb. in the previous week.

Rhodesian manufactures can be piloted on an aircraft in Rhodesia, the morning and be on sale at a shop in Nairobi the same evening, said Mr. P. Gordon Harper recently.

British East African sisal is now quoted £245-£247 10s. per ton for No. 1 grade. No. 2 is £233-£235 10s. and No. 3 £160-£161 5s.

The output of the steel works at Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, should be doubled by the end of next year.

Motor mail services in the Southern Province of Tanganyika now operate twice weekly.

First grade paprika now quoted 32s. per lb. East Africa.

Dividends

James Finlay and Co., Ltd., 20% dividends. A special distribution of 5% for 1950, which is A and non-subject to tax has also been paid. Profit for the year was £624,706 (£495,385).

W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, distillers of oils, etc., 10% final (8%), making a total for 1950 of 16% (12%) plus a bonus of 5% (3%) on the Group net profit after tax, £398,648 (£300,299).

Sisal Outputs for June

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—15 tons, making 1,890 tons for the year ended June 30.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—180 tons on the Pangas and Kingo wind estates, making 2,059 tons to date.

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Company Meeting Report

Rhodesia Railways Trust Ltd.

Sale of Shabani Railway

Sir Douglas Malcolm, Chairman

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS TRUST, LIMITED, was held at 10 Old Broad Street, London E.C.4 on June 28, 1951.

SIR DOUGLAS MALCOLM, K.C.M.G., the chairman of the company, said:

"The profit was less account of the year ended September 30, 1950, shows that the gross income of the Trust is £208,475, a £20,534 more than for the previous year, and that the net profit increased to £9,061. We recommend a dividend of 9% compared with 8% for the last two years, and if this is approved the balance of unappropriated profits carried forward will be increased by £7,519.

"The increase in the gross income reflects the further progress that has been made during the year in the investment of our funds. In the period the book value of our holdings of British and Dominion Government securities was reduced from £31,228 to £1,021,238, that is to say by more than 500,000, and since September 30, 1950, that process has continued. Short dated Government securities now constitute about 60% of our total investments, a situation which affords us considerable scope and allows us to take advantage of opportunities for profitable reinvestment.

Improved Value of Investments

"The valuation of the quoted investments at September 30, 1950, disclosed an overall depreciation, after taking into account the provision for diminution in value of £81,000 or 1.0%, as compared with about 6% a year previously. Thus, in spite of the fall in market values caused by the impact of the Korean War in the summer of last year, the value of our investments improved by about 4% during the year. Since September 30, 1950, this trend has continued, and a valuation made at March 31, 1951, showed an appreciation of nearly 8% over our values. A further increase in value has taken place since that date.

"The distribution of our investments to-day is approximately as follows:—

- Secured investments 22%
- Preference and preferred stocks and shares 19%
- Ordinary and deferred stocks and shares 59%

"At September 30, 1950, the holdings of secured investments amounted to 32% of the total, and the reduction from that figure to 22% reflects the liquidation of part of our well-secured securities, for which I have referred to the sale of the Shabani Railway.

Sale of Shabani Railway

"I have now to refer to the last of our saleable assets, Rhodesia Railways Trust Ltd. (the Shabani Railway Company, Limited), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Trust. When the share capital of Rhodesia Railways Limited, was sold in 1947 to the Southern Rhodesian Government, the question of the sale of the Shabani Railway was deferred until a later date, and the Rhodesia Railways Trust has continued to own the capital amounting to £50,000 in shares of £100 each in the railway. In addition, the Trust had made loans to the Shabani Company which amounted at the date of our last balance-sheet to £79,886.

"I am now able to say that an agreement has been reached since the date of our last financial year for the sale to Rhodesia Railways of the share capital of Shabani Railway Company, Limited, at £4 10s. a share, a price which both seller and buyer consider reasonable, and which will afford a fair profit to the Trust. In addition, the Rhodesia Railways will take over the Trust's loan.

"Thus the investment in our subsidiary company will disappear from our balance-sheet and our long connexion with the railway system of Rhodesia is finally terminated.

"Shareholders will, I am sure, be pleased to learn that I shall in future be able to present the accounts of the Trust within a reasonable time after the close of the financial year, now that we are relieved of the necessity of consolidating the accounts of the Shabani Railway with those of the Trust."

"The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and the dividend as recommended was approved.

James Finlay and Co. Ltd. Report

"THE 32ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF JAMES FINLAY AND CO. LTD. was held on July 11, 1951, in the company's offices, 100, Queen's Road, London, W.1. The directors reported that the company's gross income for the calendar year 1950, compared with £495,364 in the previous year. Taxation amounts to £355,000, and the staff superannuation fund amount to £30,302, interest on the preference shares to £16,200, and dividends on the 20% require £160,307, leaving £246,692, against £192,500 brought in. The issued capital consists of 1,500,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares and £500,000 in ordinary stock. Capital reserves stand at £2,999,247, revenue reserves at £3,308,499, reserves for future taxation at £277,227, subsidiary company investments at £1,000,000, and other liabilities at £1,000,000. Fixed assets consist of 28,974 shares in a subsidiary at £1,998, trade investments at £2,235,670 (market value £3,656,173), quoted investments at £2,365,861 (market value £2,312,958), unquoted investments at £426,700, and other liabilities at £2,312,000, including £671,925 in arrears.

"The African Highlands Produce Co. Ltd., in 1950, had a net profit of £22,255,670, and it had completed a second year with an output of 270,000 lb. of tea from a planting area of 5,024 acres. A tree-planting programme is to be started next year. The company owning sufficient land to develop it.

"The directors are Messrs. A. M. McGregor (chairman), W. H. Fair (deputy chairman), Sir James Jones (manager), Mr. D. G. Gathard, Mr. John Muir, R. J. Manners, and Mr. J. H. Brown.

"The 32nd annual general meeting will be held in Glasgow on July 12.

Kattles-Roy & Tysons

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In the principal towns throughout these territories, the United Africa Produce Companies have established depots for dealing in this produce and are well placed for export.

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Need to Raise African Wages - Mining Importance of Secondary Industries

The development of the industrial area of Nairobi and other industrial areas in the Colony offers the opportunity for employment which it offers to people of all races wages which permit of a steadily rising standard of living. Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, when he opened the new Kenya Tobacco Co. Ltd. in Nairobi on the 25th of June, said:

"Our wage levels are not yet by any means satisfactory and we should miss no opportunity to develop the earning capacity of our people to ever higher levels. Earning capacity, of course, is the subject of a vast subject matter in that there is no possibility of a substantial improvement in the standard of living, of education and of the other things that people so ardently desire on the foundation of peasant agriculture with hand tools. It is that foundation becomes as experience throughout the world has shown, progressively less able to support anything other than a primitive existence just above the starvation line."

"Employment in industry is not the only alternative to settlement on the land and a more soundly based and diversified employment in transportation and agriculture and other things have their part to play. But employment for food wages is not to be conducted by enlightened modern employers is becoming a very important contribution to the problem."

"The Government is prepared to subsidize the cost of the transport of raw materials and therefore to assist the industry of the country as a whole to pay for the social services for which there is such continuous and ever-increasing demand. It is from this point of view that we welcome such enterprises in the land and will do our power to assist them."

Wankie Colliery Prospects Doubling Output

A SOUTH AFRICAN MINING JOURNAL, the *Financial Mail*, wrote on Monday:

"Anyone who thought the 1949-50 Wankie Colliery year would have been a clear-cut share profit year would be disappointed. The recent set-back has had a serious effect on the recovery when the output moved up to 1.5 million tons. Following news of a \$5m. E.C.A. loan for Northern and Southern Rhodesia, which has been allocated as the expansion of the Wankie Colliery, it has been one of the most interesting developments from this region. The expansion programme is being carried out by the company and its management, both of which are the others in the industry and they now seem likely to stand in the way of the colliery's doubling output to 3m. tons within five years."

The company's expansion is one of the richest coalfields in the world. It is shallow and production operations will certainly go ahead as the important Powell Duffry management drives which will bring a great deal of know-all to bear.

In addition to production of coal, the colliery is also engaged in the production of electricity. This project may ultimately prove of great importance if we are naturally looking a little ahead and it is well to remember that the price of the shares is only a fraction of what it was for a 10s. share in 1947. This does not suggest that there is overmuch to be got with a capital appreciation just as the price will doubtless continue for some time to rise in spite of the prospects. The shares must be regarded as a long-term investment and they probably still have a good deal of potential in them as a long lock-up.

Clans Line

CLANS LINE STEAMERS LTD., have released further information on the proposed distribution of shares in the Scottish Ship Insurance Co. Ltd. and Sea Lion Investments Ltd. The latter will acquire the shareholding of the Greenock Dockyard Co. Ltd., taken at a value of £400,000 on the basis of a going concern at December 31, 1950. Aggregated assets of companies whose shares will be acquired by Sea Lion Investments amounted to £203,000 for 1950 (before charges) and the credit income from investments, interest and other sources on realization of investments and fixed assets, after depreciation, management remuneration and other charges, for the five years ended December 30 last averaged a return of 10% on the same basis amounting to £143,000, of which £120,000 relates to the 46% holding in the capital of the Greenock Dockyard Co. Ltd., and £23,000 for Dock Services and Clydebank Stevedoring Co., Ltd.

Uganda Company's Bonus Issue

THE UGANDA COMPANY, LTD., is to offer to shareholders on June 30 last 74,250 ordinary shares of 10s. each at 97s. 6d. per share in the proportion of one for five. Shareholders will therefore be given a one-for-five scrip bonus, which will entail capitalizing reserves for distribution of 445,000 10s. shares. Net proceeds of the cash issue will be about £137,000, and these measures will increase the issued capital from £186,625 to £455,500. The shares will rank for dividend for the year to August 31. Payment in full must be made before August 31. Final letters will probably be posted on August 17. The directors hope to pay a dividend for the current year equivalent to not less than 25% on the £222,750 of capital in issue at that date, or 12% of the final capital of £445,500. Treasury consents has been obtained to the new issue, and an extraordinary meeting will be called.

James Finlay Bonus Issue

MESSES JAMES FINLAY AND CO., LTD., who are largely interested in the mining in Kenya, are to capitalize reserves to the value of £11m. in order to bring the issued and paid-up capital into line with the real value of the assets. The directors authorized and issued capital of £2m. in £1 par ordinary shares and £9m. in 10% cumulative preference stock. The intention is to treat 12m. new ordinary shares of £1 each and issue them to holders of ordinary stock at the close of business on July 12 at the rate of one new share per each 11 units

Union Miniere du Haut Katanga Increase Output and Profit

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA reports a gross profit of 2,780,754,793 francs for the year ended 31st December 1950, compared with 2,175,408,662 francs for the previous year. Depreciation, tax and other charges amount to 942,705,073 francs, leaving a net profit of 1,838,049,720 francs. Allocation of 1,902,486 francs to the reserve fund, 245,000,000 francs to the special reserve and contingencies fund, 332,281,212 francs to the special reserve and 2,000,000 francs to the general reserve, leaving 1,838,049,720 francs. Dividends totalling 1,181,557,000 francs are to be carried forward against 1,130,000,000 francs.

The issued share capital of 200,000,000 shares stands at 1,294,145,338 francs, debentures 1,000,000, and current liabilities 391,000,000 francs. Fixed assets are valued at 1,599,919,143 francs, 184,077,017 francs, 1,599,919,143 francs, 184,077,017 francs, 1,599,919,143 francs, 184,077,017 francs, 1,599,919,143 francs, 184,077,017 francs, 1,599,919,143 francs, 184,077,017 francs.

The general meeting was held in Brussels on June 28. The directors are M.M. G. Blaise (president), F. Van Bree (honorary president), Mr. H. Hutchinson (vice-president), E. Sengier (president of the permanent committee), J. Cousin (president of the local committee in Elisabethville), G. Robillart, A. Malgouyres, R. Termagne, Buttgenbach, Gillet, A. Guillaume and G. Hutchinson, members of the permanent committee.

Oil from Coal Scheme

Mr. Foot, joint deputy chairman and managing director of the Rowell Duffryn group and chairman of Wankie Colliery, Ltd., will shortly go to Salisbury to present to the Southern Rhodesian Government the final Rowell Duffryn report on the oil-from-coal project. A spokesman of the organization issued this week to indicate whether the report is favorable or not. Mr. Foot, Secretary Huggins, Southern Rhodesian Mining Minister, may next month open the water pipeline between the Zambezi and the colliery, which Mr. Foot recently described as essential to the colliery's operations, especially during the dry season.

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

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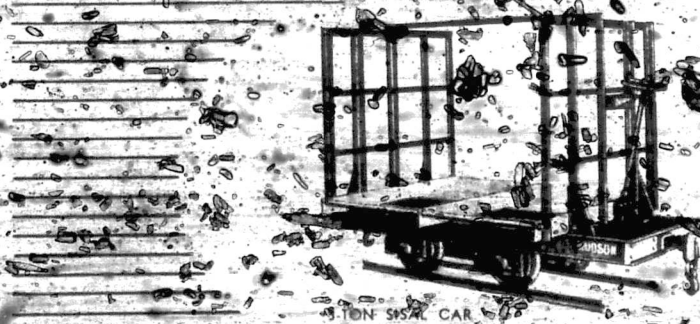
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