

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 2, 1951

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Preparations for a *kgotla* in Bamangwato Reserve

Mr. Gordon-Walker asks for clarification of Parliamentary speeches

MR. GORDON-WALKER, THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS, has again closely examined the situation in Bechuanaland and the forthcoming *kgotla*.

Mr. E. L. MASHAU (Lab.) asked him whether he would appoint an acting chief of the Bamangwato tribe so that the proposed *kgotla* could consider the question of the return of Tshekedi Khama to his home as a private citizen might be called in conformity with native law and custom.

GORDON-WALKER: Yes, sir. The provision under the law of the Protectorate whereby during such a vacancy as now exists the Resident Commissioner may nominate any fit and proper person to assemble a *kgotla*. In calling the proposition, due regard will be had to Native law and custom.

Mr. MASHAU asked whether it was possible that unless an acting chief is appointed in accordance with practice, anyone who acts as chief does so in a manner which renders him not amenable to the law of the Protectorate's chief? Is it not desirable that anyone who acts as chief should be amenable to those laws?

MR. GORDON-WALKER: The question concerns the need to do this so that a *kgotla* might be held. A number of *kgotlas* have been held during the vacancy. There is a *kgotla* in the proclamation which has been used to shabby *kgotlas* to be held.

Mr. R. PAGE (Lab.) asked in the Protectorate have so amply borne out the warning which we received from our local administrators would it not be as well to leave this matter alone and not to have further mischief before we have a report?

Consequences of Parliamentary Statements

MR. GORDON-WALKER: I must tell hon. members that we should not forget that there has been grave disorder in the tribe. There was one occasion when it was very difficult for the police to restore order with opening fire. It has been shown that things said and done in this House have consequences in the tribe area. It is not to be agreed that we should be wise to do things that we say until the observers get back into the country in a few days.

Mr. MASHAU asked how far it is that decisions whether a man should be permitted to act as chief of a *kgotla* lie with the police or with the purpose for which the *kgotla* is held?

MR. GORDON-WALKER: That will be one of the considerations.

Mr. DRIMING: "When the Minister says that there has been grave disorder in the tribe, is it not the case that there was no disorder at all in the seasons when Setsi Khama and Tshekedi Khama visited the tribe, since they returned to the *kgotla*?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "There was no disorder before the recent debate in the House."

Mr. C. HOLLIS (Cons.) asked what representation had been received from Bamangwato in respect of the undesirability under the circumstances of holding a *kgotla* on the return of Tshekedi, and what reply had been made to those representations.

MR. GORDON-WALKER: Members of the Bamangwato tribe held meetings at Serowe on July 15 and 16, at which certain resolutions were passed. These resolutions were embodied in a document that was handed to the District Commissioner. The effect of these resolutions was that they regretted they would not consent to hold the *kgotla* that I announced in Parliament. I would invite the tribe to hold it to establish its attitude towards the return of Tshekedi as a private individual.

"The reason given were that the tribe had repeatedly decided that Tshekedi could not return to the Bamangwato Reserve; that the *kgotla* could only be held if Tsetse Khama were present; that Tshekedi and his followers had never met with the Kametse were members of the Bakwena

tribe and should not be allowed to attend the *kgotla* in the Reserve; and that in view of the recent disturbances the *kgotla* would not be held if Tshekedi and his followers attended except in the presence of an armed force.

The tribe however wished to invite the observers who were sent out to stay as guests. The tribe said that in one week when they would be able to visit different parts of the reserve to see the people and ascertain for themselves the real attitude of the tribe.

On July 16, that is the second day of these meetings, the District Commissioner told representatives of the tribe that they should wait until the arrival of the observers and hear what they had to say before deciding what their attitude should be to an invitation to hold a *kgotla*. He told them that no formal request had yet been received from the tribe and that he would not be able to receive it until the observers had arrived. He told them that he therefore refused to accept the resolutions as they were and suggested patience until the arrival of the observers.

Duty of Observers

Mr. MASHAU: "In view of the fact that the *kgotla* is a *kgotla* in the Reserve, will it not be recognized as a *kgotla* unless Setsi Khama is present, who has been going to the observers to recommend that Setsi Khama should be invited to be present?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: I am not quite sure what it will be for the observers to recommend. Their main duty will be to report on the attitude of the tribe to the return of Tshekedi Khama and to arrange a *kgotla* for that purpose.

Mr. HOLLIS: "Surely the Minister must know whether it would be proper for them to recommend that Tshekedi should not be invited to go?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: I would, of course, be happy in the sense that they should be invited to go to the Reserve.

Mr. A. GIBSON-BROWN (Cons.) asked in view of the rather enigmatic answer of the Minister, whether he considered publishing the instructions given to the observers, so that the House may know what they are?

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "The general instructions were made quite clear in the speech made in the House during the recent debate, namely that they are to attend a *kgotla* and to report on the attitude of the tribe to this one question of the return of Tshekedi. I have not interfered with giving them any further written instruction, other than that they should give a report."

Mrs. ERENE WIND (Lab.) asked: "Has the Minister considered giving any instructions, formal or informal, to the observers to consult the African Advisory Council in Bechuanaland, or any other similar body, in order to ascertain the attitude of the African people, objective or otherwise, of that is the native law and custom that are in vogue in the Bamangwato tribe?"

Opinions of Neighbouring Chiefs

MR. GORDON-WALKER: It will not be for me to give instructions in the sense of the instructions to the observers, which I have already written and told them. I will tell them when they get back that I have the good wishes of other people in the Bamangwato Protectorate, including neighbouring chiefs and elder men who know about Native law and custom. Certainly it would be quite proper for them to meet the Advisory Council if that were available.

Mr. HOLLIS: "Before the observers go, will the Minister not like to hear whether it is open to them to make this recommendation that Setsi Khama should be invited? They would be at an intolerable position if they were sent out without knowing this?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "It will be for them to make any recommendations they think proper to achieve the main purpose of their visit."

Mr. R. SORENSEN (Lab.) asked whether the three British representatives would be empowered to make a comprehensive inquiry respecting the various charges and counter-charges of those involved and into all the circumstances relating to this matter.

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "No, sir. As I explained when announcing to the House the names of the observers, they are going out in order to report on the attitude of the tribe on the single question of Tshekedi Khama's return to the Reserve as a private individual."

Mr. SORENSEN: "In view of all the charges and counter-charges which have been made, does the Minister think that the observers can possibly come to a considered judgment unless all these matters are taken into account?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "They are entitled to take any necessary matters into consideration."

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Letters to the Editor

American Interest in Kenya
Comment from Chicago University

The Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia
Sir—On a number of occasions in the past few years I have been moved to tell you of a particular feature of East Africa and Rhodesia, such as your outstanding reading, the editor's letter of 10th June 1949, your recent letter of 11th July 1951.

It is the kind of reasoned, all-sided approach that is both frequently lacking and yet so badly needed in East Africa. Fair and objective writing can contribute to solving Kenya's hidden, unresolvable problems, the leading articles in the vein you struck on 11th July will make a real contribution.

No doubt it has become a cliché in your ears to hear me can you know, such and write so clearly about East Africa from London.

University of Chicago
Illinois, U.S.A.

Your faithful
EDWIN S. MONGER, JR.
Research Associate
(Assoc. Prof.)

The Matter of Moment to which reference is made in the above letter dealt with the results of the recent visit to Kenya of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.—Ed.]

Points from Letters

Justification of Premises

"Exposure of the misrepresentation about Central African federation which are being circulated among Africans was necessary, and the quotations and editorial comments in East Africa and Rhodesia of July 19 are of real value." With this kind of campaign there is unfortunately no means of correcting the misstatements, however fantastic—many times the writers of the pamphlet from which you quoted extracts will be unaware of the real truth as to being what you are I recognize at once as false and they will never hear the truth.

False Propaganda

THE FALSE PROPAGANDA with which a few Africans, doubtless encouraged by a little clique of ill-balanced Europeans, are trying to defeat the plan for Central African federation is instructive, and I hope that all who are seriously concerned with this problem have read and reread your issue of July 19. The quotations (from un-biased sources) and the additional exposure are most timely; but though we can tell certain sections of the public the truth, you can obviously not ensure its general circulation and acceptance among Africans. No body can, not even the Government's public officers were to take each false or doubtful statement in the Bantu pamphlet and deal with the real facts, a large proportion of the African public would be uninterested and unconvinced. The writers of the pamphlet reveal that they had Gandhi, Nehru, and other agitators in mind when they wrote. Did they not also think of Hitler and Goebbels? I write to recognize the same technique, based on the principle that the truth can never catch up with brazenly proclaimed falsehood.

Manufactured Opposition

AFRICAN ORGANIZATIONS in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, are being asked by extremist Africans to declare themselves firmly against the federation of those two territories with Southern Rhodesia, and it seems safe to assume that the appeal are being made only based on such base allegations as those of which East Africa and Rhodesia recorded samples.

of July 19. It is tragic to think that African writing of public bodies, many of them well intentioned, are bound to be misled by such propaganda and to turn instead those who love them—readers. In the face of such methods British taxmen will surely act in what they believe to be the right way, and not be diverted from a sensibly solid African opposition—opposition worked up by false propaganda and not truly representative of African opinion.

Danger of Propaganda

WHEN Mr. GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was in Kenya, his sound decisions owed something perhaps to the obviously shrewd public statements of some African in prominent public positions. The Minister was, in short, not to be tempted from the path of wisdom by the "wisdom." With this recent experience in mind, it is not to be expected that he will refuse to withdraw from that means of central African federation which he apparently believes to be necessary merely because a few Africans are trying to stampede their people into bitter but artificial opposition. It is artificial because the vast majority of Africans can form no judgment at all and, as your disclosures have shown, the few who see and articulate African opinion have so weak a case that they dare not base it on the truth, but must rely on a mixture of lies and exaggeration.

Strong condemnation is expressed in the Uganda macabre newspaper *Matalis* of the proposal of a European for Masaka. The writer declaring that the European was an honest trader, the only shopkeeper has been fighting for years in the town, says the people of Masaka deeply shocked by the incident.



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Further Views on Closer Union Africans Demand Mines Nationalization

AFRICANS would continue to oppose federation unless nationalization of the Northern Rhodesian copper-mines, universal suffrage, and other reforms, were granted.

This statement was made last week by Mr. Harry Nkomo, organizing secretary of the Northern Rhodesia African Congress, who is now discussing the proposals for closer union.

The Salisbury correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* has written that in Southern Rhodesia the proposals were likely to be supported by all those who believe that British rule has a mission to create a Western civilization in Central and East Africa.

They see nothing but disaster as the outcome of the *Arthur* policy in the areas where they believe that the immediate future is likely to bring a Broderick situation in which English-speaking South Africans will be a second class citizens and Africans a race of slaves.

Rhodesia Party's Opposition

The Rhodesia (formerly Liberal) Party will have as its major aim its impossible programme of 'dominion status first, then Greater Central Africa' those who favour co-operation in joining the Union. Other co-operators will be those who are scared by the idea of the 'Black North' and terror that could be feared by the 'Gold Coast policy' from being brought into Northern Rhodesia.

The correspondent reports that the attitude of the Africans was difficult to discern in some educated and literate Africans particularly those in touch with realities than he had imagined possible.

For example, a highly educated African, having a university degree, who a month ago had told me that he was looking forward to the day when Southern Rhodesia should

join hands with Northern Rhodesia, last week told me that he and his friends had come to the conclusion that Southern Rhodesian Africans would be better off in the Union under apartheid than in a federation of the Rhodesias!

Mrs. Godwin Levanika, general president of the Northern Rhodesia African Congress, has stated in a letter to the *Central African Post* that her reactions to the proposals were more favourable than they had been towards the Victoria Falls Conference and the Republican Government proposals. However, she said that if Africans decided that they could not accept the proposals, they must provide alternative plans.

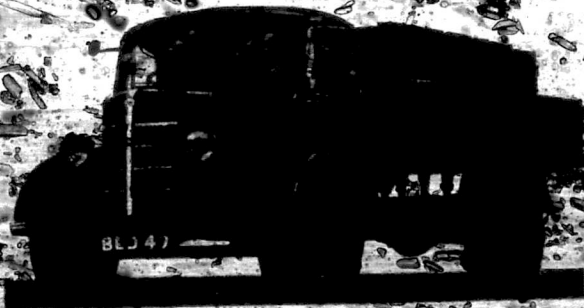
Government Fine Die

THE UNION OF DEMOCRATIC CONTROL has published a pamphlet by the Rev. George Norton, a former missionary in Bechuanaland, Natal and the Future of South Africa. He declares that the independence observable in Southern and Northern Rhodesia makes it vitally important that any scheme for granting federation or self-government to these white-ruled countries, whether individually or as new Dominions within the Commonwealth should be agreed upon such as their large African populations are ready to accept a full share of responsibility in government.

The general council of the Northern Rhodesia Farmers' Union recently discussed the votes of censure passed on Mr. G. B. Beckett, Member for the district by some local associations. Fourteen of the 16 delegates present passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Beckett, two abstaining, and decided to request the association to reconsider their action. A local report states that only the intervention of Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the Union officials, prevented Mr. Beckett from resigning.

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PERSONALIA

Dr. J. T. WILLIAMSON of Tanganyika is on holiday in Canada.

Mr. and MRS. S. JOHNSON and Miss JOY JOHNSON are spending a short holiday in France.

A memorial service for Mr. GEORGE FISCH, HOTELIER, was held last week at St. Michael's, Cornhill, E.C.

Mr. E. W. R. KAZIPIRA, of Ankole, will return to this country from Uganda in September for further study.

SIR EDWARD and LADY WINING gave a large evening party one evening last week at Claridge's Hotel, London.

GWYN LADY MICHETT and VISCOUNTESS CHAMBERLAIN are spending a few weeks at La Moulala, Yen Poa.

Mr. E. C. WHITEHEAD, Minister of Finance for Southern Rhodesia, sailed in the Epitaphia on August 1st last week.

MAJOR GENERAL LUSHMERE of Nyasaland and MR. SYLVIA E. SMITH have been married in Blantyre, Nyasaland.

MAJOR CHARLES TAYLOR will return to this country by the new British India liner, KILPATRICK, sailing from London on August 25th.

Mr. JOHN DUGGALL, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, leaves tomorrow for a six-weeks' tour of Fiji and the Solomon Islands.

LIEUT. COLONEL H. J. CAMR, President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, will open Kenya Royal Show in Nakuru, in Kenya.

MR. P. M. AMCOFFS will leave in the United States CASTLE at the beginning of next month to take up a civil engineering appointment in Nairobi.

SIR GORDON MUNO, Financial Adviser to the Southern Rhodesian Government, has returned to Salisbury on his return after talks in London.

Mr. C. W. ALPORT, M.P., a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Boards, is to go for "Z" class training shortly.

MR. PERCY MARSHALL, a Rhodesian cricket captain, is in the South African team which meets England in the fourth Test beginning at Leeds today. This is his first Test.

SIR JOHN HELL, Governor of Uganda, returned to London by air this week after a two-month tour of the Colonial Office. He will return to the country on retirement in November.

A memorial service for COMMISSIONER DAVID COBB was held last week at the Regent's Hall of the Salvation Army, Old Street. An address was given by the REVEREND L. S. AMERY.

COLONEL F. O. MACKENZIE, adviser in charge of Rhodesia to the Italian mission which visits the territory this year, has gone to Rome to discuss plans with the Italian General to Rhodesia.

Mr. M. G. MARGARITIS, manager of the Kenya Estates and Hotels, is on a business trip to Italy and England, leaving London on August 1st.

Mr. J. E. MURPHY, of Messrs. Messers. J. E. MURPHY & Co., who have been in charge of the East Africa and East Africa, and LADY MURPHY, are in London. MURPHY CASTLE, on Thursday, for the Cape.

Mr. H. W. STEVENS, general manager of Nyasaland Railways, and Mrs. STEVENS, arrived on Friday in the CAPE TOWN CASTLE, in which there was a party of 26 South African and Rhodesians, who are to make a post-educational and tour of Europe.

Mr. M. FERNANDEZ, of the Kenya Daily Chronicle, and Mr. A. LUNWANA, of the Public Relations Department of Uganda, have been awarded scholarships under the auspices of the Colonial Office to attend the 1951-52 Polytechnic course of Journalism in London.

Mr. P. H. H. PHILLIPS, lately chief, agricultural adviser in Tanganyika to the Overseas Food Corporation, who has accepted an invitation to build up a Department of Agriculture in the University College of the

University of London, will then stay for about three months in the U.K. and is due in London with Mrs. PHILLIPS on August 17th. A visit about the subject of Dr. Phillips was at the time Professor of Botany and in charge of soil conservation and pasture management research in the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

PROFESSOR SIR DAVID HUGHES PARRY, Professor of English Law in the University since 1930 and Director of the University of London Institute of Advanced Legal Studies since 1947, will in October take over the chairmanship of the Colonial Social Science Research Council. He succeeds Sir ALEXANDER GARRARD, who is resigning owing to pressure of other work. Sir ALEXANDER recently assumed the chairmanship of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies. Sir David Hughes PARRY was a member of the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee until December, 1950.



Obituary

MR. R. L. PRESTON, M.P.

MR. THE HON. RONALD LARKIN PRESTON, the youngest European member of the Kenya Legislative Council who has died in London at the age of 39, first worked in the Colony in 1920. After working as a planter on a farm of his uncle, Mr. E. L. Couling, he returned on his own account in Kenya to Molo and Njoro. Having joined the Kenya Defence Force in 1933, the Kenya Regiment five years later, he served as a lieutenant in the recent war with the 5th Battalion of the African Rifles, the 50th Coy. of the 1st Somerset Light Infantry, and in staff appointments in the headquarters of East Africa Command until 1946. He was invalided out and returned to the country where he married Miss Sophie Marguerite Welby.

Tea Estate Developed

During the war he had bought land in Siaya which he later developed as a tea estate. He also bought a farm in Kilbarrow. Of recent years he has been increasingly interested in politics and when the 1948 constituency became vacant in 1949 he defeated Major C. V. Burgess in the election. Since then he had devoted most of his time to political work, in which he showed considerable ability. Although never physically robust he always did more than his share in any undertaking in which he joined, and his conscientious approach to work in hand, whether for his land or the welfare of his constituents for the Colony was ever shown in his actions and words.

He keen horseman, he obtained an instructor's certificate of the Institute of the Horse in 1930, and took a leading part in the organization of pony clubs for children in the Colony. The Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya of which he was steward, will miss his services.

To his widow and three children the sincerest sympathy will be extended, and for from his home alone.

MR. F. SPIRE, C.M.G., who has died in this country at the age of 75, went to Uganda with the commission in 1896. He was the first civil officer in East Berkeley after the 15-year military occupation of the Nile district, a position which called for practical and skill. Later he became a touring provincial commissioner of the Northern and Western Provinces.

Control in S. Rhodesia

FOLLOWING PRESSURE from the Southern Rhodesian Chamber of Commerce the Minister of Trade has agreed to remove the following items from the list of commodities subject to export control under the new Emergency Laws: iron, tin, tin cans, and tin plates; iron and steel products (excluding machinery); human hair; dried tobacco; essential oils, hides, furs and skins, leather in the raw, cotton and rayon yarns and mixtures, and essential articles of clothing, footwear, piece goods, and blankets. The Ministers defending inclusion of the other items in the list, said that groundnuts, cattle foods, butter, cheese, and paper were all in short supply and must be controlled, and that it was necessary to maintain export control over kaffir corn and millet as they were substitutes for maize. Most of the Colony's supplies of essential foodstuffs came from the Union, and if that State introduced export control Southern Rhodesia would have to adopt both export and import control, as in electrical, mining, and industrial machinery, supplier countries insisted on some form of export control being introduced.

Tanganyika's Film and Radio Plans

Duties of Social Development Commission

SUBSTANTIAL ASSISTANCE has been authorized to Tanganyika for film and broadcasting work this year from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. There has been a capital grant of £15,000 for broadcasting and £2,000 will be provided by the territorial Government for technical and programme staff and other expenses.

In the last six months of the year African Film Productions, Ltd., of Johannesburg, will receive £10,000 for making African documentary films from script provided or approved by the Department of Social Development.

Community Development

A third mobile cinema is to be purchased for use of about £2,000, to be spent on making community development films and distributing them, and others provided by the Central Office of Information in this country.

Television broadcasting and films are public relations in the normal sense of the word, by a recent division of work in Tanganyika the three have become the responsibility of the Commission for Social Development, who will be in closer and constant contact with the Public Relations Department.

Introducing East Africa

INTRODUCING EAST AFRICA is the title of a containing little book published by H.M. Stationery Office at 1s. 9d. Nearly 100 pages cover a vast field of information, as may be gauged by the chapter headings, which are: People and Products; What is East Africa Like?; The Naming of the White Man; The Conquest of the Lake Delamere and the White Settlements of Kenya; East Africa's 27 Tribes; The Missions; Lions, Elephants, Rhinos; The Press; and the Future. The Village Council and the High Commission; Zanzibar; Sixty Years of Swynnerton; The Tsetse Fly; The Kingdom of Buganda; and From the Lakes to the Coast.

Historical Maps

Each page has a map, or a series of maps, ranging from reproductions of old drawings to the early explorers to the geography of the latest achievements. There are several unusual maps. One shows the routes followed by the explorers whose exploits are described in the book, including the journeys of Vasco da Gama, Burton, Speke, Livingstone, Grant, Cameron, Stanley, and Cameron. A relief map of the East Valley may demonstrate the formation clearly to any reader for the first time.

Among other social paragraphs in the book is the following extract from a speech in the House of Commons by Mr. Henry Labouchere, only 35 years of age: "In Uganda there is absolutely not a trace of cochenille. A little cochineal might be obtained but the export trade will mainly be in ivory, which is diminishing in quantity every year in consequence of the destruction of elephants."

Amendments to the Northern Rhodesian Transport Ordinance as a result of the findings of the Motor Transport Commission provide for the replacement of the old Road Service Board by a Road Traffic Commissioner and a territorial Road Transport Panel. The chief duty of the commissioner will be to consider applications for public service vehicle licences and road service licences, and to set conditions and fix rates and fares in certain circumstances. Short-term road licences will be substituted for temporary permits.

Points of View for East Africa Colonial Students in London Text of Subukia Agreement Stay-in-Style at Hostel

BECAUSE IT RESULTED from a discussion of Subukia Kenya, some months ago, the so-called Subukia Agreement has been widely publicized. The Tanganyika Government, which is the sponsor of the Subukia students, has issued the following points of view:

(a) The Subukia students should be developed as a means of introducing the traditions of western education in order to break the traditional barrier between the traditional African and western education. It should be encouraged and all others should be discouraged.

(c) Opportunities should exist for the economic and social development of the Subukia students towards a full share in the management of public affairs, dependent on the character and ability of the people concerned. The pace at which this policy is carried out must be decided by those in authority locally and must be dictated by approved practice in the country.

(d) The objectives of the four territories are interrelated to those of the United Kingdom and the length of which it is impossible to state. It is a common dependence on European leaders and association of the peoples of all races.

(e) We will strive for closer integration of our territories into a constitution which will allow for the development of each territory and will recognize that different racial policies may be desirable in the several States forming the proposed association and that internal treaty obligations

Population and rateable value of the four main towns Northern Rhodesia are as follows: Livingstone, non-native, 2,800, Native, 25,000, rateable value £1,518,838; Pietermaritzburg, 13,400, 26,000, and £1,910,380; Lusaka, 10,200, 20,000 and £2,262,796; Broken Hill, 2,271, 10,000, and £211,368.

Mr. H. M. M. Administration of the British Council, in a letter of the 7th June 1962, has no doubt about the value of the students in London, particularly in the matter of their education. Before the students in Hong Kong and elsewhere are sent to London, the Council will make arrangements for their arrival, and for students staying in the hostel.

The Colonial Office has provided a fund for a reception centre for the 1,000 new arrivals expected in August and September next. It has also agreed to consider the possibility of a further fund for more students, a fund to be used for a building suitable to house the students as soon as possible projects will be considered by the Colonial Office, but the necessary funds will be provided. However, that the great majority of the colonial students in London and their numbers are steadily increasing, we have to be housed in suitable accommodation. It is important, therefore, that the Council, with the cooperation of the voluntary organizations, should continue to strive to find more and more people willing to take Colonial students into their homes.

Students Warned
Mr. J. L. M. Director of Colonial Students, has written to one of the students who have been staging the stay-in-strike at the hostel. He points out that unless they leave the hostel and ask the student welfare department of the British Council to find alternative accommodation for them, "it will be necessary for me to consider your position as a scholarship student and to seek, for example, to find it impossible for me to certify the continuance of your allowance should you continue to occupy accommodation to which you are not entitled."



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D.D.A. and Local Populations Colonial Students in Britain

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST WEEK MR. RANKIN (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what further steps were being taken to secure closer co-operation between the Colonial Development Corporation and the local populations of the various territories in which it is engaged.

MR. RANKIN: "The Director of the headquarters is appointed to supervise co-operation between the Colonial Development Corporation and the local population. I recently visited the British West African territories and will in due course visit all areas in which the Corporation has interests."

MR. RANKIN: "What is the Minister's view of the Corporation's attitude towards the local population?"

MR. RANKIN: "The Corporation is responsible for the Corporation's activities."

MR. RANKIN: "Mr. Cyril Humphreys, a Director of the Corporation, is in the country."

Redundancy O.F.C. Staff

MR. RANKIN: "The Secretary of State asked the Colonial Secretary to state whether the Corporation is prepared to dispense with the services of some of the officers of Overseas Food Corporation. What was meant by non-redundancy terms? Are there the rates of some of the staff of public officers?"

MR. RANKIN: "I would invite the hon. member to refer to the report which the Minister of State gave to the House on 12th June."

MR. RANKIN: "Normal redundancy rates are those granted to the Overseas Food Corporation's staff. The staff, namely, six months' salary or four months' salary plus the extra leave due to them, whichever is the greater. That is the rate of compensation paid from the Corporation's funds. It will be paid to the staff officers who are to be discharged on June 30th."

MR. RANKIN: "May I ask whether the staff who were discharged, if so, for what reasons, did they resign voluntarily or were they compelled to resign, and if so, for what reasons?"

MR. RANKIN: "These officers have been discharged because of the changed nature of the scheme now being operated."

SIR R. ACLAND (Lab.) asked the Secretary of State whether he was now in a position to make any statement about the position of Colonial students at Hans Crescent.

MR. RANKIN: "The Council informed me that the Hans Crescent residence was partly closed for dining and staff holidays and that arrangements for 15 of the 167 students who had residence there have moved out into temporary accommodation. The remaining 152 are occupying their rooms without dining facilities. 47 are staying by arrangement with the Council and 105 are in temporary accommodation."

MR. RANKIN: "It is proposed to reopen the hostel with its full capacity on August 1. The Council hope that the 47 students will avail themselves of the Council's scheme in finding alternative accommodation within a next few days so as to allow the 152 students to re-occupy the residence. I have authorized the Council to acquire temporary accommodation for about 100 more students at Moray Lodge at Camden Hill. I can accommodate new arrivals during September and October."

MR. RANKIN: "Accommodation for New Students." MR. RANKIN: "Will the Minister say whether any vigorous action will be taken in the coming months to increase the total hostel accommodation for students considerably?"

MR. RANKIN: "I am considering what further provision can be made for hostel accommodation. I ask hon. members to encourage these students to understand that if satisfactory private accommodation can be secured, the Council is trying to secure the best advantage to be gained by their living with families."

MR. RANKIN: "The Colonial Secretary, if he could attend the meeting of the Economic Committee of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations from July 23 to Geneva, so as to represent the views of Colonial peoples when the Committee discuss the United Nations report on measures for the economic development of underdeveloped countries, and in what way he proposed to be represented?"

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but the United Kingdom Government include an officer of my department."

MR. RANKIN: "Will the Minister realize the very important part he is to play in the functioning of the Corporation? An enormous number of people live in these areas, and that is the thing with which he is perhaps the best hope of doing something about these problems in the next decade or so?"

MR. RANKIN: "Yes, sir."

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked to what extent any surveys of business had been carried out in the territories of the African continent.

MR. RANKIN: "Aerial and ground surveys of particular areas; a comprehensive survey of business in the West African and Middle East Territories was undertaken in 1947 and a small delegate representative of the National Institute of the Standard and the Colonial Office. A report on this was published by the Stationery Office in 1948."

Tanganyika European Council Pledge to Maintain Racial Harmony

THE TANGANYIKA EUROPEAN COUNCIL have issued the following statement:

(1)—Mixed racial communities cannot exist if there is strife between them and the council will therefore do its utmost to maintain racial harmony.

(2)—We will strive for full development of the natural resources of Tanganyika.

(3)—Economic development must be based on private enterprise.

(4)—Wide and free European immigration must be encouraged.

(5)—Europeans are in Tanganyika to stay.

(6)—The European community must have elected representatives on the Legislative Council and the number of seats allotted to them shall not be less than half of those held by the non-official members.

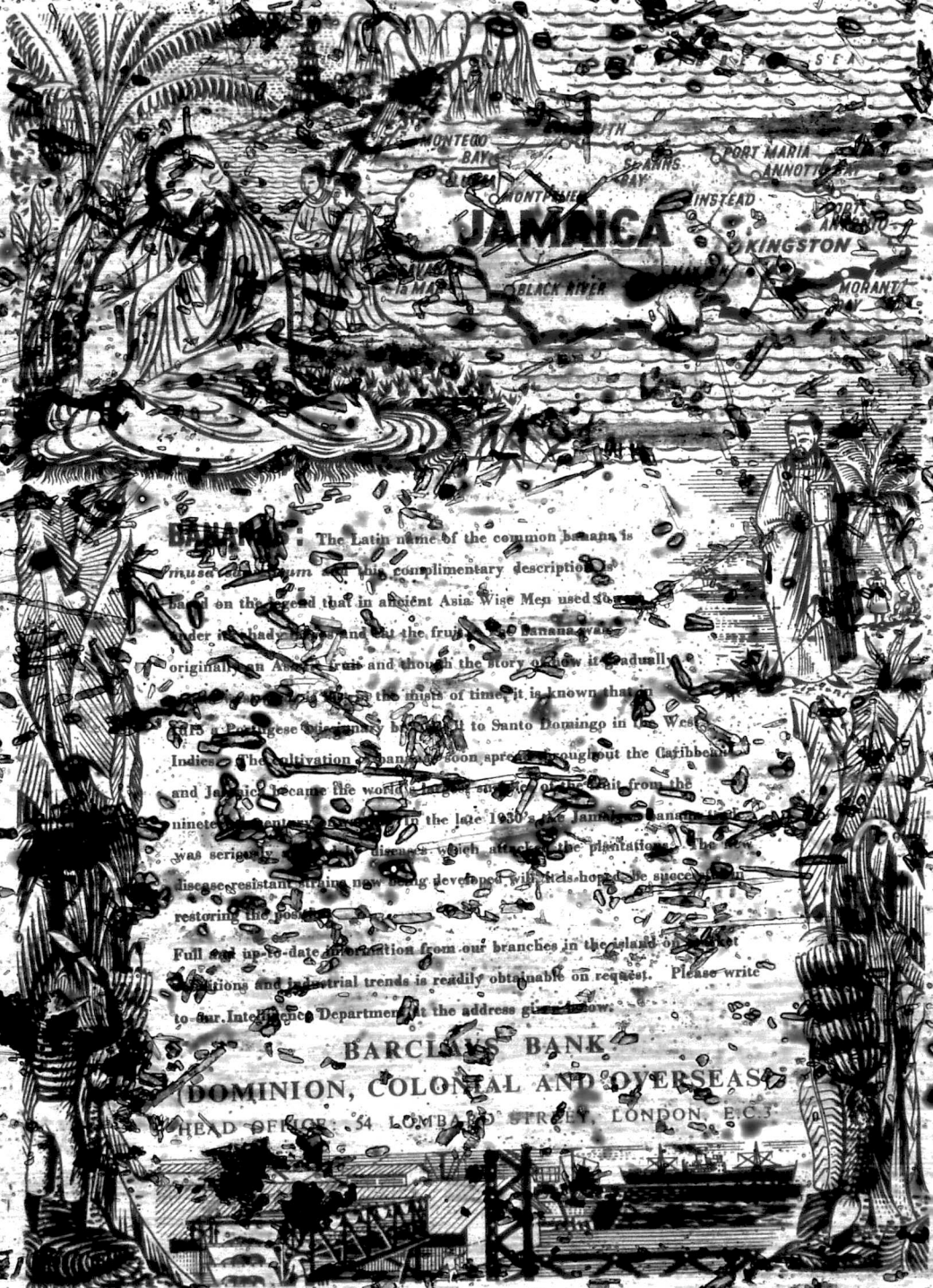
Character before Intellect

THE NEW EDUCATED AFRICAN CLASSES are often the worst offenders where drunkenness is concerned, said the Master of Busoga College, Uganda, in the recent Speech Day.

"If a enemy wished to control over Uganda, he could do so better than by encouraging excessive drinking among the people. It is absolutely vital for this country that the education of our youth should be to build up self-control and self-respect. There is enormous scope for leadership in the best sense of the word." The Governor of Uganda, Sir John Hall, said that the best hint that he could give to the happiness and future success of the students was "Hard work. In choosing a career, they must not be influenced entirely by financial considerations. Happiness bought by money was limited and transient. Of great importance was the formation of character, which counted in life more than intellect. Character had been defined as habit long continued, and each act a consideration and kindness became habits forming characters. The Bishop of Uganda said that Sir John would be remembered as one of the Protectorate's greatest Governors; he and Lady Hall had given hard and unstinted work for the good of the country, and had set a fine example of co-operation."

Coffee Board of Kenya

THE BOARD OF THE Coffee Board of Kenya have ended the year with a surplus of receipts over expenditure of £1,468, compared with a deficit of £1,000 over income of £900 in the previous year. An appropriation of £5,720 has been made for pest control, and a bonus of £200 paid to the executive officer, leaving £1,092 to be carried forward, as against £547 brought in. The general fund stands at £5,000, reserve at £9,437, and creditors £1,192. Investments are valued at £9,732, equipment at £180 and public equipment at £482; debentures £1,462, the general fund stands at £3,451, and cash amounts to £1,737.



BANANA The Latin name of the common banana is *Musa sapientum* and the complimentary description is based on the legend that in ancient Asia Wise Men used the tuber in their diet, and that the fruit of the banana was originally an Asiatic fruit and though the story of how it gradually came to the West in the mists of time, it is known that in 1493 a Portuguese navigator brought it to Santo Domingo in the West Indies. The cultivation of banana soon spread throughout the Caribbean and Jamaica became the world's largest exporter of the fruit from the nineteenth century onwards. In the late 1930's the Jamaican banana trade was seriously affected by a disease which attacks the plantations. The disease-resistant strain now being developed will, it is hoped, be successful in restoring the position.

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

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Child Welfare Society of Bulawayo plans a new office to cost £10,000.
 The Junior Branch of the East Africa Women's League in London has now 12 active members.

The shortage of fast surveyors in Southern Rhodesia has eased, the Surveyor General says, as the new staff has reached full strength.

Mass meetings have been held in Harare in order to explain the aims of the proposed surveys of tuberculosis and leprosy in the Protectorate.

Smallpox is widely stated to have killed 1,306 Africans in the Northern Province of Tanganyika last year. Altogether there were 6,346 cases.

Twenty-seven Busoga women welfare societies sent in claims for their own expense to take part in a conference organized by the Uganda Social Welfare Department.

Central African Airways has new £5,246,000 passenger services last year. The number of passengers has increased by 2,000 a month in 1951, an overall increase of 1,050 European births in 1951.

In Southern Rhodesia in 1951, an increase of 22% in marriages took place. European marriages rose to the record total of 334 (265).

In a misprint in a reference to the discovery of the Upper Nile disease, it was stated that the professor was at Cairo. The name should, of course, have been Khartoum.

The head of a German tourist agency has visited East Africa to investigate the possibility of arranging for American stagions in Sierra Leone to lead you leave in these territories.

Kenya
 The cricket match between the Kenya and the Standard Bank of South Africa at Beckenham last week was a draw, the Cok scoring 139 runs, and the Kenya 107 for five wickets.

Several caves containing large drums have been discovered in various places in the Central Province of Tanganyika by the curator of the King George V Memorial Museum in Dar es Salaam.

A joint contributory pension scheme for Northern Rhodesia's 1,500 Government employees not present in pensionable posts and for 200 employees of other authorities is being considered by the Government.

A weekly series in Chibemba in Northern Rhodesia has been introduced from Lusaka. Another programme of English for Africans is being given by Miss Alisa McCoombe, education secretary of the U.M.C.A.

An appeal has been made by the librarian at Makerere College in Uganda for books, memoirs and other literature about East Africa. It is hoped that the library may become a reference centre for all the territories.

Damage caused to crops by game in the Belgian Congo is estimated at 10%. Natives are calculated to get about 40,000 tons of meat, valued at 400,000,000 francs from game each year, and a further 20,000,000 francs from ivory.

The 90 members of the Central Legislature now visiting this country were the guests last week of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. They were shown through the Palace of Westminster and were later entertained at a cocktail party by members of both Houses.

The latest summary issued by the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London report that laying and hatching has continued in the Somaliland Protectorate, but except for some late instar hoppers Somalia is clear. Small-scale breeding has occurred in Kenya where some swarms have been noted. Eritrea is clear but there are a few swarms in the Sudan.

The 1951 annual report of the Publications Bureau of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia that 49,021 volumes were sold during the year for £2,695, the highest figure since its establishment in 1948. The Publications Bureau, which encourages African authors, received 225 manuscripts last year. Its best seller was "Civics of Northern Rhodesia" with about 10,000 copies.

The first batch of young men from Kenya to be sent to the United States for training in the Southern Rhodesia Air Force arrived in Salisbury in January. The Rhodesia Air Force has announced that compulsory training for European males between 17 and 21 will consist of six months basic full-time training followed by four years part-time training with the Air Force or Navy units in Kenya.

Kenya
 Kingsley Fairbridge
 A design for a Kingsley Fairbridge Memorial, R.A.S., in Southern Rhodesia, has been accepted. The memorial to Kingsley Fairbridge has been accepted in the form of a group of buildings. Fairbridge, a boy of 12, accompanied his father and the Sena Hutu in the 1930s on a constant companion. He will be buried at the top of Christmas Hill overlooking Harare, his boyhood home. The fund raised for the memorial is over £1,300.

Partnerships in the names of Khartoum and Khartoum are being formed of international airlines will land in Harare. The scheme, which is to be constructed to take the types of jet aircraft used by the De Havilland and Douglas used by Sudan Airways, will continue to operate in Harare, but the air traffic will be left to charter services to use Waddi Strip.

Cases of lumpy skin disease continue in the Union, Bechuanaland, and the Rhodesias, having been confined in cattle in the Ruvuma and Mbuluzi districts of the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika. Movement of cattle from the area is now quantified, is prohibited without the permission of the Veterinary Department. Although the disease is indigenous, it is indirect losses arise through loss of milk and reduced reproductive and draught powers.

Uganda-Urundi

MORE THAN THREE MILLION FRANCS are to be spent on Uganda-Urundi in the next five years by the Belgian Administration. The Belgians are already claimed to have the best road network in Central Africa. Their African population is increasing by about 100,000 annually, and the livestock population by about 20,000. Soil erosion is one of the major problems, and the expenditure is to be on land reclamation, the draining of swamps, the improvement of farming methods, the generation of electricity, and the training of Native labour. Hydro-electric schemes to provide power for new industries are also contemplated.

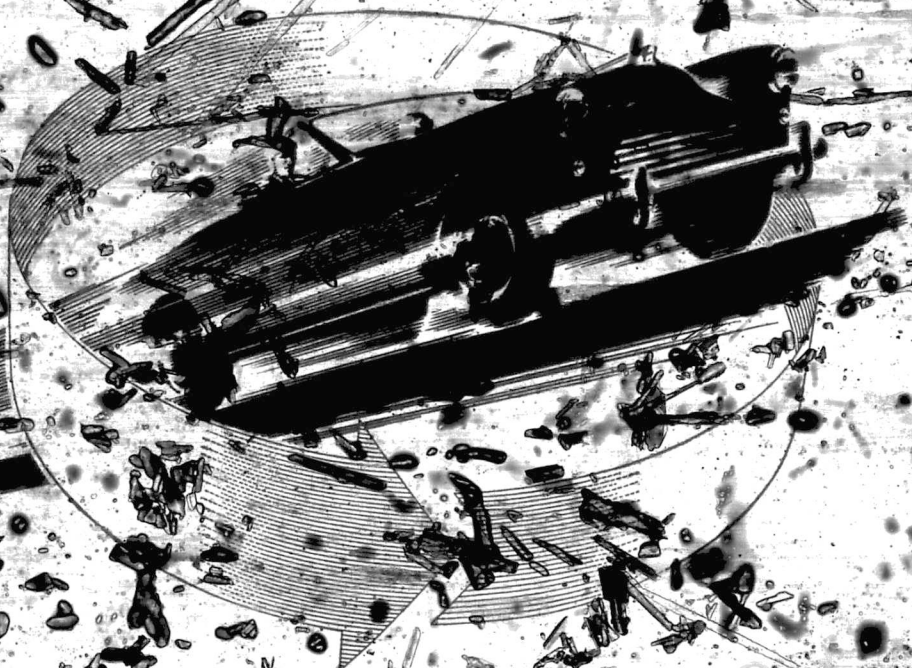


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drivers and to the fine quality of the British car they drove—the Austin A40 Sports.

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Southern Rhodesia's Hotel Problem - Famines of Increasing Severity

Tourism Now Colony's Fourth Export Industry

CONCERN ABOUT TOURISM PROSPECTS in Southern Rhodesia in 1953, when the Colony will celebrate the 25th anniversary of the birth of Cecil Rhodes, has been expressed by the Director of Public Relations.

"This year is going to be a particularly good opportunity of developing the tourist industry," said Mr. Gale, "yet we are sadly disappointed for it as regards accommodation. There will be a great deal of interest in the Colony in 1953, but we are not getting an adequate number of tourists than we have ever had, and this is due to a great tourist attraction which is not being met even present demand."

Mr. Gale added that the tourist trade had steadily increased since the war—the figures being 1947, 35,000 tourists, of a value to the country of £1,500,000; 1948, 40,400, £1,600,000; 1949, 44,300, £1,820,000; 1950, 42,000, £1,600,000. 70 per cent of tourists came from the Union, a fair proportion from Britain and about 3 per cent from the United States. Adequate hotel accommodation in Salisbury had been found would quadruple the flow and raise the value of the tourist industry to £6m. Even now tourism was the Colony's second "export" industry, coming after gold.

In Salisbury, the hotel industry complained that the hotel trade was hampered by Government price control which stipulated a fixed rate for accommodation. One financier had commented: "The Salisbury hoteliers paid for land and building 18 months ago; they can run on charges of 22s. 6d. or so a night. A new hotel must be built on charges for land and building which are 10 times as high as the price controlled hotel property."

New Companies in N. Rhodesia

NEW COMPANIES registered this year in Northern Rhodesia include the following: Rhodesia Coppermits (Trading) Co. Ltd., general merchants (authorized capital £200,000); Pury and Co. (Northern Rhodesia) Ltd., general merchants (£100,000); Mike Appel (Nyasaka) Ltd., engineering and founders (£50,000); "Cool Woods" Co. (Nyasaka) general dealers (£50,000); Patel Stores Ltd. general merchants (£40,000); Zambesi Trading Ltd. general merchants (£20,000); J. M. Commercial Enterprises Ltd., builders and contractors (£20,000); Stanley Day & Co. Ltd., fish and game (£20,000); Northern Rhodesia Motor Co. Ltd. (£20,000); Union Trading Co. Ltd., general merchants (£20,000); Mount Eugenia Mines Ltd., farm (£20,000); Provincial Development Co. (North) Ltd., general merchants (£20,000); Northern Investments Ltd., general and business investments (£20,000); Central African Engineers and Fabricators, manufacturers and importers (£10,000); M. Appel (Nyasaka) Ltd., engineering agents (£10,000); Rhodesia Housesteads Ltd., builders and contractors (£10,000); Thomas Motors Ltd., garage proprietors (£10,000); Monze Products Co. Ltd., butchers (£10,000); Business Machine Services Ltd., stationery and office equipment merchants (£5,000); R. W. Prefab. Co. Ltd., building materials (£5,000); Lusaka Warehouses Ltd., warehouse (£5,000); J. H. Curtis Ltd., native trading stores (£5,000); H. G. H. Ltd., stationery and printers (£4,000); Rhodesia Ltd., manufacturers agents (£4,000); and Steel Construction (Rhodesia) Ltd., steel constructors (£4,000).

East Africa's Food Problem

BY BOYU returns to the question of food supply in the current issue of the *African Chronicle*, published quarterly by his own company, He writes:

"Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika have no surplus of grain, and their diets are low in protein. In Kenya the Government is endeavouring to raise production and teach the people to use modern methods of agriculture, but the progress has been disappointing and falls far below what the Government has achieved in the Congo. We must therefore accept the fact that in an important sector of the continent for some time to come we have a steady shortage of the staple areas of food."

"No less certain is the fact that the aspect of the decline in the food supply of such lands remains cultivated by hunger and drought, which is likely to be a year after year on the same land and with consequent exhaustion of the soil. It is a progressive reduction of the cultivable area which is already declining in fertility, the expectation that the population of East Africa will not even self-sufficiency will be a long time in the future, the conclusion that we are faced with a series of famines of ever-increasing magnitude is irresistible."

"It is a very alarming prospect, and which neither the Colonial nor the local Government appears to be doing very much to do anything about. Undeniable efforts are being made to effect an immediate increase in production, but the effect is in large measure null. The National Government is more zealous on such lines, and it will probably be a long time before the effect is felt. But these efforts, directed only towards increasing the food supply over the next two, three, or four years, do not appear to be adequate. It is a long time before one generation ahead of the other, and the scientist holds the key has been developed by a few in authority than Sir John Russell."

"British colonial expenditure on life services is without adequate present needs, let alone the needs of the next generation, whose children, unless well catered for, to their responsibilities, will undoubtedly start hunger and starvation on a world-wide scale for survival."

Tea Grower Complains

MR. M. P. BARROW said at the annual meeting of the Nyasaland Tea Association that the area under the tea was now about 24,000 acres, that the exports in 1950 totalled £5,157,068 0/6, and that internal consumption had been between 150,000 and 200,000 lb. He regretted that the International Tea Market Expansion Board had decided to reduce its propaganda in Central Africa and had cut the annual expenditure of that area to £5,000, which was less than half the amount of the budget of Nyasaland to the funds of the board. He said Nyasaland would always take the view that a large proportion of its contribution ought to be spent in Africa.

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Company Accounts Report

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited

Mr. M. V. Berry's Statement

THE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED, WAS HELD AT THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE BANK, 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LONDON, E.C.4, ON JULY 9th.

MR. MICHAEL BRANCO BERRY, the chairman, presided. The following is an extract from his circulated statement.

The larger figure of bills of exchange being handled by the bank is a reflection of the increased movement of goods following the gradual relaxation of import control and the steady rising price level which started with devaluation and has been further extended since the beginning of hostilities in Korea and rearmament in Europe and America.

Turning to the profits and loss account, it will be seen that after providing for taxation and making a transfer to the credit of reserve for contingencies, but a small reserve, provision has been made for any diminution in the value of assets, the profit amounted to £802,224, that is to say, £48,532 greater than last year. Adding the balance of £178,524 brought forward, there is a total of £987,748 to be dealt with.

Out of this sum an interim dividend of 7s. per share was paid on January 27, 1951. As usual, the item which amounts to £175,000 gross is shown in the profit and loss account after deduction of tax at 9s. in the £, at £96,250. From the balance remaining, £891,498, the appropriation to bank premises of £150,000 is repeated, leaving available for allocation £741,498.

Dividend and Bonus

It is recommended that an amount of £400,000 should be allocated to the officers' pension fund and that a final dividend of 9s. per share, together with a bonus of 4s. per share, be paid, leaving a sum of £178,873 to be carried forward to next year's accounts. The dividend and bonus recommended will amount to a total of £328,000 gross, and after deduction of income tax will appear in the accounts at £118,125 and £52,500, respectively.

The fact that these last two figures are slightly less than the figures shown for the same dividend and bonus for 1950 is accounted for by the increase of sixpence in the standard rate of United Kingdom income tax. Together with the interim dividend, this final dividend and bonus will represent a distribution of 20s. per share, that is to say, the same amount per share as was paid for last year.

Your attention has been called on several occasions to the allocation to the officers' pension fund, and the reasons which lie behind our increasing commitments in this respect have been mentioned. The balances of the pension fund continue to grow for the reasons fully explained to the shareholders last year. The directors have therefore decided to recommend the allocation of the sum of £400,000 for this year against £350,000 last year.

Together with the balance sheet, all the bank are also presented the balance sheet and profit and loss account of our wholly owned subsidiary, the Standard Bank Finance and Development Corporation Limited. The corporation's affairs have been conducted very satisfactory results during the year under review and it will be seen that, after deduction of taxation, a net profit of £9,436 has been realized.

Trade in SOUTHERN RHODESIA continued to expand during 1950. Retail turnovers for the year were more than 10 per cent higher than the previous year and represented a

marked increase in volume. Some of the more important departments of purely luxury goods took place, but the essentials expanded with the growth in population.

General retail turnovers also benefited by the increasing number of Negroes drawn to the towns by Southern Rhodesia's expanding industries.

Industrial output continues to increase and now accounts for a substantial portion of the total national income. There are signs that manufacturing industries are continuing to expand at a greater rate than other activities. It appears to be the general policy of the Government to encourage manufacturing enterprise, utilizing local raw materials.

Rising Costs

The mining industry as a whole is handicapped by rising costs of materials and equipment, as well as by a shortage of labour. Efforts to overcome the latter difficulty are being made by the introduction of greater mechanization in the mines.

There was a satisfactory increase in the output of coal, but the supply still falls far short of the requirements of Southern Rhodesia's own expanding industries, the Northern Rhodesia copper mines and other export markets in Central Africa. Efforts are, however, being made to increase production.

All branches of trade were active in NORTHERN RHODESIA during 1950 and turnovers were almost invariably higher than in the previous year. The strong world demand for the territory's minerals and the favourable prices at which they were realized, contributed almost entirely to its general prosperity. The entry into the territory of a large number of immigrants was a further stimulant to internal trade.

1950 trading conditions in NYASALAND were generally not as good as during the two preceding years. Local conditions caused domestic buyers to be selective, but even so, trade is expanding with the movement that is taking place in the territory.

High Agricultural Land Values

In KATOL, farmers and planters since the satisfactory crop, generally have been good, and the existence of guaranteed prices has assured markets in many of the commodities. Labour costs and machinery and fuel prices have risen. Agricultural land values are now very high. The external trading position has much improved, a useful contribution having been made by the favourable prices for coffee and sisal.

Favourable weather conditions prevailed over most of the NORTHERN TERRITORY and, on the whole, crops were good. The output affected by drought was, however, not as good as in previous years, and a substantial drop in the price of sisal was experienced.

The economic position in the year 1950 in UGANDA has been an important one. It is upon which the prosperity of the Protectorate rests, is cotton. Weather conditions during the year under review were not particularly favourable, but satisfactory results were achieved. Cotton production well has had the benefit of the present high prices. The favourable visible external trade has also been improved. Progress has been made in the new P.W. Hydro Electric scheme, a head race for the clove was obtained in MOZAMBIQUE and, contrary to expectations, there was a considerable rise in prices.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Nehanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd. Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co. Ltd.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's Statement

Record Calendar Prices

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NEHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LIMITED, will be held in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, on August 1st.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held in Kimberley, South Africa, on August 1st.

In a statement circulated with the report and for the year ended March 31, 1951, the Chairman, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, stated:

The following is an extract from the statement of Chairman Sir Ernest Oppenheimer:

Transfer of the company's control from the United Kingdom was effected with a view to placing the control of management and control to the territory where the mining operations are carried on so as to insure increased administrative efficiency and better benefit resulting from the move was the avoidance of the very heavy burden of United Kingdom income tax and profits tax which, in the case of your company, were payable on profits arising almost entirely in Northern Rhodesia, and in addition to capital which to a considerable degree is held outside the U.K.

The year under review was again a very successful one. In fact, the sales proceeds and the resulting demand for your company's products, particularly the concentrate, continue to be very strong. It is well known that this pressure of demand has arisen from requirements for supplying foreign markets and the present rearmament programmes.

During the latter part of the year under review production of copper was running at the increased rate envisaged in the 1947 extensions programme. Sales were increased and profits were further augmented by the rises which occurred during the year in the price of copper. The increased rate of production has also enabled unit costs to be kept down in a period of rising price levels.

There are two principal reasons for transferring the seat of control from the United Kingdom. In the first place it was evident that an increase in administrative efficiency could be effected, and in the second it was possible to effect a very substantial saving in taxation by Abolition of Income Tax and Profits Tax in the United Kingdom by way of income tax and profits tax since virtually the whole of the company's profits are made in Northern Rhodesia and an important part of the assets of the company is held outside the United Kingdom. This move was considered entirely justifiable.

In order to maintain this increased rate of production adequate coal supplies must be available. On the basis of foreseeable coal supplies it may be difficult to maintain the over-all production programme for the remainder of the year.

It will have been noted from the recent dividend announcement that the dividend payable in the year under review will be regarded as a free dividend by the United Kingdom revenue authorities, although the declared rate of dividend for 1951 is 45% against 40% for 1949. It is necessary in order to obtain a true comparison of the two dividends to express the dividend for the earlier year in similar terms, and on this basis it would have amounted to 22%. This is a non-recurring feature arising from the change of control and, briefly, is due to the fact that dividend is payable in respect of the final year during which the company was assessable to United Kingdom taxation (although by reference to its results in earlier years) and is therefore deemed to be a distribution of taxed profits.

Plans to Increase Production

In his speech last year Mr. P. S. Taylor gave details of proposals for further increasing the company's production from 24,000 tons per year, as achieved by the 1947 extensions, to 108,000 tons. Construction work on these and other extensions was commenced during the year and it is hoped to be completed towards the end of 1951, although owing to supply and transport difficulties this date may prove to be unattainable.

Taxation Benefits

The measure of the taxation benefits arising from the change of control is given by a comparison of the proportion of profits absorbed by tax in the two years 1950 and 1951; the accounts show these figures to be approximately 54% and 36.5% respectively. This saving is due partly to the lower rate of income tax payable by the company and, to a greater extent, to the fact that it is no longer liable for the payment of profits tax which, incidentally, in terms of the United Kingdom 1951 Finance Bill, is due to be increased still further to 50% on distributed profits.

The estimated total cost of these extensions was stated last year to be £5,300,000. Since then a decrease has been made in the future milling grade of the ore and a revision of requirements is expected to reduce the cost substantially.

The production of cadmium oxide restarted in April of this year. As a result of the serious world shortage of sulphur, consideration is at present being given to commencing the activities of the Iron Duke mine with a view to supplying pyrites, hitherto used only in the company's own works and on the Copperbelt, on a large scale use in the Union of South Africa. Metallurgical investigations are proceeding with a view to determining whether your company should undertake the production of refined cadmium which it appears might be obtainable from the zinc plant purification residues.

It is the intention to finance all and other capital expenditure commitments in part by profits and mainly by raising new capital, and consideration is being given to the form the additional finance should take. As a first step in providing finance out of profits £700,000 has been transferred to a special reserve during the year.

Without venturing to forecast results for the current or future years I feel I am justified in stating that the profits for this year show a substantial improvement on those for the corresponding period of last year and there is every indication that this improvement will continue.

The estimated total cost of the scheme whereby the power plants at the two mines in the Copperbelt will be interconnected through a central switching station in the neighbourhood of £4 m. of which the additional power plants at Nehanga are expected to account for £2 m. It is anticipated that a large proportion of this company's expenditure will be financed by a loan from the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation, Ltd. repayable by the four companies in proportion to their consumption of power.

Ore reserves as March 31 were estimated to be approximately 137 million tons, averaging 40% copper, and adding approximately 12 million tons in reserves of the Northern West of Zambesi. A further drilling programme is in progress and when this is completed it is intended to make a revaluation.

Mining

Rhodesian Copper Shares

In a survey of views on the outlook for Rhodesian copper shares, as given in the *Financial Times*, says:

Only major price increases could significantly offset the existing shortages of copper wire and pipe. Copper is the weaker of the I.C.A. estimates put for gold consumption in 1950, but the 20% restrictive tonnage against a mine production of no more than 2280,000 tons. The gap is unlikely to be bridged this year and the world's ability to grow it with constant production of copper is being impaired by the rapid exhaustion of the large tungsten-molibdenum scrap. After referring to measures for increasing output, including C.A.'s desire to stimulate Rhodesian production, he writes:

It thus suggests that the recent heavy set-back in Rhodesian copper shares was nothing more than a market flurry which had little or no economic justification. The losses at any rate have now been partially regained and future movements may proceed on a more rational basis.

It should be noted that the price received by the Rhodesian companies from the U.K. Ministry of Supply is well below the free market price for copper. So long as the present scarcity of supplies persists there must always remain a possibility that the U.K. price will have to be brought close to the free market level.

Inevitably there are factors on the other side. There is the question of costs, notably in relation to wages: it is natural that high profits should stimulate repeated demands for higher wages, and it would be rash to suppose that the companies will not have to make further concessions. Then, of course, there is the perennial question of coal supplies.

All in all, the arguments in favour of copper shares outweigh the snags by a wide and comfortable margin, and the investor should be adding the shares of those companies which have moved their seat of control to Northern Rhodesia, have an added attraction when the air of Whitehall is filled with talk of dividend limitation.

Mining Ends

- CAM and MOTOR—2s. 3d. interim (2s.).
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Company Progress Reports

The June quarter of the Telford mine 400 tons of ore were milled in June for a working profit of £1,900; at the Muriel mine 1,000 tons gave a mine profit of £158, and Arcton the month's profit was £1,617 from 200 tons treated. This is the estimated profit, before depreciation expenses, etc. (Mines Magazine).

Rosberman, 781 oz. gold was recovered from 200 tons of ore and 997 tons of waste for the month of June (Mines Magazine).

At the Telford mine 2,309 oz. gold was recovered from the crushing of 1,000 tons of ore. Working profit for the month of June stands at 2,674 oz. gold recovered from 16,200 tons of ore milled.

At the Telford mine and by Horst, the respective production for the month of June was 1,431 and 581 oz. gold from 5,770 and 1,113 tons of ore milled, with working profits of £6,000 and £1,100. At the Dalby mine the new milling plant is gradually being installed and 115 tons of gold from 9,000 tons of ore milled, with a profit of £2,700.

Premium Gold

THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND will probably reach a decision within a month or two on the future of premium gold sales in countries not at present members of it. This was stated by the Director of the Fund, the Northern Rhodesian Finance Minister, when he pointed out that although the Union was a member of the Fund, it was not a gold premium price. Southern Rhodesia was not a member in its own right but only through the Union's medium. He had been making representations in London on this point.

Wankie Labour Shortage

AN OFFICIAL of the Northern Rhodesian Chamber of Mines stated recently that, in an effort to promote Wankie Colliery with the additional native labour required to increase output of coal for the operation of African mines, volunteers would be flown to Wankie from the Copperbelt.

Copperbelt Pay Agreement

AN AGREEMENT in respect of the conditions of employment, allowances, and basic pay, made by the copperbelt companies, has been accepted by the Northern Rhodesian Miners' Unions and Salaried Staff Association.

Weight in for COFFEE

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Nchanja Consolidated Copper Mines

NCHANJA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES earned a profit of £277,843 in the year ended March 31 last year, which was added £187,700 for taxation as before required. The profit for the previous year was £534,310. Taxation absorbs £1,864,926, general reserve received £68,000, and a dividend of 37½% requires £2,025,000, leaving a balance of £1,227,317 to be carried forward against £1,227,317.

The issued capital is £7,000,000 in £1 shares. The profit reserve total is £2,571,000, comprising £1,004,316 in the consolidated accounts and £1,566,684 in the parent company's. Fixed assets are valued at £1,385,458, and current assets at £4,006,571, including £1,827,322 in cash.

Production for the year consisted of 38,442 long tons of blister copper, 2,552 long tons of electrolytic copper, and 10 long tons of copper concentrates.

The provision for contingencies payable under the company's bonus scheme for the 10 months to April 30, compared with £221,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Chairman, and Messrs. J. G. Alderson, K. Oppenheimer, K. Robinson (alternate), D. A. H. Watson, Colonel Sir Cliff Robins, and Hon. H. V. S. Grenville, D. O. Beckingham. The 1980 Annual General Meeting will be held in Kimberley, Northern Rhodesia, on August 28. Extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page in this issue.

Zinc Supplies

FRANCIS & TAYLOR has referred to a mining statement by Lord Privy Seal's statement on Zinc on July 17. Supplies will in the immediate future, it is emphasized, be governed by defence requirements, whilst in the longer term demand will be sustained at a high level by progressive industrial development at home and overseas. Development of alternative materials is important, and research into methods of recovering and salvaging copper and zinc might be possible, and more zinc for production in which no substitutes are likely to be available. The statement also emphasizes that imports should be increased as rapidly as possible.

Broken Hill Development Report

THE BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD. earned a profit of £2,762,575 in the calendar year 1980, compared with £2,233,424 in the previous year. The last year's total must be added £147,570 no longer required for taxation in previous years. Taxation on the year's profits amounts to £1,009,139, compared with £1,009,139 in 1979, and a dividend of 30% requires £1,009,139 to be carried forward, against £1,631,101 brought forward. Issued capital is £3,250,000 in units of £100 each, and current assets are £2,935,051. Fixed assets are valued at £3,710,710, stores at £770,288, and current assets at £3,699,299, including £2,484,014 in cash.

The output of the Broken Hill plant for the year consisted of 22,712 long tons of zinc and 13,685 (13,942) long tons of lead. The main sales destinations, which are expected to cost £575,500, should be completed and operation towards the end of the year.

Under the bonus scheme all European employees received a 38% bonus on basic salary, against 30% in the previous year.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (Chairman) and Messrs. Brockley, V. O. Odendaal, F. Oppenheimer, Colonel Sir Cliff Robins, and Hon. H. V. S. Grenville, D. O. Beckingham.

The 41st annual general meeting will be held in Kimberley, Northern Rhodesia, on August 28. The chairman's statement appears on another page in this issue.

News of Our Advertisers

An extraordinary meeting of the BRUSH ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO. LTD. next month consider a special resolution to change the company's name to Brush Abco, Ltd. The latter would become a holding company with a new company (Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.) as one of its subsidiaries taking over the manufacturing activities at Loughborough.

TRAVELLERS may have perished a useful pocket size book "Lingua Franca for Europe", which gives names in French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian and Finnish phrases likely to be useful when travelling, negotiating or shopping on the Continent.



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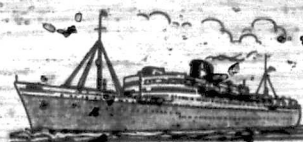
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. ROGER NORTON'S APPOINTMENT as regional controller in East Africa for the Colonial Development Corporation will deprive the territories of an official and hard-headed Commissioner. Mr. Roger Norton's new appointment in East Africa, where he has proved himself an admirable representative of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar. Without fear of exaggeration it can be written that he has raised the status of the East African Office to a level which had never previously been approached, let alone attained, and that official, business and other authorities who had disdained him the years before the outbreak of the last war discovered soon after his arrival almost six years ago that for the first time the Office had at its head a man of sufficient calibre, experience, standing and understanding of the commercial and official worlds to enable him to hold his own in any company. That general recognition by Whitehall, the City, and the Press was of great importance to the discharge of his duties, for his first task was to build upon the skeleton which had been maintained throughout the war an organization suitable for the busy period which lay ahead.

He chose his new colleagues with care, encouraged them to accept responsibility, persuaded (or, more probably, bullied) the East African Governments into providing the prompt and adequate services which all aspects of Africa in London, and affairs which they had promised to many years and failed to deliver, and so transformed the official representation of the territories in London. His ability as a negotiator has contributed substantially both to the prosperity of major primary industries, the output of which was to be bought in bulk by the Imperial Government, and to the reduction of difficulties in procuring essential but scarce supplies for the territories. Non-officials who came to this country at different times to represent the coffee, sisal, pyrethrum, and tea growers, for instance, have told us of Mr. Norton's help and influence in discussion which sometimes appeared to have reached deadlock. Himself a coffee planter of thirty years' standing, he could speak with exact knowledge from the grower's standpoint. Moreover, during the war years he had handled civil supply problems for the East African Governments, and could therefore appreciate the Civil Service attitude.

Upon him in particular fell the task of selecting the settlers for the Government schemes started in Kenya after the war. He took care to associate with himself a small and changing panel of old settlers of judgment and sound business sense, who happened to be in this country and it is really to their credit that there have been scarcely any misfits, as far as can be seen. A wise precaution was to ask the married applicants to bring their wives when attending interviews. Another sound principle was to decline to recommend the purchase of any private land until the property had been inspected by the inquirer, or if that was not possible, by a trusted agent acting on his behalf. Many new farm businesses, of which the destruction has been started in East Africa as a result of conversations with the Commissioner, who has also often helped established enterprises to overcome obstacles to the maintenance of production, have also increased in proportion to the national wealth.

Mr. Norton's activities, which he will assure us look back with special pleasure to the establishment of East Africa House as an informal club for East Africans in London, do not did more than the interest and engagement of the financial support of the territorial Governments and of the leaders of the non-official communities, European, African and Indian, for he held (as EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has done for several years) that it was urgently necessary to provide such amenities as a counter attraction to the inducements, some of them both morally and politically dangerous, which were being offered to young men, especially Africans and Asians, who had come to the United Kingdom for educational or other training purposes. Less than a year has passed since the club was opened (with the Commissioner as chairman of the management committee), and nobody who knows it will be likely to deny that it has abundantly justified the faith of its founders. Indeed, so impressed have some of Kenya's non-official leaders been with the spirit of the place that they are now considering ways and means of creating a counterpart in Nairobi, as the first step in what will ultimately become a chain of similar clubs throughout East and Central Africa. Mr. Norton will bring most valuable experiences to the counsels of the little group above-mentioned. Indeed, his return to East Africa, with Nairobi as his headquarters, may well mean

an earlier decision and larger financial resources than would otherwise have been forthcoming.

If, then, his work in London has been impressive as it has been modest, it is which he will now apply his talents and abroad to attention and hard work, the new chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation is to be congratulated on his popularity in making so good a selection. Many of our readers know that the Corporation has plundered badly in East Africa, primarily because it failed to invite and accept the advice of the men on the spot who would have been consulted by any prudent management. Neglect of that elementary precaution has led to transactions which could never to have been made as a result of publicly admitted to devolve as much of the work of control as possible upon a senior executive official on the spot. In that new office Mr. Norton will be able to exercise great influence, which will, we are sure, be to the benefit of the C.D.C., East Africa in general, and the particular enterprises concerned, and, not least, the harassed British taxpayer.

The new appointment therefore means a change of duties and a variety of duties rather than the withdrawal of services from territories which are already deeply in Mr. Norton's debt. Apart from his activities on behalf of the Colonial Development Corporation, he will have unofficial opportunities of helping East Africa in many ways, and he is not the man to withhold his aid from any good cause. While he will be warmly welcomed in East Africa, he will be sadly missed in London, where he has knit firm friendships in many varied quarters. He has been greatly helped by Mrs. Norton, who has never spared herself in connexion with the social side of the office. Genuine interest has perhaps lightened a burden which must at times have been very heavy. She, too, will be greatly missed.

Riot in Zanzibar

IN A RIOT outside a gaol in Zanzibar three Natives were killed and 11 persons, including a European police officer and three African policemen, were injured when the police opened fire on a mob which demonstrated against the detention of some cattle owners who had refused to have their cattle inoculated against anthrax in compliance with a Government order. A police lorry on its way to the gaol was held up and 11 of the prisoners were enabled to escape. Later six gave themselves up.

Tanganyika Report to the Trusteeship Council

Emphasis on Constitutional Problems and Progress

ARTICLE 5 (b) OF THE TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT FOR TANGANYIKA

The Administrative Authority shall be entitled to constitute Tanganyika into districts, local administrative units or federations with adjacent territories under its sovereignty or control and to establish common services between such territories and Tanganyika where such measures are not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the international trusteeship system and with the terms of this instrument.

Over the years, steps have been taken by more of the Trusteeship Council's attention than that of administrative units called "Trust Territories," and a special standing committee has been appointed to continue the study of the question.

On 26 there was established a Conference of East African Governors, and arrangements were made for inter-territorial conferences of its constituent officers.

In 1931, the position was improved by the election of a Committee of both Houses of Parliament to strengthen the administrative machinery to serve the interests of African subjects at the inter-territorial conferences in technical matters.

Need for Co-ordination

A few years ago the need for co-ordination of administrative and other matters of common concern became increasingly apparent. Unfortunately, when the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee were implemented, East Africa was suffering from the effects of the world-wide economic depression, and general development was seriously hindered.

Nevertheless, the next few years saw considerable progress in regional co-operation and collaboration, as illustrated by the establishment of a common services—currency, civil aviation, before the war, telegraph, posts and telegraph, survey, statistics, research, and higher education, operated or controlled on an inter-territorial basis.

With the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, the need for closer co-operation quickly showed itself and was greatly accentuated in 1940, with the fall of France and the entry of Italy into the war. With an eye to the needs of the East African territories, they agreed with the British Government to pool their resources and providing the greatest possible contribution to the successful prosecution of the war. This period saw the creation of the East African Production and Supply Council and the War Supplies Board, and numerous other activities directed to intensification of co-operation effort.

Weaknesses Revealed

Before the end of the war the inevitable process of inter-territorial collaboration led to an organization which was in effect a form of central administration for a considerable number of matters of common concern. At the same time the weaknesses and deficiencies of this organization were clearly revealed.

The Governors' Conference, on which the centralized administration was based, had no judicial or constitutional foundation. In all matters the administrative organization had to proceed by consensus and agreement but without any formal procedure for discussion and debate.

In 1945 proposals were formulated with a view to providing the inter-territorial organization with a firm constitutional

basis. These proposals were revised and modified after full consideration and a final conference in 1947 led to the creation of the Trusteeship Council and a Trusteeship Agreement.

The Trusteeship Council, and the Trusteeship Agreement, have since that time been the basis of the inter-territorial organization. The added experience of the past three years has given further evidence of the advantages to be expected from inter-territorial co-operation and collaboration in making the best use of the common resources.

Territorial Organization

In the case of the inter-territorial organization, it has been shown that in the past three years has been largely devoted to show the nature and scope of the material benefits which Tanganyika has enjoyed, or may hope to enjoy, in the future, and that it has also been towards re-assuring the public opinion of the Trusteeship Council.

The Trusteeship Council, when the draft Trusteeship Agreement was under discussion, gave the assurance that it did not consider Article 5(b) giving it powers to establish any form of political association between the trust territory and the administering authority. It was stated that the trust territory was to remain a unit, and that the administering authority was to be a "trust territory" as defined in the Trusteeship Agreement. That assurance remains valid since the administering authority has always run counter to it.

The Administrative Authority, while it always has had due note of the observations and recommendations of the Trusteeship Council, is fully aware that it is not bound to the present inter-territorial relationship, and that in the letter or the spirit of the Trusteeship Agreement it is not to be in any way "threatened, endangered, or compromised" in its political integrity.

In its resolution of July 17, 1949, the Trusteeship Council took note of the fact that Tanganyika has attained its political, budgetary, and judicial autonomy, and that clear and precise financial, statistical, and other data relating to the Territory were furnished by the Administrative Authority.

It has frequently been stressed that the pace of political development must largely depend on the success of the efforts to promote the advancement of the indigenous peoples. In any constitutional developments in the direction of self-government, great care must be taken to ensure that the rights and interests of all sections of the community are properly safeguarded and for this reason it is vital to ensure that all sections are prepared and equipped to take their full share in the responsibilities of self-government.

Progress in Political Education

This report shows the progress being made in the political education of the indigenous inhabitants, but great advances have yet to be made before a system of democratic government becomes possible. The sound political structure is to be erected, building must start from the bottom, not from the top, and particular care must be taken in laying the foundations.

Before the indigenous people can assume and realize their responsibilities in central government, the local government system must be built up on the foundations of the local administrative units. These must be fully and freely established, and thus can the great mass of the population be trained in the representation of the councils of governments.

For the present, efforts must continue to be directed mainly to the development of local government institutions, sound, efficient, and democratic, as the foundation for further political advancement.

There is a long way to go before full political maturity can be attained. Before attempting to do so, more than a mere "bare" production. Where the vast majority of the people are unable to take their first steps in political life, it is the essence of wisdom.

It is not a great deal, the great mass of the population will not be served by setting a pace suited only to the few who are able to run. Sound and stable political advancement can be achieved only by building up the knowledge, strength and confidence of the more backward sections of the community, so that they can play their full part in the co-operative effort demanded by all members of all races.

Where the speed of natural processes of development can be hastened by advice, encouragement, and assistance, these will be forthcoming in full measure, but there is one important aspect to be borne in mind. Political advancement must

Blank extracts from the Report by H.M. Government to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Tanganyika for 1950. Printed copies of the report are not available.

to be done with the general process of the Territory... are bound to them to maintain administrative efficiency... particularly in view of the pace of economic and social development.

One objection to which the Constitutional Development Committee has given particular attention is that of popular representation. The introduction of the elective principle in both local and central government is an important objective of present policy... so that the Government in this direction has been bound to the opinions of inhabitants in the field of local government. Here it has achieved considerable success.

It is essentially democratic nature of traditional tribal constitutions when they have been adapted to election and representation of their chiefs... people themselves have the feeling that it is their right to say that if more was they would have little objection to the removal of a chief from office if they think of their matter do so.

At the same time the degree of popular control over the executive varies considerably. Efforts to increase this control are being made by the establishment of representative councils... such a move is accepted by the people... they have indicated their readiness to accept the proposals.

Councils exercising a restraining influence on the chief are not a new phenomenon. They have existed in the past... they have consisted of hereditary headmen and councillors, often with ill-defined functions, who were bound to consider election. It is in this aspect of the present... which is so far the elective principle various methods are being used to show of high popular acclaim, supporters being elected to local bodies, candidates and so on.

Applying the elective principle various methods are being used to show of high popular acclaim, supporters being elected to local bodies, candidates and so on... At the present stage there is no prospect of successful introduction of any form of secret ballot.

An interesting example has been forthcoming in the use of secure popular election of councils... was used by the elections held in the Northern Rhodesia... the whole showed that in this territory the people in their whole showed that they are in the election... they have indicated their readiness to accept the proposals.

Progress in the introduction of elections has shown that more in the lower levels, and where subordinate areas or divisional councils have been established, it is common for members of the lowest Councils to elect representatives to the next higher Council, and so on.

Rhodesia a Firewall against Opposing Floods

Mr. Douglas Brown's Views on the Issues of Federation

The violently conflicting currents of human history seem about to meet in Rhodesia.

To the north the "black Africa" advances at various speeds, everywhere advancing towards control of its own destinies. To the south lies the territory whose Government, under Dr. Malan, is prepared to take any repressive measures means to resist that movement... the hope of maintaining the permanent supremacy of 2,500,000 whites over 400,000 blacks.

Rhodesia is being subjected to increasing pressure from both these directions, a tragic clash is being waged... the opposing floods... Rhodesia with Nyasaland under British Central Africa is an attempt to provide the conditions necessary for the construction of a firewall.

The Civil Service, all the time, is under Whitehall, and in London formulate the plan... under consideration, hinted at rather than... this fundamental aim. Nevertheless, in every line of the report and in the emergency that goes through it.

Disparate Territories

The federation of three such disparate territories as those described as "British Central Africa" can hardly be justified on grounds of economic expediency alone. Politically a more unnatural union could hardly be conceived.

Southern Rhodesia is a quasi-Dominion with a temperate climate where almost all the best land is set aside for white settlements, it is a white proletariat in the towns, and its balance of colour will through immigration soon become comparable with that of South Africa herself.

Northern Rhodesia is a semi-self-governing colony where 90% of the land is reserved for Africans. Its much smaller, non-official European population is largely engaged in copper mining or in trade; it is a land for careers rather than for settlement, a land where "home" remains 5,000 miles away.

Nyasaland is nothing more than a tropical Native

protectorate, with a fringe of European officials and troops entitled to long and frequent home leaves.

Clearly European interests are distinct in each of these territories. The latter in Southern Rhodesia is building a home for himself and his children, as he believes, in perpetuity; the mining engineer in Northern Rhodesia is doing a job; the trader in Nyasaland is making money as quickly as possible in an uncongenial climate. These three, in fact, have but one interest in common, that racial relations remain harmonious in this part of Africa.

This is indeed an overriding interest, but unfortunately by no means universally recognized. It is obvious here that, left to itself, Southern Rhodesia could one day develop a psychology or a "pathology" very different from that of South Africa herself.

Under the leadership of Sir Godfrey Huggins she is pursuing a policy of enlightened Native policy. The ideal of racial peace is seemingly the ideal of the Government, whose officials are well aware of the forces at work in Africa. It is by no means the ideal of the white farmer-artisan, who is haunted by the same fears as his counterpart in the Union, and who sees in many of the same ways. Although among white Rhodesians there is a strong feeling of opposition to Dr. Malan, it is very probable that in their hearts they are of one mind.

Professional and Political

They have developed a passionate hatred of the Government, stronger than the fierce, drive loyalty to the Crown, and many of them accept with apparent indifference the fact that two-thirds of present-day immigrants are Africans from the south.

As the issues sharpen the tradition of Colonial liberalism may be expected to decline in Southern Rhodesia and, under pressure from the electorate, Government policy may be expected to change. Southern Rhodesia is capable of joining South Africa in moral isolation and eventually of joining forces with her politically.

The Zambesi, now a fully frontier between two sister British territories, would become the explosive line between the white man's Africa and the black man's Africa. The proposed Dominion of British Central Africa is a shield for Southern Rhodesia on a different course and to offer white settlers the prospect of combining security with peace. A different course is desired for Northern Rhodesia on a different course, to ease the Native population a safer alternative to the extension of Colonial Office policy on the Gold Coast.

Economically, this new Federation would be strong enough to stand apart from the Union. Whether morally it could do so depends on the predominance of statesmanship over prejudice.

Merely to state the aims is to indicate the enormous difficulties in the way of its achievement. Since the whole object of the scheme is racial peace, the general consent of both races is essential to its success.

Under the suggested compromise not only do the white

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settlers of Southern Rhodesia hand the control of their independence to Whitehall, and the Nations of Northern Rhodesia accept the transfer of part of the trusteeship from Whitehall to the Southern Rhodesian Ministers.

It is hard to convince both sides at once. To tell the Africans in the north that the safeguards must rest upon the British is to insist that their interests lie with the Europeans in the south, while to tell the Europeans in the south that their independence will not be seriously interfered with is to promise the Africans in the north.

The campaign suffers from the additional disadvantage of having to be waged under cover of the causes, and the members of their advocates are constrained to express themselves in less than plain terms.

Diplomacy forbids a lecture for a Conference which is to describe the leadership of the new states as Africanism. The Secretary of the Colonial Office is not at all as an alternative to the Colonial Office, and so much to ask Sir Godfrey Huggins as a politician to preach the

idea, without the expense of losing it. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia could be unwilling to tell his Ministers that the Great White North is not the trustee but the Ministers exercised the power to force the Governor to Britain.

The avowed servants of the African authors of the report are not allowed to talk at all. Hence the formal emphasis on certain advantages, which the Central African Council could, or doubtless would, have had if the constitution changes at all.

The British Government's attitude is that it is interested locally in no way. Some people in Europe as well as in Africa see in it yet another part of the policy of building Imperial Reserves, but it is not so much a matter of the first or last.

But there are others who regard it as an attempt to do the last great service to Africa by leaving a legacy of education and co-operation in the way ahead where the British otherwise most likely would have been.

The Case for Long-Range Research in East Africa

Points from a Presidential Talk by Dr. B. A. K. K. K.

IDEAS OF HOW TO BE WELL-FED have to be developed and contented. It is not the farming methods that are improved, but that more and better foodstuffs for humans and animals can be grown; and sisal, cotton, clover and coconut products, coffee and tea, as money-producers, deserve as much consideration as do the standard food crops for local consumption.

The Colonial Development and Welfare Act has provided many millions of pounds for development and reconstruction in the colonies, and East Africa has had a liberal share of these funds, a proportion of which was very sensibly earmarked for agricultural research of the long-range, basic or fundamental kind. Research that may not have any obvious practical applications at the moment. Some people think it an extravagance that cannot afford in these hard times, and others have asked what is the good of research except on some problem that offers promise of an equally profitable answer, and quickly.

The organization of which I am the director is expected to put a good deal of its efforts into just that kind of long-range work. The East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization serves Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. Our clients are the Agricultural and Forest Departments in those territories. We share with the East African Veterinary Research Organization the responsibility of research to promote the welfare of husbandry. For this reason we built our two headquarters laboratories close together. We have one library, one workshop, one building for husbandry experimental farm, and so on, saving buildings and staff, and making it very easy for the staffs to consult on common problems.

Observations on Soils

In England agricultural research workers have over the years built up a body of knowledge that has been increasingly applied to the improvement of agriculture, notably in developing farming practices that maintain and even increase soil fertility. This is closely bound up with the organic matter or humus content of the soil, which must also be maintained or increased. The whole of these processes rest on the fact that there is a dead season in English soils, winter, when biological activity ceases or is at a minimum, when the soil is cold and saturated with moisture.

There is also a dead season in East African soils, but

it occurs when the soil is dry and the very opposite conditions from those in England. So the biological behaviour in winter and the changes that turn dead vegetation into humus, and even the amount of humus that is naturally held in our soils, are all different from what they are in England.

It is not simple, exactly, to show that the agricultural sciences that has been built up for temperate climate soils would be most dangerous to apply unmodified and untested to tropical and sub-tropical soils. We in East Africa must build up by research our own agricultural sciences. We shall, of course, take advantage of what has already been done by agricultural research workers in regions where conditions are less some resemble those in East Africa—South Africa, the Middle East, such as Australia, and the West and North West parts of the United States.

Importance of Local Experiment

Let us turn to our East African arable and animal husbandry. An European farmer, as well as an African, is to advance to new levels of prosperity, the urgent problems already existing, and others still to show themselves, must be tackled by our own research workers in their own laboratories and on their own experimental farms.

The Colonial Development and Welfare Act has provided the most valuable and generally easy way. The whole cost of my own headquarters laboratories and the equipment has been provided by the British taxpayer, but for something like 10 years the British taxpayer is finding about half of the yearly sum needed to keep the organization going. The remaining half is shared by the three territories; so their annual share during this period is only one-sixth.

What happens to the rain that falls on the soil? How much evaporates into the air from soil and vegetation? How much sinks down to the underground water table? What happens if we change the nature of the forest, cover the forest by plantations or food crops?

Can we raise the humus content of our soils by any practical means? What is the relation between soil fertility and humus content of the soil? What are our main soil types, what are their characteristics, and what systems of husbandry are best for each type? What is the place of animals in these systems, what are the best pastures, feeders, and how can they be brought into the rotation?

There is a whole host of research problems connected with plant breeding, plant pests and diseases, and corresponding problems for animal breeding and management. The list is never-ending, and I have mentioned

Dr. K. K. K. spoke at the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, spoke in the Sudan's "Camel East Africa" programme of the I.C.C. This is an abbreviated version of his talk.

assured by them that the arrangements at Hans College are in the best interests of the students as a whole. The students are too closely to understand that they should leave at the end of the academic year.

Mr. SITHERS asked if the Colonial Secretary would consult with the British Council and the Treasury with a view to providing other hostel accommodation for Colonial students. Mr. Cook: "Consideration is being given to the possibility of finding another hostel in London especially to provide for freshmen and students who need accommodation during vacation."

Mr. SITHERS: "Are you aware that the existing hostel has given great satisfaction to those who are able to occupy it, and you would do everything possible to expedite its reopening?"

Mr. Cook: "Yes, sir." Mr. J. J. Labadie, Colonial Secretary, said that the Government are aware of the situation in the Kilombero valley area of Tanganyika, and why the cultivation was assumed to give a barren land in this area for private farms.

Mr. J. J. Labadie: "None. The Government have agreed to help the Tanganyika Government in its survey of this area by lending some of its equipment. The area is available at the time required. The Government have no interest in or control over any land in this area. This is a matter for the Tanganyika Government to handle. It has yet come to no conclusion of the use to which this land may eventually be put."

Mr. P. FREEMAN (Lab.) asked the Foreign Secretary how many Eritreans had been introduced into the comparative regions where work had been done, what the comparative regions were, were those of a geographical nature, such as Department of State, and what proportion were Muslim or Christian.

Mr. E. DAVIES: "The first Eritrean Administration was not yet formed, but a number of Eritreans are employed in the British Administration, while under the United Nations resolution of December 1958, it is to be due to conduct the affairs of Eritrea until, at the latest, September 15, 1963. Full information about the position is not available in London."

Blindness in African Colonies

Mr. J. H. FRANKIN (Lab.) asked what extent blindness from preventable diseases existed among citizens of African Colonies, how many hospitals there were for treatment of such diseases, and how many blind children were employed at work.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "No accurate figures are available on the extent of blindness from preventable disease among the peoples of African territories. Eye diseases are treated in the majority of hospitals in East, West, and Central Africa. There are ophthalmic specialists in all the Colonies and special eye clinics in the larger towns. About 150 blind children are at school in the African Colonies, and these nearly all attend special schools in the Colonies."

Mr. J. H. FRANKIN asked the relation of the controlled price paid to African coffee growers of Uganda both to the world price of coffee sold in Nairobi by non-African coffee growers in Uganda.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "Two kinds of coffee, robusta and arabica, are grown in Uganda. The robusta crop is much the more important. With regard to robusta coffee, the African crop is marketed as sun-dried cherry, and the non-African crop as pulped, washed, and cleaned coffee. No great comparison is therefore possible."

Prices of non-African growers by the Uganda Coffee Control Board are about the maximum price in their contract with the Ministry of Food, about 100 tons a year, namely, £132 3s. 6d. per c.o.b. More details, export tax, freight charges, and expenses are carried in the report.

The remainder of the African crop is marketed to some extent in 100 tons a year, is sold at the Mombasa auctions, where prices are at present approximately £350 a ton. The difference between the auction price and the Ministry of Food's price is credited to the Coffee Price Assistance Fund. About 100 tons of non-African robusta coffee are sold under a long-term contract between the Non-Native Coffee Marketing Board and the Ministry of Food at prices, £164 13s. and £154 10s. a ton according to quality. The remainder of this crop, about 100 tons a year, is sold at the Mombasa auctions at prices comparable to those for African robusta.

With regard to arabica coffee, the greater part of the African crop is marketed by the Bugishu Coffee Scheme. About 1,000 tons, rather less than half the total crop, are sold to the Ministry of Food under long-term contract at a price of £262 5s. a ton c.o.b. The remainder is sold at the Nairobi coffee auctions where prices at present average rather more than £400 a ton. Only a negligible quantity of non-African arabica is marketed through small individual profits, details are not available."

Mr. J. J. Labadie asked about the progress of the Coffee Stabilization and Management and in the past year. Mr. GRIFFITHS: "I assume that Mr. Bond has in mind the coffee assistance fund, which provides at approximately £2 million a year. It is to enable prices to growers should the market fall below a certain level."

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "I am not aware of any provision being made for Colonial students in the past year who from illness or other causes were themselves in special difficulties."

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "Yes, sir, grants provided by Colonial Governments from which grants can be made to help Colonial students with the expenses of convalescence or special medical treatments are provided for under the National Health Scheme. It is a by-product of a grant payable to special hospitals."

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "The Government are aware of the fact that students who have returned to their own countries are those who are resident in this country. I am informed of those who need to avail themselves of it."

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "I think they are kept in mind. There are liaison officers between my office and the Colonial Office. It is their duty. I am sure it is their duty to keep them informed of funds in this fund. I do not without notice give the number of students who have been helped. Perhaps the member will put that question down."

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "In view of the adoption of the single transferable vote for Zanzibar elections, whether that of some form of proportional representation was being considered for the Kenya elections of 1963."

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "A decision has been taken that this form of vote for any elections that may be held in Zanzibar should be contemplated in Kenya, except possibly in the case of the Asian community."

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "I am, Mr. Bond, aware that in principle the single transferable vote, proportional representation, has not been considered for Zanzibar."

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "Discussions are proceeding now. It is considered in Zanzibar that it also be considered in Kenya?"

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "No decision has yet been reached in either places, but in both those places it is being considered."

Mr. FORT asked the Secretary of State if he would explain the refusal of the Kenya Government to grant Mr. F. Hewitt, of 11 Victoria Road, Radham, a pension of £374 a year based on the salary of £660, which he actually earned as a senior health inspector, and if he would take steps to have that decision reversed.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "Up to 1948 Mr. Hewitt's pensionable contribution was fixed at £81 house allowance. His pension has been awarded on the basis of his pensionable contribution. It is a consequence of the post-war reduction of salaries. I am aware that he considers that his salary should have been converted to a higher figure, but neither I nor the Government of Kenya have been able to accept his contention."

Mr. FORT: "Is the right hon. gentleman aware that Mr. Hewitt served the Kenya Government for 23 years, ending in 1948 as a senior health inspector and that the result of the Kenya Government's decision after his 23 years service has been to reduce his pension by a mere £20 for so a year, and would the Minister be his duty to regarding this man fully for his many years of service to Kenya?"

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "I have gone into this matter very fully. I am satisfied that this man has been awarded the right pension. It is a very long story—far too long to deal with in detail in this question and answer. If the hon. member would like to write to me, I will certainly have very much fuller information."

More Intensive Production

"WE MUST PRODUCE MORE FROM THE LAND" said Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, addressing the recent congress of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union. "Unless we go in for more intensive production, there is always the risk of the other half of the community becoming unsympathetic to the agricultural community." Sir Godfrey claimed that the Colony was leading the world in soil conservation work and hoped that when his work was completed they would enter a new era labelled "grass is a crop." He added that if farmers had too much land and too little capital it was their duty to sell to someone who had the necessary money for development. Among resolutions passed by the congress were proposals for a producers' milk marketing board, a scheme to encourage efficient rearing of dairy heifers, expansion of Native clinics in rural areas and higher prices for farmers in the food production drive.

Central African Federation Joint Board's Statement

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT on closer union in Central Africa has been issued by the East and Central African Board:

The Executive Council of the East and Central African Board considers that Command Paper 18233 provides a fair and practicable basis for the Federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and recommends the adoption of the plan therein described, subject to such amendments of detail as may be shown to be desirable in the details to be held in the three territories.

The Board is convinced that an inter-territorial organization with legislative and executive powers over various common services is urgently needed, and that the proposed division of functions between the new authority and the existing territorial administrations will safeguard all legitimate African interests.

The Board's proposal involves some political sacrifices on the part of Southern Rhodesia, but the Board is of the opinion that such sacrifices (though not necessarily in the form proposed) is essential to the general acceptance of the plan.

The Executive Council has considered evidence of the vigorous propaganda against federation which is being undertaken among Africans in Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It regrets that this propaganda is based, at least in part, on statements which are manifestly unreliable; that the arguments against federation which have been circulated among Africans have for the most part a relation only to the proposals in the White Paper; and that the Government disregards the requests of His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom and in Central Africa that the Africans should carefully study the precise plan now presented for public consideration before expressing any views on the principles at issue.

Disputable Cases

"The Board believes the economic case for federation to be indisputable, and that there are also strong political grounds for prompt federation."

"For countless years the White Paper has dealt with what the Board considers to be a representative of all such issues, and in the statement that there can be no doubt that Africans as well as Europeans in all the territories are becoming more anxious to see the best of Native policy south of the Limpopo."

"From the viewpoint of Africans who go to the very heart of the issue, the Board believes that the inevitable result of the rejection of federation now would be the spread of the influences epitomized in the term apartheid."

"Whom in any way wishing to comment on the policy of the Government of the Union, which is not its concern, the Board is convinced that such a policy would be totally unsuited to the Central African territories, and appeals to the leaders of African opinion to recognize, and make known to their followers, that federation is incomparably the better alternative, even if it should superficially seem to have certain drawbacks from their standpoint, despite the scrupulous care shown for the protection of Native interests by the White Paper."

"Southern Rhodesia is still governed in company with other territories by an ordinance which can be compared with the Companies Act in Great Britain of 1857. There is still no comprehensive and watertight company legislation, such as is essential in a modern industrial community."—Mr. E. F. Jeal.

Mr. Roger Norton's New Appointment As Regional Controller in East Africa

MR. ROGER NORTON, who has been appointed Regional Controller in East Africa for the Colonial Development Corporation.

East Africa Commission has agreed to release Mr. Norton for the purpose of effect from August 1st. Adding to the announcement his successor, Colonel Malcolm Stewart, will act temporarily as Past Regional Controller.

Mr. Norton's appointment is made in pursuance of the authority of the Colonial Development Corporation in its annual report for 1951.

Mr. Norton was born in 1915, was first rejected for military service on account of his eyes, then to France with the British Royal Air Force, and later to Italy, serving until 1945. He was employed in dispatches, made an officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy and the Italian Cross of Merit.

In 1949 he went to Kenya, and became one of the leaders of the coffee growers (he was vice chairman of the Coffee Growers' Association) and had a considerable influence in the development of Nairobi as a coffee marketing centre, and a constant advocate of closer co-operation with producers in the neighbouring territories.

He took a prominent part in public affairs, and during the war produced a remarkably successful Director of Produce Disposal (in which capacity he negotiated all contracts with the Ministry of Supply, the East Africa Command, and other official bodies), and was joint chairman of the East African Supply Council.

In 1948 Mr. Norton was asked to take over the task of building up the East African Office in London, and took up his duties in November of that year.

The Clash of Colour No O'Donovan's Views

PATRICK O'DONOVAN, who recently toured East, West, Central, and South Africa for the *Observer*, addressed the Liberal Summer School at Oxford last week on "The Clash of Colour."

He said, interestingly, that in East and South Africa, wherever there are Africans who have a little education or have been in contact with educated people of their own race, you get a sort of incoherent bitterness that splutters out into Marxist clichés, colonialist imperialism, and the suffering masses. Very few say anything about Communism; even fewer would describe themselves as Communists. But that could be quickly changed.

"We are faced with a dilemma which could be terrible. Very rapidly the Africans, especially those who have left their tribes to live in settlements on the outside of towns like Nairobi, Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, are losing all confidence in our promises and even the values we try to teach. Except for a few brave souls, all the men who are the intellectual leaders are turned against us. And no African politician can keep his popularity unless he is an extremist. That is the problem that faces the African members of the Kenya Legislative Council. If they behave responsibly in Council they are branded Uncle Tom's, their fellows and if they merely use the Council as a platform, then the Europeans see another powerful argument against further advance."

"If the proposal for a Central African near Dominion will round the two Rhodesias, it comes a fact which is a classical, unforfeitable illustration by West Africa of the fact, as far as I know, the only very little choice left them or room to manoeuvre. For by a series of almost constant concessions so much power has devolved upon the minorities that in Northern Rhodesia we virtually have responsibility without power and in Southern Rhodesia we have power without responsibility."

John Moffat on Land Policy

Main Speech Criticized

CONSIDERABLE CONTROVERSY has been created in Northern Rhodesia by the sudden speech in Parliament of Mr. JOHN MOFFAT, senior member of the Government, who criticized Mr. Stewart Gore-Brown.

Mr. Moffat stated that the distribution of the territory arose, not from a shortage of land but from a lack of policy. Creation of a reserve trust land by Mr. Gore-Brown was a grave error, working to the disadvantage of both Europeans and Africans.

A far wiser policy would have been to allocate each group all the land it could use so early as it expected to require, (with ample provision for future expansion), and to have retained the balance as Crown land for allocation to meet further needs. The granting of land to Europeans in Native trust land had aroused grave and fully justified indignation throughout the African rural areas.

Distribution of Land

Today, the European was disgraced with the present disproportion in the distribution of land, whilst the African never knew when or where he was going to get his holding in Native trust land.

Mr. Moffat also deplored the fact that the Government had called the name of the "trust" system of the constitution into question, and he said it would be a mistake to refer to the Legislature.

In a letter to the Northern News Mr. Moffat said that the best way of remedying the situation would be to turn a reasonable proportion of trust land into Native reserves, thus guaranteeing to Africans a fixed minimum holding in which they would have complete security. It would also be made clear to the European community that when land now available to it became an occupied settlement in Native trust land would be permitted and encouraged in so far as it was in the interests of the territory

whole. The important thing now was to correct the original error of policy.

Mr. Gore-Brown, Viceroy's representative, had introduced the land question at an inopportune time. Some of his statements were so ill-considered and controversial that had for a moment been carried out they would have been a political dynamite, but perhaps the derailing of the train by Mr. Moffat's inflammatory speech had been agreed to by Mr. Gore-Brown.

Roy Welton, a prominent African nationalist sympathizer who has been active in the constitutional movement, pointed out that even if it had been a result of the struggle with the Government, the country had achieved nothing by peaceful means.

It would be a mistake to walk out, he said. I knew Mr. Moffat too well for that. He believed the difficulties of this country are only beginning, and for everyone in a public role a task will become more serious. When the test comes, I believe Mr. Moffat will stand to his duty.

New Drug for Leprosy

A POWERFUL NEW TREATMENT for the treatment of leprosy, *Thioamcarbazone*, has been made available in East Africa. Dr. J. Ross Innes, District Surgeon to the East African High Commission, and Mr. H. S. Hoare, general secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, have just completed a 6,000-mile tour of the territories. Six B.E.L.R.A. workers are at present employed in East Africa, and a further six are expected before the end of the year.

Despite the fact that the Viceroy's Memorial Museum in Dar es Salaam has two millions for redemption last year, salaries of 23,650, including allowances for Africans, were paid. The loss of gold nuggets and petty cash. Mr. D. Raymond is chairman of the board of trustees, of which Mr. S. B. Malik is vice-chairman and Mr. H. S. Naik is treasurer.

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Royal African Society's First Fifty Years Prominent Personalities in its History

THE FACT THAT THE SOCIETY was able to function at all was mainly due to the activities of Sir Harry Johnston, who took on the presidency at the most difficult period and worked so hard in the production of the journal that it was finally well covered, although the society had tried to its "artificial" status. It was the appeal for tobacco for African troops in 1913 and in 1916 for a comfort fund for the African Cavalry expedition to Lake Tana. In 1918 the full year and June 1919 was reserved to be added to such men as Gordon Northey.

Sir Harry Johnston at the annual meeting of December 1919, when 82 new members were elected, admitted that the society was inefficient. He reviewed certain suggestions, those included quarterly notes for the journal which were turned down because they would be considered "Red" copies of the journal. He said that if the society, there should be an attempt to secure a name for the society, if more money were available the society might act as a literary agency in placing the work of members, more should be drawn to the attention of the Council, an appeal should be made for more money, and it was recognized that the society should be a greater power, only on controversial grounds is it a scientific society.

The society owes so much to Sir Harry Johnston that his final speech on retiring as President in December 1920 may well be quoted. It raises the main problem of the 50 years. He "staked his faith on the value of the journal - for an African club would cost money. "We are really embarrassed by the richness of our material - but it was never published because of lack of funds. It was never intended that the African Society should usurp the functions of the Royal Colonial Institute, the Aborigines Protection Society, the Congo Reform Association, or any society for the teaching or defending of African free trade. "All Africa is our field," he concluded, "we seek world suffrage as a scientific society."

Peak of Attainment

In the next six years the society reached the highest standard that it ever attained. The success is clearly visible in the journal and in the public functions. For six years the new president held the post for 14 years, and proved a tower of strength on the functional side. The society was almost the only platform for general accounts of Colonial development and for articles of genuine research by members. The most notable work in the field. A new departure in the journal was the publication of the "S. Welcome in 1920."

In 1922 there were 75 new members and the list had been entirely wiped out. By 1925 there were 100 new members. By 1926 the balance had reached £1,394, with an annual turnover of £1,394, and the society consisted of over 800 members. By October, 1922, this journal had again become really first-class. The editorship was shared between Sir Harry Johnston and Sir Howard d'Evville. The Rev. Edwin Smith took over the notes, which he wrote anonymously for Joyce and for some time almost all the reviews were by Dr. White and Miss Werner. In 1925 Sir Harry Johnston, to whom the society owes more than to any one man, resigned from the editorship.

In 1923 a resolution of the question of white settlement in Kenya was proposed by Sir Humphrey Gifford and seconded by Sir Henry Galway. It was a resolution that the rights of Africans should be safeguarded, and it was forwarded to the Secretary of State, the Duke of Devonshire, who had addressed the society on the future of Africa one month before. This is the first time that the society, as such has ever made a political *démarché*.

In 1926 the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures was inaugurated. The institute was started (unlike the African Society), at a meeting of representatives from the learned societies of 10 countries, together with the missions. The move was supported by Lord Lugard, now the leading African authority, who had never taken such part in the Royal African Society. At this meeting the society sent Sir Lawrence Wallace and Sir Humphrey Leggett, who became

"Being further extracts from the story as told in the current issue of the Society's quarterly magazine 'African Affairs'."

the Institute's Secretary. It was at this meeting that the new body was formed. It was decided that it would be a permanent body, and that it would have year to the society's publication.

The society continued to grow and prosper for many years. In 1928 there was a surplus of £16 for 1927. The society's financial position was such that it was able to pay the salaries of the staff and to cover the expenses of the journal. The society's work was carried on in a very efficient manner. The society's functions were limited to providing an afternoon for African students.

Lack of a Policy

The society's lack of a policy was a serious matter. The society's functions were limited to providing an afternoon for African students. The society's work was carried on in a very efficient manner. The society's financial position was such that it was able to pay the salaries of the staff and to cover the expenses of the journal.

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Royal Society Granted

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(Continued on page 1365)

Economic Commission for Africa Proposed

Recommendations for Development of Backward Areas

THE GOVERNMENT has announced a series of measures designed to speed up the economic development of backward areas.

(1) Make clear to its people the Government's policy and its action to remove the economic and social inequalities of backward areas. Under this head we have the nationalisation of public services, the creation of the Ministry of Backward Areas, the progressive national programme of mass education.

(2) Establish a special economic unit with the functions of surveying the economy, making development programmes, devising the measures necessary for carrying out such programmes and reporting on them periodically. The development programmes should contain a chapter showing the resources of local, national and foreign sources.

Surveys Suggested

In order to promote rapid economic development under development country should take the following measures:

(3) Survey the ways in which production, distribution, and finance are organized in each of the major sectors of the economy, and take measures to improve their efficiency.

(4) Survey the prospects of creating new productive employment by industrialization by bringing new lands under cultivation, by developing mineral resources, by other means, and announce its programme for expanding employment.

(5) Survey the possibilities of increasing agricultural yields, and announce the measures proposed to adopt in order to effect rapid improvement of yields.

(6) Prepare a programme covering a period of years for the improvement of public facilities by means of a programme of such-and-such research owing to its proposed expenditures for some such period as five years; and having secured that approval of agricultural extension services, technical training, and the training of scientists and technicians.

(7) Prepare programmes to stimulate domestic saving, including the extension of saving institutions and measures involving taxation; and, in order to ensure that capital moves into the most productive uses, establish a development bank and an agricultural credit system and, if necessary, take other measures for influencing the direction of investment, such as credit controls, foreign exchange controls, or licensing of buildings or capital extensions.

Responsibilities of Developed Countries

(8) The developed countries should desist from commercial policies which hinder the development of the under-developed countries.

(9) They should not fix ceilings for the prices of imports, and should simultaneously controlling prices of exports which under-developed countries buy from them, so as not to affect adversely the terms of trade of these countries; and

(10) They should not subsidize the production of the export commodities which are also produced for export by under-developed countries.

(11) Developed countries should consider setting up national institutions similar to the Export-Import-Bank of the United States.

(12) Developed countries should facilitate foreign private investment by:

(a) Taking the initiative in making treaties with under-developed countries for the equitable treatment of foreign investment.

As given in the report entitled "Measures for the Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries," made by a group of experts appointed by the secretary-general of the United Nations.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has announced that the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) will be established in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in the near future. The Commission will be the first of a series of regional commissions to be set up under the auspices of the United Nations.

The Commission will be responsible for the economic development of the African continent. It will be the first of a series of regional commissions to be set up under the auspices of the United Nations.

International Development Authority

The United Nations should establish an international development authority to assist the under-developed countries in the coordination and implementation of their programmes. The authority should be empowered to carry out the proper utilization of public funds, and to study and report on the progress of development.

In order to assist the governments and people in Africa to make a more continuous survey of the development problems of the continent, the United Nations should establish an Economic Commission for Africa, and provide a special representative.

The United Nations should explore the possibility of establishing an international finance corporation to make equity investments and to provide technical services operating in under-developed regions.

One unjustified rebuff from a European play on an African unstable Mr. M. S. Commissioner of Police in Kenya.

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Royal African Society

Report continued from page 127

sharing in the presentation of a statue of Lord Lugard to the Imperial Institute, and financing a subscription for victims of the Galla War, earthshaken in the summer of 1936. With the outbreak of war they actively formed a war service committee and war hospital committee, but nobody seems to have availed themselves of their offer to help. In November, 1942, a planning committee was set up to consider the re-organisation of the society after the war. Mr. J. H. Banks as Colonel C. F. Pensonby, M.P., East Africa, business interests, and Mr. A. S. J. Mellor, of the United Africa Company, that this initiative was taken, and their natural interest in finance. It is noted that other had been made by Lord Lugard to provide £500,000 for the company, if 10 others would contribute a similar sum. The sum actually came only to £1,500. The amount was, however, generously paid interest on the capital promised, and a quarter appeal fund limited to £25 for each subscriber, produced £631 for a special fund. Mr. J. H. Banks, for 1943, against 721 in 1942. Mr. H. S. J. Mellor was appointed editor in 1944. Monthly meetings with the Royal Empire Society were inaugurated, as well as meetings in conjunction with the Royal Society of Arts. There were also made for a number of speakers prepared to discuss African subjects to members of the Society, etc. The membership at the end of the year finished at 2,000.

It was thus with the prospect of a new lease of life that the society faced 1945, the first year of peace—hopes increased by a generous gift of £1,500 a year for the next 5 years from a donor who desired to remain anonymous. This year, at a time when the annual balance was only 277, the year ended with 936 members, and by March 31, 1946, for the first time in its history, the total came to more than 1,000. Mr. Mellor pointed out that the total endowment fund would require £50,000 at present rates of interest, and it was only thanks to the special fund that an adverse balance of £6,599 was cleared.

The latest stage of the society's difficult history was largely on the journal—despite the monthly meetings at the Royal Empire Society and a new series of discussion sections held for African students at the Victoria League. The number of subscribers to the journal stood at 337 at the end of 1948, and it is still increasing with a want-

indicated by libraries alone 92 in 19 different countries. But cost of printing is perhaps the major factor, and the annual deficit continued to mount to some £400 a year.

A working party of younger men, including African student representatives, which met at intervals in 1949, were not able to do more than recommend the extension of the discussion meetings to the Victoria League at a circle of the new British Council residential centre at Flax Crescent.

On the possibilities of a further 50 years of useful life, it is not the place to speak, except perhaps to remark that the African member has always been a common sight, not more than 20% of the total, but certainly a significant element in the composition. The basic problem, it is shown by the fact that both past and present members had to go back to Africa shortly after their appointment.

Increasing Railway Capacity

MR. J. N. Ewington, general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, has stated that the railway has reached the stage when doubling the line in the Sudan, which would cost between £2 and £4 million, is justified. The construction of six new crossing bridges would enable the number of trains in each direction to be raised from 11 to 13 a day, and the new units which are on order would be of 40% greater capacity than those now in use. By these means the traffic on the single line could be developed to about two and a half times the present level.

Islamic School

THE MEMORATE the birthday of Sayid bin Sultan, the first of 'Al-Busairi sultan, who ruled both Zanzibar and Oman; the people of both islands, lately by donors from Zanzibar and elsewhere, have been raising funds to erect a school where Arabic and Islamic religious will form the greater part of the curriculum. If this school eventually built will be the first of its kind to be built by voluntary subscription.

PRODUCT MANAGER REQUIRED

Product Manager required by an old-established firm of merchants and shippers to act as a liaison between the Associated Company in British East Africa to supervise the purchase and shipment of African produce to the United Kingdom, Europe and the U.S.A. Experience of the purchase and sale of such produce either on the Continent or in the U.S.A. is essential. Colonel C. F. Pensonby, M.P., East Africa, business interests, and Mr. A. S. J. Mellor, of the United Africa Company, that this initiative was taken, and their natural interest in finance. It is noted that other had been made by Lord Lugard to provide £500,000 for the company, if 10 others would contribute a similar sum. The sum actually came only to £1,500. The amount was, however, generously paid interest on the capital promised, and a quarter appeal fund limited to £25 for each subscriber, produced £631 for a special fund. Mr. J. H. Banks, for 1943, against 721 in 1942. Mr. H. S. J. Mellor was appointed editor in 1944. Monthly meetings with the Royal Empire Society were inaugurated, as well as meetings in conjunction with the Royal Society of Arts. There were also made for a number of speakers prepared to discuss African subjects to members of the Society, etc. The membership at the end of the year finished at 2,000.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Tanganyika Legislative Council will assemble in Mos Sala on Monday. Motor-cars in Northern Rhodesia must now be equipped with an efficient service lamp. The Tanganyika Government has closed a European school in Tanga which will be reopened next year. Recruits for the Uganda Special Reserve include 261 European conscripts, of whom one is a woman. The Northern Rhodesian African Congress meeting last week decided to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies for an African conference on the lines of the London Conference.

An appropriation of £150,000 has been made by the Sudan Government to relieve the masses of displaced Palestine Arabs. An anti-malaria campaign is being conducted in experiments with spraying over an area of four and a half square miles near Dar-es-Salaam. British troops have been sent to the Sudan, where they will be engaged in the field of a Bristol bomber aircraft from the country.

Female intermediate students have gained scholarships for study abroad as a result of school examinations. Two will go to Mombasa and the remainder to the Sudan.

Death Sentences in Ethiopia
Ethiopian men have been sentenced to death in Addis Ababa for plotting the assassination of the Emperor of Ethiopia and to establish an Ethiopian Republic. The sentences were handed in a public trial.

An African correspondent has written to a vernacular newspaper in Uganda suggesting that instead of cotton and coffee funds should be raised to send 100 Africans to the U.K. or the U.S. to study medicine. Dr. C. H. Barlow has been appointed to the position of Registrar in Victoria that the copper industry in that colony is being infested with snails does not kill fish and has a general effect on them by killing harmful species.

Bus clearances on the first 35 miles of the railway extension from Kampala to Kileleshwa in Uganda has now started. It has not been found practicable to comply with representations made by members of the Lubiko for a diversion of the route originally planned.

Clare's Home for Girls, Bulawayo, is to move to a new premises costing £15,000 in Salisbury, Rhodesia. Funds are being raised by the Government of the two territories, the mining industry in Rhodesia and the British Overseas Airways Corporation. The territories are the only home for the children of the territories for the needs of European unemployed mothers and their children.

Two African schoolboys have been commended by the Government of Northern Rhodesia for saving the lives of a white boy, a Hindua and another African when their canoe was overturned by hippopotamus in the Zambezi. They regained the boy and saved the bodies of the other two. The boys were praised for their bravery and the word paddler, who were clinging to some reeds.

Protest against the appointment of a non-official member to the Executive Council against the appointment of a non-official member to the Executive Council. A protest has been made by the British African Council against the appointment of a non-official member to the Executive Council. A protest has been made by the British African Council against the appointment of a non-official member to the Executive Council. A protest has been made by the British African Council against the appointment of a non-official member to the Executive Council.

The Uganda Medical Department has expressed disagreement with a report that a new law will be introduced in the country. The statement by Miss Joan Vickers of the British Empire Society for the East and West Africa has a further proposal of a bill to raise the age of majority in East Africa. It is also questioned. The department contends that comparative figures are not available.

Africans Demand a Union

SIR GILBERT RENNY, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, told members of the African Representative Council a week ago that he would be having an informal meeting with them to discuss the report on closer union in Central Africa. A special meeting of the council would be held early in September for the purpose of debating the report.

The council will then be in a position to express its views on the report. It is expected that the council will be in a position to express its views on the report. It is expected that the council will be in a position to express its views on the report. It is expected that the council will be in a position to express its views on the report.

Speaking on the subject of education, the Governor declared that if the boys of the country were to succeed it was essential that education should produce young men and women of good character, who are strong, self-responsible and have a balanced outlook.

The primary education in their is of little use unless it accomplishes a sense of responsibility. Some people look upon the passing of examinations as giving a complete indication of a man's worth, but a student who has passed an examination is not necessarily a man of good character. It is to be noted recently that no fewer than 13 members of the Legislative Council and a number of other public authorities were convicted of crimes involving dishonesty during 1950. The Government has recently launched a campaign for a more intensive form of character training in schools. Let each of you give your support.

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Of Commercial Concern

Building artisans in Southern Rhodesia have to work a maximum of eight hours a week. According to the Industrial Council of the industry, the present allowance is equivalent to the weekly output of 820 artisans. An enormous backlog of work has accumulated throughout the Colony, and, subject to the materials available, the decision should result in a tremendous increase in production. The Council has also agreed to consolidate the industry's basic wage which is of the allowance. The basic wage will now be 10 shillings and a allowance of 10d.

Nearly 17,000 tourists entered Northern Rhodesia last year compared with 8,000 in 1942 and 6,090 in 1943. In addition, more than 100,000 casual visitors went to Livingstone. Total expenditure in the territory by tourists and visitors is estimated at £344,000. Of the tourists nearly 8,000 came from South Africa, 5,000 from Southern Rhodesia, 400 from the Belgian Congo, 300 from Kenya, 400 from the United Kingdom, 200 from the United States, more than 1,000 arrivals were by railway, 7,000 by road, nearly 3,000 by sea, and 55 by steamer.

Profits of Rhodesia Railways for the year ended March 31 last show a net revenue excess of 1st monthly surplus since the revenue for the year was £696, representing an increase of £589,263 compared with the previous year. Coal deliveries to the Transvaal were up by 31,000 tons to Mufulira and 3,910 tons to Nkana, 17,716 tons to Roan, and 1,391 tons to Manganeng.

There are now 85 persons in Northern Rhodesia in receipt of incomes of over £100 per annum. Figures for former groups are as follows: £1,000-£5,000, 28; £500-£1,000, 20; £2,000-£3,000, 2; £1,000-£2,000, 250. In 1945-46 there were only 86 persons in receipt of incomes between £1,000 and £5,000, and only 1,240 persons received £100 and over.

Cargoes at Beira

From September at least 25,000 tons a month will be allocated to cargo for Beira, according to statements made at the Beira Imports Advisory Committee in Salisbury. The allocation may be increased if other import restrictions diminish; there has been a tendency in recent months for general cargo tonnage to fall below the port's capacity.

A 10-fold increase in the Native labour force of the Belgian Congo is estimated to have taken place in the last 30 years, without any major commercial import employers.

Consultancy fees in Northern Rhodesia for building roads, water supplies, and electrical projects are estimated at £103,000 for the year, £136,000 for 1952, and £58,000 for 1953.

Uniformity in legislation and practice among East African Governments in respect of the sale and importation of patent medicines and similar preparations, in order to ensure the protection of the public against worthless imitations was recommended by the recent conference of Medical Practitioners held in Nairobi. Although no proposal has actually been made, the Southern Rhodesian Government has announced that it is prepared to consider proposals for private concerns to take over the brokering of such private proposals would, of course, be subject to the approval of the Legislature.

Construction of the headquarters of the joint Southern Rhodesia-Nyasaland fisheries organization on Lake Bangweulu will begin this autumn and staff are being recruited. A research sub-station is being established on Lake Nyasa.

The Tati Co., Ltd., has sold two ranching areas extending to about 31,000 acres for a total purchase price of approximately £30,000 over the next two years. A new abattoir, which a sum of £12,000 has been allocated for by the Government, is to be built at one of the two ranching areas of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.

Applications for a licence in the production of the British Industries 42, 43, 44 and 45 from May 25 to 16 next, must be made before August 25.

The average depth of the Nile at Khartoum in 1952 was 196,000 cubic feet.

At the auction sales in London last week 3,810 packages of African cotton were sold at an average price of 3s. 26d. per lb.

A rise of three points was recorded in the retail price index in Kenya during May.

A new telephone exchange is expected to be completed in Bulawayo next year.

Shipments from Mombasa in May reached an all-time high total of 160,000 tons.

For the first time B.O.A.C.'s revenue for a month has exceeded £2,500,000.

More than 6,000 passengers pass through Nairobi Airport each month.

Hard Fibres

The International Association of Hard Fibre Manufacturers, which was formed by the International Association of Textile Technicians, the Textile Association of Tanganyika and the Textile Association of East Africa, has issued a report on the world situation relating to the production and trade in hard fibres and on the world, as well as an article on the present situation in the world on a number of subjects including wild silk in East Africa. The subscription rate is £3 10s. per annum.

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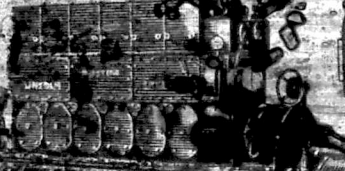
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Non-Southern Rhodesian Enterprises Recent Company Registrations

RECENT COMPANY REGISTRATIONS in Southern Rhodesia include the following:

Hotel Cecil Ltd., Bulawayo (£100,000); Neon Corescent (Rhodesias) Ltd., Salisbury (£100,000); Endurite, Ltd., Bulawayo (£50,000); Woodland Estates, Ltd., Salisbury (£60,000); Gatonga Grand Hotel, Ltd., Salisbury (£50,000); Rhodensian Development Corporation, Ltd., Salisbury (£50,000); Rhodesia Tobacco Warehouse Grading Co., Ltd., Salisbury (£50,000); Slattery Investment Co., Ltd., Salisbury (£50,000).

Mermaid Asbestos Co., Ltd., Bulawayo (£32,000); Abe M. M. Ltd., Bulawayo (£20,000); Avondale Slaughter, Ltd., Salisbury (£25,000); Versatile Exchange, Ltd., Bulawayo (£25,000).

S. G. Skellern & Co., Ltd., Bulawayo (£20,000); P. M. Investments, Ltd., Salisbury (£20,000); R. W. Donald, Bulawayo (£15,000); Lydiate Tobacco Grading Co., Salisbury (£15,000); Neora West Industries, Ltd., Salisbury (£15,000).

Building Contractors Co., Ltd., Gwelo (£10,000); Jarvis & Sons, Ltd., Salisbury (£10,000); J. J. Ltd., Bulawayo (£10,000); Kruger & Co., Bulawayo (£10,000); S. J. & Sons, Bakery, Salisbury (£10,000); S. J. & Sons, Ltd., Salisbury (£10,000); S. J. & Sons, Ltd., Salisbury (£10,000).

Metan Blind Enterprises, Ltd., Salisbury (£10,000); Den Glass, Salisbury (£10,000); Africa New Developments, Ltd., Salisbury (£10,000); Central Meat, Salisbury (£5,000); D. G. & Sons, Salisbury (£5,000); Masamba-Allanvaal Engineering Works, Ltd., Salisbury (£5,000); Rhodesian Funeral Assurance Society, Ltd., Bulawayo (£5,000); Sapphire Blue Mines, Ltd., Bulawayo (£5,000); Windmill Food Industries, Bulawayo (£5,000).

Allied Africa, Salisbury (£4,000); Central Africa Board of Commerce, Salisbury (£4,000); T. J. & Sons, Salisbury (£4,000); T. J. & Sons, Salisbury (£4,000); T. J. & Sons, Salisbury (£4,000).

John Rhodesia, Ltd., Bulawayo (£4,000); H. J. & Sons, Bulawayo (£4,000); Imita Ltd., Bulawayo (£4,000); M. J. (Rhodesia), Ltd., Bulawayo (£4,000); Nairn and Wylie, Ltd., Salisbury (£4,000); Permanent Trust, Salisbury (£4,000); Photo Agencies (Rhodesias), Ltd., Salisbury (£4,000); Premier Marketing Corporation, Ltd., Salisbury (£4,000); Timber, Ltd., Salisbury (£4,000); Seher Holdings, Ltd., Johannesburg (£4,000); J. C. Sparks and Co., Bulawayo (£4,000); Surrey Construction, Ltd., Bulawayo (£4,000); Wynwood Cart. Linn Bulawayo (£4,000).

Rhodesian Forwarding and Shipping Co., Salisbury (£2,000); Harrow Investments, Salisbury (£1,000); Manland Bag Mfg. Co., Salisbury (£1,000); Rhodesian Paper & Printing Co., Salisbury (£1,000).

The following increases in capital have been effected:

General Mining Co., Ltd., from £250,000 to £300,000; Land Clearing and Development Co., Ltd., from £50,000 to £100,000; "Spring and All" Trust, Ltd., from £50,000 to £100,000; Rhodensian Export Agency, Ltd., from £15,000 to £45,000; Rhodesian Hides & Skins, Ltd., from £30,000 to £40,000; Wingate Products, Ltd., from £30,000 to £40,000; Zambezi (Rhodesia) Co., Ltd., from £20,000 to £30,000; Zambesi (Rhodesia) Co., Ltd., from £15,000 to £20,000; and Standard Trading Co., Ltd., from £5,000 to £10,000. All the foregoing are in Salisbury. D. A. Summers, Ltd., Bulawayo, raised their capital from £25,000 to £100,000.

Cock-Eyed Advisory Board

Criticism of the Trade Advisory Board and its committees, developed in a number of quarters, has been voiced most freely and effectively by the Uganda Chamber of Commerce. It was pointed out that whereas that chamber was represented by one member only, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Africa Chamber of Commerce ("only just out of its trading clothes") had one representative each. Yet the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, with 150 members, covered every aspect of business in the territory.



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Company Meeting

British South Africa Company

Period of Renewed Prosperity

Sir Donald Malcom on Future Policy

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held on July 26 at the Grosvenor Hotel, London. E. C. SIR DONALD MALCOLM, K.C., M.P. (the president) presided. The Chairman, MR. W. F. WHITE, read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the directors.

He then invited you to report and... for the year ended September 30, 1950. They have... in your hands some time... take them... I believe... come to detail... me just say that I... the... this may be the last occasion on which... I... should to hold our meetings at such a time... only about two months before the end of... financial year after that to which... reports and accounts now before you relate.

The reason for the long delay, which is not... any fault of ours, lies in the necessity which we are... presenting you with consolidated accounts. Our... subsidiary company, Rhodesia Railways Trust, could not have its annual meeting, of which it was... solved by a dividend of 9%, as against 8% for... year... until... because it, in its... wait for the accounts of its subsidiary... the Shabani Railway Company, and those... complications, with the details of which I... think that I need trouble you... could not be presented before... June 27.

This trouble will not recur because Rhodesia Railways Trust has now sold the whole share capital of the Shabani Railway Company to the Rhodesian Railways... which... as being fair to both sides.

This transaction ends our long connection with the... any... of... dates... from... all... future... hold this meeting... such earlier date... financial year.

"From our profit and loss account for the year under review, ended on September 30, 1950, you will see that our profit at £1,460,742 is almost exactly the same as for the year before, just under £2,000 more. But there is this very important difference between the two years, namely, that that under review is the first in which under our agreement with His Majesty's Government and the Government of Northern Rhodesia, which I explained at such length on the occasion of our last meeting, we had to account to the Government of Northern Rhodesia for 20% of our net revenue derived from the exercise of our mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia. That is the measure of what would have been our improvement in the year under review but for the agreement which, however, I feel just as strongly as I did a year ago that we have no reason whatever to regret.

Profit and Loss Account

"In other respects the figures in our accounts are, having regard to their magnitude, and apart from the ever-increasing burden of taxation, which is up by nearly £350,000, so close to those of the year before that you... that you... go... them... one figure... profit and loss... and which... is the figure, on the... under the heading £50,000.

Written to Mineral Rights... on... Rights, and is that which, repeated annually, would... suffice to amount to the amount of... rather... 100,000, in which these... stand it... 20 years from September 30... which... to enjoy... Rhodesian mineral rights.

Of course that amount... rather... 2... a... figure of... not... approximately... value... our mineral rights. These... which... shall revert in a few minutes.

Our investments, other than those... are shown in the... set at... over £1,350,000—£1,135,000 more than last year's figure. The market value at the date of the balance-sheet of the quoted investments exceeded the balance-sheet figure by a little over £4,000,000. The latest corresponding figure which I have... much better a £4,600,000.

Dividend Decision

"For the year under review we have thought it... to report... the dividend as we... namely... tax, and we have... that... would be for your convenience, to receive... in the form of the interim dividend which we proposed March 31st... less income tax at the... rate of 9s. in the £, 6d. in the £ less than would have... be paid on a dividend... during the current financial year.

We... recommend the payment of a final dividend, and we add, as last year, a further sum of about a quarter of a million pounds to our unappropriated profits carried forward, which now amount to the impressive figure of just over £1,000,000.

Reasons for Renewed Prosperity

"Our renewed prosperity is, of course, again due... the main to the success of the Northern Rhodesian mining industry, in particular the copper mining industry. During the year under review the total production of copper from Northern Rhodesia was just over 265,000 long tons of a value of £364 million as compared with nearly £30 million in the year ended September 30, 1949. Production is now proceeding at the rate of 24,600 tons per month.

"And whereas during the year to September 30, 1950, the sterling equivalent of the New York price for electrolytic copper averaged £160, it is now at the very high figure of £220; so that for the year now current, which has now only another two months to run, we should do very substantially better than we did last year.

Fuel Supply for Copper Mines

"The copper mines, and... with them, would be doing even better... for the difficulties connected with the supply of fuel for the mines, so largely dependent as they are upon coal supplies from the Wankie Colliery, and on the ability of the Rhodesian railway system to carry the coal needed by the mines, while also meeting as far as possible the reasonable fuel requirements of other Rhodesian industries.

"You will probably have heard a good deal from other sources about the difficulties to which I refer, and about the efforts of the mining companies to supplement the coal supplies by means of wood fuel, and I will

only add that the fact that a sensible step is being taken to ensure co-operation of all concerned to improve the position. Our general policy remains excellent and efficient, and is not closing very large masses of possibilities from

Future Policy

In the first place we agree that the time has come when we can fairly contemplate meeting a sure that a better past offer, expressed by our policy for mineral dividends of the ordinary kind, to be followed by final dividends at the end of financial years. We are in hopes of being able to do this step in respect of our year now current, but you must not ask me to give you figures at this stage.

In respect of our dividend policy as a whole that the main object of policy to which I have referred, arise.

You must remember that the life of our Northern Rhodesian mineral rights comes to an end on October 31, 1954. This is a long way, but not an infinitely long way, and this consideration points, in our mind, to a conservative dividend policy while the sun of prosperity shines upon us brightly as it does at the present time. It cannot in the nature of things be upon us always to do so.

Mineral Rights

It does not mean that we should regard our present rate of dividend, 33 1/3%, as something stereotyped and not to be increased while we continue to do as well as we are doing now. But it does mean that we should not adopt the policy of a short life and a merry one and of dividing up to the hilt what would be, in a sense, to live over our capital. It would be a gradual diminution of the 36 years' life of our Northern Rhodesian mineral rights in the value of our stock, accelerating as the end of that period drew near, with a sudden and violent drop in our stockholders' income when the end of it came.

On the other hand, it would be quite out of the question to seek to build up out of profits during the 36 years a mass of ill-edged or illiquid securities as might at the end of the period approach us due to our mineral rights to-day. Even if that were possible, it would be to compel all our stockholders to a loss of a substantial part of a most important part of their investment which could not be taken upon for himself. It is, therefore, to be also to commit ourselves to what we should regard as an unjustifiable gamble on the future value of sterling.

Investment Opportunities

What we have in mind is something between these two extremes. It is that while pursuing what I have called a conservative dividend policy we should set ourselves to build up out of profits while we still have our mineral rights a great body of long-term investment, mainly in Southern Africa. For that, we consider, good opportunities exist for profitable investment, opportunities of which with our close association with Rhodesia and with such important groups as Anglo American and Consolidated Gold Fields, we are in an excellent position to avail ourselves.

I do not believe that the possibilities of future copper-mining enterprise in Northern Rhodesia are by any means exhausted, or, indeed, fully known yet. Energetic steps towards their further exploration are being taken at the present time, of course, with every encouragement from us. Nor certainly are the possibilities of the West Witwatersrand, and of the new Orange Free State gold-fields yet fully known.

We have already very important investments in these enterprises, and we should lose no chance that we can prudently take of adding to these investments, which will be quite independent of our royalty rights and may

we hope at least to great the state of affairs in the case of the disappear. Thus, on the other hand, a large and active body playing the part which we believe the founder would have to play in both Africa and Rhodesia development.

High Court Union

Rhodesia, of course, must always, whatever happens, remain very close to our hearts, and I confess that I place great hopes in the successful prosecution of a policy of close co-operation with Rhodesia. Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia are one country and the two severed territories north of the Limpopo fall of the one, which is dear to our founder's name.

The report and accounts were approved and the dividend of 33 1/3% approved.

The remaining items, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, R. Annan and Sir M. J. Perry, were referred to the other normal business of the Board and the proceedings terminated.

Board of Immigrants Selection Board

Mrs. WILLIAM THOMAS SMITH, formerly Secretary for Justice in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed head of the London Board which, from the week commencing immigrants for the Colony and the new assisted passages scheme. She joined the Colonial Civil Service in 1910, serving in the Home Department, until 1924, was transferred to the Probation Courts, and after serving as Civil Commissioner and Magistrate, became Secretary for Justice. Until his transfer to London, Mr. Smith was Chairman of the National Native Labour Board and president of the Municipal Valuation Courts, being awarded the O.B.E. in 1946.

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