

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 30, 1951

Vol. 27 (New Series) No. 1403

Published weekly, 30 weekly parts free

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

Founder and Editor:
F. S. Jealson

REGISTERED OFFICES

66 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone — HDLbn 2224-5

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Matters of Moment	1	Technological Development	1478
North Rhodesia	1	Professors' Conference	1478
Secretary of State	1	One-Wildlife	1478
Secretary of State	1	Development of Backward Counties	1480
Secretary of State	1	African National Conference	1482
Secretary of State	1	United African Conference	1483

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A WORKING PARTNERSHIP of mutual confidence and trust between the main races in any East or Central African territory is essential to sound economic and political development. This is the message of an Unconvincing Plan, and it is interesting to have the testimony of the Committee on Constitutional Development in Tanganyika that the only evidence which reached them from an quarter expressing a contrary view came from groups of Africans from Buloba and Moshi who held that "all other races could eventually lose all political rights." Because racial harmony prevails generally in the territory, those upon whom the Governor called for advice were not under pressure, and have been able to recommend developments "which in form and pace can be easily assimilated without political indigestion." They emphasize that political and constitutional advance must be synchronized with the capacity of the bulk of the population to absorb change, and that the wishes of the few who are politically mature must be balanced against the unexpressed view of the great majority whose outlook is inherently conservative and traditional. These comments of principle, far from precluding proposals for an unprogressive policy, introduce recommendations for

major changes. In fact, as the Africans are not so markedly generous. The time has not yet come when they contemplate too little too late, but it is not too soon, and perhaps the opposite of a non-Native enterprise will be that of a native. The first signatories of the report are officials of the central government (the chairman is the Member of the Legislative Council and the Member for Local Government). All the others are non-official members of the Legislative Council, seven being Europeans, three Africans, and three Asians. Their report, though the opinions do not stand up as convincing and convincing as the hope had something much better had been done.

The plan is to concentrate the next five years on the development of a local government, from the village and district basis to large new administrative areas formed by amalgamating five or more Local Government of the present provinces into regions. There can be no dispute about the need for progress at the lower levels, the ease in respect of the proposed region is less persuasively put, and the Governor and the Secretary of State both feel that much closer examination by an expert commissioner from outside Tanganyika

is required. We share that opinion, particularly as it is intended to attach to the commissioner one or more official advisers and locally resident representatives of the public. One obvious difficulty is that regional councils would inevitably be widely regarded as local government bodies, whereas they would in fact be projections of the central Government; another, as regards the emphasis, is that they would probably develop into something like Houses of Assembly, with restricted legislative powers of their own. While he favours the decentralization of administrative and executive powers, since concentration of power at the centre weakens the local administrative staffs and causes progressive loss of touch between Government and people, he fears that the regions might add to the already bureaucratic structure, and thereby make it more difficult not least for the Government.

But controversy, which is certain to be sharp, will be focused upon the recommendations regarding the Legislative Council, and especially upon the principle of equal representation of the three main races in the non-official benches. Because the committee found it impossible either on the basis of numbers or of financial interests, or of political maturity, to make any assessment of the relative claims to representation by the three races, it concluded that "the only solution was as equitable and capable of avoiding feelings of distrust and lack of confidence as to the laying of a sound foundation for the political development of the Territory is the equal distribution of non-official seats on the Legislature." They were also unanimous that it is not in the interests of any one community to strive for a dominant political position, as this could not last in the long run to react to its own disadvantage. But is that an argument for equal distribution of the non-official seats among the three main races within the next few years? And would such distribution promote general confidence? The committee regard these as logical deductions. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA does not.

Africans must have better representation qualitatively and quantitatively as they increase their contribution to the life and progress of the country. But it would be

Why Should Asians Have More Seats?

salutary to thrust prematurely upon them responsibilities which are beyond their knowledge and experience, or so

dilute the European non-official representation as to deprive it of the beneficial influence which it must exert if plans of immense importance are to have a fair chance of success. We know of no convincing argument—and certainly none is offered in the report—in justification of the proposed substantial increase in Asian representation. Any reader of the report might assume that there is one established Asian point of view, which is far from being the case. Indians and Pakistanis, who outnumber the Europeans by about five to one, have very large interests in retail and wholesale trade, manufacturing industry, the ownership of town properties, sisal and tea growing, and mining in some areas; but Asian participation in the economy may well have reached its zenith. Fortunately, for on the one hand great programmes of expansion are being developed by European initiative and finance, while, on the other, Africans, as a result of education, technical instruction, guidance in agriculture and stock-management, assistance in co-operative markets, and other methods, are with assuredly and ever-expanding speed, together energy and enterprise. As a consequence they must be expected to earn a larger share in both economic and political affairs.

In the report we hold that the required changes should be sought, both for practical and psychological reasons, to have fewer Asians than Europeans and Africans on the non-official side. There is one outstanding, another consideration—that of the "Europeanization" (in a word, Christianity) which the Government is in duty bound to provide and which the Africans want. It is therefore to European officials and non-officials alike, that Africans (with very few exceptions) turn and all point to the Asian community. The proposal that there should be seven non-officials of each race in the Legislature does not take these vital factors into account. The problem was admittedly difficult, but so drastic a solution as this now offered should have been coupled with all the arguments in its favour. That has not been done, and Europeans in Tanganyika, Kenya, and the Rhodesias will take the omission as an invitation to attack paragraph 16 in particular. Dismissal of a fundamental issue in a dozen lines is unsatisfactory. The paragraph is doubtless the lowest common denominator acceptable to all fifteen members of the committee, but was, in my opinion, more important than a detailed explanation of the "problem." If that had caused one of our community reports, it would have been done, not worse for then the public might

have judged in the light of the conflicting arguments. Now it has no such guidance.

It was surely much more important to convince the general public, and to maintain unanimity on the committee. That unanimity, if it was real, would not have been shattered by a single

Questions Which Should Be Answered.

Listing of the pros and cons. If it could not stand that strain it must have been fictitious, and would have been better so revealed. On that vital paragraph the Governor comments merely that the principle of equal racial representation has already been accepted in a number of public and quasi-public bodies. Non-Tanganyikans, and probably many Tanganyikans also, would be glad to be told the names of the bodies in which equal racial representation exists. What are they? Who are the members of the three races in each case? For how long has each served in that capacity? What was the method of appointment? What achievements are to be credited to the interracial composition of such bodies? These questions suggest themselves, but are not answered. At what has happened is in fact so impressive as to justify extension of the principle to the Legislative Council, it is most regrettable that the facts have not been set forth. It is still not too late, for the report will not come before the Legislature for some weeks.

Would the equal distribution of non-official seats obliterate feelings of distrust and lack of confidence, and lay a solid foundation for political development, as the report asserts?

Is This A Policy For Racial Harmony?

It is a very doubtful one, to say the least. Very few Europeans, whether officials or non-officials, will expect increased Asian representation to strengthen the foundations for political development, and very few will regard it as equitable from the standpoint of Africans or of Europeans. Nor do we believe that Africans, whether backward or sophisticated, will consider increased Asian representation to be logical or justifiable. The overwhelming majority recognize European leadership as necessary to their well-being, but they long for the diminution, not the expansion, of Asian influence, which they consider detrimental to their own advancement. That is not to say that the contribution of Asians has not been essential in many directions. It has been; and any list of non-officials who have rendered outstanding services in Tanganyika would have to include the names of Indians

and Pakistanis, many of whose families have lived in the Territory for half a century or more. The capital, Dar es Salaam, has an Asian mayor; the largest agricultural body in the country, the Sisal Growers' Association, has had an Asian president more than once; and Asians have been prominent in commerce, industry, and law. These facts are noted to show that our arguments do not spring from racial prejudice, but rest on the fact that the case for proportionate increase of Asian representation has not been done as it ought to be beyond question by the authorities take a step which, we believe, be resented by other races.

What of the recommendations concerning Africans? We deem them realistic, and an adequate number of Africans can within five years, qualify to participate fully in the affairs of the Territory on a basis of equality with the other races, and to foster the African emergence. The vast majority of them are still illiterate and devoid of the knowledge of their kind, except that which directly touches their own lives, and a considerable proportion of the literate are likewise illiterate, and every European has a background of some education, some experience, some responsibility. Does that elementary comparison indicate a difference in quality? It means let it grow until, as the time, in the phrase of Cecil Rhodes, there can be equal rights for all civilized men. He rightly put the emphasis on striving and attainment. Unfortunately, that has not been done by the committee, which has neglected a splendid opportunity of demonstrating the need for Africans to earn their place in affairs by their own exertions, and by earning widespread public respect for their qualities of leadership, as Europeans have done through the ages. By their own efforts, the best of them may in a not too distant future achieve marked competence and develop character, neither of which essential qualities is likely to be encouraged by an assumed equality. At a later time, the large African population will provide its full quota of able legislative councillors, but that time is not yet. The pit is that a scheme intended to promote racial harmony will do just the opposite; and that when Kenya and the Rhodesias are at grips with this major problem, we had hoped that this Tanganyika report would shed light on dark places and encourage advance along the right path. Its light is, however, so weak, that it is to make great caution necessary.

Notes By The Way

In Parental Footsteps

MR. JOHN D. RANKINE has been appointed British Resident in Zanzibar at the unusually early age of 44. When he was a young cadet in the Colonial Administrative Service, he was following in the footsteps of his father, Sir Richard Rankine, who had been Chief Secretary of that Protectorate, and when he goes to the Residency in Zanzibar it will be to take up an office held by his father from 1930 to 1937. Born in Fiji, and educated at Christ's College, Christchurch, New Zealand, and Exeter College, Oxford, during part of the last war Mr. Rankine was in the Western Pacific under Sir Philip Mitchell, who asked for his transfer to Kenya as Chief Secretary four years ago. He has marked ability and capacity for work, and is a good speaker and able debater. While in Uganda he won the golf championship two successive years. The peace of Zanzibar will be a relief after the busy-burly of Nairobi, but a young and active man will presumably be brought fairly soon into the main current of colonial administration.

M.P.'s Strange Action

MR. JULIAN SNOW, Socialist M.P. for Lichfield and Leamington, who at one time represented the Dunlop Company in East Africa, was arrested in Amsterdam last week for addressing the public outside the Royal Palace without permission. A newspaper correspondent in Holland reported that he had telephoned the deputy mayor for authority to make the speech, and that although the request was refused, the speech was too short. Mr. Snow then resorted to a small garden. Being unable to obtain the necessary permit, he was taken to the police station and set free half an hour later. He was asked not to make public addresses in Holland without permission. Mr. Snow was for a short period a Parliamentary member of the Joint East and Central African Board, but soon resigned. The present Socialist Government made him a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

Premium Gold

GOLD MINING has been made more and less unattractive by continual increases in the cost of production, and mining interests in South Africa, Rhodesia, Tanganyika Territory, Australia, and Canada are consequently pressing their Governments to procure for them some reasonable participation in the premium gold trade as a temporary alleviation of their problem. The international agreement can be reached on a higher price for the precious metal. The United States, the best buyer in the world, has flatly rejected proposals that she should pay a price which would give the gold mining industry equitable consideration in comparison with world commodity price levels in general, and the International Monetary Fund has likewise looked askance at all such proposals.

Justifiable Demand

THE ONE EMPIRE PRODUCER which has decided to sacrifice its trans-Atlantic intelligentsia is the Union of South Africa. 70% of the current gold output of which is being sold in the free market, such sales now representing almost 15% of the net earnings of the Rand mines. The original suggestion in justification of the premium price was that this gold in question was destined for industrial or artistic purposes. Now we

imagine, that excuse would not be repeated by any responsible person. Much of the gold travels by devious but not secret channels to people, many of them in the East, who still consider the metal the safest form in which to hold wealth. The Imperial Government, which has not been disposed to quarrel with the United States by firmly supporting the claims of Dominion and Colonial producers, will now have to present Southern Rhodesia's formal demand to the I.M.F., and the market hopes that this obligation will persuade the Chancellor of the Exchequer to show much more firmness than has yet been demonstrated on behalf of a justifiable demand.

Well Earned

SO MANY AIR PILOTS are regarded by East Africans and Rhodesians with admiration and feelings of real friendship that there will be widespread satisfaction at the news that new salary scales, retrospective to mid-February, have been introduced for them by British Overseas Airways. A second officer, whose starting salary was previously £600, will now begin at £815; a first officer at £1,035; instead of £750; a junior captain at £1,250; instead of £1,000; a second-class senior captain at £1,470; or £200 above his previous minimum and £500 over his previous maximum. Considering the responsibility which all these men bear, and bear so cheerfully and efficiently, they cannot be said to have been adequately paid. In Britain's lopsided economy (if that is the word) there are youths selling fruit from barrows in the streets or handling luggage on railway stations who make more money than many of these fine airmen have to gain.

Captain "Mike" Pearce

ONE PILOT to whom these salary increases will now be of academic interest only is Captain "Mike" Pearce, flying superintendent of Central African Airways. He is retiring with a longer record than any other Rhodesian pilot, having clocked over 20,000 miles in the air. His commercial flying dates back to 1931, and he went to Southern Rhodesia a year later. When Imperial Airways started an air mail service from Great Britain to Johannesburg he first had to get his legs down at Broken Hill, a Captain Pearce then went to collect the mail and collect the baggage for a Puss Moth, that the first African mail carrier, and when the toilsome task of mail he had to crutch over the controls while his colleagues sat on their broad shoulders. Captain Pearce's long and fine testimonial: in his long career he has never damaged an aircraft apart from a grazed wing tip on a forced landing. C.A.A. (the old Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways) and C.A.A. owe him a deep debt of gratitude, for he and his early colleagues established a safer system which was the foundation of civil aviation in Central Africa.

Beating the Time Table

MR. KINGDOM, the actor, gave himself five years and no longer in which to establish himself in the theatrical world when he came to England five years ago from Rhodesia. He beat his deadline by three days when he produced his own play, "The Golden Grain," for a try-out at the Gateway Theatre. It was favourably received, and begins a provincial tour in Bath early next month. Later it will come to a London suburban theatre, and Mr. Kingdom hopes, to the West End. The play was developed from a film script of his entitled "The Copperbelt" in the Copperbelt.

Local Government in Colonial Africa

Secretary of State Stresses Its Importance

THE PURPOSE OF THESE CONFERENCES is threefold: (1) to give field officers from all the territories in Africa a chance to exchange information, ideas, and experience; (2) to give field officers a chance of discussing matters of general policy and expressing their views on them; (3) to give field officers a chance to meet men and women from the United Kingdom and elsewhere who are specially interested in African development and to discuss ideas with them, thus enabling each to benefit by the other's experience and study of the problems.

Broadly speaking, Colonial administration is at three levels. There is the Colonial Office, with the Secretary of State at the head, answering to Parliament and working with and criticized by the Press and the public opinion of this country. Quite a number of our co-operators of the Colonies are expected to know, attending the conferences, there are Colonial Governments, answerable to Legislative Councils and working with the Press and public opinion and representatives of the people in the Colonial territories. Finally there are the field officers, administrative and technical, working with the local government bodies or Native administrations, with local political associations and improvement unions; co-operating with them or criticizing them on the spot.

Colonial administration cannot be a complete success unless all three levels are functioning effectively and the relations between them are properly conducted.

Devolution of Authority

The Secretary of State and the Colonial Office, concerned with the broadest policy, are responsible for relations with our U.K. Ministries with other Commonwealth and Foreign Governments and with International organizations. But neither the Secretary of State, the Colonial Office, nor the United Kingdom Parliament would consider it right to concern themselves with local questions and matters of local policy which are the concern of Colonial Governments. As we know, there is the greatest devolution of authority from Whitehall to Colonial Governments.

But neither the Colonial Office nor Colonial Governments can function effectively except through the field officer, administrative and technical, and the local government body or Native authority. No policy on paper has any meaning except to the extent that it is carried into effect in the district and has a direct bearing on the lives of the people. Hence the very great importance which attaches to district administration in all its forms and the great attention which we must give to ensuring that those who work in the field do so under proper conditions.

Hence also the importance of conferences like this. We have conferences of governors, of legislative councillors, of financial secretaries, statistical officers, or commissioners of police. These Cambridge conferences on African administration are conferences of field officers to discuss problems of district administration. I count them as second to none in their importance.

There is a school of thought which says: "Trust the man on the spot; leave him alone and he will get on with the job; provided the Secretary and the Colonial Office don't interfere with him." I think most people in the field want to be trusted and allowed to get on with the job without excessive interference from above; but the last thing they want is to be left completely without guidance.

* Being an abbreviation of an address delivered by Mr. Griffiths to the Cambridge Summer Conference on Local Government in Africa.

I believe most of you want broad general guidance on policy, an indication of the objectives which your Government is aiming at, with a broad suggestion of the methods to be adopted in achieving them. Once this has been laid down, you would like to have the maximum of freedom to carry out the policy, giving an account of your stewardship at regular intervals. That is the way in which we encourage Colonial Governments to treat their field officers: we set up to us in the Colonial Office to lay down the broadest objectives but to refrain from interfering excessively in the manner of carrying these out.

If you do not have a general policy it is more, not less, difficult to give due freedom to the man in the field, for without a general policy everything must be judged *ad hoc*, with indefinite delay and frustration. With a general policy responsible officers can get ahead on their own within the broad framework. Constant reference to the Secretary is avoided.

Value of Conferences

The old-fashioned, slow, and rigid method of forming general policy by dispatch and counter-dispatch we now regard as out of date. Increasingly we use the method of conference and informal discussion between all concerned. General policy must in the last instance be settled between the Secretary of State and Colonial Governments and Legislatures, but there is everything to be gained from the exchange of ideas and experience. It is important that those who will advise the Secretary of State and Colonial Governments should, in the case of a subject like local government, have the chance of exchanging ideas with those from the field who have practical experience of the problem.

Local government was the subject of all these conferences in 1947. My predecessor, Mr. Creech Jones, rightly, I believe, regarded this subject as a key to successful administration in Africa. The conference produced a series of practical recommendations which were regarded as sound by the Governments in Africa, were later accepted by representatives of the Legislative Councils when they came to London in 1948, and were then adopted by the Secretary of State as general policy, with the agreement of Colonial Governments.

In the last four years in some territories radical changes have been made or are in process of being made. In others there has been steady progress. I hope it will all profit by the accounts of those reforms which are now being carried out or have been carried out, and that in the light of experience gained you will be able to devise and analyse your own particular difficulties.

There have been striking political advances and progress in the economic field also. It is time to review local government policy in Africa in the light of all these changes. Policy should grow out of what has gone before, but since changing conditions must always be developing a new strategy.

Our policy in Africa is to build an efficient and representative local government institutions. All three words are important—efficient, representative, local. They are the keys to what we are trying to do.

Need for New Emphasis

The term "indirect rule" has had an honourable life, and the policy which it was used to describe has conferred immense benefits on the African territories. In the eyes of some the term has acquired a mystical value. Other West African nationalists among them, dislike the term. "Indirect rule" was first applied by Lord Lugard under conditions which existed in a particular area at a particular time. The system was subsequently widely extended—some of its thought for, and the areas for which it was unsuitable. Even in the area in which it was first introduced by Lord Lugard, conditions have changed in the last half century. The "indirect rule" would, if he were still alive, be the first to agree that a new emphasis is required.

The emphasis is on the three words which I have quoted—efficient, representative, local. No system can be useful unless it is efficient enough to run the services which the people do require. No system can endure unless it is genuinely representative of the people. And local government will not be local government unless it is local and close to the people.

Efficiency and a representative character are therefore everybody concerned with local government in Africa must aim at. In many places there is a very long way to go indeed before a clean bill of health can be given in either of these fields.

The term "local" has special importance in areas like Rhodesia and East Africa, where very large Native States or chiefdoms exist, often with extremely rudimentary

(Continued on page 1484)

Constitutional Development in Tanganyika Territory

Racial Parity for Non-Officials in Legislature Proposed

UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATIONS have been made by the Committee on Constitutional Development appointed by the Governor of Tanganyika, who has, however, reserved his findings.

The committee consisted of the Member for Law and Order as chairman, the Member for Local Government, and all the non-official members of the Legislature (who number seven Europeans, four Africans, and three Asians).

More controversial of their proposals is the radical re-constitution of the Legislative Council. They would increase the non-official representation from 14 to 21, introduce the new principle of allotting seven of the seats to each of the three main races, and raise the official representation from 15 to 21, though using some of the additional seats for the nomination of non-officials to sit on the same seats. The proposals would not take immediate effect but follow amendment and expansion of the system of local government. That would involve their implosion in about five years.

Sir Edward Twining, the Governor, accepts the proposals in regard to the Legislature, but takes a more cautious view than the committee concerning the establishment of regional administrations. He prefers inquiry by a commissioner especially versed in constitutional theory and practice. Equal racial representation of non-officials he regards as a logical development of a principle already operating in a number of public and quasi-public bodies.

Racial Partnership Essential

The report (published at 2s. by the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam) begins with proposals for the development of local government and the reorganization of the central Government. It lays stress on the view, unanimously held by the committee, that the economic and political development of the Territory must depend on a working partnership between the three main races, based on mutual confidence and trust.

During the 35 years since Tanganyika came within the Commonwealth the relations between the three main races have been on the whole harmonious. The committee, in framing their recommendations for political development, were at pains to avoid impairing those relations, even though that might decelerate the pace of political development. They considered the best interests of the inhabitants of the Territory as a whole, "bearing in mind that this term includes the Europeans and Asians no less than the indigenous peoples."

They propose the establishment of inter-racial county councils on the ground that the present provinces are too large to form effective units of local government. Smaller units, or counties, each consisting of two or more districts, are preferred, with representatives relatively well known to one another, known within the area from which they come, and competent to exercise genuine local government functions. Each county would benefit from the establishment of a departmental team of Government officers under the direction of a senior administrative officer.

The county councils would in the first instance control only those matters which clearly affect all races, such as the maintenance of roads (other than trunk roads), ferries and bridges, the establishment and control of markets, the conservation of natural resources, the dipping of livestock, and such health services as sanitation and vaccination. Later consideration should be

given to extending their functions without interference with those which are already performed effectively by the Native and township authorities.

The councils should have non-official majorities, though in some places, an official majority might be appropriate as a temporary expedient. Members would be drawn from all races in the area, and the township and Native authorities in the county would be represented. The committee attach importance to the early introduction of the elective system for all local government bodies.

Development of Township Authorities

Uneven development of the township authorities is to be largely due to lack of popular interest and to insufficient powers having been given to township authorities. Township should therefore progress by stages to financial and political autonomy in the municipal sense.

Township authorities should progressively shed their official members; non-racial elective representation should be introduced; the franchise should not be limited to ratepayers; Government servants should have the vote and be eligible for appointment as members of the authorities; neighbouring Native authorities should be represented on township authorities; and the major township authorities should have power to make by-laws and should be granted administrative and financial autonomy.

The committee recognize that in present circumstances there can be no fundamental change from the present structure of rural local authorities with jurisdiction over Africans only, particularly as so many of the Native authorities are concerned with the exercise of traditional functions and with matters of Native law and custom. Part of the membership of the proposed inter-racial county councils should be drawn from the Native authorities.

It has for some years been apparent that the Government administrative machine at the centre has been over-occupied with details they write, and that decisions on matters of local importance have been delayed, to the detriment of good and efficient government. This can be remedied only by a large measure of decentralization from the centre to area authorities assisted by the necessary technical staff and working with councils drawn from the people who live within each area.

Although the eight provinces are too large to form effective units of local government, they are considered too small to carry the burden in staff and finances which is the necessary concomitant of regionalization. The committee therefore recommend that the present provinces should be abolished (which entails the abandonment of the present policy of establishing provincial councils), and that the Territory should be divided into larger units, called regions.

The number and boundaries of these regions, and the powers to be delegated to the regional authorities, should, it is suggested, be the subject of a specialized inquiry; but each regional administration should be supported by an inter-racial regional council, controlling regional expenditure and policy and exercising general powers of question and criticism.

Changes in Legislative Council

The committee are firmly of the opinion that membership of the Legislative Council should be increased substantially, so that all sections of the community may play a full part in the direction of affairs, but they consider that the official majority should be maintained for the next few years. The ultimate aim must be the achievement of responsible government with a non-official majority, but a greater degree of political education is meantime necessary.

The main difficulty in securing adequate African representation being the limited number of educated men, it is recommended that African Government servants should be allowed to become members by resigning their posts temporarily, while preserving their pension rights.

For the growing majority of the African population

live in areas administered by chiefs, who, whether hereditary or elected, stand at the head of a hierarchy which is very closely identified with the administrative, political, and social system of the area. Progress is being made in the establishment of representative councils, but at first it is unlikely that any person outside the hierarchy would command the confidence and support of the people. Normally therefore the representatives of the people who would be chiefs.

There is, however, a substantial urban population which is not under the control of Native authorities, and a steadily increasing educated class which is becoming politically conscious. These should be given opportunity for political expression, and the committee consider that at least two of the African members of Legislative Council should be chiefs.

Racial Representation

The committee find that the views of the three main races on the question of the racial distribution of non-official seats are irreconcilable. They find it impossible on a basis of numbers, financial interests, or political influence to find a point of equilibrium of the relative claims to representation of the three races. They do not consider that it is in the interests of any one community to strive for a dominant political position, as this cannot fail in the long run to react to its own disadvantage.

The committee are convinced that the only solution which is equitable and capable of obviating feelings of distrust and lack of confidence and of laying a sound foundation for the political development of the Territory is the equal distribution of non-official seats and of legislative power between the three main races.

Non-official membership of the Legislature should be increased from 14 to 21, within which number seven seats should be allocated to each of the three main races in the Territory, and the official membership should be increased from 15 to 21. Consideration should be given to the appointment of a limited number of non-officials, who would be prepared to accept the Government whip, to the official side. The Governor should continue to preside.

The committee accept the principle of elective representation to regional and local government councils, and recommend that a system of elections for these should be introduced as soon as practicable after their establishment. In urban areas, including Dar es Salaam municipality, there may lie a prospect of introducing non-racial elective representation without delay.

The committee consider how soon the new Legislature, with equal representation for the three main races, could be established and provision be made for elective representation. They consider that the first step should be to set up the local government bodies, i.e., the county councils, recommended. By this means a considerable body of persons can be introduced to public life.

Decentralization of Responsibility

The next step should be the transfer of powers and responsibility from the central Government to the regional administrations backed by regional councils, should this plan be feasible as a result of examination by the expert committee which the report proposes.

Not later than three years after the regional system has been brought into being, the process of constitutional reform should be completed by the establishment of the new Legislative Council combined with a form of elective representation. Should regionalism be not feasible or be unduly delayed, the new constitution for the Legislative Council should be brought into force not later than three years after the establishment of the county councils.

The committee recognize that Government will have to face material practical difficulties in establishing the new organizations for local and regional government, and that the pressure of work which will be occasioned to the public, official and non-official, will make the simultaneous introduction of all these administrative and constitutional changes virtually impossible. They therefore recommend that a special committee should be set up without delay to prepare a plan for implementing the recommendations for the new constitution of the Legislative Council, including the preparation of an electoral scheme.

In forwarding the committee's report to the Secretary

the Governor indicated that the Government's reply could not be taken until the report had been published, discussed by the public, and debated in the Legislature, but he expressed certain provisional and preliminary views.

Following out the committee has examined their proposals in detail, and has recommended in principle, in detail, to be set up by a committee or by some other means, the recommendations that all those questions should be examined by a single committee member from outside the Territory, assisted by specialist advisers and local persons, non-official and official, and be asked that Mr. P. S. Hudson, head of the African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office, and formerly Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia, should be made available to assist the commissioner in the field of local government.

The Governor welcomed the recommendations for the establishment of county councils, and generally shared the committee's views on urban local government.

Sir Edward Twining, while agreeing that decentralization of the administrative and executive powers of the central Government was desirable, doubted whether that would best be achieved by the establishment of regional administrations on the lines of the report. He thought that decentralization might be made effective by using the existing provincial system, with substantial modifications. Careful inquiry could be undertaken by the proposed commissioner, assisted by local officials.

The Governor agreed that the Legislature should be increased, but doubted whether African Government employees should be allowed to remain in the service if they became non-official members of council.

He agreed also on the retention of the official majority, which recommendation he believed, from representations made to him direct from time to time, to be the general wish of the majority of people of all races.

He accepted the recommendations regarding the distribution of non-official seats on the council, and agreed with the committee's time-table, but considered that a definite date, five years hence, should be set for the establishment of the new Legislature.

Secretary of State's Views

The Secretary of State is in general agreement with the Governor, but does not wish to express final opinions until the report has been considered by the public and debated in the Legislature. He considers that equal representation is in the circumstances of Tanganyika the best method of ensuring and promoting the friendly co-operation between the three main racial groups which is essential to the Territory's future progress and prosperity.

Mr. Griffiths agrees that inquiry into outstanding matters of major importance and of detail should be entrusted to an expert and widely experienced commissioner from outside the Territory, assisted by officials and others with intimate knowledge of local conditions. Mr. Hudson will be available to assist the commissioner.

The Secretary of State shares the Governor's doubts as to the desirability of introducing regional administrations at this stage in place of the present provincial system, and he welcomes the Governor's suggestion that an objective of five years should be set for implementing the recommendations regarding the Legislature.

[Editorial comment is made elsewhere. Extracts from the report will appear next week.]

Kenya Kongonis

IN THEIR SUSSEX TOUR, Kenya Kongonis cricket team played 12 matches, of which they won six, lost three, drew two, and one was abandoned. In his broadcast in the 'Calling East Africa' programme of the B.B.C., Mr. P. de V. Allen summed up the tour as 'excellent bowling, good ground, fielding, poor batting, and mediocre fielding'. Mr. R. Smith's bowling was outstanding, his major successes being 31-40 wickets for Middleton-on-sea, and 9 for 37 against Rottingdean. He took 50 wickets during the tour.

Africans and Federation Issue Tribal Councils Favour the Plan

THE NATIVE AUTHORITY TRIBAL COUNCILS representing more than 140,000 Africans of the Ngoni, Kunda and Chewa tribes in the Fort Beaufort district of Northern Rhodesia have approved the proposals for Central African federation.

A statement issued by the Northern Rhodesian Government says:

"The tribal councils reached this decision after mature consideration and in the belief that African interests will be fully safeguarded.

"To begin with the report was received with suspicion and caution, and at open meetings the councils asked Government officials many pertinent questions concerning, for example, immigration and the position of the territorial Governor vis-à-vis the Governor-General. It is clear, however, that they considered the danger of local income tax being too high as to lessen the amount of tax available for territorial development.

"The councils eventually agreed that the safeguarding of their interests seemed to be assured under the proposals contained in the report.

"So it is clear that these three councils have studied the federation proposals and have come to the decision to support them. This decision has been a thorough examination.

Mr. Stanley Evans, M.P., said at a Press conference in Salisbury last week that he and his three Parliamentary colleagues had heard the views of Africans in all three territories, and had found that their opposition to federation was born of an incomplete understanding of the factors involved. African development needed an accelerated flow of capital investment, and that could best be achieved by the closer union of territories whose resources were complementary.

"Crackpot Fringe at Home"

The case of the Central and East African territories had, he believed, received less than fair play, and the people on the spot sometimes imbued under a sense of injustice because of the views expressed by the crackpot fringe at home. He hoped that, as a result of all the delegation had seen, Southern Rhodesian affairs would be better understood when debates took place in the House of Commons.

"We have been profoundly impressed by the vigorous, sturdy character of the people we have met and the tremendous development in this part of the world."

Mr. Evans doubted, however, whether most Rhodesians realized the burden which Britain was carrying in the rearmament programme — which was a "security umbrella" for Central Africa.

It would be many, many decades before the African could assume equal partnership with the European, but it is not true that of all the issues that history has to teach one is outstanding — that there is a time when you can give an inch and save a yard, but later you can offer a mile but not save an inch.

From time to time the Colony had, he agreed, been subjected to criticism from the Old Country which was quite indefensible, if not malicious. He had been struck by the obvious case that was being taken of the African population in both the Rhodesias.

When the four British M.P.s. visited Ndola they were handed a memorandum by the "Anti-Federation Action Committee" of the African Congress which stated that if federation was forced against the wishes of the African people it would be taken as a final betrayal of promises and treaty obligations.

In Ndola Mr. Julian Amery said: "There are many who believe that the time has come to start a great new Dominion extending from the Rhodesias to the Ethiopian border."

The locally published *Northern News* wrote:

"Northern Rhodesians, white and black, have been surprised, not always pleasantly, by the independence, sincerity, and genuine determination to investigate our affairs which has been shown by the delegations. Possibly most surprising of all has been the realization that, though two members of the delegation are Socialists and two Tories, there is almost no difference in their attitude to the British Central African territories and in their approach to a problem such as federation.

In revealing this aspect of British politics, and it

is one hitherto not appreciated here, they have given an immense fillip to our faith in the essential soundness of British political institutions, and also set a precept which may well be followed here by the rigid exclusion of all party and personal political issues from the federation question.

In certain matters all four members have spoken to both Europeans and Africans with a candid, straight-from-the-shoulder sincerity which it was good — if a little uncomfortable — to hear.

Ignorance in Britain

The *Bulawayo Chronicle* commented on "misguided or ignorant" beliefs which exist in Britain concerning Central Africa:—

"The harm is done, not only at Fabian Society meetings, not only by some of the newspapers which are surprisingly adrift even on their facts, but in little gatherings, almost domestic, in the small halls and chapels of the towns, where lectures are given on behalf of missionary funds or other uplift organizations and addressed by people who have gained their knowledge from pamphlets compiled by others either as misguided or ignorant as themselves.

"Hardly a voice is raised on behalf of the people of their own blood who are civilizing Africa, and the course of it giving the African education, better health, a higher economic standard, the knowledge of better agriculture and craftsmanship, and even the vote when he has reached a standard which enables him to use it with a sense of responsibility. It is not knowledge of the facts and the background that we have reason to fear, but ignorance."

Sir Godfrey Huggins stated recently that the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir John Kennedy, would be chairman at the Falls talks which open on September 18. The Colony would probably be represented by three Cabinet Ministers, and he hoped that the leaders of the Rhodesia and Labour Parties would be present. Mr. Stockil, Leader of the Opposition, had been invited to attend discussions, with three or four supporters, with the cabinet.

British M.P.s. and the Commonwealth Praise for the Joint Board

"SINCE I ENTERED THE HOUSE in 1945, I have come across few members who have not some association or other with at least one Commonwealth land," said SQUADRON-LEADER ERNEST KINGHORN, Labour M.P., in a recent broadcast to East and Central Africa. "These are pretty firm foundations for membership of the Imperial Parliament.

"All members of the Commons and the House of Lords are eligible to join the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. We have a group for Labour members, and usually arrange meetings for discussions with Parliamentarians of the Labour Party visiting us from Commonwealth countries. In addition, we have two official party committees for the consideration of matters affecting the Colonies and the Dominions. The Conservatives have a very influential Imperial Affairs Committee, many of whose members are well known throughout the Commonwealth.

"An association unique from the point of view of East Africa — and I do not think it has a parallel anywhere else in the world — is the Joint East and Central Africa Board. I know of no similar organization which has so great a repository of knowledge and experience to call upon at short notice here in London for any other part of the Commonwealth.

"Its great value is that it can present an up-to-date and accurate picture of opinion, especially of the non-official communities in East Africa — to the public, the Press, the Government, or M.P.s. who seek the latest information and reactions. There is a constant coming and going of members of the board between the United Kingdom and the East African territories which makes membership of it of tremendous importance to us in the Commons or the Lords."

Progress in building better houses in Native reserves has been made under the influence of African community demonstrators, said Mr. R. M. Davies, Southern Rhodesia's Director of Native Agriculture, recently. About 55% of Africans in the reserves now live in improved houses. The African field staff now consists of 45 demonstrators, 45 supervisors, 298 agricultural demonstrators and 76 community demonstrators.

Unsavoury Bechuanaland Scandal Activities of Non-African Fanatics

IF THE WHOLE UNSAVOURY SCANDAL in Bechuanaland were to be uncovered, says an editorial note in *Truth*, at the heart of it would be a group of non-African fanatics who find Seretse's marriage an opportunity to break down social barriers, and at the same time to injure the British prestige throughout Africa.

The note also says:

"The entire campaign against Tshekedi has been conducted in a way which makes it impossible for the directing brains to have been Africans. The most recent evidence is the organization of the wailing women in Seretse's support. African women are almost universally debarr'd from intervention in tribal politics. The march of the women to Versailles, engineered by the army behind the French Revolution, has served as a precedent for the revolutionaries of subsequent ages, and it is such people who have imported the tactics into Africa."

Tshekedi's Dignity

The Spectator considers that the one man to emerge from the whole imbroglio without loss of dignity or reputation is Tshekedi. He has suffered serious injustice. The journal suggests that the only solution which may now save the situation is the return of both Seretse and Tshekedi, since Seretse is the lawful chief and his assumption of that office would finally remove both the suggestion that Tshekedi aspired to the chieftainship and all objection to his return as a private individual.

The three British observers have now returned to this country.

Further news received of the meeting of the African Advisory Council at Gaborones, shortly before the observers' departure, shows that most of the speakers urged the lifting

of the two-year ban on attendance at the council enforced by the Bamangwato tribal leaders, and urged a special meeting on the Tshekedi issue. The chairman, Chief Bathoen, said after the meeting that the large majority favoured the return of Tshekedi, although no resolution was passed.

Tshekedi's plan to send his senior supporter, Rasebolai, to claim the chieftainship has apparently been abandoned. At Gaborones last week he confirmed that he would instigate civil proceedings against Keoboka, the Government-appointed tribal leader. "This is not the end," he commented. "It is the beginning."

Unity of the Nile Valley Egyptian Minister's Demands

NAHAS PASHA, Prime Minister of Egypt, has made it quite clear in a speech delivered in Alexandria that his Government will shortly denounce the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936. He told a large crowd that the Government and people of Egypt, maintaining their full rights on the evacuation and unity of the Nile Valley, would not tolerate the colonial occupation of Egyptian land.

There were, he declared, no moderates or extremists in Egypt; all were Egyptians and proud of it. They were unanimous that the treaty was now purposeless, and that it was time to free the country from her bonds.

During the long negotiations with Great Britain the British had, he said, been given time to abandon their outdated and unacceptable ideas of colonization. Egypt expected Great Britain to recognize her rights on evacuation and the unity of the Nile Valley, but the British had merely talked.

"Egypt's patience is exhausted, and she will achieve her rights, whatever the obstacles to be overcome," said the Prime Minister.

The Egyptian Embassy in London has issued a statement which declares that Egypt's rights are "the immediate evacuation by land, sea and air of British forces from Egypt and the Sudan and the unity of both under the Egyptian crown."

on top...

On top in traffic.
On top on hills.

in top

This lively cylinder Vauxhall Vauxhall Vauxhall
forms a complete gear from
opact to

and silently, on top
more than walking on
roads on the
hills
change
when
by the
with
average

Companion model is the Asynce, the value
for money car of the year. Like the Vauxhall, four-
seater of modern design.

VAUXHALL

BRUCE LIMITED
P.O. BOX 951
NAIROBI

Sales and services throughout East Africa by Motor Mart branches: Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, Mbeys, Arusha.



PERSONALIA

MR. R. S. LEOGE has returned from East Africa.

MR. HAROLD MELLE, of the "Daily News," is in this country on leave.

MR. BASIL CLARKE, a technical engineering journalist, is visiting East Africa.

SIR DAVID EDWARDS left London by air yesterday for Uganda, of which he is Chief Justice.

SIR HUGH CAIRNS, F.R.C.S., Nuffield Professor of Surgery at Oxford, is visiting East Africa.

MR. R. HARMAN, a Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, is visiting East Africa to study African local government.

MR. R. O. HENNINGS, of the Colonial Service in Kenya, is the author of "African Morning," just published in London.

MR. B. J. MUKASA, who recently came to this country as one of Uganda's delegation to the Festival of Britain, is now in the country.

CAPTAIN P. J. BOWLING, of Lady Bowring and the late Sir Charles Bowring, and MISS MARGARET JUNE SALMONS have been married in Bedford.

DR. W. E. STANLEY MERRET, late principal of the medical school in Nigeria, has visited the Sudan to study local methods of training medical assistants.

MR. HARRY W. JEFFREYS, acting general manager for the Standard Bank of South Africa in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, is in London on leave from Salisbury.

MR. HENRY POOLEY, consulting engineer for the new cement plants in Northern Rhodesia and Uganda, has returned from another visit to East and Central Africa.

MAJOR and MRS. CHARLES M. TAYLOR, who have been in this country on leave for about five months, are on their way back to Kenya in the ship of that name.

Two English girls, Miss ANNE BOULTON, 18, and Miss NANCY BRACKENBRIDGE, 20, are touring Southern Rhodesia under the Princess Elizabeth Birthday Fund scheme.

MR. P. N. F. MANSSELL, the Southern Rhodesian member of the South African cricket team, made 36 of the 297 runs in the first innings against Middlesex at Lords.

MR. E. M. CARTER and DR. S. M. RUWALA have been nominated members of the Kampala municipal council during the absence of MESSRS. K. H. DALE and A. M. SHAH.

Among Rhodesian farmers now in this country on leave are MR. F. E. L. KENNARD, of Odzi, MR. E. L. WENT, of Sinota, and MR. IAN R. THOMSON, of the Salisbury area.

AIR MARSHAL SIR THOMAS WILLIAMS, who has been appointed Inspector-General of the R.A.F., served with the South African forces in the German East African campaign in 1916.

MAJOR JOHN HARVEY and Miss LORNA GORE-BROWN, elder daughter of Sir Stewart and Lady Gore-Browne, have been married in Shiva Ngandu, Northern Rhodesia.

COUNCILLOR D. O. BARNES, the new mayor of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, held the office in 1948-49. Another ex-Mayor, ALDERMAN G. B. TYMNER, is this year's deputy mayor.

DR. GELESTHOPE, Bishop in the Sudan, intends to resign in January, 1955. Since officials in that country retire at about 50, he considers a diocesan bishop of 60 "a bit too old for them."

MR. E. P. S. SHIRRY, Chief Secretary and Commissioner for Native Affairs, and MR. K. M. WALMSLEY, Financial Secretary, are on leave in this country from the Somaliland Protectorate.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER has accepted the presidency of the East African Conservators of Music, of which Dr. T. FIELDEN has been appointed director in the place of Mr. J. DE MIDDLETEN.

MR. JAMES GRIBBING, Secretary of State for the Colonies, hopes to spend three days in Tanganyika Territory on his way back to London from Central Africa. He began his tour of Nyasaland early this week.

MR. A. H. BÜNTING, chief scientific officer to the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika Territory, leaves for home this week for leave to the United Kingdom prior to re-employment from the service of the O.F.C.

CAPTAIN M. C. S. D'ARCY, Royal Artillery, younger son of Lieut. General and Mrs. J. C. D'Arcy, and Miss JANE ELIZABETH MARSHALL, elder daughter of Sir William and Lady Buttershill, have announced their engagement.

MRS. NORA THOMAS has been awarded £10,062 compensation for the compulsory acquisition by the Tanganyika Government of a farm of 1,345 acres at Arusha. Her claim was £17,400, and the Government's offer £8,050.

CHIEF KIDAHA MAKWAIA left London by air last Friday to return to Tanganyika Territory. He was the first African to be appointed to the Executive Council, and he is one of the African non-official members of the Legislative Council.

MR. WILLIAM LE MOND, who has been a missionary in Northern Rhodesia for 43 years, and who translated the Psalms into Bemba and Mbera dialects in this country, on leave from Salisbury, will be again for Fitz Rosebery in mid-December.

MR. R. WATSON, Home Office Expert on police and communications, has been making a survey of the requirements in Northern Rhodesia. He has now gone to Nyasaland, and will make similar investigations in Mauritius, British Guiana, and Aden.

The chairman and members of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce are entertained by ROYAL HORTON to luncheon on Thursday, September 10, in appreciation of the services rendered between the United Kingdom and East Africa.

MR. C. J. CRIPWELL has been appointed Postmaster General of Southern Rhodesia from September 1, replacing COLONEL J. G. BOTT, who is retiring. Mr. Cripwell is the first Rhodesian to hold the post. He has been Assistant Postmaster General since 1948.

MR. J. P. S. CLARKE, who has resigned from membership of the management committee of the Powell Ruffin bank, but will continue to serve as director of Powell Ruffin Ltd., had other responsibilities of the group. His place on the management committee will be taken by MR. J. W. GARDNER.

COLONEL J. BLANKSON, Honorary Colonel, has been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Southern Rhodesian Armoured Car Regiment, commanding a Squadron of the 11th Hussars (Armoured Cars) in the Western Desert, and also commanded the Southern Rhodesia Armoured Car Regiment in East Africa during the last war.

The engagement is announced between MR. ROBIN HUGH JAMES, of Umsengedzi Estate, near Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, only son of Vice-Admiral and Mrs. T. M. James, of Seer Green, Bucks., and Miss ISALINE GECILY DUNSTERVILLE, only daughter of Brigadier and Mrs. Knute Percy Dunsterville, of Edinburgh, Suffolk.

SHIRMAH A. B. PANT, Commissioner for the Government of India in the British East African Territories, who was recently accredited as Commissioner for the Central African territories also, is due back in Nairobi in a few days from his first tour of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. He has been accompanied by his wife, MRS. PANT.

Mr. J. C. EYRE, who has recently retired from the post of Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia, to which he was appointed last year, joined the Agricultural Department of Tanganyika in 1932. From 1943 until his appointment as Deputy Director in Northern Rhodesia he served in East Africa.

Mr. G. W. BELL, of the Sudan team, won the Fletcher cup at Bisley for the overseas competitor scoring the highest aggregate points in the Duke of Gloucester's cup competition. The Sudan team, consisting of MESSRS. E. J. C. MATELLI (captain), G. W. BELL, W. P. G. THOMPSON, and H. W. WEST, beat Kenya in the Junior Matheson match by 370 points, and in the Junior Kelenore by 12 points.

MR. R. W. TAYLOR, who has been appointed Director of Public Works in Kenya joined the same department in Uganda in 1920. He was in the 1914-15 and in 1938 he was transferred to Uganda where he has since spent nine years later transferring to East Africa. He will assume his new duties as Director under Sir Godfrey Rhodes until the termination of the special appointment of Commissioner of Public Works the following month.

Among Colonial Agricultural and Veterinary Officers are Mr. J. H. H. STAPLEDON, Director of East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research Organisation, and MESSRS. A. M. HALL, Commissioner of Pests, Zanzibar; R. E. T. HOBBS, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Kenya; R. PATRICK, Director of Education, Zanzibar; R. DE S. STAPLEDON, Secretary, East Africa High Commission; and Dr. H. H. STONEY, Deputy Director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation.

Passengers to East Africa

ON HER MAJESTY'S VOYAGE the British-India liner *Kenya* carries the following first class passengers:

Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. W. J. A. Beaufort, Mrs. F. N. Bennett, Mrs. J. A. Bessie, Miss D. Blumer, Mr. & Mrs. L. P. S. Bourne, Mr. & Mrs. R. T. Burkill, Miss C. A. C. Culler, Dr. R. Y. Dunlop, Miss M. Rae Fraser, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Gifford, Miss M. J. Gollup, Mr. R. Gritsell, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. E. Harding, Dr. & Mrs. V. L. Henderson, Miss K. E. Hooper, Mr. & Mrs. Hutchinson.

The Earl of Inverchanna, Mr. D. B. Johnson, Lt. Cdr. & Mrs. A. G. Kerby Col. & Mrs. G. East King, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Biss-Lauer, Mrs. K. L. Law, Mrs. R. L. Ludge, The Hon. Simon Brookes Mackay, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. C. G. Mackay, Mrs. V. Macdonald, Miss Macgregor, Mr. & Mrs. J. Macon, Mr. & Mrs. A. Moore, Mrs. M. A. Murray, Mr. & Mrs. O. Toole, Mr. & Mrs. J. Park, Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Ambler, Mr. R. M. B. Pritchett, Mrs. A. Rhodes, Mrs. G. Kettlewell, Miss M. J. Ryan, Mr. & Mrs. H. M. Saffell Major, & Mrs. W. N. Saffell, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Sinclair Major, & Mrs. J. Taylor, Col. A. G. Zozar, Mrs. P. M. Tymms, Mr. & Mrs. B. E. Walker, Capt. E. Ward, Mrs. E. E. Ward, Mrs. Leslie Ward, Mr. & Mrs. Williamson.

Dar es Salaam.—Miss J. J. Major, Mrs. G. H. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Maher, Mr. J. McD. Morris, Mr. M. E. Doolfe, Beira.—Major & Mrs. H. J. Blythe, Mr. & Mrs. E. H. W. H. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. E. B. Fairbridge, Mrs. M. A. Fuller, Miss M. A. L. Kilder, Mrs. S. A. Irvine, Mr. & Mrs. J. Irvine, Mr. & Mrs. D. J. L. Mrs. B. Luterjauer, Mr. & Mrs. H. Newbrough, Mr. & Mrs. N. W. Miles, Mr. & Mrs. T. P. Moore, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Newbrough, Mr. & Mrs. H. L. Nicholson, Mr. & Mrs. Oldfield, Mrs. E. M. Harrison-Osborn, Mr. & Mrs. D. W. Prines, Mrs. M. E. Sheels, Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Walker, Miss B. Whaley.

Fourteen passengers include Lt. Cdr. Cameron, the Rev. R. C. McDonald, the Rev. & Mrs. Owen, the Rev. & Mrs. R. W. Violet Smith, Mr. T. G. Stagg, and Mr. & Mrs. The commander of the new vessel is Mr. R. B. Gun-Cunningham, Mr. J. P. is the chief officer and Mr. T. A. Hyde the chief engineer.

Obituary

The Rev. T. B. R. Westgate Villitized by Germans in East Africa

THE REV. THOMAS BUCHANAN REGINALD WESTGATE, D.D., who has died in Winnipeg at the age of 78, was one of a number of Canadians who have rendered splendid service in East Africa.

Ordained at the age of 24, he was for a short time a curate in Comber, Ontario, which he left for Paraguay to work among the Indians for the South American Missionary Society. Africa, however, was already calling, and in 1901 he went to what was then German East Africa (now Tanganyika Territory) for the Church of the Holy Spirit, for whom he worked for the next 17 years in the Congo country. A man of great character, impressive presence, bubbling good humour and warm-hearted generosity, his association with him exercised exceptional influence among the tribe, of whose customs he made a close study.

After the outbreak of war in 1914 the Germans removed him and other British missionaries, male and female, and imprisoned them with the other Allied civilians and military prisoners. For about two years he was a prisoner of war in Tabora, where he suffered the privations, hardships and indignities which were the daily lot of the prisoners irrespective of age, sex, or other considerations.

His high character and steady refusal to submit in silence to insults and humiliations made him one of the special targets for German enmity, and in due course charges of espionage were framed against him, as it was against others of his class, who were charged with having employed African adherents in his mission as spy on German troop movements and with accepting and sending on to them with the information through the German line and across the border to the British forces. There was a word of truth in the indictment, but he was told that the evidence was conclusive and that his only hope of escaping during equinox was to confess and supply the names of all East Africans whom he had used against German interests or whom he knew to be pro-British. He protested that the accusation was fantastic, but was kept for a period in solitary confinement and then by constant interrogation, for which he was assured that one after another of his teachers of other Africans had given damning evidence against him. His demands to be confronted with these men and to see the affidavits they were alleged to have made were refused. Some time later the Germans tired of their work and sent him back into the prison camp.

Released when the Germans occupied Tabora, he joined the East African Forces as chaplain. His health had been undermined by imprisonment, and as he could not remain in Africa, he went to Canada in 1919 for the Missionary Society of the Church of England in the Dominion as secretary and executive officer of the Indian Eskimo Residential School Commission. The House of Bishops elected him Bishop of Mombasa in 1934, but he preferred not to accept the appointment.

In 1903 he had married Miss Henrietta Georgina Humphrey of Coblin, who had been a C.M.S. nurse in Mombasa for two years before their marriage. During the Maji-Maji rebellion of 1905-06 the Westgates and six of their children together with other missionaries and their families, lived for some months in stockade on the Kiborini Range near Mwanza. The Rev. Westgate died in 1936. Of the marriage there were one son and two daughters, one of whom was a teacher at the C.M.S. School in Arusha.

MR. R. B. FREEMAN, late of Kenya, has died in London at the age of 63.

Witchcraft in Bechuanaland To-Day

Professor Isaac Schapera's Address

PROFESSOR ISAAC SCHAPERA, Professor of Anthropology at London University, recently addressed a joint meeting of the African and Empire Societies on sorcery and witchcraft in Bechuanaland.

The divorced wife of the late chief Tshekedi had, he recalled, been tried in 1917 for attempted witchcraft against her husband. She maintained that the "medicine" was intended to restore his love, but the court found her and two others guilty and imprisoned them. Later they were banished from the tribal reserve at Tshekedi's request.

Although all the tribes in the Protectorate had been so considerably influenced by contact with western civilization that the official religion was now Christianity, belief in witchcraft remained strong.

In many parts of Africa two kinds of black magic were commonly distinguished. In one, people deliberately tried to injure some specific enemy by the aid of magic. In the other, people were said to suffer from a pathological condition; they sought to harm others, not of their conscious volition, but because it was inherent in their nature.

Sometimes it was held that they were ignorant of their dreadful powers, their activities being carried out at night by their spirits or souls while their bodies slept. Anthropological literature now termed the first class "sorcerers" and the second "witches."

Elderly Women as "Night-Witches"

The Tswana do not believe in witches, but only in sorcerers, although they distinguished between "night witches" and "day sorcerers." They attributed to the former—said to be mainly elderly women—many extraordinary powers and habits. They were said to meet at night, their bodies smeared with white ashes or the blood of dead people. Before being admitted into the group a woman had to display her zeal by causing the death of some very close relative, preferably her own first-born child.

Among the activities attributed to these "night-witches" was the exhumation of newly buried corpses from which they removed organs for use in medicines. Associates with them were certain animals, particularly the owl, whose howling warned them of anybody's approach. Not that reason the people regarded the owl as an ill omen. Witches were said to ride on hyenas.

Although such beliefs were not taken seriously by most people, there was virtually unanimous belief in the existence and activities of the *ababi ba mošegane*, the "day sorcerers," who were said to use herbs or medicine obtained from professional magicians, or "doctors."

Sorcerers would sprinkle "doctored" blood over the courtyard of an enemy, who would either die or lose his limbs after stepping on the blood. Doctored roots smuggled into an enemy's house would, it was said, bring illness or death.

The most common method was described as *go beletla* ("to give over"), whereby a sorcerer sent an animal to inflict direct bodily injury upon an enemy.

Nowadays most Tswana do not consider such methods as worthy of credence. Typically, for instance, on several occasions stated openly in court that the "cases of sorcery" that some of the practices alleged against the accused were merely "fairy tales, incapable of causing physical injury."

One other method which the Tswana do not mention first when asked how people bewitch, and which they regard as by far the most efficacious, was *doctored*, it consists in putting some poisonous substance into beer, porridge, or other food.

Here also there is sometimes an element of fantasy. Some people, for instance, say that when the victim swallows the food the poisonous substance changes into a miniature lion or crocodile or some similar animal, which gnaws away at his entrails until he dies in excruciating pain. But the majority maintain that the substance put into the food is poisonous in our sense of the term.

Slow Poisoning

Several well-known herbs are said to be used, including a few whose action is very slow. Death does not take place suddenly enough to arouse immediate suspicion. Sometimes poisons are used with which we are familiar, for instance, caustic soda.

It is often said that the African here is in perpetual dread of sorcery. True, he regards sorcery as an ever-present danger, but he is no more obsessed by it than is the average inhabitant of a large city in Western Europe, obsessed by fear of a traffic accident.

As we exercise caution to the Tswana believe that it is possible to protect oneself against sorcery whenever a new homestead, hut, or cattle kraal is built, it is fortified by means of "doctored" pegs or other objects either buried in the ground or applied in some other way. It is believed that as soon as a sorcerer enters the place his medicine loses its power.

The African's principal method of protection, however, was to "strengthen" his body. A doctor, who made small cuts on every joint and smeared them with a special ointment. In a sorcerer's attempt to bewitch this "strengthened" person, it was believed that the attempt would rebound disastrously on him. The strengthening ceremony was usually performed clandestinely on all members of a family.

Before going to a feast some people took a precaution against poisoning by swallowing a certain medicine on the base of each food pot. Much of the magic which is said to be protective magic was said to employ such means as the Christian ceremonies of baptism or church marriage.

In former days during the trial of a witch, if it was clear from the evidence that the accused was guilty, the chief would order him to "undo" the patient, and to remove the effects of his sorcery so that the patient should recover. If refused, he would be executed until he consented. If the patient recovered the sorcerer would be released with a severe reprimand, although he might be removed from his home, but if the patient died the sorcerer would be killed by being thrown over a precipice or cliff, or being flayed or speared.

A malicious and unfounded accusation of sorcery was itself an offence in tribal law, the accused being entitled to damages. Chiefs had repeatedly warned their people against relying too much upon the words of magicians, who often make accusations of sorcery. The most common sentence nowadays upon a sorcerer was to remove the culprit from his

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telegraphic Address:
All Offices In East Africa
"INCREASE"

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

General Merchants & Engineers

MOBASA
KAMPALA
ZANZIBAR

NAIROBI
(Head Office)
Box 182

DAR ES SALAAM
TANGA, CHUNYA
MIKINDANI

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



ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RALEIGH HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND
London E.11, Totterill Street, S.W.4. WHI. 7127

Representatives: Ashmole's (East Africa) Ltd., 115, Park Street, London W.1.
Representatives: Roberts, 115, Park Street, London W.1.
Representatives: Watson Ltd., Cecil Street, Nairobi

home to another part of tribal territory. If medicines were discovered the sorcerer might be told to swallow them himself. If the accused had employed means other than poison he was sometimes fined or thrashed.

It is abundantly clear that sorcery is employed amongst the Tswana. Sorcery is a recognized method of trying to inflict harm upon one's enemies, and persons accused of the crime have at times freely admitted resorting to it. Although techniques employed are by no means standard or ridiculous, they are nevertheless employed in an seriousness, and sometimes, as when poison is used, can be deadly.

In the vast majority of instances the sorcerer and his victims were usually closely related, usually husband and wife, parent and child, brother and brother. It is extremely rare for people to be accused of bewitching strangers or persons living away from their own part of the tribal territory.

Sorcery in the Home

This throws a revealing light upon Tswana sorcery. It is employed predominantly in situations of domestic conflict—disputes over marital fidelity, ownership of property, succession to office, or family dissension. In our own society such disputes, if not settled amicably by law, generally result in separation of the persons concerned. But in tribal law people are not free to change residence as and when they wish; they are expected to remain living among their kinsmen, and only in exceptional circumstances will tribal authorities permit a man to move away.

People on terms of hostility may consequently find themselves forced into close and daily contact, and in such situations the sorcerer may be called back upon sorcery. It is for this reason too that a convicted sorcerer is generally removed from his home; the Tswana do not believe that one can harm people through sorcery at a distance.

There are magicians in virtually every village in Bechuanaland. Their influence is continuous and always present, and there is still little to counteract them. Belief in sorcery is still part of the Tswana cultural tradition. From childhood onwards every person grows up in an environment where sorcery is recognized and is taken for granted as a method of dealing with enemies.

The Tswana tend to be more and more sceptical about such features as many of the beliefs relating to 'night witches', and government officials nowadays stress the absurdity of such tech-

niques as doctoring a person's footprint. But even the most enlightened continue to believe that people can bewitch others by poisoning their food, and this belief, I submit, is well-founded. People are often punished for the same offence in our own society, and the fact that the Tswana call it 'sorcery' does not justify our maintaining that it therefore cannot exist among them.

Cigarettes Cost More

LAST WEEK'S INCREASE of a penny on the price of a standard packet of 20 cigarettes, bringing it to 3s. 7d., is notable because it is the first time for 31 years that manufacturers have had to raise the price for any reason other than a higher duty imposed by the Government. Seven times in the last 12 years Chancellors of the Exchequer have increased the duty (from 9s. 6d. to £2 18s. 2d. a pound); with the consequence that the yield has risen from just under £100m. before the war to about £600m. Higher prices for leaf tobacco, the reduced value of sterling against the dollar, higher wages and higher costs of packing materials and transport are the main causes of the present increase, which comes as no surprise. No less than 2s. 9½d. is paid in duty on every packet of 20 cigarettes, to enable the price to fall back to 3s. 6d. would cost the Exchequer rather more than £20m. If manufacturers had not greatly increased the proportion of Rhodesian tobacco in their cigarettes, the price must have risen long ago.

The Colonial Report on Kenya for 1950, published by the Government Printer, Nairobi, in a more austere cover than its predecessor, gives no indication of its price, and H.M. Stationery Office, which printed the cover, could not state the price when inquiries were made. The report, illustrated with a dozen photographs, gives the usual information concisely. A map is included.

Signal Processing in East Africa
Robey Decorticators Prove Their Efficiency

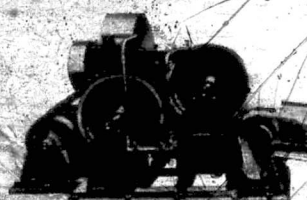
THE DEVELOPMENT of the sisal industry means that efficient processing machinery having large outputs and producing clean fibre free of pulpy matter is essential. Much has been done more to aid the more practical processing of sisal and other fibres than the Lincoln firm of Robey & Company, Limited. For over forty years they have supplied fibre machines to East Africa and other parts of the world and have been responsible for many revolutionary processing developments. Since the early days mechanical efficiency and outputs have increased so tremendously that modern decorticators bear little resemblance to the first experimental models.

Experience in the Field

It has become obvious to Robey & Company Limited that specialized experience in the spot knowledge was necessary for successful manufacture of decorticators. The only way to gain this was to send technicians to East Africa to study the performance of machines under actual working conditions and see where improvements could be made. The venture proved itself a success and has led to the expert knowledge of today which is maintained by Robey technicians, some of whom are now in the field producing machines for the benefit of sisal growers. Plantations are situated under varying requirements which ensure that the machines are adapted to the needs of each individual grower.

The New Decorec

The fully automatic 'new decorec' manufactured by Robey & Company Limited of Lincoln, England, for sisal growers and other fibre processors, is a revolutionary machine. The machine has a very compact design, is easy to transport and has a very high capacity for processing. It is an hour and a half to assemble and the capacity for processing is 1000 lbs. of fibre per hour. The machine is a complete unit, including the necessary drive and lubrication. It is a very simple machine to operate and is suitable for use in all the main sisal growing areas of the world.



Mark V Decorticator
Brushing Machines & Raspadoras

Raspadoras are of particular use to smaller growers or plantations where areas are not extensive. An sufficient quantities to justify the installation of the fully automatic Mark V machine, outputs are according to the size of machine and can be from 100 to 1500 leaves per hour. Single and double drum raspadoras are made by Robey & Lincoln and in both types the same types can be fitted, and there is adequate lubrication for the rollers.

For brushing and finishing fibre after extraction Robey & Company Limited make several sizes of Brushing Machines which are the most efficient. All models are well made with cast iron and a long life span. The 200-gate machines produced by Robey & Company Limited are one much to supply fibre processing and make the handling of large outputs a relatively easy matter. These machines are available to fully fitted delivery and full instructions and descriptive literature and for African users may be had by referring to Robey & Company Limited, Lincoln, England, or their Agents British East Africa Corporation Ltd, Nairobi or at their local offices.

ROBEY & CO. LTD
LINCOLN ENGLAND



Aid for Under-Developed Communities Proposals of the United Nations

TO PROMOTE a larger and smoother flow of public and private capital to under-developed countries, the Governments of the latter should ensure the adequacy of their national institutions for attracting such aid and for utilizing the maximum internal capital.

This recommendation has been made by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations after a long and involved debate on methods of aiding the economic development of backward territories. A resolution adopted by 14 votes to none (with the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Chile abstaining) expressed sympathy with the idea of an international finance corporation. The resolution occupies 10 pages.

Adequate assurance should be given to foreign investors with regard to the operation, management, and control of their enterprises, remittance of their earnings, withdrawal of capital, protection of person and property, and in respect of compensation after expropriation. Under-developed countries should have the right to ensure that foreign investment was not used as a basis for interference in their internal affairs and national policies.

Double Taxation should be Negotiated

Countries seeking to make investments in backward territories, should insist on adherence to proper standards of conduct in the operation of their foreign ventures, and should impress on investors the desirability of encouraging participation of nationals of the under-developed countries in administrative and technical services in industry, and in their training.

Calling upon credit agencies of the International Bank to expand lending operations, the council suggests loans at rates of interest and on terms of amortization designed to place the smallest feasible burden on the exchange availabilities of under-developed countries.

The Secretariat will report to the General Assembly next year on the possibility of establishing the proposed international finance corporation and an international development authority.

ABOUT THE BRITISH COLONIES

The importance of keeping in touch with developments, economic and constitutional, in the British colonial territories, is no doubt realized. It is the function of *The Times Review of the British Colonies*, appearing quarterly on the first Tuesday in March, June, September and December, to make this possible for a large number of readers. The list below of subjects by Special Correspondents of *The Times* and recognized authorities on colonial subjects shows the wide sweep which this quarterly Review covers.

<i>Local Government Development in Kenya</i>	<i>Colonials in England</i>
<i>When the Gods Dance</i>	<i>Resources of the Colonial Empires II - Copper</i>
<i>Development in Sierra Leone</i>	<i>Colonial Educational Policy</i>
<i>African Defence</i>	<i>Newspapers in the West Indies</i>
<i>Sierra Leone Islands</i>	<i>Blamings in the S. Pacific</i>
<i>Mainstream in East Africa</i>	<i>Sport in Nigeria</i>

THE LONDON TIMES REVIEW OF THE BRITISH COLONIES

A Quarterly Publication

CURRENT ISSUE - SEPTEMBER

24 PAGES

PRICE 6D

ILLUSTRATED

From all Newsagents and Bookstalls

The annual subscription is 2s. 6d., including postage. Orders should be sent to the Subscription Manager, The Times, London, E.C.4

Development of Backward Countries British Association on Colonial Problems

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT had just written off as a total loss £36m. in connexion with the great scheme to grow groundnuts in East Africa; the abortive poultry scheme in the Gambia has cost the British taxpayer nearly another million, said Professor L. Dudley Stamp when addressing the British Association in Edinburgh. These two examples should convince all that, apart from any possible political or financial mismanagement, there is at present inadequate knowledge on which to base development schemes in the so-called under-developed lands, especially in the tropics.

A first step must be to record the existing use of land and attempt to ascertain the reasons why the land is used as it is, or, even more important, why it has not been regarded as productive by Native cultivators in the past.

Use of Land

The World Land Use Survey is to carry out an objective survey with precisely this object in mind. It is a scientific fact-finding survey based upon the unanimous report of a conference held in Worcester, Mass., in December, 1949, under the auspices of the International Geographical Union and with the assistance of UNESCO.

Use of land is not just a study of agricultural or pastoral use, or of actual or potential forest and woodland. It embraces the mapping of settlement and unproductive land. In fact, it views the whole surface as a unit. Because it takes this comprehensive over-all view, it has not been given first priority by agriculturalist, forester, geologist, or indeed, any of the scientific specialists who are concerned with specific problems.

SIR GEOFFREY EVANS claimed that the groundnut scheme had shown the futility of felling large areas of forest and bulldozing the soil without preknowledge of effects on ecological conditions. Careful soil survey was essential before work began.

51% of Land Under-Developed

DR. MOHAMED ALI RIFAAT said that developed countries, comprising North America, western Europe, Australia, and New Zealand accounted for 23% of the world's population and 25% of its area. Communist countries for 31% of the population and 24% of the area, and under-developed countries for 46% of the population and 51% of the area.

Compared with an average annual income of 1,453 dollars in the United States and 473 dollars in western Europe, the average income of under-developed countries were 152 dollars in Latin America, 118 dollars in Africa, 89 in the Near and Middle East, 55 in South Asia and 30 in South-East Asia.

Any practical scheme of financing economic development must assess the potentialities of domestic finance as well as the possibilities of attracting foreign capital. Domestic finance depended on stimulating local savings, the initial volume of which might be desperately low, and therefore insufficient for even a modest degree of development. Much could be done to improve the situation if the authorities adopted sound financial policies, avoided reckless and extravagant measures, institutionalized private savings, and prevented hoarding.

Private capital would not reassume its natural role in foreign finance unless it was offered greater inducements and guarantees. Direct foreign investment could be stimulated by calling upon capital-importing and capital-exporting countries to offer the private investor (a) a bigger field on his money, (b) more certain opportunities of repatriating the yield, and also the capital within a reasonable time, and (c) greater security against discriminatory treatment.

It was to be hoped that London would recover its former position as a free market for foreign borrowing—a position which was still vacant.

Attempts to mechanize the harvesting of groundnuts have nowhere been very successful. Report on the Revival of Native Agriculture.

African Defence Conference Points from Nairobi Discussions

Good progress has been made at the Defence Conference now being held in Nairobi.

Lord Ogmore, elected chairman, said the proposal of the French delegation, emphasizing that they were concerned with communications running north and south, West Africa was excluded.

Mr. P. O. ... said that it was the bulk of the continent would be up and down the eastern half of Africa, though the importance of West Africa should not be excluded. South Africa would seek a facility which she was not prepared to give in return.

M. Mont regretted the limitation of the conference to Eastern Africa, and hoped for a similar conference for the defence of north and north-west Africa would be called shortly. African defence, he contended, should be considered as a whole.

The Italian delegate expressed his country's desire to cooperate for peace.

Admiral ... emphasized his country's sovereignty and reserved complete freedom to judge whether the conference should be implemented.

The representative of Ethiopia said his country's contribution must depend on the fulfilment of the United Nations resolution promising Ethiopia access to the sea.

Facilities in Southern Rhodesia

A Southern Rhodesian delegate dwelt on the difficulty of meeting civilian requirements in an expanding economy and asked that any facilities demanded from the Colony should be considered in the light of existing circumstances.

The technical sub-committee on land transport, one of the most important of the five which have been established, has Portuguese chairman. South Africa has accepted neither the vice-chairmanship nor the chairmanship of a sub-committee.

A leading article in *The Times* said, *inter alia*—

The conference would do more than lead to consider the part to be played by the 180m. Africans in another war. If they are to take part in the ranks, in the factories, and on the lines of communication, they must be convinced that they are defending their own interests, and not merely those of the West and the Atlantic Powers. Here is the crux of the matter—beside which strategic transport for all its importance in Africa, is an affair of practical detail."

Report on Zanzibar Riots Text of Government Statement

A STATEMENT ON THE RECENT RIOTS in Zanzibar appears in the official monthly *News Letter*, as follows—

The trouble arose from an outbreak of anthrax early in July in a locality within four miles of Zanzibar. In view of the danger of this serious disease not only to cattle but to human beings, and of the close proximity of Zanzibar town, which consumes a considerable amount of milk from this area, it was urgently necessary to inoculate all the stock within several square miles.

This the veterinary staff proceeded to do, but immediately met with resistance from the cattle owners among the local African villagers, although the owners of dairy herds (mostly Indians, Arabs and mainland Africans) had the sense to comply. Two prosecutions served only to provoke demonstrations and stiffen resistance.

Ring-Leaders Prosecuted

A considerable amount of propaganda, instruction, persuasion, and warning, both in personal contacts and in public meetings, was done by the staff of the district administration and veterinary officers. Most of the opposition was inspired by one particular village, and when a final opportunity to produce cattle for inoculation had been neglected, 19 persons from this village, including some ring-leaders, were prosecuted.

The court room was filled at the hearing and the street outside was thronged. When judgment was delivered, most of the accused being sentenced to imprisonment without the option of fine, pandemonium broke out. The court gates had to be closed. The van carrying some of the prisoners to gaol was interested and the prisoners rebelled.

Finally the mob, some 500 strong, stormed the prison. Baton charges failed entirely to quell them, and several policemen were injured, including one European officer (sergeant). The defending police party, very hard pressed, was finally obliged to open fire. Three rioters were killed and others injured, and the mob fled. The released prisoners made their way back to the gaol within 24 hours.

Two mornings later inoculations were resumed, and it was evident that the rioters had learnt their lesson, for plenty of cattle came for inoculation. A week later most of the cattle in the area had been dealt with.

"Throughout this unfortunate episode the mass of the public showed its good sense by withholding support from the dissenting and disorderly elements, though the trouble-makers did their best to secure that support."

Sir John Hall, Chief Justice of Zanzibar, has been appointed to inquire into the riots.

Colour-Bar Allegations

AN INQUIRY into charges that a colour bar exists in British Railways in connexion with temporary employment of students on vacation has been ordered by Lord Hurcomb, chairman of the British Transport Commission. Allegations to this effect had been made by the National Union of Students. In answer to the same accusation against the Board of Trade it has been stated that 20 out of 50 temporary vacancies had been filled by coloured persons. Railwaymen are reported to have denied that there was any objection on their part to the employment of coloured people except in the front of the station and taking luggage.



Sir FRANCIS DRAKE
Explorer, adventurer,
great Elizabethan sailor.



True to tradition —
SENIOR SERVICE
CIGARETTES

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Five Menya chiefs have been touring Uganda to study local conditions.

Restrictions have been imposed on the exportation of conifer trees to Kenya.

A new highway code, the first since 1937, has been issued in Southern Rhodesia.

The Rhodesia Budget for 1951 now stands at £213,500. The Northern Rhodesian Government last month gave £50,000.

The Commissioner to the Government of India in British East Africa, Sri A. B. Pant, is now visiting the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

The Arusha Rifle Club will hold a small-scale "Bisley" at Arusha on November 3 and 4, open to marksmen throughout Tanganyika.

A 10-year plan for the extension of drinking water distribution has been launched in the Belgian Congo. A State corporation controls the work.

A new film on soil erosion is to be made in Kigezi, Uganda, by the Crown Film Unit of the Central Office of Information.

New Films in African Settings

A film dealing with East Africa, "No Vultures Fly," and another with South Africa, "Cry, the Beloved Country," are shortly to be released in London.

Further measures for protecting game are being considered by the Northern Rhodesian Government. The territory now has 11 game reserves covering 10,000 square miles.

An Ethiopian has been sentenced to death by a British court in Asmara for the murder there last June of an Italian. Another Ethiopian was sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment.

The road from Erigavo in the Somaliland Protectorate down the 6,000 foot escarpment to the coast, with which a start was made during the war, is being built with a grant of £50,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

A Bill authorizing a loan of £34m. for new rolling stock for East African Railways and Harbours Administration will be introduced in the next session of the East Africa Central Assembly at the end of September. This loan is in addition to the £23m. raised in 1949.

A limited number of scholarships will be available for the academic year beginning October, 1952, under the Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, to enable residents of all races in Colonial territories to qualify for higher posts in the Government service or on the staffs of grant-aided schools by studying for degrees at U.K. universities.

The report of the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum, shows that in January, 1950, there were 215 students and at the end of the year 332, of whom 117 were studying arts, 98 science, 10 law, 30 administration, 25 engineering, 12 design, 14 veterinary science, and nine agriculture. Of the 149 candidates who sat for examinations 125 passed; five obtaining general B.A.s and two general B.Sc.s.

Because the charge for admission to a football match between a London University team, and a combined XI of Europeans and Asians of Kenya at the Nairobi stadium had been raised from 20 cents of a shilling to 50 cents, the game was boycotted by a large number of Africans, and some Natives who wanted to see the game at the increased price were stoned as they approached the gates. The visit of the university team is reported to have cost £4,000.

The European population of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia's capital, is now estimated at 4,500, and the rateable value at over £4m. The township, an area of over 25 square miles, and the European government staff, which numbered 12 in 1948, is now 60. Among new buildings planned are a £600,000 secondary school, with a boys' primary school and three infants' schools within the next two years; large extensions to the European and African hospitals; a new police station, post office, and general post office; and 1,000 new housing units within three or four years.

U.S. Railway Experts in Rhodesia

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY CONSULTANTS who are to investigate projects for increasing rail facilities between Southern Rhodesia and East Coast ports have arrived in the Colony. They are Mr. G. A. Amberg (economist), Mr. Englebright (railway operating engineer), Professor William W. Hay (railway construction engineer), and Mr. Thomas H. Healey (railway business consultant). The team was engaged jointly by the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and Portugal.

A statement issued by Rhodesia Railways indicates that they will study and report on:—

- (1).—Further expansion of the port of Beira beyond that contemplated by the improvements which the Portuguese Government is now undertaking, with concurrent further improvements of the Beira Railway and Rhodesia Railways between Beira and Salisbury, including the possibility of double-tracking between Vila Machado and Salisbury;
- (2).—Construction of a rail connexion between Rhodesia Railways at West Nicholson and the South African Railways at Beit Bridge, where traffic could pass over Union and Portuguese lines to and from Lourenço Marques;
- (3).—Construction of a rail connexion between Rhodesia Railways at or near Shabani, or West Nicholson, or both, and Guija, on the Portuguese railway system in Mozambique, crossing the Mozambique-Southern Rhodesian border near Pafuri.

Locally manufactured goods are freshest and cheapest

When in East Africa insist on

'JAYGEE'
Brand Products

Coffee, Spices, Honey, Cooking Fat, etc.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

J. G. ARONSON, LTD.

KENYA COLONY

JGA

P.O. Box 681
NAIROBI

P.O. Box 800
MOMBASA

WHETHER YOU ARE COMING TO
TANGANYIKA or **ZANZIBAR**
 OR ARE ALREADY RESIDENT THERE
YOU'LL NEED



SALES & SERVICE



RIDDOCH MOTORS
 LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA
 BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CENTRES

Viol

its value and use

VIROL is a concentrated food prepared from Malt Extract, specially refined Animal Fats, Eggs, Sugars (including Glucose) and Orange Juice, with added Mineral Salts, Vitamins, etc.

VIROL is designed to provide, in carefully-balanced proportions, those essential food factors (not Vitamins alone, but also many others just as important), which are most likely to be deficient in the rest of the diet.

VIROL is very palatable, easily and completely assimilated, and throws no strain upon the digestive system. In infancy and childhood, in illness and convalescence—in fact, in all conditions where a supplementary food is required—its growth-promoting and restorative properties are of proved value.

VIROL — THE FOOD FOR GROWTH

THE **STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA** LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers in South Africa to the United Kingdom Government. Bankers to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and
 77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.2. WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.
 NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: Spandauerstr. 6

Branches in

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

and throughout the UNION of SOUTH AFRICA
 SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

Secretary of State's Address

(Report continued from page 1471)

systems of local government below them. Here indirect rule has not led to the development of a local government system as we understand it. It is ironical that in some other areas where tribal authority has broken down local government is now more advanced than in these areas and more traditional organization.

An effective system of local government is vital to our whole policy in Africa. Economic development, social development, or political development cannot be effective without it.

Without an efficient local government system educational progress at the primary level is bound to be impeded, since I can see little hope of universal primary education, for which there is a widespread demand among Africans, until a large part of the finance can be found through local government bodies rather than from central revenues. Only where local government is vigorous will this large-scale local finance be forthcoming.

Equally in economic development an efficient and representative local government is vital. The greatest economic problem of Africa in my judgment is the prevention of soil deterioration and erosion, the proper use of the land, and the more efficient organization of farming. Much good is done in these fields by the Agricultural Departments and the other departments working in co-operation with them, but agricultural, veterinary, and forestry officers are unable at the first to advise by direct orders and direct action. There is no doubt, but only up to a point, where there is efficient local government acceptable to the people will it be possible to enforce that degree of community-mindedness and self-discipline among the farmers which is necessary for the proper use of the land and the maintenance of soil fertility.

Political Training for Africans

In political matters the need for a properly developed system of local government is even more directly evident. Local government is in the first place the field of activity in which Africans can first look for political training. Equally important, local government can protect a country against unbalanced political development.

In this country strong local government has been the safeguard against the exercise of excessive and even dictatorial power at the centre. Local government is, indeed, part of the essence of the British tradition of life. The organization of essential activities and the control of essential services on a local basis by the people of a community themselves is one of the strengths of the British system, as it can be of many systems also.

Political progress at the centre in Colonial territories cannot be organized according to a rigid time-table. It must proceed with the political growth of the people. There is the one and the more reason that the building up of effective and representative local government institutions should be rapidly pushed forward.

In Africa things must necessarily move more slowly than some of us would wish. But as there is a danger of going too fast, so there is a danger of going too slowly, and I urge upon you all that in the rural and more remote areas of Africa are to play their full part, and are to have their interests safeguarded in the progress of the African territories, action must be taken to develop the local institutions.

In local government there is an immense task of partnership in front of us. In West Africa this takes the form of partnership between local people striving to build up local institutions and British officers and others who go to West Africa to

experience of this country and the outside world. In East and Central Africa this form of partnership in local government also exists. But there is another form of partnership—partnership between the different communities inhabiting the East and Central African territories.

In municipal local government considerable progress has been made in some places in partnership between the communities. But very much remains to be done, particularly in the rural areas, and I hope that this conference will give consideration to the way in which the policy of partnership can be forwarded in local government in East and Central Africa. As I said in the House of Commons at the end of last year, "We hope that all persons concerned with the future of these territories will work together towards a goal of true partnership, on which, and on which alone, the future prosperity and happiness of all in East Africa must depend."

Community Development

You will discuss the relationship between local government and community development. These are really two aspects of the same subject. Local government is the building up of institutions through which the people can manage their own affairs and provide the services they need. Community development is the betterment of local conditions through community effort.

Many excellent community development schemes are going forward in different parts of Africa under the guidance and leadership of Government officers. Whatever the methods, I do not think that in the long run these plans can have full success unless community development schemes are carried out through the local government bodies or with their full co-operation.

Where Native authorities are weak and their members apathetic, there is a strong temptation to leave them out of community development and to work with the younger and more progressive people. This may pay in the short run, but I doubt whether it will in the long run. The right solution is surely to persuade the people to bring these younger and more progressive men on to the local government bodies, and women also, for they have an absolutely vital part to play.

Where co-operation with local government is necessary for the success of community development, so community development can contribute to the success of local government—for local government which brings so improvement for the people is unlikely to succeed. Community development schemes are the best method of winning the enthusiasm of the people for new and better local government bodies.

Faith, Faith, Faith

Let me put to you my own estimate of the value of field work in all kinds of Africa. The administrative and technical officer in the field has the direct responsibility of government and in the vast of us have responsibilities which are only indirect. Do not be misled by fears that because of political changes or for other reasons the need for your work is likely to cease.

Even in the most backward territories the people in the districts need a guiding and helping hand, and the stimulus which will give them the building up their local institutions, saving their soil, improving their agriculture and cattle, extending their water supplies, and giving them education and health services. These things will go on being needed, and there is an immense task in front both of the people and of Government officers.

Practically every visitor from Africa praises the vigour and enthusiasm of the men and women he meets working in the fields. In my brief visit to Kenya and Uganda I was greatly struck by the work being done in the districts. It is work second to none in importance, and for many years to come it will continue to be vital to progress in Africa.

H.M.S. Kenya

H.M.S. KENYA (Captain J. E. Dodger), which during her service in Korean waters has carried out 19 offensive patrols, each from 14 to 40 days duration, steamed 63,117 miles, and fired 3,386 six-inch and nearly 1,000 four-inch shells, is on her way to Singapore to refit. The KENYA, which has been in the Far East from the beginning of hostilities, played an important part at the Inchon landings. It is expected that those of her present company who have completed their tour of foreign service will return to the United Kingdom in time for Christmas.

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan), Ltd.

Shipping Agents, General Import and Export Merchants
Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Wadi Halfa,
El Obeidi, Suddin and Tokar, Hodeidah (Yemen),
Massawa, Assab and Asmara (Eritrea), Jibuti
(French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia),
Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.
JEDDAH YEMBO

Agents in the United Kingdom:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.
LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER GLASGOW

LEHMANN'S (East Africa) LTD.

GENERAL MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

P.O. BOX 163

DAR ES SALAAM

MWANZA

TANGA



THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS CO

HEAD OFFICE: 15 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1
CITY OFFICE: 14 BILLITER STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

GRAMS: RAHTTENS PHONE LONDON

LOW & BONAR, LTD.

DUNDEE, SCOTLAND



*Spinners - Manufacturers - Prooferers
and Converterers of*

JUTE, FLAX, HEMP AND COTTON
TEXTILE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Suppliers to Overseas Markets of
PROOFED TARPULINS AND LORRY COVERS, ALL SIZES,
TROPICAL PROOFED AND UNPROOFED CANVASES,
PAPERLINED AND UNLINED SACKS AND BAGS,
"LOBONITE" MOISTURE-PROOF ORE BAGS,
BALING AND PACKING MATERIALS,
SEAMING TWINES AND CORDS.

Established at

NAIROBI

LOW & BONAR, LTD.
EAST AFRICA BRANCH,
P.O. BOX 2781.

SALISBURY

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CANVAS CO., LTD.
P.O. BOX 972.

BULAWAYO

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CANVAS CO., LTD.
P.O. BOX 174.

Of Commercial Concern

Kampala Co-operative Society will open its first shop on Saturday.

A radio-telephone link between Zanzibar and Mombasa is being established.

Nile Breweries, Ltd., have purchased plant in Europe for a brewery at Khartoum, which will produce 600,000 bottles annually.

The price of local cement in Southern Rhodesia has been increased from 5s. to 7s. a pocket. By 1965 the Colony's demand for cement is expected to reach 500,000 tons annually.

Groundnut Shipment

A consignment of 1,500 tons of groundnuts has been shipped by the Overseas Food Corporation from Dar es Salaam to the United Kingdom, following the 500 tons dispatched in June.

Northern Rhodesia exports for the first five months of this year £27,250,000, and imports £13,833,000. Exports averaged just over £4.1m. and £2.2m. respectively.

Building permits are now required in Southern Rhodesia for the erection of dwelling houses exceeding 2,500 square feet in floor area, including veranda, and for out-buildings over 500 square feet.

In July, 61,424 bill-of-lading tons of cargo were landed in Mombasa and 76,438 shipped. The respective figures for the other East African ports were: Dar es Salaam, 27,908 and 18,504; Tanga, 7,488 and 10,683; Lindi-Mkwawa, 3,542 and 3,530; and Mtwara-Mikindani, 2,419 and 1,295.

Congo Trade Fair

M. André Dequae, the Belgian Colonial Minister, who opened the Leopoldville Trade Fair in the Belgian Congo, forecasted a drive by Belgian exporters to capture a larger part of the Congo trade. Foreign exhibitors at the fair numbered only 80 out of a total of 580. A Belgian Trade Promotion Centre has been opened in the town. Rail and road development is aimed at making the eastern Congo more accessible to the ports of Dar es Salaam and Mombasa.

Clove production in Zanzibar for the season 1951-52 is estimated at 300,000 to 400,000 frasilas, compared with the record crop of 1,400,000 frasilas last year. New rates of export duty (51.47s. per 100 lb., against 25.21s.) come into force on October 1. Research has recently revealed that 94% of what had previously been diagnosed as "sudden death disease" is due to dieback, a fungus infection which enters the plant only through a wound. This should be capable of comparatively simple control.

Increased prices for all grades of coffee have been approved by the Bugishu Coffee Scheme Board in Uganda. Fair parchment will rise from 1s. per lb. to 1.5s., under graded parchment from 50 cents of a shilling to 90 cents; *buni* from 30 cents to 50 cents, and cherry from 20 cents to 30 cents.

A cash surplus of £80,061 is shown in the accounts of the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya at the end of the calendar year 1950. Up to then 53.89% of loans had been repaid, 43.63% were outstanding, and only 0.9% overdue. During the year 140 long-term loans valued at £248,977 and 31 short-term loans valued at £13,378 were granted. The report states that there has been no decline in land values in the Colony, but fewer sales have taken place and buyers are showing more discrimination.

Sisal Output for July

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., subsidiary of Sisal Estates, Ltd.—1,120 tons of line fibre and tow (860 tons in July last year).

Dividend

Taylor Woodrow, Ltd.—Interim 5% (71%).

Grants for Colonial Research

EXPENDITURE on Colonial Development and Welfare research schemes in 1950-51 amounted to £1,406,651, the highest total yet reached, which compared with £1,285,348 in the previous year. Cumulative allocations to March 31 this year totalled £10,242,562.

About 31.5% of the gross allocation has been devoted to schemes in agriculture, animal health and forestry, 14.4% to fisheries, 13.7% to medical schemes, 11.9% to tsetse and trypanosomiasis, 8.4% to social science and economics, 6.3% to insecticides, 4.6% to the Colonial Products Research Council, 3.3% to anti-locust research, and 5.9% to miscellaneous schemes. Approximately 38.8% has been for schemes benefiting the East African territories, 7.6% for the Central African territories, and 16.1% for schemes of general interest.

The main grants made to East and Central African territories during the period under review were £135,000 for capital expenditure for the establishment of an E. A. Medical Survey and Filariasis research unit, £126,048 for the E. A. Institute of Social Research, £200,000 for the E. A. Tsetse Research and Reclamation Organization, £280,000 for the establishment and maintenance of the E. A. Central Trypanosomiasis Research Institute, £263,000 for veterinary research, and £217,228 for agricultural research in Northern Rhodesia.

The Manica Trading Company Limited

LONDON OFFICE: St. Bene't Chambers, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

BEIRA - SALISBURY - BULAWAYO - LOBITO

P.O. Box 14

P.O. Box 776

P.O. Box 310

P.O. Box 118

The Leading Steamship,
Airways, Shipping, Forwarding
and Insurance Agents.

Consolidated Sisal Estates

THE CONSOLIDATED SISAL ESTATES OF EAST AFRICA, LTD. after providing £250,783 for taxation, earned a profit of £215,917 for the year ended March 31 last, compared with £95,575 in the previous year. General reserve receives £125,000, staff contingencies reserve £5,000, maintenance reserve £567, and dividend £1,371. Dividends totalling 25% require £33,430, leaving a balance of £18,371 to be carried forward, against £12,396 brought in. But for the limitation of dividends by the Government, 40% would have been paid; the company reserves the difference to special reserves, from which an increase could be made when that is permissible.

The issued capital is £250,000 in units of 10s., capital reserve stands at £23,055, revenue reserve at £558,514, and current liabilities at £243,022. Fixed assets are valued at £483,487 and current assets at £591,105, including quoted investments at £7,302, unquoted investments at £5,000, defence bonds at £2,500, tax certificates at £130,925, and £181,620 in cash.

Production of fibre during the year amounted to 6,020 tons, against 4,770 tons in the previous year and an estimate of 6,500 tons for the 1951-52 season. Prices received during the year averaged £130 9s. 10d. per ton, f.o.b. Tanga. Sales have been made of 4,048 tons for delivery in the financial year 1951-52 at £174 7s. 2d. per ton, Tanga, after deducting brokerage and commission, and 1,875 tons for delivery in 1952-53 at £203 14s.

The Mlingoti estate was bought by the company from the Custodian of Immovable Property of this year. The company now has 1,000 acres of mature and 1,475 acres of immature sisal.

The directors are Messrs. N. C. S. Bosanquet (chairman), T. E. Baring, L. J. D. Mackie, and J. N. McNeill, and the secretaries Messrs. Francia Peek and Co., Ltd.

The 15th annual general meeting will be held in London on September 11.

Mabira Company Report

THE MABIRA CO., LTD., after providing £12,113 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £16,758 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £16,217 in the previous year. To last year's total must be added £4,149 for taxation over-provided. Expenses of capital reconstruction absorb £1,139, assets replacement reserve receives £1,000, and £525 is provided for repayment of funding income stock. A dividend of 5% less tax requires £2,102, leaving £26,136 to be carried forward, against £9,995 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £80,073 in shares of 5s. each. Reserve for future taxation stands at £6,850, and current liabilities at £12,243. Investments in subsidiaries are valued at £85,000 and current assets at £15,011, including £6,241 in cash.

The report on the subsidiary companies shows that 4,067 cwt. of coffee, 133,781 lb. of tea (green leaf), and 97,317 lb. of rubber were produced during the year.

The directors are Messrs. G. A. Todd, L. J. Jarvis, and E. G. A. Palmer. The 43rd annual ordinary general meeting will be held in London on September 14.

New Southern Rhodesian Companies

COMPANIES RECENTLY REGISTERED in Southern Rhodesia include the following:

Rhodesia Monteleo Asbestos, Ltd., miners (£600,000); Rex Asbestos Mines, Ltd. (£300,000); Harold Poole (Holdings), Ltd. Salisbury, property dealers (£100,000); Chinomwe Estates, Ltd., Salisbury, farmers (£60,000); A. Smart and Co., Ltd., Bulawayo, engineers (£40,000); Pioneer Press, Ltd., Salisbury, printers (£25,000); Electro-Motors, Ltd., Salisbury, motor engineers (£20,000); Forest View, Ltd., Salisbury, property dealers (£20,000); Premier Quarries, Ltd., quarrymen (£20,000); Kyrenia, Ltd., Salisbury, market gardeners (£15,000); Hodgson and Kerbel, Ltd., Gwelo, timber merchants (£15,000); Trinidad Lake Asphalt Contracting Co. of Rhodesia, Ltd., Salisbury (£15,000); R. E. Sinclair, Ltd., Bulawayo, land and building dealers (£15,000); Central Panel Beaters, Ltd., Bulawayo, garage proprietors (£12,000); Charewa Stores, Ltd., Salisbury, general merchants (£10,000); Manicaland Lumber Mills, Ltd., Salisbury (£10,000); Midlands Joinery Works, Ltd., Que Que, building contractors (£10,000); and Highland Glen, Ltd., Salisbury, property dealers (£10,000).

B.O.A.C. made a working profit of £240,000 in the four months ended July 31, about £200,000 of which was earned in the last month, when revenue reached a record total of £2,873,000.

Mining

£7m. for Kilembe Copper

THE CITY EDITOR of the *Daily Mail* wrote on Monday that the Kilembe copper property in the Rawenzi area of Uganda would cost not less than £7m. to get into production.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA gave the first news of the partnership in this venture between the Canadian Frobisher group and the Rio Tinto Co., Ltd., a company with large interests in copper in Northern Rhodesia and Spain.

Our daily contemporary suggests that the Rio Tinto board should in the interests of their shareholders issue information about the progress at Kilembe, and says that the average grade of ore to date is 21% compared with about 4% in Northern Rhodesia.

It adds that development in the eastern section has proved deposits of 2m. tons of an average of 10% copper and 0.2% cobalt, and that the north deposits are estimated to contain 14m. tons of mixed oxide and sulphide ores averaging about 3.5% copper with cobalt in sulphide ores averaging 0.2%.

It is stated that 10m. to 15m. tons are needed to warrant development. In the reopening of old workings six ore occurrences have been found.

Rio Tinto £5 ordinary shares are quoted at £20 10s. For 1950 the dividend was raised from 10% tax free to 12% tax free. So the average under dividend control would be 11% tax free, which would show a gross yield of only about 5%.

Asbestos Boom

ASBESTOS is fast approaching gold as one of Southern Rhodesia's most profitable minerals, and this year's output should reach £5m., only £1m. below the estimated figure for gold, and five times greater than the asbestos output of 10 years ago. Demand has received great impetus from the growing use of short-fibre asbestos in building materials, and new deposits are being exploited with growing success.

Kettles - Roy

and Tysons

(MOMBASA), LTD.

P.O. Box 100
NAIROBI

and at Mombasa, Kampala,
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga.

Importers and Exporters

Clearing and Forwarding Agents

Mechanical and Electrical
Engineers

Manufacturers' Representatives

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

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

Plans to Increase Wankie Output

MR. ROBERT W. FOOT, chairman of the Wankie Colliery Company, said in Salisbury recently that measures to increase the output and satisfy demand included the installation of the most modern coal-cutting methods and a truck conveyor belt and the employment of hand-picked skilled men from Britain.

Assistance would be provided by the voluntary act of the Northern Rhodesian copper companies, which had agreed to increase the price paid by them for coal, so as to bring the figure into line with the price paid to southern Rhodesian consumers. The copper companies had also put their labour-recruiting facilities at the disposal of the colliery and Native labour had been flown to Wankie by chartered plane. The only consumer now receiving coal at a privileged price was Rhodesia Railways, which in 1933 had been accorded a special rate.

Mr. Foot denied that Wankie had the easiest coal in the world to mine, but said that modern methods were facilitating its extraction. A 30-mile pipeline from the Zambezi, which had taken a year to complete, would carry sufficient water for the needs of the colliery.

Company Progress Reports

New Saza—21,562 tons of ore were treated in the June quarter for 4,019 oz. gold and 3,501 oz. silver.

Motape—2,370 tons of ore were recovered in July from the crushing of 22,000 tons of ore, valued at £3,463.

Bushack—14,000 tons of ore were treated in the June quarter, yielding 1,565 oz. gold. Net loss, £8,723. The mine is to be closed down. Development at the Killarney and Hibernia prospects will continue.

Union and Rhodesian Mining

UNION AND RHODESIAN MINING AND FINANCE CO. LTD. will hold their 26th annual general meeting in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on September 19. On the agenda is the confirmation of the appointments of Messrs. J. H. Mitchell and J. R. A. Bailey as directors in the places of Sir Digby Burnett and E. M. Hind, who have resigned.

Wood Fuel for Mines

OVER 80,000 TONS OF WOOD were consumed by the Northern Rhodesian copper mines last year.

S. Rhodesia's Gold Sales

A LETTER on the subject of gold sales on the premium market has been sent by Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been asked to put before the International Monetary Fund Southern Rhodesia's request for permission to sell gold on the premium market.

Mr. Whitehead has said that if the Colony followed South Africa's example and sold 40% of her output on the premium market the industry would receive an additional £10 million monthly, which would assist the mines working low-grade ore on a low profit margin. "But it will not be enough assistance by itself to cause a major revival of the industry," he added.

Mr. Gaitskill will fly to Washington next week to attend the joint annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank on September 10.

Mining Personalia

MR. VERNON HARBORD has been elected president of the council of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy for 1952-53.

MAJOR W. M. HENDERSON-SCOTT has retired from the boards of the Exploration Co., Ltd., and Star Explorations, Ltd.

MR. W. MARSHALL CEARKE has been elected a director of Rhodesian Anglo American Ltd.

MR. H. RISSIK has joined the Board of the Shanga Copper Mines, Ltd.

New Chrome Plant

INITIAL OUTPUT of low-carbon ferro-chrome at the new plant of Rhodesian Alloys, Ltd., at Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, will be 5,000 tons monthly. Full production is expected to be reached by the middle of next year, with output rising to 8,000 tons a month. This will be the first refining of chrome within the Colony.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika for the first five months of this year were valued at £383,810, compared with £133,412 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Exports for May were £91,939 (£90,749).

Congo Native Mines

NATIVE WORKERS employed in Belgian Congo mines now total 130,000, with 2,600 Europeans. The industry's production last year was valued at over 8 milliard francs.

PROGRESS



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1922

1938

1950

Plants operated
Number of Generators
Annual consumption
1,900 million units
£20,500,000

Underfunds operated
Number of Generators
Annual consumption
Capital
11,093 million units
£20,000,000

Underfunds operated
Number of Generators
Annual consumption
110 million units
£4,215,333

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. Electric House, Harare Street, Nairobi. P.O. Box 271. Telegrams: "Electric". Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Kisumu, Kisumu, Kisumu, Kisumu. A.C. 415/240

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. TANGA. P.O. Box 24. Telegrams: "Tanga Electric". Branches: Tanga, Tanga, Tanga. A.C. 300/220

DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. Dar es Salaam. P.O. Box 264. Telegrams: "Daroesco". Branches: Arusha, Mtwara, Morogoro, Dodoma, Mwanza, Iringa, Tanga. A.C. 300/220

LONDON OFFICE

14, Old Broad Street, LONDON, E.C. 4. Tel. 255. RUOFLAS, LONDON.

MOMBASA (Head Office)
NAIROBI
DAR ES SALAAM
ZANZIBAR
KAMPALA
TANGA
LAMU
LINDI
MIKINDANI
JINJA

SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.
 Incorporated in Kenya
 London Correspondents: Gray, Dawes & Co., 122 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3
 Telephone: Avenue 4880 (13 lines)

Agents for:
 British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
 Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.
 Johnnie Walker, Lloyds, &c., &c.

Clearing and Forwarding Experts
 Unrivalled Service

Exporters
 of Wattlebark, Tree-Grown Coffees, Groundnuts, Chillies, Cloves, Hides, Goatskins, etc.

Importers
 of Hardware and Building Materials, Gunnies, Wines and Spirits, etc.

Specialists in Cotton Piece Goods for Native Trade

THE African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
 BILBAO HOUSE, NEW BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.2

Branches at:
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, NAIROBI, KAMPALA, KISUMU, MBELE, KOKOBA, MIKINDANI, LINDI

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

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

The Commissioner, East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
 Telephone: Whitehall 6761/2/3
 Telegrams: Ematters, Rand, London. Cables: Ematters, London

Small AIR CONDITIONING CABINETS

Bench high and of light weight so that it can be moved to any convenient position, this modern designed laboratory style Air Conditioning Cabinet is proving its worth in standards rooms and Laboratories Overseas and at home, where it gives accurate humidity and temperature conditions, particularly with microscopic products such as textiles, paper, cellulose, cement, and explosives, etc., are handled. It will condition rooms up to approximately 3,000 cu. ft. and will maintain a constant temperature to 0.5° F., and 0.75% relative humidity.

Special climatic conditions from low to tropical can be achieved and maintained for test purposes, while for comfort control of offices and living rooms, the cabinet's operation can be controlled by a thermostat.

Write for detailed specification to:

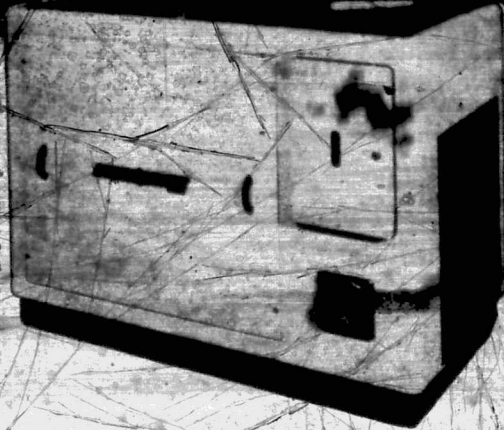
Thermo control
INST. CO. LTD.

(Dress. CNY) 2 VALENTINE PLACE BLACKBARS ROAD
LONDON, E.E.1

Tel: WATERLOO 7356 (6 lines)

Grams: THERMOTROL, SEDIST

Other Products include: MODULATING CONTROL VALVES • COMPLETE INSTRUMENTATION OF PROCESS OR BOILER PLANT • AUTOMATIC CONTROL OF GAS, OIL OR SOLID FUEL BOILERS AND FURNACES • AUTOMATIC GAS ANALYSERS • PROCESS TIME CONTROL • POWER DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS, ETC.



FULL FACILITIES FOR ALL FORD* PRODUCTS IN UGANDA

**THE UGANDA
COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD**

KAMPALA: P.O. Box No. 1 (Tel: 301) JINGA: P.O. Box No. 79 (Tel: 353)
MBALE: P.O. Box 79 (Tel: 15)

UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LTD., 13, Rood Lane, E.C.3.
(Tel: Mansion House 0745)

- ★ TRUCKS
- ★ TRACTORS
- ★ CARS
- ★ IMPLEMENTS

The Company maintains a skilled and experienced staff in Uganda. A complete service is provided and demonstrations on Ford products will be gladly arranged to suit you.

EAST AFRICA

AND

RHODESIA

VOL.

27

END

REDUCTION

21

DATE

1/6/73