

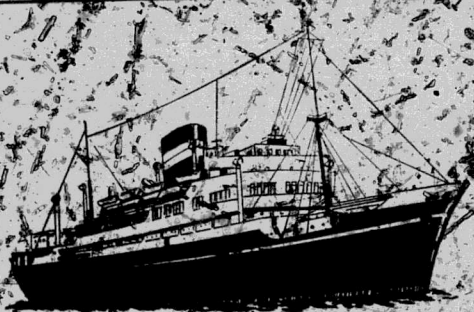
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 1, 1952

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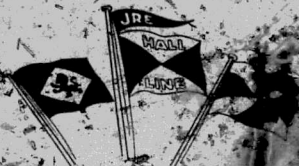
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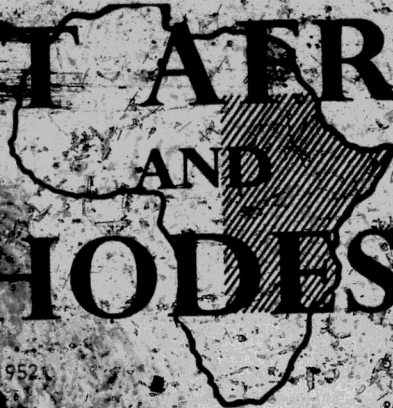
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



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European Leadership and African Nationalism

THE YEAR WHICH ENDS TO-MORROW has been marked throughout East and Central Africa by great material gains and the near prospect of still greater developments in many directions.

It is measured by the money earned by those engaged in agriculture, mining, secondary industries, and commerce, or by the buoyant revenues of the Governments. 1951 would have to be described as one of the best years ever known in the territories between Southern Rhodesia and the Indian inclusive. That would be a very superficial and unimpressive standard of judgment.

Improvements in the national wealth are necessary because they alone can pay for better social and other services, but other basic factors, often overlooked or minimized, are more important than the prosperity which expresses itself in budget surpluses, expanding trade, and high standards of living. Any territory might have all those symptoms of progress and yet lack the right equipment for its tasks.

Do we feel that our policies and pro-

grammes are producing satisfactory results—in particular, better human beings of all races? Men are constitutionally prone to put the good of their neighbours a long way after their own advantage; but all history testifies to the retribution which individuals and societies must pay for that wilfulness. In most countries the direct consequence is class warfare; in the circumstances of East and Central Africa class conflict would inevitably involve race conflict—to the incalculable prejudice of everyone, and of Africans most of all.

Forces already at work might set race against race. Some bitter, unbalanced men—most of them Africans, but a few Europeans and Asians among them—are trying in several areas to foster an aggressive African nationalism.

In Northern Rhodesia influential African individuals and organizations have categorically rejected the very idea of the inter-racial partnership which is basic to British Colonial policy, and the African Representative Council has flatly refused the Governor's earnest invitation to join with the Government and the elected leaders of the European community in an ap-to-date tradition of partnership, on the understanding that effect would promptly be given to all aspects of the demand as they have been minutely assessed in practice.

In place of the usual leading article we print in full the speech given by the editor last year at the 'East Africa' programme of the Rhodesia Club. The Club has invited him to speak on the last Sunday of December on any subject of his choice.

Clashes in Partnership

Though Africans cannot claim most from agreement in this matter, their spokesmen have stubbornly flouted not only their own Governor, Sir Gilbert Rennie, but the late Secretary of State, Mr. James Griffiths, who at the Victoria Falls Conference dwelt on the need for this definition of partnership, and the new Secretary of State, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, who marked his appointment by confirming partnership as fundamental to British policy. Yet a handful of extremists, bent on defeating British policy, have persuaded more than a score of African organizations, including the highest African council in the territory, to refuse their co-operation.

If this is the most striking instance in our territories of aberration by Africans who well know that the Government's policy is to safeguard their interests and promote their progress, it is not the only cause for concern. There have been open clashes with authority in the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanganyika, and in each case an artificially stimulated African discontent, quickly forgot reason and the benefits of benevolent British administration. Anti-European movements of a quasi-religious nature are also increasingly active, and have been the cause of several deaths, European and African.

Grant New Problems

Another new danger is the return of African and Asiatic students who have become infected with a strong anti-British virus during study courses in the United Kingdom. Some of the students have fallen under the spell of the British way of life, but I fear that far more have imbibed the wrong ideas. We must not blame them unduly, for they came to a time when our historic national virtues, including those of hard work, thrift, and honesty, were less general than at any time in living memory. This country, having thus failed to create the right impression upon many of those who will soon help to determine African opinion, has consequent responsibility for involving Eastern Africa in dangers which ought not to be underestimated.

All this adds up, not to justification for pessimism, but to recognition that the territories face grave new problems. The common assumption that such matters can be left to officials, missionaries and the few non-official members of the Legislative Councils should be exploded. African nationalism springs chiefly from suspicion of the white man by many of the African intelligentsia, who think almost entirely of what they call their rights, and scarcely ever of the balancing respon-

sibilities. If their ill-considered illusions are to be defeated, Africans in general, and especially educated and partially educated Africans, must quickly be brought to recognize that their case and understanding, sympathy, and guidance, not from a restricted circle of Europeans only, but from large numbers of them, indeed, from most of them, and in particular, from those in positions of leadership of any kind.

That is, I believe, the only way in which to counteract an incipient-intolerance bred by a mishapotten nationalism. Such a misconception, unless checked, would make Africa a racial cockpit, and race conflict would produce, not a better state of society, but repression, tyranny, corruption and other evils wrought by incompetent self-seekers, who would quickly destroy the British work of half a century.

What can we do, what must we do, to escape the calamities which could come upon Africa, as they have come upon vast areas of Asia?

Better Leadership Imperative

The most important task of all, in my opinion, is promptly to improve our leadership. If we do not set and maintain standards of leadership which Africans generally, including the educated and ambitious minority, instinctively know that they cannot themselves reach for a long time, they will be less and less willing to listen to us. So the first challenge is to induce the best Europeans to accept the sacrifice of devoting themselves to public work.

If each Legislative Council had been served by the best possible European teams, official and non-official, Africans — and Secretaries of State — would have been far more deeply impressed and much more patient. It is because they have seen too many second and third-rate Europeans in high places that some Africans think that they could not do much worse themselves, and in that thought lies peril.

Call to Public Service

Members of almost any Legislative Council will admit in private that it could be greatly strengthened on the non-official side, and a first step upon settlers, commercial men, and others is, I am convinced, to undertake that task while there is time; and there is now very little time at our disposal anywhere.

Where nomination continues, Governors could do much more to seek out the best non-officials by deliberately preferring critically minded, public-spirited, outspoken men to complacent yes-men. Not long ago I heard one of the most experienced administrators

in the past are that Africa has owed far more to its British officers than to its Governors. Nothing commentary that is upon the failure of successive Governments in the United Kingdom to send to Africa as Governors none but first class men.

There is still ample room for improvement in the Colonial Service—which at a time of severe testing is being recklessly weakened by the new rules which permits, almost invites, retirement at the age of 45, with the result that many of the men indispensable to the health of the service are tempted to take a pension and start a new career.

Parity Based on Pretence

As some of you know, I have been strongly critical in my paper, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, of the Tanganyika proposal for equal numbers of Europeans, Asians, and Africans on the non-official side of the Legislature. This substitute for true leadership, called parity, is based on pretence, for at this stage there is clearly no parity of competence or character between the three races. How could there be?

Such artificiality is powerless to inspire confidence, nor it cannot check European fears or school the ambitions of inexperienced Africans. It transgresses the one prescription for political health in Africa. That is the principle, enunciated by Cecil Rhodes half a century ago, of equal rights for all civilized men.

Description for Political Health

Disregarding that principle, sentimentalists in influential positions have unintentionally done great harm by prematurely thrusting upon Africans tasks far beyond their experience. We should not mount our sons on bicycles which they had not learned to ride and push them into the traffic stream on a main road. Yet that is what we have been doing politically with Africans in East Africa.

Europeans, on the other hand, have too often fought rearguard actions in defence of their own concerns instead of taking the broader, longer, better view. The challenge to them in East and Central Africa is to lead the fight for Africa, not for sectional interests, but for the community as a whole. If they do not, they can still evoke and retain that African support, the loss of which would be tragic.

In essence, the issue is one of public relations of the human factor; and our public relations leave great scope for improvement. We are still not making adequate use of our opportunities to shape the future. We are not explaining our policies clearly enough

and often enough. We are not seeking the strength which comes from discussion at all levels. We are not promptly correcting the misrepresentations of extremists. All these matters need urgent attention.

Quality the Only Safe Foundation

We must quickly convince African leaders that we are their best friends, and so inspire their faith in common ideals and their faithfulness in working out solutions to common problems. Quality alone, not colour, should count. It is upon quality—the distinguishing qualities of civilized men—with the accent on "civilized"—that we must build the future.

The leaders of all races in East and Central Africa have it in their power to create a fine future for their territories if in the first place they concentrate on the developments of man, the most important of all natural resources.

The tragedy of our time is that men everywhere are living below their proper greatness. At the time of Dunkirk, and under the leadership of the *Luftwaffe*, Great Britain had no defence but the spirit of unity and determination. It proved more powerful than all the machinery of the plotters against civilization. Africa's problems will likewise shrink to manageable size when spirited men act in the confidence that the right spirit can quicken and save the whole community.

East African Commissioner in London

Opposition to Mr. V. C. Mathew's Appointment

THE NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS' ORGANIZATION of Tanganyika Territory, which encompasses all the non-officials of the Legislative Council, European, African, and Asian, has asked the Government to inform the Secretary of State for the Colonies that it has passed the following resolution, proposed by Mrs. I. C. Chopra and seconded by Mr. S. D. M.:

"That the chairman of the Chief Secretary that the appointment of Mr. V. C. Mathew as the next Financial Secretary in Kenya to the next Commissioner in East Africa in London, in succession to Mr. Roger Norton, would be unacceptable to them, and, in the opinion of the members, would be equally unacceptable to the people of Tanganyika."

Mr. W. E. M. Spillman, Chairman of the Non-Official Members' Organization, has also telegraphed the text of the resolution to the non-official members' organizations in Kenya and Uganda.

Statement on Transit Duties

This action by non-official spokesmen of the three races in Tanganyika appears to be the direct result of a statement made in Kenya by Mr. Mathew, in his capacity as Financial Secretary, that if Tanganyika and Uganda refused to fall into line with Kenya in increasing the duties on spirits, beer, and cigarettes, the Colony would impose transit duties.

This threat has angered the non-official representatives of the public in the Legislatures of both Kenya and Uganda, who were unanimous in voting against the increases in duty, but they were outvoted in both Houses.

Notes By The Way

Supplies for the Colonies

THE PRIME MINISTER'S statement in his party political broadcast that "We must not plunge into further indebtedness to our Colonial Empire" presumably means that the new Government has already determined to increase the flow of exports to the Dependencies. Quite understandably, they have complained with ever stronger insistence that they are not getting enough of the right British goods with reasonable speed. While Germany and Japan were prostrate and the flow of American products was drastically restricted by the dollar shortage, Colonial Territories had virtually to rely on Great Britain for whatever they could not manufacture themselves. The Colonies showed understanding and patience, but in the past year there has been a change of sentiment largely on account of the spread of the feeling that the Mother Country was not doing nearly enough to help herself by increasing her production.

Slow and Costly Production

ALMOST ANY MANUFACTURER can prove from his records that, despite improved mechanization in many cases, the output per employee has dropped substantially, often drastically, since pre-war days. The latest of many heads of business to take me into his confidence in Cape Town, said that the average wage paid in his factories was now almost exactly three times the 1914 average, but that the average output had fallen to almost half. That kind of information has been gleaned by many Colonial importers during their visits to this country, and it is not surprising that on their return they would have begun to press through commercial and other channels for either more better machinery from the United Kingdom, or for permission to import scarce and necessary goods from foreign sources. Slackness in British factories is unquestionably the main reason for this unwilling development, a subsidiary cause of which is the heavy time-lag in delivery which results from the dilatoriness of transport workers, especially in the stocks. More often than not nowadays the importer in East Africa whose order for prompt dispatch is accepted by a London shipping house or a provincial manufacturer does not receive the goods for six months.

Threat of German Competition

THERE IS DANGER for Great Britain in the continuance of this situation, and even if active, really active, measures for its rectification were still further to deprive the home market of much-needed articles, it would be far better for the country to endure the consequences now than risk the permanent loss of valuable connections. The Germans in particular, and the Japanese and other foreign nations, are alert to their opportunities and eager to establish themselves in the African markets, in which some are already doing considerable business. A number of German houses have, I am told, already doubled their exports to East Africa in the past year, and some have ambitious plans for intensive development. Moreover, it appears likely that the Federal German Government will revert to the pre-war practice of giving special aid to exporters.

Importance of Empire Trade

A VERY WELL-KNOWN East African merchant once said that he had ordered certain machinery in England four-and-a-half years ago, and that every time he

inquired about delivery he was told that he could expect shipment in about a year. Tiring of that unsatisfactory position, he had turned very reluctantly to Germany, with the result that part of the order was shipped within three weeks and all is promised for dispatch within three months. That is not the only case of the kind of which I have heard, and probably none of them need have occurred if the British attitude to production were to-day comparable with that general among Americans, Germans, and Japanese. If Mr. Churchill and his colleagues can make his country understand the reality of the danger to its commercial position, and the high importance of fulfilling with promptitude the United Kingdom's indebtedness to the sterling area, they will have done an excellent stroke of business for British trade, which must increasingly rely upon the British Empire.

Selous

F. C. SELOUS, the centenary of whose birth fell on December 31, had a career of epic adventure and colour of which he can scarcely have dreamed in the Tottenham home of his father, at one time chairman of the London Stock Exchange. The outline of the story which caused Selous to be known in his day as "the greatest white hunter ever" are so well known that it is perhaps more interesting to recall here that his reserved, "lone buffalo" character aroused conflicting opinions. Let me introduce you to Mr. Selous, the man above all others to whom we owe Rhodesia to the British Crown," said Cecil Rhodes at a party. Colonel Frank Johnson, who at 23 led the Pioneer Column, viewed the supreme individualism of Selous somewhat unfavourably, however, and in his book "Great Days" recalled that Selous had criticized the Rudd Concession in an English liberal magazine and that the annoyed Rhodes turned to Johnson's suggestion that Selous should be granted intelligence officers to the column, with a rank of captain and a salary of 45s. a day, to keep him out of mischief. Johnson says that the south Selous north to cut a road through dense bush from Shoshong to Macclouffe, a route which there was no intention of using.

Guiding the Column

THESE NEWS WERE NOT WIDELY SHARED, and warm tributes were paid to the hunter for his guidance of the Column to Fort Salisbury, not least by men who were then troopers, but later became prominent Rhodesians. Selous himself described how, after going ahead to seek a route through rugged forest country leading to Mount Haraden, he came at sunset on August 3, 1890, to the crown of a hill and saw ahead a wide expanse of open country. "A weight of responsibility that had at times been almost unbearable fell from my shoulders, and I breathed a deep sigh of relief. Had any delay taken place, there is no telling what might have happened, for we were cutting a road round the flank of a tableland in the teeth of the remonstrances, and unequivocal threats of Soling. Although Selous did not always keep an eye with Rhodes, and expressed doubts about the South African War, he ardently supported Rhodesian colonization. Indeed, after a visit to Portuguese East Africa Selous wrote warning Rhodes that no time must be lost if the territory was to be secured for Britain. The hunter's ingenuity has been legendary in Southern Africa for many years, and this. Among his most regular correspondents in years

Permanent Secretaries

DOWLER, SIR ARTHUR ARNHOLD, C.M.G., since 1948. Formerly Chief Inspector of Taxes, East Surrey Regiment. Served last year from the post of Commander-in-Chief, East Africa Command, which he had assumed in 1948.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE
C.M.G.

ARDEN-CLARKE, SIR CHARLES NOBLE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gold Coast, since 1949. Joined the Colonial Service in 1926. Resident Commissioner, Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1927-42, and Bechuanaland from 1942 to 1945.

C.M.G.

COHEN, ANDREW BENJAMIN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief designate of Uganda, and until recently head of the African Departments of the Colonial Office. Appointed to the Home Office in 1932, he transferred to the Colonial Office in the following year. From 1936 to 1937, was private secretary to Sir John Maffey, then Permanent Under-Secretary of State, and later became Secretary to the Pim-Milligan Commission to Northern Rhodesia. After serving as an additional assistant to the Lieut.-Governor of Malta from 1937 to 1939 when he was in charge of supplies during a critical period of the war, he returned to the Colonial Office. Has paid many visits to Africa in recent years, and accompanied the Secretary of State last year to the Federation Conference at the Victoria Falls.

HARRIS, PERCY WYN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gambia, since 1949.

Entered the Colonial Service in 1926 as a district officer in Kenya, where he became Labour Commissioner in 1944 and Chief Native Commissioner three years later. Made the first ascent of Nelion, the second highest peak of Mount Kenya, and was a member of the Mount Everest expeditions in 1933 and 1936. Cambridge half blue for cross-country running.

KENNEDY, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN NOBLE, since 1946 Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Southern Rhodesia.

Entered the Royal Navy in 1911, transferring to the Royal Artillery four years later. Had a distinguished military career, including Director of Military Operations, War Office, 1940-43, and Assistant Chief of the Imperial General Staff, 1943-45.

LEWIS, MAJOR-GENERAL RICHARD GEORGE, Director General, Foreign Office Administration of African Territories, since 1949.

MARTIN, JOHN MILLER, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, since 1945.

Became an assistant principal in the Dominions Office in 1927, and after being seconded to the Malayan Civil Service from 1921 to 1934 returned to the Colonial Office as a principal. Served on the Palestine Royal Commission, 1930-37, and was private secretary to Mr. Churchill from 1940 to 1943.

C.M.G.

ADAMS, WALTER, secretary, Inter-University Council for Higher Education in the Colonies and the Colonial University Grants Advisory Committee, since 1946.

DAVIES, KENNETH ARTHUR, from 1939 Director of Geological Survey, Uganda, until retirement last year, after which he returned to the Foreign Office as mineral consultant. Author of numerous geographical publications on East Africa.

FOOTMAN, CHARLES WILSON, from 1948, for the past year Chief Secretary, Nyasaland.

Entered the Colonial Office as administrative officer in Zanzibar in 1930, was promoted to the East African Governor's Conference in 1942, and to the Colonial Office in the following year. Became principal secretary in Nyasaland in 1947.

FRASER, HENRY RALPH, since 1942 a non-official member of the Uganda Legislative Council and of the East African Central Legislative Assembly since its inception. For public services.

Went to Uganda in 1917 to join the British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., and 17 years later started the engineering business of Messrs. A. Baumann and Co., Ltd.

Director of A. Baumann and Co., Uganda Coffee Mills, Ltd., Bugithu, Congo Marketing Co., Ltd., Uganda Electricity Board and East African Airways Corporation.

GALETTA, STEWART, lately Director of Agriculture in Kenya, now chairman and general manager of the Overseas Food Corporation in Manganjika.

Joined the Kenya Agricultural Department in 1928, becoming senior chief officer in 1946 and Government member of the Coffee Board of Kenya four years later. Director of Agriculture, 1945.

GROBE, WILHELM, from 1948, Chief Secretary, Aden. Joined Colonial Office in 1921 and served in Malaya until his present appointment in 1948.

HARTWIG, VICTOR TODD, B.A., Professor of History of the British Empire, University of Oxford.

HUMPHREYS, EDWINA CHRISTOPHER, Sudan Agent in Cairo. Joined the Sudan Political Service in 1925.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM CLARENCE, seconded from the Home Office to the Colonial Office in 1948 to advise the Secretary of State on matters relating to Colonial police forces, and later appointed Inspector-General of Colonial Police, which post he relinquished in November last.

MORGAN, DAVID LOFFUS, since 1951 Resident Commissioner, Swaziland. Entered the Colonial Service as a cadet in Kenya in 1926; P.C. 1942.

PRITCHARD, NEIL, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office.

ROBERTS, PHILIP, since 1950, assistant secretary, Colonial Office, and now in charge of the East African Department.

Entered the Colonial Office in 1936, private secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1937-41, private secretary to the Secretary of State, 1946. A member of the East African Currency Board.

SWHITEHEAD, EDGAR CUTHBERT FREEMANTLE, Member of Finance, Southern Rhodesia.

Joined the Southern Rhodesian Civil Service in 1926, and bought a farm in the Umbs, two years later. President of the Eastern Farmers' Federation in 1935, 1936 and 1938. After contesting the Umbs South seat in 1934 and 1936, was elected in 1939 but resigned a few months later to go on leave of absence. For a short time in 1945 was Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London. Resigned his seat in the election of 1946; he was re-elected for Umbs North, but has stated that he will not stand in the next election. A member of the United Party executive since its inception.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE
C.B.E. (Military Division)

WAGSTON, LIEUT. GENERAL CASIMIR GORDON, late Infantry, G.O.C. Troops, Sudan and Commandant Sudan Defence Force from 1948 to 1950.

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

HILL, JAMES ARTHUR, lately official representative, Colonial and African Income Tax Office.

Joined the African Income Tax and Inland Revenue Department in 1942, appointed London agent two years later.

JOYCE, MEG HOUGHTON, assistant secretary, Commonwealth Relations Office.

KIPPERS, CAPTAIN ROBERT ROSS, carrier manager, Elephant Lines, Ltd., London.

LEA, CYRIL ALEXANDER EDWARD, Director of Establishments, Finance Department, Sudan Government, until his retirement last year.

Joined the Colonial Office in 1926, and served in the British Empire, 1941.

SMITHSON, WILLIAM GEORGE NOEL, Chief Establishment Officer in Northern Rhodesia from 1940 until his recent retirement.

Represented colonial assistants to the Director of European Education in 1928, transferring to the Secretariat 11 years later. Attended the salaries conference in London in 1944.

WALKERHART, JOHN GILBERT, secretary, United Kingdom Branch, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Member of the **Colonial Office** (Division) of the **Ministry of Overseas Services**, member of the **Land Settlement Board** for the **British West Indies** since its inception.

Joined the **Southern Rhodesian Agricultural Department** in 1930, **Secretary for Agriculture and Lands, 1933-43**; **City Councillor, Salisbury, 1944-45** and has served on many boards and committees.

PENNINGTON, ARTHUR LAWRENCE, from 1942 until recently **Director of Refugees, Tanganyika**.

Joined the **Colonial Service in the Territory** in 1925, becoming **principal assistant secretary in 1950**.

WHITLEY, ALFRED REGINALD, **assistant secretary Colonial Office**.

Joined the **Uganda Service** in 1922, becoming **Assistant Chief Secretary in 1927**. After his retirement in 1941 he was a **principal, Colonial Office**, from 1941 to 1944.

O.B.E. Awards

Owing to pressure on space, the remainder of the list has been held over for next week.

Among the recipients of the O.B.E. are **COMMANDER A. J. E. DUNCAN**, the **REV. R. W. LOCKHART**, and **MESSES. ARTHUR JOHN CAMPBELL, I. Q. CHOPRA, JOHN COWIE, K. HAYDALE, A. G. C. DEUBER, R. A. FROST, CHRISTOS KIKKIDES, A. L. SIMPKINS, WALTER SOLE**, and **W. H. WINTH**.

Colonial Secretary's New Year Message

Setting Example To Distracted Century

DISPITE YEARS OF PROGRESS, we cannot rest content. There is still much to be done, there is still too much poverty, too much disease, too much ignorance. We cannot stand still. Even here in Britain is determined on a progressive policy.

Let me repeat that word "everyone". The main principles of Colonial policy are not a party issue in Britain. The first Colonial Development and Welfare Act was prepared during a Conservative administration and placed on the Statute Book by a Coalition Government. The second Act in 1945 was introduced by the same Government and the third Labour Government to administer the first five of its 10 years.

Shortly after the present Government came into power, I made it clear in the House of Commons that there would be no change in the two main aims of pursuing economic and social development and of helping Colonial territories to attain self-government within the British Commonwealth.

Peace Threatened

But if these progressive and constructive policies are to succeed we must have a period of world peace. By now the world should have realized that another war might easily be the end of civilized man. Yet once more, we find peace threatened.

For Britain, rearmament meant a harsh decision. By 1950 we had begun to hope that we could see the dawn of recovery. Now comes this new and heavy burden. It is a burden we must take on our shoulders, whatever its weight. Peace must come first. Without peace all else withers. And though rearmament means wrenching our national economy out of its bed-plate and turning so much of our thoughts and energies to the making of arms instead of to the creation of new wealth, we are determined, as far as we can, to push on the great work of development in the Colonies and to make available the resources necessary.

Some grim years are before us. The spirit of the free world will not sit still. By every insidious means, by propaganda and false rumour, by twisting the truth

and even by force, they will try to exploit for their own ends every difference, every division of opinion, every weakness and infirmity of purpose. Where they can they will foment racial strife, they will incite to violence, to bloodshed, to murder.

There was a time when some Colonial products were hard to sell when we could not push on with development for fear of lower prices. Today the demand is there. Good prices are paid and they mean buoyant revenues for Colonial Governments. With few exceptions, budgets in these in the last few years have fallen of higher production, more revenues and expanding social services.

All three Ministers in the Colonial Office intend to make as many personal visits as possible and to study problems on the spot and to talk to those who are concerned with them. Already, as you know, I have visited Malaya and Hong Kong. In January Mr. Lennox-Boyd, the Minister of State, will visit Tanganyika, Kenya, and Uganda. A little later in the year I plan to visit the four West African territories. Lord Minister, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, hopes to visit some other groups of territories and we shall arrange other visits.

Looking at the world scene in mid-century, the people of the world must realize that to-day the speed with which we eat up the miles that separate us, the rapid spread of news, the advance of learning, make us more and more dependent upon one another.

Learning to Work Together

We must learn to work together. There must be a willingness to give as well as to take. That is easy to say but not easy to do. Differences in race, religion and environment cannot be reconciled without patience and perseverance. In the Commonwealth we have gone a long way in working together, probably further and on a greater scale than any other association of peoples in the history of the world.

Here is an ideal world our thoughts, our patience, our joys, here is an example which we can set to a distracted century. Let us carry our light into the darkness.

Tanganyika Constitutional Development

Special Commissioner Appointed

PROFESSOR W. I. MACKENZIE, Professor of Government at Manchester University, has been appointed by the Tanganyika Government as Special Commissioner to carry out the inquiries recommended by the report of the Committee on Constitutional Development in Tanganyika.

He will examine the three problems of county councils, decentralization and electoral systems as proposed in the report of that committee. He will be assisted by **MR. R. S. HUDSON**, Head of the African Studies Branch of the Colonial Office, who will be particularly concerned with local government problems.

Was Historian

Professor Mackenzie was a classical scholar at Balliol and later went back to Oxford as a Don at Magdalen College. During the war he was a temporary civil servant in the Ministry and afterwards a part-time member of the team of historians working on the official history of the war. He was chairman of a panel of British local government officers which recently reported on the scope for enterprise in local government.

MR. R. S. HUDSON was Secretary for Native Affairs in Northern Rhodesia before he retired last year and took up the present appointment in the Colonial Office, where he is particularly concerned with developments in local government throughout Africa.

The Special Commissioner will visit Tanganyika in the Spring and in August. Mr. Hudson is going to Tanganyika towards the end of January to preside over the inquiry for the local government inquiry. Professor Mackenzie will also be concerned with major questions of policy arising from the recommendations of the committee.

* Being extracts from the speech broadcast in the B.B.C.'s General Overseas Service, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Rt. Hon. Oliver Lytton.

Egyptian Racisms of Sudan Government

Differences Between British and Egyptian Ideas of Self-Government

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT'S reply of June 2, 1949, on a Tripartite Commission in order to help attain the unity of Egypt and the Sudan, is contained in (b).

On July 6 the Egyptian Foreign Minister had a further conversation with the British Ambassador. The White Paper records (*inter alia*):

"The Royal Egyptian Government are glad to see that H.M.G. have abandoned their view of postponing the discussion of the question of the Sudan. They have no objection to the formation of a common statement of objectives in regard to the future of the Sudan, but they cannot possibly accept the viewpoint contained in the British aide-memoire and its annex in regard to those objectives for the following reasons:

"You always forget the original basis regarding the unity of Egypt and the Sudan. Egypt and the Sudan have from time immemorial been naturally linked together. You had nothing whatsoever to do with the Sudan before your occupation of Egypt. The Sudan then formed Egypt's southern part and you took advantage of your occupation of Egypt to set your feet in the Sudan. Yet you never claimed that you acted for yourselves there or that you have obligations towards the Sudanese, but you have always said that you are acting in the name of Egypt and the Egyptian people.

(1).—The British viewpoint insisted to mention the unity of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian crown. This is an established fact and no agreement which fails to recognize this fact can ever be acceptable to any Egyptian Government. True, the British aide-memoire stated that the principles annexed thereto recognize the interdependence of Egypt and the Sudan, but the annex limited this interdependence to the waters of the Nile and drew only one conclusion therefrom, that it is essential that the friendly relations should link the two peoples.

"We do not therefore recognize what you claim to be your obligations towards the Sudanese in the absence of these obligations, which lack legal and historical support, and as long as the legal, historical and geographical fact of the unity of Egypt and the Sudan is established, you will clearly recognize the invalidity of the principles contained in your aide-memoire and the validity of the principles contained in our reply.

Interdependence of Egypt and Sudan

"I am glad to see that in your explanation of the wording of the British aide-memoire you do not limit the interdependence of Egypt and the Sudan to the waters of the Nile only, but you admitted that this interdependence includes both the geographical and economic aspects also.

"In fact the link of the dependency of both Egypt and the Sudan on the waters of the Nile is the importance of which no one would underestimate, is not the only link that binds together Egypt and the Sudan from time immemorial. There is the community of race, language, religion, culture, customs and interests as well as the geographical unity, the economic unity, etc. In the presence of all these strong and inseparable ties it is gross injustice for the British aide-memoire and its annex to speak of two countries and two peoples instead of speaking of one country and one people indivisible, inseparable.

Britain's Commitments

(2).—The British aide-memoire spoke of commitments of H.M.G. to the Sudanese people. It is not enough for H.M.G. to impose upon themselves those so-called obligations deriving from no right whatever, then make use of them to-day for separating Egyptians and their compatriots, the Sudanese. Indeed, the historical and legal position of the unity of Egypt and the Sudan leaves no gap for H.M.G. to penetrate therein on the pretext of their obligations towards the Sudanese. The Royal Egyptian Government have on many occasions made clear this position, and a recapitulation of it would be superfluous here.

"I believe that the interdependence of Egypt and the Sudan from these aspects which you have admitted is enough in itself to concede the unity of Egypt and the Sudan. What if we add the ties which bind Egyptians and the Sudanese, including ties of race, Arabism, language, etc. which I mean the Arabic language, and religion, by which I mean the Moslem religion? I do not think you go as far as denying the existence of these ties between Egyptians and four-fifths of the people of the Sudan.

(3).—The annex referred to the wide differences of colour, race, religion and political development existing among the Sudanese. Some of these differences lack actual scientific support, such as the difference of race. The Sudan Administration is to blame for the rest of those differences. For it has deliberately sought to isolate the south of the Sudan from the north and to prevent the inhabitants of the north from getting in touch with those of the south, thereby standing in the way of natural penetration and spreading of the Arabic language and the Moslem religion into the south.

"As to the inhabitants of the south, they are not the inhabitants of northern Sudan and they are not of Hamitic origin; and this is what we mean when we say that your remark about the difference of race between the peoples of the Sudan lack actual scientific support. I do not wish to go into lengthy scientific discussions, but I can say that several anthropologists, including some of the most eminent British scientists, admit that the Sudanese are not of one race and that the inhabitants of the southern Sudan are not of one race.

Racial Differences

"In any case, the Royal Egyptian Government can by no means accept those differences as an argument to distinguish between the various parts of the Sudan or to hinder the Sudanese in their activity from enjoying self-government.

"In view of the above, the Royal Egyptian Government propose that the statement of principles should be made as follows:

(a) The unity of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian crown.

(b) Self-government for the Sudanese within the framework of the Egyptian unity in two years.

(c) British forces and British officials to be withdrawn from the Sudan and the present régime in the Sudan to be terminated immediately upon the expiry of those two years.

(d) In the event of the principles outlined in (a), (b), and (c) being accepted, the Royal Egyptian Government agree to

"Being further extracts from "Anglo-Egyptian Conversations on the Defence of the Suez Canal and on the Sudan" (Cmd. 8419, 12, 3d.), published by the British Government.

"Actually, if we naturally go to the Nile from the Delta to Upper Egypt, to the northern Sudan, then to the southern Sudan, we will find that the gradation of the Hamitic peoples inhabiting all these lands is a natural and reasonable gradation and that the differences of colour or dialect does not mean in this case a difference of race; but it is the result of the difference of climate and environment, owing to the remote distance separating the Mediterranean from the Equator.

"The differences of the southern Sudan from the north, regarding language and religion is one of the results of the policy of isolating the southern Sudan from the north. The Sudan Administration should have been out to do, since four-fifths of the people of the Sudan are Arab and Moslem, to remove all barriers to the natural spreading of the Arabic language and the Moslem religion among the primitive people of the south, but to do the reverse by the promulgation of laws and policies to prevent the people of the north from contacting those of the south and at the same time encouraging Christian missions to proselytize the vast majority of the inhabitants of the south of the Sudan, will tend a primitive life and should there-

for the Sudanese in the north so that the Sudanese and one fatherland for all these which is the Sudanese can have.

As for your statement on the necessity of consulting the Sudanese, I have already mentioned this in my previous talk with you and with the late Mr. Bevin, and I have set forth the many arguments which show that the great majority of the people of the Sudan believe in the principle of the unity with Egypt. Then, again, you have not as yet given me any answer to my frank and plain question which I put to you, namely do you agree that the freedom of the plebiscite cannot be secured except by the withdrawal from the Sudan of the British Administration troops and officers?

To sum up our objections to the principle contained in your memorandum are supported by right and the established facts which have no basis. However, I would like to be able to give you an answer to your question. To do this, our problem is to let me know how the principle can, in your opinion, be formulated to our satisfaction and yours, since you have stated that you have been authorized to discuss these points with me.

Dealing with the Claims as they are

BRITISH AMBASSADOR: On the basis of what you have just said, Norwegians and Italians should be regarded as one people. But whatever the historical and anthropological rights or wrongs, it is necessary to deal with things as they are to-day. I cannot believe that the Egyptian Government seriously consider the primitive inhabitants of the southern Sudan to be one people with the inhabitants of the Delta.

A week later there was a further meeting. From the record the following passages were taken:

BRITISH AMBASSADOR: I have been thinking deeply on the questions raised in our last meeting, and I have come to the conclusion that (1) whatever may be the facts and extent of the historical arguments, we have to consider the situation as it is to-day; (2) we must proceed on the assumption that both sides have for their aim to promote the welfare of the Sudanese, not to pursue their own interests. If this be our difference would only be one of method.

FOREIGN MINISTER: We cannot dispute the historical facts since they are connected with the existence of an existing State. It is impossible for Egypt to forego its rights and accept the fait accompli which is the backbone of our claims. As to the welfare of the Sudanese, this is exactly what Egypt strives to do for the Sudanese in their capacity as compatriots in the Egypto-Sudanese fatherland.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR: "You do see then that high ideals inspire both sides. So far as Britain is concerned, you can accept my assurance on that. If you agree, then the difference is one of method."

FOREIGN MINISTER: "This means that you are asking us in a factual way to concede your claim that you have obligations towards the Sudanese, which we cannot possibly concede on the mere reasons I have given you at our past meetings. In fact, we cannot raise any building unless we first agree to the basis on which to build. The only basis accepted by Egypt is the unity of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian crown, since this is Egypt's established right. If you admit this fact, it will then be possible for us to exchange views on the building to be raised thereon."

Promoting Welfare of Sudanese

BRITISH AMBASSADOR: "You do not dispute the fact that we are trying to do the best for the Sudanese to promote the welfare of the Sudanese?"

FOREIGN MINISTER: "Yes, I dispute this, and I believe that the Sudan Administration, which was supposed to act provisionally in the name of both the Egyptian and British Governments, and in the interest of the Sudanese and for their progress, acted exclusively for the British Government, and acted, for imperialistic reasons, at separating the Sudan from Egypt as well as the southern Sudan from the north."

"However, circumstances have changed, the Sudanese consciousness in both Egypt and the Sudan has grown, and the time has come for the present regime to be terminated and for conditions to revert to their normal channels by leaving us and our compatriots the Sudanese to meet our own common good."

BRITISH AMBASSADOR: "Egypt maintains the thesis of unity under the Egyptian crown. No Sudanese will interpret this as a sign of Egyptian control over the Sudanese. Whatever your claims, correspondents may tell you, Egyptian control is not acceptable to the vast majority of the Sudanese. The Ashigga Party is using its influence to find a more important party in the Sudan is now the National Front. They do desire some

unity with Egypt. It is not the least of our neighbour and our duty to the creation of a new Malindi. They have taken considerable part in the recently established commission for the amendment of the Executive Council and Assembly Ordinances. This commission will probably recommend the immediate establishment of a purely Sudanese Executive Council but they are paying serious attention to the claims and fears of the south and the tribal areas of the east and west."

"In fact, the Sudanese seek real self-government; and if Egypt would only show flexible flexibility there is no doubt that geographical and economic considerations in general and mutual dependence on the Nile Waters in particular will inevitably draw Egypt and the Sudan together. But if Egypt insists on imposing her will, I am afraid this policy will seriously prejudice her future relations with the Sudan, and that would be to no one's advantage. In disregarding national consciousness in the Sudan Egypt is acting against her own interests."

FOREIGN MINISTER: "The details you have just given, which are no doubt derived from the Sudan Administration, are in themselves a proof that this Administration acts exclusively for Britain and supplies her in these talks with information to support her point of view. We can even say that the Sudan Administration directs affairs in the Sudan in such a manner as to lend support to the British negotiator."

"Whatever your view about the Ashigga Party may be, you know that this party is not the only party that maintains the unity of Egypt and the Sudan. Its members are in the exception of the Umma Party maintain the unity of the National Front has wired the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Nubayr Pasha, Ambassador of Egypt to the Sudan. Its members have also taken part in the National Front for the amendment of the Executive Council Assembly which is only to come to an end, as they frankly stated when they agreed to take part in that commission. The parties to which they belong have, however, taken precautions against their being considered responsible for any possible deviation from the commission from the principle of unity. To obviate any suspicion that might arise in this connection these parties have declared that the members take part in the commission for their personal capacities."

Objectives of Umma Party

"These members of the Umma Party, which is the only party recognized by the Sudan Administration, despite the fact that it demands the independence of the Sudan, would mean your setting out of it. This in itself is significant and clearly shows that this party acts under your influence. In any case, if we judge the objectives of this party by the declared policy, the result would be that all parties in the Sudan are unanimous on the necessity of self-government for the Sudan."

"This is not the only party in Egypt which is supported by all other parties, representing the vast majority of the Sudanese. Egypt does not therefore impose her will on the Sudanese, but actually speaks on their behalf and defends their objectives, which are the same at the same time."

"Nothing could be more desirable for Egypt than the present regime in the Sudan being terminated at the earliest opportunity and that the Administration be handed over to the Sudanese themselves within the natural unity which binds them to Egypt, several factors of which you have yourself admitted."

BRITISH AMBASSADOR: "We are agreed that the Sudanese want self-government. The way it looks from outside is that Egypt is desirous to the Sudanese the form of self-government, whereas Britain refuses to impose anything on the Sudanese and insists on consulting them. That seems to me a difference."

FOREIGN MINISTER: "Do you look upon self-government and self-determination for the Sudan as one and the same thing?"

BRITISH AMBASSADOR: "The Sudan cannot determine its future until it has self-government."

FOREIGN MINISTER: "Why then do you consider when Egypt claims self-government for the Sudan within the framework of unity that she is imposing her will on the Sudan? The difference between us is that you want self-government for the Sudanese to be subservient to the Governor-General of the Sudan or other words to the British Government, whereas we want this self-government to be free except in regard to certain natural links necessitated by the factors and agreed upon between Egyptians and the vast majority of their compatriots the Sudanese, namely, the unity of the crown, foreign policy, army, and currency. Self-government on these lines is of a wider scope than any regime hitherto proposed by you or by the Sudan Administration for the Sudanese."

"You wish to make use of time to enable the Governor-General and his assistants to work under cover of self-government to antagonize the Sudanese against their Egyptian

Price in Northern Rhodesia Denies Farmers' Claim

THE PRICE FIXED by the Government for the 1951-52 maize crop produced by European farmers in Northern Rhodesia is 37s. per bag, excluding the cost of the bag. The farmers had asked for a minimum of 40s., a memorandum submitted by the Northern Rhodesia Farmers' Union stating *inter alia*:

"In our view, the only reasonable and reliable method of assessing the appropriate profit of a maize producer would be to assume that an individual capable of organising and running a proposition such as envisaged in the formula (which lays down a high standard of farming) must be a person of high calibre and ability, and worthy of a basic remuneration of not less than £120 per annum. To this should be added a cost of living allowance of £2, £3, or, as well as £80 per acre, to bring the total to £1,400."

As only 75% of the farmer's time is devoted to maize, 75% of £1,400 or £1,095 is the figure which, in our opinion would constitute a reasonable reward on the proposition envisaged in the formula (£1,095 spread over 3,600 bags equals 3.08s. say 6s. per bag.

"Since maize farming is known to be a very hazardous occupation, it justifies the inclusion of a hazard factor. The figure we have in mind is 15% of cost, or, say, 9d. per bag."

"Accordingly, we submit that the profit to be allowed (including hazard factor) should amount to 7s. 6d. per bag."

High Prices on World Markets

It is considered that the local producer is entitled to some compensation in view of the high price that can be obtained on world markets. This viewpoint was substantiated in the Legislative Council by the Economic Secretary when he said that there should be some relationship between local prices and world trends in supply and demand. It is therefore felt that the local producer should be compensated to the extent of 20% in respect of the difference between the local price and that which could be obtained if export permits were granted.

"Similarly, should the world price drop below that paid in this country, a 20% reduction in respect of the difference between the local price and that at which it could be landed overseas without being acceptable."

The proposition we submit to Government regarding the price to be paid for the 1951-52 crop is as follows: (a) agreed cost of production, 30.85s.; (b) profit, 6s.; (c) hazard factor, 1.56s.; (d) compensation for world price: 20% of 35s. or 3s., making a total of 41.41s.

"That to provide the maize producer with a fair and known basis of expectation, it is strongly suggested the Government announce a minimum price of 40s. per bag for the forthcoming season."

The Government replies that it could not accept the proposal to modify the price in relation to the difference between internal and export prices, since that would be inconsistent with the whole system of control and price-stabilization.

It had decided to fix the price of 37s. for 1952, but could not now consider any announcement in respect of maize to be harvested in 1953.

For the 1950-51 harvest 32s. 6d. was originally offered but during the season 2s. 6d. was added, making a total of 35s. in view of rising costs of production.

The Director of Trade, Transport, and Industry recently stated that of the maize marketed in Northern Rhodesia about 23% was sold to the mines and 50% to the Government and Rhodesia Railways together. Abolition of the maize subsidy to consumers would, he estimated, add 5s. 9d. per week to the cost of living of the average African family.

In reference to his charge of "stabilising" prices, Mr. Nicholson, Economic Secretary in Northern Rhodesia

said when he referred in the Legislative Council to the deterioration of relations between the Government and farmers:

"I wish to clear up any misunderstanding and refer any sides which may unintentionally have been that I consider the farmers collectively to be a rabble of never any such thing, and I certainly hold no such views. I am extremely sorry that any words of mine have been misunderstood or misinterpreted."

Contrary to the general impression that seems to have got abroad, I am extremely sympathetic with the difficulties and risks faced by the farmer, and I am second to no man in my wish to see him prosperous and producing efficiently. One has to remember, of course, on these contentious subjects of prices, that Government has to consider the interests of all sections of the population and the prosperity of all."

Minister of State's E.A. Tour

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Itinerary

MR. LENNOX-BOYD, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, left London Airport this morning for East Africa. To-morrow he should arrive in Nairobi to return for a late lunch, after which he will continue his tour by Government plane to Mwanza, Tanganyika, where he will stay for two nights, visiting Malva on Saturday. On January 6 he is due to fly to the Williamson diamond mine near Mwadui, and is continuing his journey to Arusha in the afternoon.

During the next two days the Minister will visit the soil conservation and extension work at Moshi and meet the Chaga Christians at Iganga. On January 9 he will meet hon. members of the Legislative Council at Mbeya later that day. After visiting Nakonde and Mt. Mwaia, he is expected to reach Dar-es-Salaam on January 11 for a stay of two nights. He will meet representatives of the sisal industry in Tanga on January 13 and then go via Mombasa to Zushoto, where he will stay for three nights, interrupted by a visit to Zanzibar.

On January 16 he will fly to Nairobi to spend two days and go on to Nakuru on January 18. After spending the night with Mr. Michael Mundell, M.P.C., he will leave for Kisumu, stopping en route to Kitson, Mumias, Kakamega and Sigatona.

The last two days of the tour will be spent in Uganda, where the Minister will meet officials and local representatives of all sections of the community in Kampala and Entebbe.

Leaving Entebbe airport on January 22, Mr. Lennox-Boyd is due in London on the following morning.

Petrol Position Improving

"WE SHALL HAVE more than sufficient petrol during the first six months of 1952," said Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Trade, Mr. W. E. Winterburn, recently, "but unless we can assure storage in the Colony by July, and that storage filled, there will again be a shortage in the third and fourth quarters of next year." It was hoped to review the petrol rationing position in a year's time when he took over his present portfolio if the oil companies were able to provide storage within the Colony for only 10 to 12 days' consumption. The Government had therefore decided to erect storage for about 500,000 gallons, but that decision would take some time to implement. The present tank storage position within the two Rhodesias was as follows: petrol 1,312,000 gallons; power paraffin, 608,000 gallons; G.I. oil, 186,000 gallons. By the end of next June it was hoped that the figures would have become 2,286,000, 1,437,000, and 437,000 gallons respectively. In January, 1951, there had been only 104 tank cars in the Colony; to-day there were 146, with a further 48 shortly due. If the railways could haul it, that would give a total potential monthly lift of 7,768,000 gallons, compared with 3,215,000 gallons. In peak periods over 500,000 gallons monthly were needed.

A five-year plan for the development of national parks in Southern Rhodesia is supported by the Colony's Tourist Advisory Committee.

THE NEWS OF ENTERPRISE

Number 771



Produce
[EAST AFRICA]

Trucking sisal on a plantation railway Kenya Colony



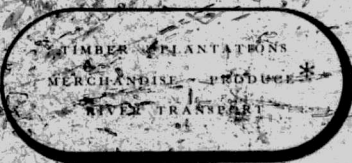
Cutting Sisal from the plantation

Aided by mechanisation on her farms and plantations, British East Africa is increasing the production and variety of her exportable produce. Tanganyika today is growing and shipping sisal to the value of £12,000,000 in a year. Uganda now has close on 1½ million acres under cotton. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika together can now claim, after Brazil, the world's largest acreage of coffee (providing one third of U.K. requirements). These are the highlights of an expanding produce programme which includes tea, tobacco, rubber, oil seeds and cakes, hides and skins, rice and timber.

In the principal towns throughout these territories The United Africa Produce Companies have established centres for dealing in this varied produce and buy largely for export to Britain.

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Recurrent Revenue Nearly £13m Need To Increase Production

WE HAVE MORE AND MORE REVENUE, BUT NOT MORE WEALTH, said Mr. F. J. Latta, Acting Financial Secretary of Uganda, when introducing the budget just before Christmas.

He emphasized that Africans in general would have to learn that their standards of living could be improved only by greater production from their own efforts, and that the output of peasant-grown cotton last season was no more than the average of the last few years in the thirties.

Mr. Latta said in the course of his speech:

"The divergence between recurrent revenue and recurrent expenditure has increased to serious proportions. In 1952 there will be a deficit in these recurrent figures of £864,938 and the curves of the graph show no signs of coming together, but rather promise a still greater divergence in the years to come."

"The average annual increase in recurrent expenditure during the last five years has been approximately £650,000. This, if continued, will mean a recurrent expenditure of over £10,000,000 in 1957. Is there any certainty that recurrent revenue will be anything like equivalent? I doubt it."

"The figures of expenditure put forward exclude all special expenditure and public works extraordinary. These two heads totalled over £4,000,000 in 1951, and in the 1952 estimates total over £4,500,000."

"Although expenditure at this high rate will probably not continue, and indeed may need quickly to be most drastically curbed, it would be imprudent to expect that export taxes will be more than merely essential revenue, and there is therefore no prospect of permanently recurring income to contribute towards the recurrent difference."

"The future development of Uganda depends on the availability of capital. Capital is not just something which commerce and industry require to undertake their plans for production of further wealth. It is equally necessary for every forward move of Government in the welfare of the governed. Surplus balances could therefore not be used to meet recurrent expenditure."

The expected out-turn for 1952, taking into account the recommendations made in committee, showed a surplus of £843,938, revenue being estimated at £2,947,501 and expenditure at £2,103,563. Some non-official members expected that the surplus would prove to be larger.

"It is impossible to refer to our fiscal position without concentrating attention on the revenue obtained from taxation on exports," continued Mr. Latta.

Mounting Export Tax Revenue

In 1946, the first post-war year, export taxes on cotton and coffee yielded £593,142. The revised estimates of export taxes for 1951 are £7,593,500, and the estimates for 1952 are £8,242,500. In 1946 export taxes produced 15% of the total revenue. Now they produce approximately 33%.

In 1946 recurrent revenue was £4,053,236 and the expenditure £3,594,102. In the 1952 budget has therefore increased in the amount of £864,938. It does not need any words of explanation when the essentially dangerous position we might be in during an expenditure four times that of 1946, out of which approximately only one-half can be met by ordinary recurrent revenue.

In this examination of recurrent revenues and recurrent expenditure I omit export taxes entirely in order to keep the picture as clear as possible, not because I do not agree that some part of these taxes cannot legitimately be regarded as recurrent, but fully admit that:

"The recurrent revenues for the years 1949 to 1952 are: 1947, £3,730,893; 1948, £4,409,858; 1949, £4,752,466; 1950, £5,291,512; 1951, £6,921,538; 1952, £6,275,463."

"These figures are arrived at by taking the total revenue shown in the accounts for the years up to 1952, and deducting estimates 1951 and in the draft estimates 1952, and deducting therefrom export taxes, grants, land sales, various reimbursements, and certain minor miscellaneous items which cannot be considered as recurrent."

"Recurrent expenditures for these years are: 1947, £3,400,176; 1948, £4,576,266; 1949, £4,462,362; 1950, £4,784,415; 1951, £6,200,000; 1952, £7,139,861."

To arrive at these figures the total expenditure shown in the accounts of estimates has been reduced by the deduction of all special expenditure and all public works extraordinary, together with certain other smaller adjustments.

The estimate for customs and excise has been increased by over £1m.

Total expenditure on police is estimated to cost over £26,600 in 1952, as against £676,500 envisaged in the expanded development plan—an overall increase of £290,057. For many years we enjoyed security at an abnormally cheap cost; but those days are gone.

Police was estimated at £650,000, an increase of £50,000 on the revised estimate for 1951. In common with the rest of East Africa, considerable concessions are proposed for the family man, both by way of children's allowances and on educational allowances, a 50% increase in both of these having been agreed. This should give substantial relief to those who are in most need of it. The cost of this concession may amount to £20,000.

There is one item in expenditure to which I should like to direct attention, namely Revenue refunds, reduction in the price of petrol £260,000. The duty on petrol has been refunded in an attempt to keep down the cost of transport in this Province, dependent as it is so much on road vehicles. In view of the great increase in recurrent expenditure, of which the increased cost of road maintenance is only one aspect, I suggest that in future years it may be necessary to consider the withdrawal of this concession. The quarter million will, I am sure, be needed elsewhere.

Government's Pessimism Related

MR. H. R. FRASER, charged with the pessimism of the Acting Financial Secretary, described the report as the only suitable way of levying income tax on the East African, and African exporters, and said that he did not see why such taxes should not be reckoned as recurrent revenue. Moreover, in some social aspects, including education and medical, were inadequate, as some Africans maintained, these would have to be further taxes for their improvement.

MR. J. T. SIMPSON likewise criticized the picture, which had been officially painted, Uganda's prospective position, he said, the envy of other East African territories. He saw no reason for panic at the trend of recurrent revenue and expenditure, but emphasized the importance of increased production and wise spending.

MR. C. HANDLEY BIRD agreed with his colleagues, and claimed that in no other African territory had there so much wealth, prosperity, and well-being. It was only to produce more wealth would be to send Uganda into the articles which she required. Many could not be sent from Britain in reasonable time; even when the goods were promptly available it often took about seven months for shipments from the U.K. to reach Kampala, owing to dock troubles and other causes. Alternative sources of supply would have to be sought.

MR. A. N. MAINI said that Mr. Latta's emphasis on the widening gap between recurrent expenditure and recurrent revenue was merely intended to pave the way for proposals for increased customs and excise duties. He regarded the budget conception put before the House as an economic and statistical monstrosity.

MR. S. W. KULLAVY suggested that no further money should be paid into the Cotton and Coffee Price Assistance Funds, but that a new fund should be created for the provision of improved education and better medical and education services.

MR. E. C. SPENCER, the Acting Chief Secretary, took notice (Continued opposite)



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...office would be appointed to consider to what purposes and for what purposes of Government should be applied.
 MR. H. K. ... Development Plan to be carried beyond 1950 in order to relieve the pressure on the country's building capacity and to reduce inflation.

Severe Criticism of Education Department

The Bird suggested reorganization of the Education Department in the direction of which the Estimates Committee, he said, lacked confidence. These had their origin in the Government in each of the last three years and the Education Advisory Council had also made complaints. Mr. Bird concluded that all adds up to lack of confidence in the Education Department. We have his view that the large new developments pending in the educational system can be handled alright. Those at present in charge of it.

MR. C. K. ... said that in the last three years there had been a lamentable lack of co-operation between the department and the Indian Educational Advisory Council, which had not even been shown the draft of the departmental estimates. Visits to Indian schools by the director and his assistant directors had dwindled almost to nothing.

MR. J. R. ... of Education, replied that the non-official members of the Council have their cake and eat it. Co-operation must be both ways and he invited those who attacked the department to offer their advice and show restraint. When mistakes were made, he and his staff would be delighted to visit schools if they had the necessary travelling allowances (which had been cut by the Estimates Committee).

MR. ... argued that Uganda was substantially subsidizing Kenya every year by sending cotton seed oil and cake at less than world prices. The sum given away in 1948 had been about £25,000 and this year it would be £500,000. Kenya ought to reciprocate with cheap butter, flour, and other goods in order to reduce Uganda's cost of living.

A poor climatic season should bring a very substantially increased output of grain and other produce from Native reserves in Southern Rhodesia. According to reports from Native Commissioners, there has never been so much stumping of land, manuring, and composting. In many districts nine tenths of the land has been winter ploughed.

Governor of Southern Rhodesia Term of Office Further Extended

THE KING has approved the extension of the tenure of office of MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN KENNEDY, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C., as Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Southern Rhodesia for a further period of 18 months from January 14, 1953.

Sir John Kennedy was appointed Governor in January, 1943, and in July, 1950, it was announced that his tenure of office would be extended for a year from January. Under this further extension he will continue to hold the appointment until July, 1954.

Commonwealth Sugar Agreement

THE COMMONWEALTH SUGAR talks in London have ended with the signing of a new agreement, to come into force at once. The 1952 price has been fixed at £36 10s. a ton, a rise of 2s. 13s. 6d. The agreement runs until the end of 1957, provision being made for successive annual extensions of one year. The aim is to secure orderly marketing of Commonwealth sugar up to a total of 2,375,000 tons a year. The East African territories have not signed the present agreement, but provision is made for their accession later. Their quota would be 10,000 tons. A further review of export quotas, including the amount of sugar to be purchased at the negotiated price, will be undertaken in 1953. It is hoped that this agreement will eventually be linked with an international sugar pact, but producers will meantime be free to expand their sales to non-preferential markets without limitation.

... of the public revenue of Uganda is now derived from export taxes.

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PERSONALIA

SIR HENRIAGE OGILVIE is visiting East Africa.

COLONEL EWART GROGAN recently celebrated his 77th birthday.

THE EARL OF PERTH has joined the board of Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd.

MR. W. R. FORBES has been promoted Accountant-General in Uganda.

MR. ALFRED HILLBURN has been appointed a director of Lewis and Peat, Ltd.

MR. M. J. STARRNORTH has arrived in Uganda to take up his duties as Crown counsel.

MR. F. LUKIN WILLIAMS is now acting District Commissioner in Jinja, Uganda.

SIR ULICK and Lady ALEXANDER are on their way to the Cape in the CAROLYN CASTLE.

MESSRS. T. R. HAYES and P. J. C. CULLER have been appointed honorary commissioners in Uganda.

BRIGADIER and MRS. R. McCALMONT are making the voyage round Africa in the LLANDOVERY CASTLE.

MR. ALGERNON EDWARD GILLIAT, late of John K. Gilliat and Co., Ltd., left £125,671 (duty paid, £9,412).

SIR WILFRED JACKSON, a former Governor of Tanganyika Territory, and Lady JACKSON are now in South Africa.

MR. J. C. GARDINER has returned to the Sudan to complete his report on the system of marketing gum arabic.

The Editor and Staff of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA are grateful to the many readers who have been kind enough to send Christmas and New Year greetings, which are warmly reciprocated.

MR. R. G. DINGWALL has been appointed Commissioner of Prisons in the Sudan, on the retirement of MR. N. MCL. INNES.

SIR STRAAT RALLI has retired from the board of Ralli Bros., Ltd. MR. M. TOMBAZI, a director, has been appointed a vice-president.

THE RT. REV. F. A. GREEN-WILKINSON, recently consecrated Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, will leave London next Wednesday for Lusaka.

MR. T. P. PATTERSON, chairman of the Fati Co., Ltd. is on his way to revisit Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union of South Africa.

MR. G. S. NICOLL and MR. A. McGILVERAY, departmental managers of Steel Bros. and Co., Ltd. have been appointed directors of the company.

MISS MOIRA LISTER, who was born in Northern Rhodesia, has been married to VICOMTE D'ORTHEZ, of the Chateau de La Montagne, Rilly, France.

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE, VISCOUNT RUNCIMAN, of DOXFORD, and MR. A. D. MARRIS have joined the board of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Lord KINGSO, who wrote a book on Tanganyika some years ago under the name of A. TRICK BALFOUR, has retained that pen-name for a new book on Cyprus.

MR. W. H. WATSON has been re-elected president of the Northern Rhodesia Farmers' Union, and MR. G. F. M. VAN EEDEN has been re-elected vice-president.

MAJOR-GENERAL T. L. WHITCOMB, who is visiting Kenya with Mrs. WHITCOMB, is a brother of the present Assistant Chaplain-General to East Africa Command.

MR. C. J. M. ALFORD, M.P., a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board, is joint author of a pamphlet entitled "Make Coat Work Harter".

MR. T. GRIFFITHS and Miss Ann STRELLY, Maudeth, only daughter of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Charles and Lady Maudeth of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, have announced their engagement.

MR. GODFREY HIGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is to be the guest of the South Africa Club, at dinner at the Dorchester Hotel, London, on Monday, January 21. Mr. K. M. GOODENOUGH will preside.

THE HON. ANTHONY CASER, younger son of Lord and Lady Rotherwick, and the HON. PATRICIA BROWNE, elder daughter of Lord Oranmore and Browne and the Hon. Mrs. Hew Dalrymple, have announced their engagement.

MR. HAROLD SIMS, the newly appointed American Consul-General to Southern Rhodesia, has for the past four years been in charge of West, Central, and East Africa affairs in the State Department in Washington. Just before leaving for Malaya with his battalion, Major R. J. C. SPENCER, The Manchester Regiment, attached 3rd K.A.R., and Miss PATRICIA CAMPBELL, younger daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. P. K. Campbell of Nairobi, were married there yesterday.

MR. MICHAEL R. T. CHANDLER is the first Kenya-born and Kenya-trained pilot to obtain a permanent commission in the Royal Air Force since the end of the war. He is now in Fighter Command completing his air gunnery exercises before being posted to a squadron.

MR. G. G. EASTWOOD, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, delivered the Henry Morley lecture to the Royal Society of Arts at 5.15 p.m. on Thursday, January 10. His subject is "The Contribution of the Colonial Empire to World Food Supplies".

PROFESSOR MCLENNAN, of Bristol University, and Mr. V. URWIN, deputy town clerk of Bristol, have just completed a fortnight's tour of the Sudan, which they were invited to make in recognition of the assistance they gave to Sudanese administrative officers on courses in Bristol.

SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman of B.O.A.C., left London on Friday for Central and South Africa to complete the contractual arrangements for the scheduled Comet services, which are expected to start in April. "Robin" familiarization flights will begin shortly.

A new book by MR. NEGEY, entitled "Caucasian Journey," has just been published in London. It tells the story of a horseback ride across the Caucasus in 1929, "when Communism had not yet got above 7,000 feet." Mr. Farnson describes the book as "a last view of what is now a lost world."

DR. AMERBY HOENICKA, a Berlin lawyer, has just arrived in Cape Town with his wife and three-year-old daughter, after travelling from Germany in a three-wheeled Youth horse-power car. They drove up Egypt, the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and the Rhodesias. They will return to Germany by sea.

MISS MURIEL SPARK, winner of the £20 short story competition organized by the Observer, was born in Edinburgh and spent rather more than six years in Southern Rhodesia. Though she is the author of books on Mary Shelley and the Bronze Masters, she had never previously written a short story. Her successful entry was entitled "The Seraph and the Zambesi".

MR. G. ST. CLAIR, for the past three years president of Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce of Uganda, and manager of the Jinja branch of Messrs. Gailey and Roberts (Uganda) Ltd., of which he was a director, has retired and set for Southern Rhodesia to stay with his daughter. His first visit to East Africa after the 1914-18 war as chemist to the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., and had been resident in Uganda in various capacities since 1925.

ACCOMMODATION FOR CHILDREN

Children welcomed for long or short visits at Ashley Arnewood Manor, New Milton, Hants. (Near sea and New Forest). Good train service from Waterloo. Further particulars from Miss Sudden, of Miss Gough, Telephone New Milton 453.

MR. HENRY MAYERS, Attorney-General in Jamaica, has been appointed a puisne judge in Kenya. Born in Barbados, he was educated at Cambridge University, and was called to the Bar (Middle Temple) in 1929. He entered the Colonial Service as a resident magistrate in Jamaica seven years later, and became Attorney-General in 1943. Mr. Mayers was Chairman of the Jamaica Government sugar delegation which visited this country in 1949.

MR. EDWARD DANIEL WESTON CRAWSHAW, Attorney-General in Aden, has been appointed a puisne judge in Tanganyika. Born in 1903, he was educated at Selwyn College, Cambridge, and after practising as a solicitor in Northern Rhodesia was appointed to the Tanganyika Legal Service in 1933. Six years later he became Administrator-General in Zanzibar, was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1946, and became Crown counsel in Zanzibar in the same year. He has served in Aden for nearly five years.

MR. J. B. ABERNETHY, Resident magistrate in Tanganyika since 1939, has been appointed a puisne judge in the Territory. Born in 1907, he was educated at Sedburgh School, Wiltshire; Aberdeen Grammar School, and Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities. He became a writer in 1932, and in 1932, joined the British North Borneo Chartered Company for four years, later as legal adviser and commissioner of lands, and was interned by the Japanese in Kuebing, Sarawak, from 1942 to 1945. After his release he returned to North Borneo, and was a sessions judge under the British Military Administration. In 1950, he was admitted to the Scottish Bar.

Obituary

MAJOR G. W. W. TAYLOR, labour supervisor to a lighterage company, has been fatally stabbed in Mombasa by an African who has been arrested about a year before the outbreak of the last war. Major Taylor, then a warrant officer, was posted to the Uganda battalion of the King's African Rifles with which he served through the Ethiopian campaign. A well-known athlete, he had represented The East Surrey Regiment at boxing and in football, hockey, and tug-of-war teams.

BROADIER EDWARD GALBRAITH WOODS, D.S.O., O.B.E., who has died in hospital in Scotland at the age of 45, served in the campaign in Eritrea and Ethiopia in the last war, and later in the Western Desert. Afterwards he commanded the 2nd Parachute Brigade in the campaign for the liberation of Burma.

LIEUT. MAX BRILEY, who has died of wounds in a British military hospital in the Suez Canal Zone while serving with R.E.M.E., is the first Rhodesian to be killed in Egypt since the present outbreak of violence began.

SERGEANT OWEN LOVE, The Southern Rhodesian Air Force, who was killed while flying a Spitfire fighter aircraft from England to the Colony, was a brother of Miss Ewendoline Love, the Rhodesian tennis player.

SERGEANT PENELOPE CLUTTERBUCK, O.E.I., C.B.E., who has died at the age of 83, spent more than 50 years in the Indian Forest Service, and from 1927 to 1932 was chairman of the Empire Forestry Association.

COLONEL WALLACE BENSON, C.B.E., D.S.O., who has died in Somerset, served in Gorman and Ross in East Africa in the 1914-18 war.

We regret to report the sudden death, while in hospital, of **CANON HENRY MATHERS**, whose memoir will appear next week.

DR. ALBERT ALBAN TAMBUR has died in Nyeri, Kenya, at the age of 22.

MR. HENRY WALTER DEAN has died at Thomson's Falls, Kenya.

K.A.R. Short Service Commissions

EAST AFRICA COMMAND invite applications for short-service commissions in The King's African Rifles. The main requirement is for junior captains and subalterns for service both in East Africa and Malaya.

Applications will be considered from the following categories: (a) released emergency commissioned officers, including pre-war Regular other ranks who were awarded retired pay or a gratuity on release; (b) National Service officers who have completed their whole-time service; and (c) Officers who have held Type B short-service commissions.

Special consideration will be given to officers who hold or have held Government commissions in the Kenya Regiment of Kenya Regiment Reserve, or have been registered on the K.A.R.O. and were subsequently granted commissions of any type.

Applicants must be under 45 years of age and have had previous commissioned service in the infantry. Those granted short-service commissions will serve for a period of eight years, of which any period of two or eight years may be spent on the active list and the balance on the Regular Army Reserve of Officers. Application forms are obtainable from: (1) Branch 31 O, East Africa Command, Box 1300, Nairobi.

Applications are also invited for short-service commissions in the Royal Pioneer Corps for service with East African Pioneer companies in the Middle East. Applicants must be under 30 years of age, although in exceptional circumstances consideration will be given to those holding outstanding qualifications up to the age of 32.

Persons who previously applied for service with the K.A.R. in Malaya, but were not accepted on account of age or lack of former infantry experience are invited to apply for service with the Pioneers. No fresh interview or medical board will be necessary where these have already taken place.

MR. C. WELCHSKY, leader of the Northern Rhodesian non-officials, has complained of the poor presentation and content of the nightly Central African news broadcast from Salisbury.

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Mr. Welenski Urges Africans Golden Opportunity Ignored

REFUSAL by the African Representatives Council of Northern Rhodesia to engage in discussions with the Government on the question of partnership demonstrated forcibly that the Africans of that territory "have to-day no clue" to the meaning of representative government, said Mr. Welenski in the Legislature recently. He was the mover of a motion for the creation of that Council.

The present position was, he said, absurd. The leaders clamoured for portfolios, wished to become members of the Executive Council, and wanted additional representation on the non-official side of the House. "We would prefer a golden opportunity," the African Representative Council threw back on the undertaking given to its own representatives before the Victoria Falls Conference.

Mr. Welenski continued: "If the Africans in this country have no conception of what representative government means, what purpose is served by the African Representative Council? If the African can be only a delegate, told to say 'Yes' and 'No', then the present method of representation is extremely expensive and we can get exactly the same result without the expense. The Government and the people of the country should give further consideration to a different form of African representation for the present system is unsatisfactory."

Standards of Democracy

Pointing out to Africans that representative government meant something much more than instructing representatives to say "Yes" or "No," he declared: "If you become a leader, you are expected to recognize standards and try and lead the people you represent. You are bound sooner or later to do something wrong, but you expose the public to recognize that you have done it in their own interests. If the public feel that you no longer represent them, they may have the final say, at the end of your term of office they give you their hat and say 'Thank you.' That is democracy. We are not trying to run a State in which one man between one constituent and the Assembly is able to accept a greater degree of responsibility."

Since the Africans had indicated that they were against partnership, the Government should not delay in deciding what partnership meant in Northern Rhodesia. Whether federation came about or not, it was essential to produce a definition of partnership without delay. "I hope it would be done with the assistance of Africans, but if it would not be," said Mr. Welenski, "we shall do our best to see fair play given to all races."

The Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo in 1952 will probably cost more than £200,000, according to the exhibition secretary, Mr. N. F. Shillington, who revealed that £285,000 had already been promised towards the cost, including £100,000 from the Southern Rhodesian and £50,000 from the Northern Rhodesian Government. The sale of assets after the exhibition might reduce the final cost to about £130,000.

Anglo-Egyptian Conversations

(Continued from page 515)

cooperation and thereby separate the Sudan from Egypt in the name of self-government. I have asked you to keep in mind that this freedom can be achieved only by the immediate withdrawal of your Administration's forces and officials."

BRITISH AMBASSADOR: "It seems to me that Egypt's idea of self-government for the Sudanese means Egyptian control of many phases of Sudanese life, whereas Britain's means eventual self-government and self-determination."

"As to the plebiscite, if it were a definite proposal of the Egyptian Government, H.M. Government would consider it, but rather it is not a definite proposal, but a possible one, conceived of different kinds of plebiscites. One would be a plebiscite under neutral supervision. Another would consist of taking the opinion of the elected representatives of the people. Egypt has not as yet accepted the Legislative Assembly also she is presumably not ready to accept it as representing all the interests of the Sudanese. If Egypt were to co-operate in ensuring that the Legislative Assembly is based on wider popular vote, the might then be ready to accept it as representative of the views of the Sudanese."

Dangers of Premature Withdrawal

"I would add that the premature withdrawal of British administrative officials and technicians from the Sudan would be fraught with the gravest consequences for Egypt, not least in the matter of Nile waters."

"As to the unity of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian crown, this is a political issue to which as I have already said Britain is not prepared to subscribe. You have raised objections to our statement of principles. Would you agree that the dependence of both Egypt and the Sudan on the waters of the Nile makes it essential that the friendliest relations should link both peoples?"

"If that is possible, if we can agree on some substantial physical facts, such an agreement might be arrived at by an exchange of notes in which Egypt will state her principles about Egypt and the Sudan and Britain will do the same thing, each side giving their ideas about the future status of the Sudan."

FOREIGN MINISTER: "The time has come in view of the development of national consciousness in both Egypt and the Sudan for Britain to withdraw completely from the Sudan and leave Egyptians and in their own hands the Sudanese to manage their own affairs in the manner they choose. Actually they are agreed to put under the Egyptian crown with a common foreign policy security and currency. I am perturbed at the wide difference between us after I heard you say that the British Government is not prepared to subscribe to this principle."

"Agreement in this case will be impossible, and it will naturally be futile to pursue words and formulae. Then I ask why you do not concede this principle which you have admitted in the Sixty-Nine negotiations? The friendship which we should like to prevail between the Egyptian and British people cannot survive the denial of the right."

"I do not think you are entirely right when you say that I did not intend to do a proposal from the Egyptian Government, since it is impossible for Egypt to propose a plebiscite in a part of the territory, but I only want to know how serious you are in insisting on the constitution of the Sudanese."

Sudanese Must Agree First

BRITISH AMBASSADOR: "You misunderstood me when I said that Britain is not prepared to subscribe to the principle of 'unity under the Egyptian crown.' We cannot subscribe to any such principle in advance, because we would not accept any solution of the problems which the Sudanese agree to freely."

FOREIGN MINISTER: "We have had two years in our principles as a transition period after which the Sudanese will be given self-government. Have you anything to say to this?"

BRITISH AMBASSADOR: "I do not know whether the British Government has decided to do so, but I doubt whether they can be more specific in regard to the period for the establishment of Sudanese self-government than they have been in the statement of principles. I would like to see the proposal, but however, that if the proposal is recommended by the joint Anglo-Egyptian prime ministers, the Sudan might have a fairly good chance of being given self-government in much less than two years."

"I am glad that the Northern Rhodesian Government is doing well to the tune of £1,000,000. I am also glad to hear that a primary difficulty was that of the Sudanese officials' salaries."

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No Relaxation of Price Control Protests against Government Suggested

THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY at present of relaxing price control in Northern Rhodesia without hardship to the consumer. That view was expressed in the budget debate by Mr. RALPH NICHOLSON, Economic Secretary, who recalled that the two main Government measures for controlling living costs were price control and credit limitation.

It had been suggested that as price control exerted such a small influence on the ultimate price of goods, it was not worth applying, and merely impeded the natural forces of supply and demand. In Northern Rhodesia, however, the income of large sections of the population was equal to, or even less than, expenditure on necessities, and in such a situation the smallest rise in expenditure caused definite difficulty. Control of even a relatively small margin of price was therefore of the utmost significance.

Grant of Credit Directly Inflationary

The grant of credit was not only costly to merchants but directly inflationary, for it created additional purchasing power. Difficulties had been encountered in finding a mutually acceptable way of carrying out credit limitation, but the Government would pursue the matter firmly. Traders would do the country a great service by turning their collective attention to the problem.

Northern Rhodesia was particularly vulnerable to external price rises, since it imported by far the greater proportion of its consumer goods. In this sense, inflation was imported. Another cause, however, was to be found on the Copperbelt, where wages were high and the sale of luxury goods was encouraged, with rising distribution costs.

Women's institutes and other organizations might organize consumer protests against high prices and also encourage good housekeeping and wise spending.

Referring to the suggestion that Government might insist

by financing traders in order to enable them to purchase goods in greater bulk, Mr. Nicholson commented that the risk attached to bulk purchases was greater than the normal commitments of commerce. It was never the sum of public money, should be committed to an enterprise over which the Government would have little control, though it would bear all the financial risks.

New Sudan Bloc

THE PRO-EGYPTIAN Struggle Front, the Sudan Workers' Federation, and the union of non-British officials in the Sudan have reached agreement on the establishment of a united front for the liberation of the Sudanese, with the following aims: termination of Condominium rule; the immediate evacuation of British and Egyptian troops; and the establishment of a provisional Government to administer the country for a year and organize elections for a Constituent Assembly, which would decide the country's future and draft a constitution. The Workers' Federation will call a three-day general strike for January 20 as the first of a series of strikes for fast three, four, and five days in support of a demand for shorter working hours and a 15% increase in wages.

East African Commissioner

SIXTEEN WEEKS AGO this newspaper published the exclusive forecast that Mr. V. G. Matthews, Finance Member in the Government of Kenya, would be appointed East African Commissioner in London. His nomination to the vacancy was announced in the Legislative Council of Kenya recently. Mr. Matthews will attend the London Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers this month as East African adviser, fly back to East Africa to report to the Governments, and then return to London to take up his new duties.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Africans convicted for tax default in Northern Rhodesia during the first 10 months of 1951 numbered 763 of whom 25 were sentenced to imprisonment with out the option of a fine.

The newly reformed Northern Rhodesia Society for the Blind has been given a site of 30 acres near Bwana Mkubwa for their 'rehabilitation' work. A £20,000 appeal will shortly be launched.

The East African Indian National Congress have asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to receive a Deputation which would register protest against the creation of a separate Muslim electoral roll in Kenya.

The longest 'cold' spell for 25 years is reported from Khartoum. The mean daily minimum temperature of 42.8 degrees on Christmas Eve was the lowest ever recorded in the town in December. Exceptionally cold weather has now lasted three weeks.

The Universities Mission to Central Africa wants three schoolmasters and an industrial instructor and builder for the Zanzibar diocese, a schoolmaster and several male and female teachers for the Northern Rhodesian diocese, a layman to assist in the treasurer's office in Nyasaland, and a Mothers' Union worker for that diocese.

Civil Servants and Politics

The principle that servants of the Crown should not take part in politics is to be maintained by the Northern Rhodesian Government, said the Chief Secretary, Mr. R. C. S. Stanley, in reply to Mr. Walensky, leader of the non-officials, who had asked for an amendment to existing legislation to permit a civil servant on retirement leave to stand for election to the Legislature.

After being sentenced to three months' hard labour for stealing two elephants' tusks, the property of the Government of Tanganyika, K. R. W. Dobbs, at that time a district officer, appealed and had the sentence increased to 15 months. On a second appeal to the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa, sitting in Nairobi, the initial sentence of three months' imprisonment has now been restored.

Southern Rhodesia plans to spend £1,898,209 on the erection of hospitals, maternity homes, clinics, and nurses' homes. A new Native hospital in Harare will cost £500,000, and additions to Salisbury's general hospital and nurses' home will require £135,000. A drainage scheme is to be started this year for coloured nurses, and the ultimate aim is to staff Native hospitals mainly with trained African sisters and nurses, with a minimum of Europeans in charge.

Khartoum Technical Institute

Buildings to the value of ££50,000 have been completed and equipped at Khartoum Technical Institute, and work has begun on boarding-houses, a dining-room, and a students' club. Accommodation for 1,000 students will eventually be provided. The course of instruction has been increased from three to four years. Nine Sudanese teachers are receiving technical training in Britain, and it is hoped that dependence on expatriate staff will gradually be reduced.

At the first meeting in London of the Colonial Agricultural Machinery Advisory Committee, members agreed that it would be valuable to establish in this country a centre for the interchange of information between users of agricultural machinery in different parts of the Colonial Empire and users and manufacturers in Britain. The Colonial Office have work in hand for such a centre in connection with representatives of the manufacturers.

Increased air services come into operation in Northern Rhodesia this week. Eleven Viking flights will operate between Lusaka and Ndola each week, making nearly 100 seats available between the capital and the Copperbelt. Lusaka and Salisbury will be linked by nine Viking flights each way, with day return trips. Lusaka will also have a Viking service each week-day with Johannesburg, two via Livingstone and two via Salisbury. Five flights a week to Nairobi will give greatly improved connections to Britain. Passengers leaving Lusaka on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 9.40 a.m. will reach London by noon next day.

New Rhodesian Railway

MR. C. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Transport in Southern Rhodesia, has stated that the new rail link between the colony and the sea at Lourenço Marques will run along the watershed from Bannockburn to a point on the border with Portuguese East Africa at latitude 22 degrees south, and that it will not be necessary for the Southern Rhodesian Government to build any major bridges. The route will traverse good cattle country in an undeveloped part of the Colony, and pass close to the 'Triangle' sugar estate. Traffic through Beira is not likely to decrease.

Gray-Dawes Incorporated

A PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY, styled Gray-Dawes and Co., Ltd., has been incorporated in England to take over from January 1 the business of the partnership firm of the same name which was established in 1865. No outside capital will be sought, and there is no intention of making a conversion to a public company for the purpose of obtaining a Stock Exchange quotation. Lord Inchausti will be chairman of the new company, all the directors of which were partners of the former firm.

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Of Concern to Africa

Taylor's Brewery, Ltd., is no longer a subsidiary of Ind. Coop. & Agric. Ltd., but All-opp African Investments, Ltd., hold nearly half the issued ordinary capital in Taylor's. This change is a direct result of the Finance Act of 1951, which imposed limitations on the activities of an overseas company subsidiary to a U.K. company. In order to leave the directors of the Kenya company free to make decisions in the interests of the general body of shareholders, nearly half of whom are resident in East Africa, the English company's investment was reduced to that of an innocuous holding. All-opp African Investments, Ltd., have purchased further shares in Uganda Breweries, Ltd., and now hold about 25% of the issued ordinary capital.

Land Bank Reports

A Land Bank in Northern Rhodesia should be run as a business organization and any farmer, European or African, who could provide the necessary security and meet essential conditions would be eligible for a loan. These recommendations are made in the report of the committee appointed in the territory to advise on problems connected with the establishment of a land bank. The committee consisted of Mr. S. McDowell, Assistant Secretary (Finance) in Northern Rhodesia (chairman), Mr. T. L. Hateley, Secretary of the Kenya Land Bank, and Mr. V. Von Mernert, secretary of the Southern Rhodesian Land Bank.

Westward extension of the East African Railways from Mityama to Kisumu is a point convenient for the Kiambu copper project, which has been recommended by the economic survey committee appointed by the Uganda Government. The cost of the line is estimated at £4m., and it is suggested that the extension would pay its way from the start from traffic more than that from the line.

An additional £100,000 is being spent on an extension of the plant at the Que-Que steelworks in Southern Rhodesia, in order to bring the output up to about 60,000 tons a year two years hence. A further plan for a £3m. scheme to raise the annual production to 110,000 tons of iron and steel is under consideration by the Government of the Colony.

Rise in Rhodesia

Hotel tariffs in

Rhodesia, which are subject to price control, have been increased by 15% from January 1, 1951. This follows an investigation which showed that the control which had operated unfairly, and discouraged the investment of capital in the construction of new hotels.

According to the managing director of the local company marketing what is claimed to be one of the most superior dairies in Kenya, pasteurization of milk in Mombasa may cease because the price control regulations operate in a way which makes it uneconomical to continue the sale of milk in sealed bottles.

It is estimated that importers in East Africa so obtain certain scarce commodities from any available source, such as unrefined copper, zinc, and nickel, various finished steel products, borax, boric acid and Kraft paper may now be imported from any country without separate specific licences.

The new ferro-chrome plant at Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, which is being established under the auspices of Messrs. John Brown and Co., Ltd., of Great Britain, is expected to reach the first production stage in May.

B.O.A.C. carried 237,400 passengers in 1951, an increase of 12% on the previous year, 6,380 metric tons of cargo (12% increase), and flew 762,257,400 passenger-miles (45% increase).

African Stores, Ltd., which began operations in Southern Rhodesia in 1948 with 12 stores and a working capital of £58,000, now operate 30 stores in different parts of Mashonaland. The company owns 26 of them, lease six, and run the other five on a managing agency basis.

Property prices in the capital of Southern Rhodesia have recently levelled out for the first time since the war. Building and loan societies are reported to be more conservative regarding loans, and the prevailing interest rate is 6½% compared with 4½% a few years ago.

The hope that Northern Rhodesia will be consulted before any decision is reached on the proposal to transfer the Southern Rhodesian broadcasting service to private enterprise has been expressed by local officials in the former territory.

A contract for the erection of a third kiln at Colleen Bawn has been agreed by the Rhodesian Cement Co., Ltd. This kiln should be in full production in about 18 months, and bring the total capacity to 250,000 tons of cement annually.

Serious congestion at the Port of Beira has caused the shipping lines to ask that cargo should meantime not be sent to the port for shipment unless previously booked.

W. J. Bach and Co., Ltd., propose to make a bonus issue of 100,000 ordinary £1 shares in the proportion of one new share for each ordinary share now held.

Extension of price control on import and export control for a further year has been approved in Northern Rhodesia.

The National Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance Society, Ltd., has been registered in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

Nyasaland Government's 4½% Guaranteed Stock, 1952-72, will be repaid at par on April 1.

N. Rhodesia's Record Trade Figures

Imports Rise 33% and Exports 43%

DURING THE FIRST NINE MONTHS of 1951 Northern Rhodesia's imports and exports reached new records, imports at £26,829,911 showing an increase of 33% and exports at £49,692,012 an advance of 43% on the corresponding figures of 1950. The balance of trade is almost

Five years ago exports for the same period were under £10m. The expansion has been due chiefly to higher world prices for copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, and vanadium, which comprise more than 95% of the country's exports.

More than 75% of all domestic produce exported between January and October went to British countries. The U.K. took 60% of exports of copper valued at over £28m. Exports to South Africa were more than doubled, while those to Southern Rhodesia and Sweden rose sharply.

U.S. Shipments Decline

Shipments to the U.S.A. declined from £24m. to £54m., being entirely of blister copper for refining. As a result of the decline in zinc exports to the Netherlands rose more than fivefold being valued at £52,000 in the period under review.

Although imports from British countries increased from £164m. for the first nine months of 1950 to £22m., their share of the total import trade declined slightly from 55.3% to 54.2%. The U.S. is the main source of supply sent goods to the value of over £9m., chiefly machinery, motor vehicles, cotton piece-goods and apparel.

Imports from South Africa increased by over £21m., and her share jumped from 2.7% to 29.5%. Supplies from Southern Rhodesia were valued at over £34m., representing an increase of 35%. While imports from the U.S.A. declined slightly from £1,568,000 to £1,582,000, consignments from Japan chiefly cement and iron goods, fell strikingly from £50,000 to £247,000.



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Company Report

Nyasaland Railways, Limited

Record Export Tonnage of Tea and Tobacco

Lilongwe Maize Mill and Silos Equal to Anything in Africa

Mr. W. M. Codrington's Statement

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NYASALAND RAILWAYS, LIMITED, was held at 3 Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4, on Friday, December 21, 1951.

MR. W. M. CODRINGTON, C.M.G., M.C., chairman and managing director of the company, had circulated the following statement with the directors' annual report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1950:

"During 1950 increases in goods and passengers carried, and in revenues earned, justified the faith on which several years ago we had based our plans for the increase of the equipment of the Railway and the development of the facilities offered to its customers. For the volume of the Protectorate's trade continued to expand during the year, and the tonnage of goods carried by the Railways increased from 178,000 tons in 1949 to 208,000 tons in the year under review. Gross earnings from this source rose from £302,000 to £375,000.

Provision for Renewals

"In our revenue account you will see that our provision for renewals has risen by some £12,000 compared with the previous year. This provision is calculated as a percentage of the original cost of our various assets based on their estimated life, and, as the proportion of our plant acquired at high prices increases, so must our renewals provision grow. But the original cost of those of our assets which were acquired before the war is only a fraction of what it would cost to replace them at present-day prices. Provision must, therefore, be made towards filling this gap. This year we have been able to allocate to this purpose the slightly larger sum of £3,757.

"The considerable capital expenditure now being incurred results in an abnormal tax relief by way of initial allowances in the period immediately following installation. This relief will be nullified by smaller allowances and higher taxation liability in later years. An amount of £26,115, based on the initial allowances has accordingly been placed to tax equalization reserve to ensure that future years will carry only their proper share of taxation liability.

Accounts

"After payment of interest on the 3½% first debenture stock and provision for renewals and increased cost of replacements, there is available for interest on the 5½% Bridge debenture stock the sum of £54,616, which is derived from the earnings of the Zambezi Bridge and its South Approach; the earnings of the bridge contributed £50,872 of this sum, compared with £19,743 in the previous year, when our subsidiary company, the Central Africa Railway, found it necessary to bring to charge two years' Mozambique taxes in order that its revenue account should provide the full tax liability on its profits to date.

"The full interest on the income debenture stock, which, as you are aware, will be consolidated into one class as soon as the legal formalities can be completed

required some £158,000, and, in view of constantly rising prices, allocations to special replacement accounts must be increased in future years. Unless, therefore, a considerable volume of remunerative traffic, such as high-grade minerals, arises—and of this there is, unfortunately, no prospect at present—I fear that our shareholders must continue to exercise patience for some years to come.

Mechanized Production of Maize

"In the balance sheet you will notice that the item of intangible assets, representing preliminary expenses, discounts and other expenses on debentures issued, has now been written off against the debentures which arose as a result of the redemption of the old 5½% debenture stock.

"You will also see that our trade inventories have risen. This is due to a decision to co-operate with other large users in the Colony in schemes for the mechanized production of maize. We took this step because it was becoming increasingly difficult to ensure a regular supply of the considerable quantities of meal which we need for rationing our African staff.

"The new bridge across the Shire River at Chiromo was opened at the beginning of the year. This enabled through running to Nyasaland to be resumed. That so little delay occurred in the handling of the ever-increasing traffics during the period of the construction of the bridge is a tribute to those who laboured to devise and work the emergency ferry service.

New Rolling Stock

"The arrival in Africa of seven new G class engines, together with new covered and open wagons and six tank cars greatly increased the carrying capacity of the Railway and ensured the swift loading and dispatch in the early months of the year of a large tonnage of famine relief maize, as well as the speedier clearance of import traffic from the port of Beira.

"The backlog of imports at the port of Beira awaiting railage to Nyasaland at the beginning of the year amounted to over 6,000 tons, but by the end of the year this had been reduced to a mere 180 tons, and we were once again in the happy position of being able to meet wagon requirements in Beira within 24 hours.

"A recent innovation has been the introduction, in conjunction with Rhodesia Railways and Caminho de Ferro da Beira, of a through sealed truck service between Limbe and Salisbury goods loaded in Salisbury on Monday arrive in Limbe on Thursday.

Increased Passenger Traffic

"During the year passenger traffic showed an encouraging increase. The new locomotives have enabled us to give a slightly accelerated service between Nyasaland and Beira, but when we receive our diesel railcars, which are promised for the end of 1952, the time taken from Limbe to Beira should be reduced by approximately 50%. It has been a big disappointment that there has been further delay in the delivery

... have been in order for some time but the one now expected to be ready for shipment is that of this year.

The tobacco crop harvested was only some 1,500 tons, or 9% less than the record of the previous year. The combined export tonnage of tea and tobacco, the two main cash crops of the territory, proved to be a record. Increased areas are being planted, and the Protectorate's commerce is continuing to expand. We can, therefore, look forward to still heavier traffics in the future, and have under consideration measures to ensure that the Railways continue to meet with efficiency the requirements of the territory they serve.

Rising Expenditure

As the revenue account shows, our expenses continued to rise. Expenditure under all headings was higher, with one welcome exception—a decrease in miscellaneous expenses of £34,000, due chiefly to the fact that with the arrival of our new locomotives it was no longer necessary to purchase new hire charges. The additional staff required to cope with increasing traffics, higher salaries and wages, the continually rising costs of all stores and materials, all these factors compelled us at last to introduce a general increase in rates which became effective in February of this year. If, as we hope, traffics continue to increase, this should help us to meet these rising costs, which have, however, now received an additional upward impetus from the rearmament programme.

During the year the standard of maintenance of the line was steadily improved, despite the damage caused by major washaways in February and a cyclone in December, which involved us in an extensive repair programme.

Good progress was made with the construction of the new interchange station and staff accommodation at Port Herald, and we hope that the work will be completed within a few months. This will eliminate an awkward backshunt, improve operating conditions, and provide better facilities for customs and other formalities at this station.

New Lake Steamer

At Monkey Bay, the new Lake terminal work continued on the re-erection of our new Lake steamer, the *ITALA II*, and I am glad to report that this vessel, having undergone exacting trials after a successful launching, is now in full service. She will, I trust, provide facilities for passenger travel on the Lake of a high standard of comfort, of which we have long felt the need.

The installation of the wireless equipment at the various Lake ports has progressed less rapidly than we had hoped, but both our ships are now in communication with the Lake headquarters at Monkey Bay and with several of the more important ports of call. Monkey Bay is in communication with Railway headquarters in Limbe. This network will enable us to improve considerably the punctuality of the service we can offer to our clients on the Lake shores of both Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

The navigation lights which, as I mentioned last year, we have procured on behalf of the Nyasaland Government, are now in course of erection. Only when they are all working shall we secure the increased carrying capacity and operative efficiency obtainable by running at night.

Staff Houses and Workshops

The increase in the Lake traffic has involved additions to our Lake service staff. This, in turn, creates the necessity for more houses at Monkey Bay, and work on them is now proceeding.

Good progress is being made with the erection of

the staff houses in Limbe and improved water supplies and drainage. Of the 500 new houses for our African employees on our Chipinge Estate in Limbe, 175 are now complete, the remainder are nearing completion, and this year we shall start to build a school there for the children of these employees.

The reconstruction and extension of our workshops has continued, and much of the machinery and equipment for the foundry and shops has been received in Africa. Completion of this work will, last of all, enable our engineers to keep pace with the maintenance of the greatly increased amount of rolling stock now in use on our line.

The machinery and structural steel for our new maize mill and store arrived during the year. At the request of the Nyasaland Government, we added further silos, which will double the storage capacity. The mill has been completed and is now in operation. With its storage capacity of some 3,000 tons, it will, I hope, go some way to mitigate the consequences of any future crop failure.

Road Motor Services

It is of interest to report that we are now, at the Government's request, ordering on their behalf a replica of our plant which they will erect at Lilongwe. These installations are equal to, if not in advance of, anything in Africa. We have been glad to co-operate with the Nyasaland Government in these measures.

Our road-motor services are increasingly in demand. The Native Tobacco Board, who gave us the contract for the local conveyance of ungraded tobacco by our road motor service, handled a record crop. During the washaways on the Northern Extension, our African lorries did excellent service in the carriage of mail and perishables. Similarly, at the Government's request, a large tonnage of mail was carried by road to famine-stricken areas.

Coal supplies during the year were a source of considerable anxiety. The mines at Tete and Wankie were unable to deliver sufficient quantities for our needs, and this, as I said last year, necessitated expensive purchases of South African coal. During the current year supplies of Tete and Wankie coal have been better and we are promised that during the next year the quality of the former will be much improved.

Railways and Federation Plan

Whether regarded from the wider point of view of Central Africa as a whole, or from its narrower aspect in relation to the future of Nyasaland, the White Papers on Federation prepared by the Conference of Colonial Officials will rank high as a piece of political and economic research. Under the suggested scheme, Railway affairs would fall within the purview of the proposed Federal Government, to whom the benefits and obligations of our contract with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Nyasaland Government would presumably be transferred. As you will have learned from the Press after a conference at the Victoria Falls, consideration of the scheme has for the present been deferred.

I visited Nyasaland in February of this year, and had the opportunity of discussing many matters with Government officials and representatives of commercial and agricultural interests.

During my visit I was greatly impressed by the drive and energy of our general manager, Mr. Stevens, and the enthusiastic and effective support he is receiving from his staff. I am sure you will join with me in congratulating him and them on the results of their efforts. Mr. Stevens has only recently returned to Africa after a period of leave in this country, and his stay here gave us a further opportunity to have many useful talks on the company's affairs.

In April of this year Mr. Carey, who for the past 30 years has been the general manager of the Nyasaland Railways and the manager of the Highlands Railway, retired. His knowledge of the affairs of the companies is unparalleled, and both my predecessor and I learnt a great deal from his sound judgment, and I value his enthusiasm for the development of Nyasaland. I am sure I speak for you all in wishing Mr. Carey wholeheartedly many years of happy retirement. I am glad to say we shall still have, in an

advisory capacity, the benefit of his wisdom and experience in the company's affairs, and for the many years of his selfless and devoted service to the railways.

To succeed him as secretary, the boards have appointed Mr. E. A. Short, who, after many years' experience in the London office of another overseas railway company, has been serving as assistant secretary under Mr. Carey. To him and the staff in the London office our thanks are due for their excellent services.

Trans-Zambesia Railway Company, Limited

Increased Freight and Passenger Traffic

Development Projects in and around Beira

Mr. Vivian L. Oury's Statement

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at 3 Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4, on Friday, December 21, 1950.

Mrs. Vivian L. Oury, chairman of the company, had circulated the following statement with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1950:

In April of this year Mr. Carey, our colleague on the board, retired from the position of secretary and London manager of this company, which he has held for the past 31 years. During that time, which included periods of great stress, Mr. Carey has, through his untiring devotion and energy, rendered outstanding service to the company and I am sure you will join me in wishing him many years of happy retirement. As you will see from the directors' report, Mr. Carey is being proposed for re-election as a director. Therefore, with your approval, we shall continue to have the benefit of his wisdom and unfailing knowledge of the company's affairs.

Accounts

The revenue account, in which are included the figures of the Southern Approach, shows that the receipts for the year ended December 31, 1950, including interest on investments £1,700, were £519,990, compared with £454,812 in the previous year. Whilst expenditure, including provision for renewals and for taxation, was £461,967, or 89.13% of the gross receipts, compared with £391,750, or 87.11% for the previous year. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was £58,023, which compares with £63,062 for 1949.

Interest on the income bonds is payable out of net earnings of the Southern Approach, and accordingly £3,744 of the £58,023 was applied to payment of interest on those bonds; the balance of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, £581, being applied to the payment of accumulated interest on advances from the Government of the Nyasaland Protectorate. After meeting the service of the 3½% debenture stock, £280, was available for interest on the £1,500,000 4½% income debenture stock.

Taxation

Mention has already been made in the directors' report of the position relating to unilateral relief as it affects this company. In the accounts for the year 1949, and for the year under review, provision for taxation has been made on the assumption that the provisions of the Finance Act, 1950, relating to uni-

lateral relief would apply in the case of Mozambique taxes payable by this company. An application was made early in the year for the granting of unilateral relief in this respect, but at the moment we are still awaiting the approval of the Board of Inland Revenue.

In the circumstances, the directors feel that until such approval is forthcoming it would be wise to set aside an amount corresponding to the sums involved. This accounts for the item in the revenue account amounting to £54,678, and this had a very adverse effect on the balance available for distribution. Consequently, we have been unable, as is the normal practice these days, to place to a tax equalization reserve the special relief given in current U.K. tax assessments in respect of the initial allowances on new equipment brought into service (which would have amounted to some £16,500); neither has it been possible to set aside any reserve for the increased cost of replacement of fixed assets.

If, as we expect, a favourable decision is given by the Board of Inland Revenue, we shall place the required sum to a tax equalization reserve, and also consider the amount to be allocated to the reserve for increased cost of replacement of fixed assets.

Higher Receipts, Costs, and Traffic

You will see that our gross receipts under practically all headings recorded increases, but, at the same time, our operating costs were also higher. Increased salaries and wages, the rising costs of all stores and materials—which in addition were adversely affected by the 60% surcharge imposed by the Conference Shipping Lines in February, 1950, on sea freight on all consignments to Beira port—accounted for increases under all African expenditure headings, with the one exception of miscellaneous expenses which showed a decrease of £15,000, due chiefly to the fact that with the arrival of our new locomotives it was no longer necessary to hire engines from other lines. I am glad to say that the 60% surcharge mentioned above was withdrawn at the beginning of this year.

Tonnage of goods carried during the year was 281,240, compared with 246,469 tons in 1949. The principal commodities carried were: general merchandise 67,960 tons, sleepers, piles and timber 61,202 tons, tobacco 33,343 tons, petrol, paraffin and oil 14,031 tons, cement 10,572 tons, tea 7,840 tons, maize 7,292 tons, fertilizer 6,304 tons, sugar 5,593 tons, public coal 5,294 tons, Tete Railway material 5,458 tons, cotton seed 5,184 tons, salt 4,687 tons, cotton 4,183 tons.

showed a welcome increase in revenue, rising from £30,000 in 1949 to £42,000 in 1950, under privy and being reflected in the 1951 estimate from this source of over £12,000, or 20%.

Vastly Improved Conditions at Beira

The year 1950 completed almost two years of the working by the Portuguese Government of the port of Beira and the railway from Beira to Machipanda in the Southern Rhodesia border, and, by the end of the year, conditions at Beira had vastly improved. Coupled with this, the arrival in Africa of the new class locomotives and of the covered and open wagons and trolly cars, which we and the Nyasaland Railways had ordered, resulted in a much speedier clearance of traffic, so that by the end of 1950 the back-log of imports at the port awaiting railage to Nyasaland, which at the beginning of this year amounted to over 6,000 tons, had been eliminated.

On the subject of rolling-stock, we have been fortunate in being able to place an order for two further class locomotives, with the promised advantageous delivery date of about the middle of next year.

The improvement of our track continues and good progress was made with the housing programme at Inharrim. In addition, work has now begun on new running staff quarters at Beira and the hospital at Inharrim.

Coal from Moatize

Coal supplies were far from easy during the year, both from the mine at Moatize, and from Wankie, the quantities forthcoming were insufficient for our needs, and, in order to keep up our stocks, we were forced to buy South African coal at high prices. Supplies from the Moatize mine during the current year have slightly improved, and it is to be hoped that, with the installation of their new machinery, the output of the mine will show a substantial improvement.

During the current year our receipts are showing a slight increase, but, on the other hand, working expenses have increased to a much greater extent. Up to the present it has been possible to deal with increasing traffic, to face rising costs without recourse to a revision of rates, but the upward trend of world costs has gained such momentum that we must in the near future consider increasing our charges, which are still the same as pre-war.

The considerable developmental progress undertaken by the Portuguese authorities in the Colony are being pushed ahead, particularly in and around the port and town of Beira. The new mineral wharf and oil wharf are due to be completed early next year, when which we understand that a start will be made on the construction of two further wharves.

In the town itself a vigorous programme of engaged

streets, improved lighting, and the reasphalting of carriage-ways is being carried through; progress is being made with the laying of pipes for freshwater supplies; a hydro-electric scheme is under consideration to help meet the increasing demands on the existing power station. The automatic telephone service is now in operation, and radio-telephonic communication has also been established between Beira and Lourenco Marques.

The cement factory at Dondo is now in production, and supplies to the Railway are coming from that source. The new aerodrome at Manua is expected to be in service at the beginning of next year.

Shipping activity in the port continues to increase, the tonnage of imports and exports handled in the first seven months of the current year showing a 22% increase over the same period in the previous year.

Directors' Visits

Reporting to you last year that the Central and Southern African Transport Conference had been in session in Johannesburg in October and November, 1950, and that our colleague, Senhor Correa da Silva (Paco d'Arcos), one of the Portuguese Government representatives on our board, was one of the Portuguese delegation to the conference. Taking advantage of his presence in Africa, Senhor Correa da Silva made a tour of inspection of the Railway, and this first visit by a Portuguese Government director was very welcome and beneficial.

Later, in February of this year, another of our colleagues, Mr. W. M. Codrington, visited the Railway. His recommendations made by both these gentlemen have been, or are being, put into effect.

Furthermore, we have had the advantage of the presence in this country of Mr. H. W. Stevens, our general manager, with whom we have had most useful talks on many matters affecting the company's affairs.

Once again I am happy to record that our relations with Government and officers of Government continue to be of the most cordial nature, and that we are very appreciative of the considerate and courteous manner in which, as usual, the duties of the Fiscal are carried out.

Finally, I would like to thank our general manager, Mr. Stevens, and his staff in Africa for their loyal service and hard work during the year, and also Mr. Short, our new secretary, and his staff in London.

Addressing the meeting, the chairman expressed his pleasure that since his statement had been circulated a favourable decision had been given by the Board of Inland Revenue regarding the company's application for the Mozambique taxation payable by the company should rank for unilateral relief in accordance with the provisions of the Finance Act of 1950.

The Manica Trading Company Limited

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Wankie Colliery Company, Limited

Increased Production but Lower Profit

Proposed Transfer of Control to Rhodesia

Mr. Robert Foot's Speech

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE WANKIE COLLIERY COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on December 31, 1951, in London.

MR. ROBERT FOOT, O.B.E., M.C., the chairman of the company, presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of his speech, said:—
“You will have seen from the accounts that the results of our operations during the year have resulted in a profit before taxation of £282,396, which in spite of an increased cost of production shows a drop of £54,473 compared with last year.

Allocations from Profit

Taxation absorbs an amount of £100,000, leaving a balance of £182,396 after taxation as compared with £181,869 in the previous year. The very substantial additions to plant, machinery, and buildings, and the initial tax allowances arising from this, have had the effect of eliminating any liability this year for United Kingdom income tax. The board has, however, considered it necessary to transfer to the taxation equalization reserve the sum of £95,000, which represents the approximate taxation benefit arising from the excess of the initial and annual allowances on plant and machinery over the depreciation charged in the accounts.

Of the balance of £87,396, the board recommend a final dividend of 5%, which will absorb £36,871, thus leaving £50,525 to be added to the carry-forward, which stands at £41,965, as compared with £40,440 in the previous year.

Although the year's saleable coal output of 2,133,133 tons was the highest ever yet produced at Wankie, and represented an increase of 199,778 tons, or 9.32%, over the previous year, at the same time we fell substantially below our estimate. It is this shortfall which has been the greatest disappointment to us and to the customers who depend upon us, and which has also had an over-riding effect upon the final profitability of the year's working.

Factors Affecting Results

“The relatively disappointing results have been due to the following main causes:

First, the serious difficulty of maintaining an adequate supply of good African labour. This shortage has been most serious in the type of labour required for the actual production of coal—viz., the workers at the coalface, or lashing boys as they are called. It is in this category that the deficiency has been most damaging in its direct effect upon production.

“There is no doubt that the demand for good African labour in Central and Southern Africa has become highly competitive, and I have also no doubt that so far as Wankie is concerned we have got to do two things. Both are expensive and both must be done at the same time:

- To improve all the conditions surrounding the employment of Africans, and
- To proceed, as fast as the power of absorption and common sense allow, with the most thorough mechanization of our underground operations as will be consistent with the physical conditions.

Urgency of Production Problem

Secondly, because of the urgency of the production problem, and of the difficulty in maintaining an adequate supply of really good underground labour, we have

proceeded to mechanize the production faster than would have been wise if conditions had been more normal.

“The speed at which complete underground mechanization has been introduced has brought with it the following practical difficulties:

(a) The time available for giving adequate training—both to the European staff and to the African operators of the mechanized units has been too short.

(b) We have been compelled to put the units into production before we had been able to recruit sufficient skilled European personnel.

“The joint effect of the insufficiently trained African crews and the shortage of trained European supervisors and maintenance men has been to restrict the output per mechanized unit below its optimum capacity, and has, for the time being, at any rate, thrown the cost per ton of the mechanized output very substantially above the cost of the hand-got production.

Mechanization Policy Justified

“I am satisfied, however, that, in view of the difficulty and the urgency of the whole position, the policy of rapid mechanization has been justified. It is interesting to note that in the financial year 1949-50 we produced in this way 84,000 tons, or 3.92% of the total production, and in the present year we produced 422,621 tons, or 19.04% of the total production. During the same years the hand-got production decreased from 2,023,351 tons in 1949-50 to 1,877,363 tons in the present year.

“The third cause for the disappointing production results has been of a most serious, but we hope temporary, deterioration in the underground geological conditions, and there is no doubt that during the last 12 months the mining conditions at both collieries have had a serious effect upon both the volume and cost of production.

“The costs of production have been rising progressively throughout the year. Many different factors have contributed to this rise, the present high costs of mechanized mining, the increased cost of salaries and wages both European and African, and of all stores and materials being the principal.

“There are no signs at the present time of any reducing trends in the level of any of the major items of cost; indeed, the signs would appear to point in the opposite direction.

Measures to Increase Revenue

“In the whole of the circumstances surrounding the operations of the company at the present time, the board has come to the conclusion that the only sensible and near-sure course to take is to increase our revenue to meet the position which has now been disclosed.

“In the directors' report reference was made to the price arrangement under which the company is operating for sales of coal other than those made under certain fixed price contracts. Under this arrangement, while the price of coal can be reduced at any time, it can be increased only on or after January 1 in the year following the completion of the company's financial year on the previous August 31.

“The auditors' certificate based upon the results of the year now under review support an increase of 2s. 3d.

...the directors have decided to increase the price by that amount...

The directors... the necessity to reduce the dividend for the year... 7 1/2% to 5%. It will, however, be obvious from the report and accounts that a dividend higher than 5% could not have been justified as a result of the year's working.

I think that what I have already said sufficiently explains the circumstances, and I would only like to add first, that it will be generally accepted by all those who participate in the control and administration of mining companies, as it is by your board, that a dividend of 5% is totally inadequate as a return to the shareholders having regard to the risks and hazards which every mining enterprise must involve; and, secondly, that during the last two years a very great deal has been achieved at Wankie, and that in spite of all the present difficulties the way ahead is much clearer, and the future can be faced with much greater confidence than was the case even a year ago.

Capital Expenditure

Turning now to our programme of capital expenditure, during the last two years the company has actually spent nearly £2,000,000 on capital projects, and at the present time we have outstanding commitments amounting to approximately £1,000,000.

The magnitude of these figures, in relation both to what has been spent at Wankie for capital purposes over the last 20 or 30 years, and in relation also to the sense of urgency under which all the important projects included in this programme have been carried out, are sufficient evidence both of what has been accomplished and what also is now bearing completion.

Broadly speaking, this expenditure and the current commitments to which I have referred will provide all the technical equipment which is necessary to support the increasing output of coal up to 1954, but, at the same time, during the next two or three years further capital will have to be spent at Wankie upon improvements which are desirable in the interests of the well-being of the community, both European and African.

Chairman's Visit

I should refer to the visit which I paid to Wankie last August. I am glad to say that on this occasion my wife came with me, at the special request of the board, for the purpose of studying at first hand the conditions at Wankie, as they affect particularly the wives and mothers and children, and of making suggestions and recommendations.

So far as I am personally concerned, my second visit to Wankie gave me a further opportunity of studying on the spot the various problems which I have already sufficiently indicated, and of consulting directly with the general manager and the principal officials as to the proper steps to be taken for their solution.

I am quite satisfied that, while we are endeavouring to strengthen the staff at various levels of responsibility, we owe a great debt of gratitude to those who are carrying the present burden from the general manager downwards.

Some measure of the accomplishment which has so far been achieved is the fact that the saleable output of coal has been raised from 1,579,568 tons in 1947 to 2,342,138 tons in the year under review, an increase of 48.2%.

I have been asked by the board to refer in my speech especially to the contribution which has been made by Powell Duffryn, limited, as managers of the company. The board are convinced that the appointment has added immensely to the strength of the company and that the contribution made by Powell Duffryn to the planning and progress of the company in every direction has been of the greatest possible value.

Proposed Transfer of Control

I must close my general review and come to a special matter of great importance to the company.

At my meeting with Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, on my arrival in Salisbury at the beginning of last August, Sir Godfrey told me that his Government had come to the conclusion that, owing to the great importance of the Wankie coalfield to Southern Rhodesia, and to Central Africa in general, coupled with the many difficulties that have to be overcome from time to time, it was highly desirable that the control and management of the company should be transferred to Southern Rhodesia.

On my return the board gave full consideration to the Prime Minister's request, and resolved unanimously that, subject to the approval of the British Government, proposals should be placed before the shareholders to carry out the Prime Minister's request.

The board passed this resolution after having requested and received an assurance from Powell Duffryn, Limited, that if the control and management of the company was transferred to Southern Rhodesia, they would not only ensure that all necessary changes in their organization were made to make certain that the efficiency of the management contract would be maintained, but would also, with my agreement, and subject to the retention of my association with the Powell Duffryn group, make all necessary arrangements to enable me to act as chairman of the company, with my own residence and domicile in Southern Rhodesia.

I have been informed that following the board's minute, direct representations have been made on the subject by the Southern Rhodesian Government to the British Government. The company has also submitted an application to the Treasury.

Formation of Subsidiary Company

In the transfer of control and management as approved by the British Government, the board of Powell Duffryn will be willing to form a subsidiary company in Southern Rhodesia to which would be transferred the management contract, together with the necessary senior personnel to enable this important responsibility to be efficiently and thoroughly carried out.

The change of the control and management of the company as approved by the British Government, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders will be summoned at which the necessary alterations in the memorandum and articles of association will be brought forward for consideration by the shareholders, and at the same time other matters connected with the proposed transfer will be explained.

MR. LEON ERLANGER said that he had listened with interest and approval to the observations the chairman had made with regard to the transfer of the company to Rhodesia, and he was particularly struck by the readiness with which the chairman seemed to have accepted the suggestion that he should go out and live there.

THE CHAIRMAN, acknowledging with appreciation the remarks of Mr. d'Erlanger, said that if the move was made he and his family had promised to go out because they believed it to be right to do so.

It was a big move for the company, for his family, for himself, and for those senior personnel from the Powell Duffryn group who would be going there to support him; but he personally felt it was right. When one was convinced about a thing being right, it had to be done one way or another. Therefore, if the move was made they would do their best to ensure that Wankie served these great territories in the future even better than in the past, and also become, he hoped, more lastingly profitable to the owners of the property, the shareholders.

The report was adopted.

East African Sisal Plantations, Limited

Company's Best Year's Trading to Date

Mr. Sargent Terry Harman's Statement

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF EAST AFRICAN SISAL PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Friday, December 21, 1951.

MR. SARGENT TERRY HARMAN, the Chairman of the company, said:

I am pleased to be able to put before you a set of accounts which reflect our best year's trading to date. You will have seen that the profit before taxation is £137,093 which is derived from sisal sales and stock valued at £266,421. This, in the way, is a net figure arrived at after deducting freight, insurance, brokerage, and handling charges.

State of Ngerengere Estate

There has been a considerable rise in taxation for the year and in the reserve for future taxation, due not only to the increased profits during the year, but to the need to provide for taxation arising from the distribution made to shareholders from the proceeds of sale of the Ngerengere estate.

The general reserve was depleted during the year by the capitalization of £47,500 in the issue of 95,000 bonus shares. We have now transferred to general reserve £22,500 from profit and loss account.

Earlier in the year an interim dividend of 17½% was paid on the old capital of £95,000. At a later date shareholders received one-free bonus share for every two shares held, bringing the issued capital up to £142,500. On April 30 we contracted to sell the Ngerengere estate, and in due course received payment in cash of £250,000. From the proceeds of sale we were able to make a tax-free distribution of £142,500—100% on the capital.

We now recommend a final dividend for the year to June 30, 1951, of 22½%. If you regard this as a dividend on the old capital of £95,000, which is the true basis of comparison with earlier years, the full distribution by way of dividend for the year amounts to 51½%, an increase of more than two-thirds over the previous year.

Chairman's Reply to Criticisms

We consider that this is a good record of service to the interests of the members of the company, and that the accounts give a picture of solid achievement. However, since their issue, various comments on the accounts and on the board's policy may have come to the attention of shareholders, and I feel I must reply to the main points brought forward.

It is said that the 100% capital distribution following the sale of the Ngerengere estate caused disappointment. The general meeting at which the distribution was recommended gave unqualified approval to the board's proposal. It is presumably expected that the distribution should have been larger. I shall now give you the relative figures:

Book profit on sale	£205,750	
Less: Provision for taxation (estimated)	£35,000	
Compensation payments	3,000	
Payment to shareholders	142,500	139,500
Balance	£39,250	

Further distribution of this amount would attract

further profits tax at the rate of 20% (less income tax thereon at 9% 6d. in the £), and the maximum amount that could therefore be distributed would be approximately 1s. 2d. per share. Such a distribution would leave no margin should there be disagreement with the inspector of taxes as to the basis of arriving at the taxation due, resulting in an increase of the amount assessed beyond the provision made therefor.

Sale of Sisal Produced

The second comment concerns our sales policy. Our policy is to sell sisal at the prevailing market price, and it is up to us to work out a judicious combination of forward and spot sales in the light of current and probable production and demand.

We are told that during the year under review the average price per ton realized by us was £117 10s. This figure has presumably been arrived at by dividing the cash proceeds of sales by the total tonnage produced, ignoring the value of unrealized sales and unsold stocks on hand at the end of the year. The true average net price realized is £140 10s. per ton L.o.b., equivalent to approximately £155 per ton when taking into account freight, insurance, brokerage, and handling charges.

The price of sisal had admittedly risen at one time to well over £200 per ton, and is still above that figure, but it did not reach £200 until the second half of the year under review. The benefit of the higher price is being derived now rather than in the year to June 30. Further, it should be remembered that all sisal sales are not at the highest market price; a good proportion is of lower grades or is sisal tow.

Company's Liquid Resources

The third comment is upon the size of our liquid resources—cash and securities. The company has not always been in such fortunate circumstances. In view of the past record of the industry and its general nature, we feel that it is a wise policy to retain ample liquid strength to provide against possible contingencies and to finance the projected improvements and developments on the Kilosa estate, where appreciable capital outlays are necessary in order to bring that estate to a production equal to that formerly envisaged for the two estates combined.

The sisal industry generally needs to consolidate its position and to bring its plantations and machinery well up to date if it is to ensure high-grade sisal production at an economic price in the future, in view of rising costs, the shortage of local labour, and the variability of the sisal market.

Lastly, we are asked why we do not transfer the company's domicile to Tanganyika. The provisions of the last Finance Act, as you know, make this a difficult matter, and it is by no means certain that we should be given permission to transfer.

Objection to Transfer of Domicile

The only advantage of such a transfer would be a saving of tax. If control of the company were transferred to Tanganyika, no profits tax would be payable and income tax only at the Tanganyika rate would be payable by the company. The charge for taxation in the company's accounts would admittedly have been substantially less. On the other hand, any profits distributed would be liable to full British taxation in the hands of the shareholders in the United Kingdom.

transfer of the control over the company to the shareholders resident in East Africa. The only disadvantage of the Tanganyika rate is that it places effective control of the company, since the majority of shareholders, who are resident in the United Kingdom, would be unable to attend meetings and express their views to the board. It should also be borne in mind that the present rate of taxation in Tanganyika is comparatively low, and consideration should be given to possible increases in that rate.

Change Not Advantageous to Company

It seems to us that if a company can be successfully controlled from London by means of a continuous policy and despite high taxation give a substantial return to its shareholders and at the same time improve its reserves and liquid assets, there is not much to be gained by fleeing the country. It should be remembered that a transfer of domicile entails the existence of absolute domicile in the country to which the company is transferred.

From the point of view of marketing the product, one is in constant touch with prices and trends in London, and can formulate a more satisfactory and profitable sales programme.

The board have given serious consideration to the whole question. We do not feel that this is a suggestion which should be adopted; as in the long run it would not, in our view, be to the general advantage of the company. Sisal production is a long-term undertaking, and stability and continuity of policy and administration are absolutely essential to its successful operation.

Mr. Du Bois's Visit

We are fortunate in having with us to-day Mr. Du Bois, our colleague and general manager in Africa. A great deal of the company's success is due to him and to his knowledge and experience of sisal growing over 25 years. He is also to be congratulated upon his successful and speedy negotiation, in co-operation with our local professional advisers, of the sale of the Ngerenge estate. I should also like to place on record our appreciation of the work and ability of our staff in Tanganyika.

"I will close by giving you some details of progress in the current year. As a first step in the further development of the Kilosa estate, we are undertaking the planting of 800 acres and work is far advanced on this programme. There have been very severe rains in Tanganyika recently which caused a temporary decline in production, but this has been made up.

Current Year's Operations

Since June 30 we have produced 771 tons of sisal. Apart from the forward sales referred to in the balance-

sheet we have, since June 30, contracted to sell 700 tons at an average c.i.f. price of £195 per ton."

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

The retiring director, Mr. A. L. G. Du Bois, having been re-elected, the proceedings terminated.

**Agreement in Railway Dispute
Africans Granted Wage Increases**

AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED in the Rhodesian rail dispute, and wage increases have been granted to the African employees. The inter-territorial board, sitting in Bulawayo under the chairmanship of Mr. N. G. A. Ridley, announced this as from December 1 last all African railwaymen in the two Rhodesias would enjoy a starting rate 2s. 6d. a month higher than at that date, and that they would receive an increment of 10s. instead of the former 5s. on the completion of three years' continuous and satisfactory service. Starting rates for workers in the top four grades have been raised by 15s., 20s., 30s. and 40s. respectively. The agreement covers two years.

Unicist Settlement

The *Bulawayo Chronicle* commented that behind the brief announcement of the settlement lies a story of inter-racial and inter-territorial co-operation, without parallel in Central Africa.

"In effect, it was federation already at work. Authorized by the separate legislatures of Southern and Northern Rhodesia, a 'Railways' delegation met with the freely appointed representatives of a Northern Rhodesian-Native trade union and the Natives of Southern Rhodesia, and for the first time talked out a wage dispute round a table—in English. They reached unanimous and cordial agreement. And it is more than worthy of note that the Southern Rhodesian Natives especially chose Europeans to act among their representatives at these proceedings."

A Railway spokesman said: "This shows the advance that has been made by African organizations, and their understanding of the economic aspects of industry, and their appreciation of the implications that have to be realized in arriving at a satisfactory agreement affecting some 17,000 African employees."

Mumbwa Groundnuts

THE FIRST YEAR'S CROP from the pilot groundnut scheme at Mumbwa, Northern Rhodesia, was less than had been hoped. Early plantings yielded an excellent average of more than 1,000 lb. of shelled nuts per acre, but later figures were disappointing, and the over-all average was reduced to 780 lb. The season's loss was just under £500, but the Government hope to prove groundnut production to be an economic proposition for both European and African farmers. Some 600 acres are being planted this year.



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Sales Agreement Not Renewed

WILLIAMSON DIAMONDS, LTD., announced on Tuesday that the sales agreement with the De Beers Corporation, Ltd., which expired the previous day, has not been and will not be renewed, on account of the dispute.

The company ceased exporting diamonds many months ago, since when the output has been stockpiled. In this summer, De Williamson stated that if he set up his own selling organization he would not head the market and depress prices, as had been suggested in some quarters.

Mine Dispute Settled

Agreement has been reached in the three-year dispute between the Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies and the African Mineworkers Trade Union. The Conciliation Board which sat in Kitwe, announced agreement on the following terms: (a) extension of the inclusive wage system, at present applicable to groups 7 and 8 and the special group, to groups 5 and 6 of African mineworkers; (b) acceptance of the union's right to take up through the normal channels the question of any individual case or classes of anomalies in the present system of labour classification; (c) issue from January 1 of a free blanket by each of the mining companies to all Africans on first engagement, and for Africans already employed the issue of a blanket on return from each long leave, (as is at present the practice at the Nkana and Nchanga mines).

Mining Personalia

Mr. C. V. HICKSON has been transferred from Chingola to the central research laboratories of the Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., in Nkana, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. KEITH BLOOMFIELD, B.Sc. of West Hartlepool, has been appointed a geologist in Nyasaland.

Mr. C. W. A. ISON has been elected a director of Exploration Co., Ltd.

New N. Rhodesia Mining Companies
Kananshi, Kadola, and Luapula

Mwimlungu Mines Ltd. have been incorporated in Northern Rhodesia with an authorized share capital of £250,000, which has already shortly been subscribed in cash at £100,000. The company has Messrs. L. Tucker and R. H. Greffell as directors. The other two companies, Kananshi Copper Mining Co. Ltd. and Luapula Mines Ltd., will each subscribe 25% of the money and the British South Africa Company the balance of 10%.

The three companies will acquire from the British South Africa Company an exclusive licence to prospect for mines and peg mineral locations over a large area of territory including the Kananshi area, which for four years will be under option to the new Kananshi Copper Mining Co. Ltd. If the option is exercised, the Mwimlungu Company will hold 90% of the Kananshi Company's capital.

The first directors of Mwimlungu Mines Ltd. are Messrs. L. Tucker (chairman), A. E. MacLaren, L. Thomson, H. St. J. Grenfell, and J. Payne, Jr.

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., and THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY announce the incorporation in Northern Rhodesia of Kadola Mines Ltd., and Luapula Mines Ltd., each with an authorized share capital of £50,000, of which it is intended that £25,000 should be issued shortly.

The capital to be issued by each of the companies will be subscribed in cash at par to 45% each by the Mufulira and Roan Antelope companies and as to 50% by the B.S.A. Company.

The first directors are Messrs. L. Tucker (chairman), A. B. MacLaren, L. Thomson, H. St. J. Grenfell, and John Payne, Jr.

The new companies are acquiring from the Chartered Company exclusive licences to prospect for minerals and to peg mineral locations and obtain special grants of mining rights over substantial areas in Northern Rhodesia.

Progress Reports

Rosterberg 2,153 tons of ore were treated in November, for 915 oz. gold. The estimated working surplus is £1,959,000. Kwekwe Mines' October output, 4 tons of concentrates, and November, 74 tons including 1 ton from dump workings.



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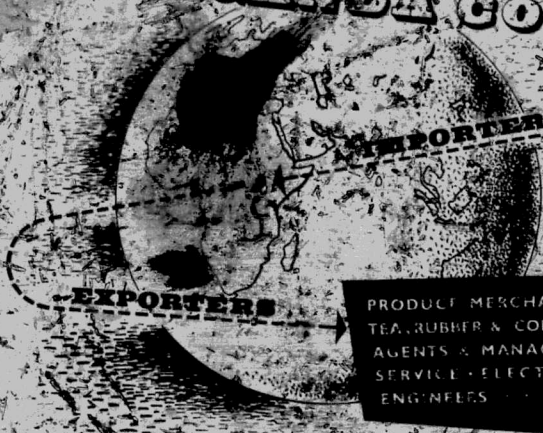
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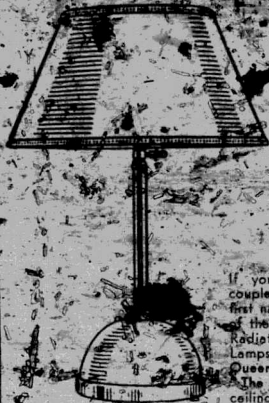
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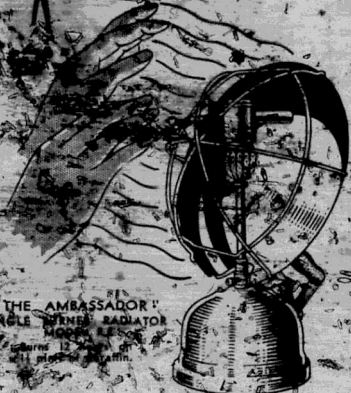
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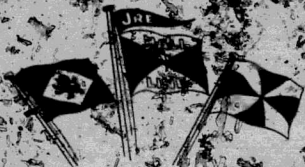


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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who arrived in Tanganyika by air last week on a short visit, which has been planned to cover much of the country, and especially some of its most significant development areas and projects, will nevertheless be more concerned to meet and cross-examine men than merely to see things, for so experienced a parliamentarian (one who has for many years maintained a keen interest in the affairs of the Colonial Empire) will recognize that the main problems facing the Colonial Office and the local Governments in East and Central Africa are as much the product of thought (or lack of serious thought) as of circumstance. Had that elementary but evasive truth been remembered and honoured in Eastern Africa its political scene would to-day appear far less baffling than it does. Yet even now there is time, though only just time, to repair the grave damage done by impetuosity in some matters, by procrastination in others, and by miscalculation in more than a few cases.

Legislative Council should in five years consist of seven Europeans, seven Africans and seven Asians. This proposal for so-called parity was made by a Constitutional Committee composed of two senior officials and all the non-official members of the Legislature, who knew, as did the whole of the country, that the Governor favoured equal racial representation. Sir Edward Twining's case would have been greatly strengthened by the support of his non-official advisers if they had given convincing reasons in their report for the revolutionary measure advocated, but they neither did that nor repaired the omission in the Legislature. The defects of the report have been analysed in these columns more than once. In the recent debate some of its supporters acknowledged its deficiencies with casual candour; but they were resolved to evade the specific criticisms which have been made, presumably because they knew that they could not overcome them. They continue to cling in our opinion most misguidedly, to the postulate of parity.

The Minister of State is chiefly concerned to investigate on the spot the recommendation that the non-official membership of the

Public men are always reluctant to retreat from a position, because they fear to lose prestige. In this instance, however, the

European members almost certainly forfeited already most of their prestige with their own community. first, by making such sweeping proposals without clearly justifying them, and secondly, by wasting hours in the debate in the vain repetition of unconvincing generalities, instead of dealing *seriatim* with the criticisms made by those who are as anxious as they to serve the public interest. If the system of election existed in the Territory, few of them would be likely to survive at the polls, and possibly none of them because they have accepted an impracticable timetable for the expansion of African representation (as they probably have) but because they have committed themselves to a policy which, for the sake of appeasing the Asian section of the population, must do serious, lasting and indefensible damage to both African and European interests. As the committee's report admits, the seven-seven-seven principle was adopted, not because it was deemed just, but because the members could not think of any other way out of the problem; but that is an argument for better thinking by other people, not for parity.

Parity would enshrine pretence, as a principle and as fundamental policy. It would involve pretence because there is demonstrably nothing like parity of achievement, ability or capability as between the three races, and no possibility that it can develop on a broad front in any early period.

Pretence As A Policy. It rests on the pretence of Asian unity, whereas the examples of India, Pakistan and Kenya all show that the Muslims and Hindus would quickly reveal their bitter antagonisms once they were granted the unearned increment of representation which they had never expected, but have now been unwisely offered. Parity is a pretence because it rests on the theory that it would satisfy everybody for a long period. The truth is that it would prevent African nationalists from campaigning as ever for still greater representation of their people, and that the only community which would accept it with delight would be the Asians, who would have the satisfaction of finding their temporary strength in the body economic and political mistaken for a permanent index of their position.

There could be no greater blunder than that, for the African's position must inevitably

grow stronger and stronger, and there is every likelihood that the many development projects now in train will progressively add to the European stake in the economy. Relatively, therefore, Asian participation is at its zenith in commerce and industry, and from the standpoints of general leadership and example it is, and must always remain incomparably less important than that of the Europeans, because it is they who bring the western, Christian civilization which Africans want and need. Parity disregards that vital fact. To fossilize Tanganyika politically on its present-day pattern, when two of the three racial elements will drastically change their positions in the years to come, would be foolish in the extreme and unjustifiable in every way, especially from the standpoint of African progress in all directions.

If Asians were thus presented with greatly increased power in the State, would they use it to quicken and broaden that advancement of Africans which is inherent in British policy? Would they not be much more likely to concentrate on

Handicapping Africans By Appeasing Asians.

removing those barriers to Asian immigration which have had to be erected in defence of the African? They would inevitably be encouraged to solidify and extend their gains, thereby obstructing the African in his onward march. A few Africans may have made the mistake (which they must now regret) of asking for a large increase in Asian influence, but it can be said with complete confidence that the mass of the people want nothing of the sort. Asians have very substantial interests in the Territory, and they should have adequate representation in its Legislature, but no tenable argument has been advanced for Asian parity with either Europeans or Africans.

It must be under European guidance and control that Africans advance politically as they gain knowledge, experience and a willingness to accept the responsibilities and sacrifices of public life. **Not the Way to Empire Faith.** They can acquire those qualifications only if they are given the best possible examples of non-official leadership and we say without hesitation that that is a requirement which will tax the capacity of the relatively small European community, and that to dilute unduly that element in

leadership by too much participation must weaken the whole structure. That is not the way to convince Africans that we are their best friends, or to inspire their faith in the ultimate solution of adherence in word and deed to fundamental Christian truth. That demands the best from all and the best for all, not by acceptance of an arithmetical equation of pseudo-equality, but on the basis of equal rights for all civilized men—with the accent on 'civilized'. In essence, our objection to parity is that by transgressing this principle it would cheat Tanganyika as a whole. It would also prove unacceptable in the wider East and Central African sphere because of its artificiality, and therefore obstruct both the Central African federation which ought to be achieved now and the later federation between the East and Central African groups which time should bring to fruition.

** **

TWO RECKLESS OFFICIAL STATEMENTS are the main causes of the irritation aroused in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, by the decisions of the three Governments to raise

Tactlessness Affronts the customs and excise duties on spirits, beer, and tobacco, despite the strongest opposition from the non-official members of the Legislatures. In the Tanganyika Council a Government spokesman said most injudiciously, and with questionable accuracy, that the Territory did not need the increased revenue, which was being levied in order to fall into line with Kenya. How could any team of non-official representatives be expected to accept such constant provocation? In the Legislative Council of Kenya the Member for Finance, when hard pressed by European non-official members bent on reducing expenditure, said, perhaps impulsively, that transit duties would be imposed to raise the required revenue if the other territories did not follow Kenya's lead. That threat justifiably angered the non-official representatives of Uganda, which territory would be most affected by any such action, and all the sixteen non-official members of the Legislature, African, European, and Asian, voted against the Bill to increase the duties. It was carried only by the seventeen official votes, including that of the Acting Governor—who cannot have been pleased at this development just before the arrival of Sir Andrew Cohen to take his office.

The background to these unfortunate happenings has, so far as we are aware, not yet been disclosed to the public. It should be

Eight or nine months ago, at one of the occasional meetings of the Financial Secretaries of the three territories, Kenya's representative stated that his Government must have more revenue, which it proposed to raise from higher duties on alcohol and tobacco. We have reason to believe that Uganda's spokesman pointed out the difficulty of justifying the tax in a country with such buoyant public revenue as his own, but suggested that the majority view of the three territories would be acceptable to his Government. Apparently Tanganyika agreed to support Kenya in the mistaken belief that the proposal would be acceptable to the non-official members in that Territory, who however, strongly objected to the idea of higher duties. In such circumstances the wise course would surely have been to get on the proposal made by non-officials in Uganda for a round table conference of officials and non-officials representing the three Dependencies. Because that method of conciliation was not adopted—for reasons, if any, of which we have been unable to learn—each of the three Governments has had to take aggressive action, which was bound to provoke bitter opposition.

This is a sorry sequence to the swift growth of co-operation between the territories, thanks largely to the activities of the Central Legislative Assembly and its advisory boards. Most senior officials in the three territories have been willing co-operators (though some who have an unenviable reputation for their obstructionism and tactlessness ought long ago to have been brought to book by their superiors). There has likewise been an increasing tendency to common action among the non-official leaders, thanks in no small degree to Sir Alfred Vincent and Mr. W. A. G. Bouwer, both of Kenya, and to the determination of Uganda's members of the Assembly of all races not to allow old wounds to be reopened. Not long ago all the non-official members of all races in the three Legislatures voted for the continuance of the High Commissioner, and those in Uganda have for the first time unitedly opposed the Government's support of a Kenya measure to which both Uganda and Tanganyika have strong objections, and in Tanganyika similar displeasure has been registered in Council. Economic co-operation is to be fostered, there can certainly be no dictation, or the appearance of dictation, by any one territory to the other two. When the Governors meet later this month this issue should be faced.

Notes By The Way

Uganda's New Governor

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor-designate of Uganda, with Lady Cohen and their family, will leave London by air next Wednesday for Entebbe to start what is widely expected to be a memorable governorship. On the following Sunday the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs will arrive in the territory for a two-day stay, and on the afternoon of his departure Sir Andrew will fly to Nairobi to attend an important Governors' Conference. His transition from London to Entebbe, which is not nowadays the unhurried, almost untroubled paradise for bureaucrats which it long remained, will, it is evident, not promptly remove him from the hustle to which he is accustomed, and when these immediate obligations have been discharged he will probably busy himself with seeing everything for himself throughout the length and breadth of the Protectorate.

Great Prospective Influence

SIR ANDREW HAS SERIOUS PROBLEMS as well as boundless potentialities, and Sir Andrew Cohen will be determined to grapple with the problems in order to make them yield the fullest possible support for all desirable developments. No man has ever gone to his first governorship anywhere in Eastern Africa with so wide a knowledge of the affairs of all the territories, with so intimate an acquaintance with the Colonial Service throughout Africa, and with so much influence at the Colonial Office. The effect of his presence upon East African progress in general will undoubtedly be much greater than that of any previous occupant of Government House, Entebbe.

Disunited Nations Again

THE TRUSTEESHIP COMMITTEE of the United Nations—which must not be confused with the Trusteeship Council—has constantly sought to "neuro" rights to which it has no conceivable title, and despite the strong and reiterated protests of the Colonial Powers the committee persists in disregarding its terms of reference. Last week in Paris, for instance, it adopted by 33 votes to four, with four abstentions, a resolution moved jointly by Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt and India, which asked the Trusteeship Council to study and report to the next General Assembly on the possibility of greater participation by locally resident inhabitants in the trusteeship system. Great Britain, Belgium, France, and Holland voted against the resolution after Sir Alan Burns had opposed it on the ground that it was "an attempt to modify the terms of the trusteeship agreements under which the territories are administered under the United Nations Charter." Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Dominican Republic were the four who abstained from voting, and among those who supported the resolution were the United States, Denmark, and Norway. This is by no means the first occasion on which United States delegates have sided with the critics of the Colonial Powers.

Place of Intrigue

WHAT EGYPT AND INDIA—millions of whose people are far worse off than the inhabitants generally of the trusteeship territories—should be two of the prime movers in this campaign against Great Britain in particular intrigues both the service with which the whole matter has been approached, and the determination of the overwhelming majority of the nations represented on the committee to disregard the fundamental

principles in favour of playing politics. It is because those in power in Egypt recognize the strong undercurrent of public dissatisfaction that they have contrived an artificial quarrel with Great Britain for the purpose of distracting attention from internal misadministration. Having depressed the peasantry and town workers, allowed corruption to run unchecked for years, and enriched themselves without scruple, the little elite in authority in Egypt now beseech the United Nations Organization to produce African administrations with incomparably higher standards of policy and practice. Millions of people all over the world still regard U.N.O. as an honest forum. The readers of this newspaper know that it is unhappy a place of intrigue, of which nations bent on dishonesty make the maximum use. Their cynical disregard of truth, justice and honour.

Admirable African Film

LACK OF GLAMOUR is almost unknown in an African story film, but it is a strong recommendation for "The African Queen," a picture based on Mr. C. S. Forester's novel of that title and made in technicolor in East Africa. Mr. Robert Morley was a missionary in "German East" at the outbreak of the 1914-18 war, Miss Katherine Hepburn as his sister Rose Sayer, and Mr. Humphrey Bogart as Charlie Allnut, a Canadian jack-of-all-trades in charge of a little 30-year-old, flat-bottomed, river steamer, could scarcely have given better account of themselves. I cannot recall any previous East African film in which the three chief characters have been so satisfactorily portrayed. After the death of the missionary, following the burning of his station by a German patrol engaged in its routine business of capturing Africans for forcible enlistment as askari or carriers, Allnut persuades Rose to assist to escape with him in his dirty but tough old tub.

Adventure and Atmosphere

AS UNDERSTANDING GROWS through the sharing of dangers from a succession of rapids and German bullets, they fall in love. A rich tribute to the skillful development of the story that what would have seemed impossible at the start of the voyage becomes wholly believable. At Rose's suggestion—which at the crucial point became dictation—Allnut humours her for the sake of peace by promising to make from oxygen cylinders, gelignite, and odds and ends among the cargo a couple of home-made torpedoes for the purpose of attempting to sink a German ship which commands Lake Tanganyika by its six-inch gun. After much discomfort, hardship, and realisation of the constant danger they achieve their aim without the narrow escapes from mambas, stampeding game, warfare Africans, or other contrivances of customary film-making. This is a picture well worth seeing for its straightforward and admirable action, its excitement, and its power to make the impossible acceptable. It is the work of an American director, Mr. John Huston, acting for a small British company called Romulus. I hope they will make other African films.

New Railway For Uganda

WHETHER THE CLAIM of the three-man report on Uganda railway developments that a East extension of the line to the west would be self-supporting from the outset is justified in the event, or whether a few years should elapse before this happy position is reached, is of small account. The members of the committee have established a convincing case for

prompt consideration of the estimates of line and their estimates appear to be wisely conservative. Yet there is an unknown and highly important factor which may have been overestimated—namely, the effect of the decision to be made concerning the scale of development of the great Kilembe copper deposits on the Ruwenzori Range. These seemed very justifiable until quite recently to facilitate the copper traffic on the basis given in the report, and it may still prove to be near the mark as all interested in the progress of Uganda must hope.

Exclusive News About Kilembe

BUT MY LATEST INFORMATION, derived from excellently informed and absolutely up-to-date sources, is that important changes have occurred since the report was completed, and that the initial scale of ore production may be considerably reduced. Moreover—and this might even be more important from the railway revenue standpoint—it is possible that the ore might be treated near the site of production, instead of at Jinja, where the operating group had been expected to build a refinery to use power from the new Owens Falls hydro-electric scheme. I have good grounds for stating that this issue has still not been decided but the indecision means that the mineral traffic estimates might be upset. That, however, would not invalidate a presentation and attractively presented report or its main recommendation. Great new agricultural areas of high promise would be opened to African settlement by the railway extension, which would stimulate enterprise of all kinds.

Sir Sydney White

THREEMASONS, of whom there are many in East and Central Africa, will be gratified that Mr. Sydney White, grand secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England,

who has made K.C.V.O. in the New Year Honours, in that important office he is in constant contact with all parts of the English-speaking world and there can have been few men prominent in the Craft in East and Central Africa in the past two or three decades who have not called upon him when in London. It is now 10 years since he became assistant grand secretary and half that period since he was promoted to his present post. His knighthood will be noted, is in the Royal Victoria Order, appointment to which is not of the recommendation of the Government of the day but directly by The King who on more than one recent occasion has publicly shown his confidence in Freemasonry and the importance of its work.

Broadening Their Interest

THE EAST AFRICAN ACTIVITIES of James Finlay and Co., Ltd. are to be broadened, and Mr. W. H. Marr, the deputy chairman, tells me that he will shortly visit East Africa in connexion with the expansionist policy upon which the board has decided. As a first step, a Nairobi office is being established under the management of Mr. H. A. Thomas. The chairmen Mr. A. M. McGiffon, and other directors have paid a number of visits to Kenya in recent years.

Advance Information

WEEKS AGO the readers of this journal were informed that Mr. G. W. Raby, lately joint general manager of the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika, was to follow Mr. Arthur Gautschi as managing director of the Gezira Cotton Board, the body controlling the great Sudan cotton scheme which the Sudan Government acquired from the Sudan Plantations Syndicate. At the beginning of this week the news was telegraphed from Khartoum to the London Press.

£4m. Railway Which Should Pay from Start

Opening Up the Fertile Katonga Valley

IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION of a western extension of the East African Railways system from Kampala to Lake George has been recommended by the committee appointed by the Governor of Uganda to prepare an economic and railway traffic survey.

Their report, entitled "The Way to the West," is a most interesting, comprehensive and careful document in which, after making many adjustments to conservative estimates, the three members of the committee reach the opinion that the line would justify itself from the outset.

Mr. F. J. Lattin was the chairman, and his colleagues were Mr. H. M. Gordon and Mr. J. T. Simpson, M.L.C.

The estimated cost of the extension, including the necessary rolling stock, is put at £4m. if built with standard-gauge 50 lb. rails released from parts of the E.A.R. system on which heavier traffic necessitates relaying with new 60 lb. material.

£4,000 Profit in First Year

Interest and sinking fund charges at 5% would require £200,000 annually; contributions to the reserve fund at 3% would amount to £140,000; and working costs at 12 cents per ton-mile would reach £311,842. Earnings of the branch line in the first year are computed at £349,908; credit for main line earnings on resultant imports is taken at £200,636 and on main line export earnings at £64,537; and from the operation of the smelter and ancillary industries at Jinja a credit of upwards of £41,000 is estimated. On these figures there would be a net profit of rather more than £4,000 on the initial year's working.

Reasons are given for the estimate that imports

might be expected to increase at an average rate of 10% per annum and exports at 8%.

The arguments in favour of the Katonga route from Mityana to the Lake George area are regarded as overwhelming, and are thus summarized:

"(1) Because of smaller earthworks the capital cost may be as much as 19% less than construction to Mubende, and the route will use 45% less line.

"(2) It is the shortest practicable distance between Kampala, the present railhead, and Kilembe, where Kilembe copper would join the proposed line, and it is the easiest of construction, with very little bridging involved. The potentialities of Kilembe mine must inevitably be a major factor in determining the route and the prospects of a westward rail extension.

"(3) It will not only serve the districts of Mengo, Mubende, and Toro, but will also provide real assistance to the districts of Ankole and Kigezi, despite the remoteness of the latter. On the other hand, any line running farther north will effectively deny assistance to the southern areas. The ultimate dependence of Ankole and Kigezi districts on this line cannot be overestimated, for there is likely to be little help from elsewhere in any future which can be expected. Moreover, heavy tonnages may be expected from the south and south-west.

Spacious New Areas for African Settlement

"(4) It will open up a fertile and spacious tree-free country where there is at present ample room for African settlement and new agricultural enterprises. With the population of Uganda expected to double itself in 25 years and to reach in that time a density which might prove the limit to which the soil of Uganda can give an adequate agricultural livelihood, this is of some importance.

"The benefits of the new railway cannot be measured in terms of direct revenue alone, perhaps the greatest contribution of this new line to Uganda will be the opening up of spacious tracts of new country. By this criterion, the Katonga route is recommended.

"(5) It does not duplicate existing communications.

"(6) It is the most convenient route for a link with Lakes

George and Edward. Against these arguments, the more expensive Muhende route can offer no compensating advantages. Freight to and from Mubende and south Toro will use the proposed railway, whether it runs along the Katonga Valley or north of it and investigation has completely dispelled the fallacy that the Katonga Valley is unsuitable for settlement either from a health or agricultural aspect.

The main consideration has been to decide the most suitable route to Kasere, which will serve as a railhead for the township which will arise if development of the Kilembe mine is undertaken. Apart from this Kasere has no intrinsic importance.

Many Belgian plantations, lying only 15 miles from the Congo border on the north shore of Lake Edward, are the natural terminus for a western railway extension. Its salt and fishing industries are a potential source of rail freight, and a large and rapidly expanding acreage of cotton is grown in the area.

But its chief attraction as a terminus is that it commands the whole basin of Lakes George and Edward; a small fleet of barges on these lakes, and they are by the navigable Kasere Channel would ensure the collection and delivery of freight in widely scattered areas of the Protectorate and in the Belgian Congo.

The saving in rail mileage by adopting a Lake George rather than a Lake Edward terminus might be about 20 miles, and the great extra capital expense involved in making the line to Katwe merely to link with the lake basin, is not considered needed.

Traffic from the Belgian Congo

Belgian traffic from the south end of Lake Edward could be carried by barge equally well to railhead on Lake George as to railhead on Lake Edward. If, however, the Belgian Congo authorities themselves consider that they would obtain substantial advantages by the continuation of the line to Katwe or to the Congo boundary, and that such advantages might be of mutual benefit, a stronger case would exist for construction of the extra mileage necessary.

In present circumstances the committee therefore recommends that the most satisfactory alignment for a western extension beyond Mityana is *via* the Katonga Valley to Kasere, and that the terminal point of the line should, in the absence of any proposals from the Belgian authorities, be on the western arm of Lake George.

This recommendation is linked with the proposal that a system of transport by barge should be initiated by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration over the whole of Lakes George and Edward and the Kazinga Channel, in order to bring all points around their shores into direct connexion with railhead.

The report continues:—

The first 50 miles of the proposed route will traverse a thickly populated and highly productive area—the western half of Mengo district, one of the most prosperous regions of Uganda, where cotton, coffee, and minor crops are extensively grown.

It will tap, too, the output of Mubende district, a fertile country in which the population is rapidly increasing. The present and near-future agricultural possibilities of this sector are higher than those of any other area included in this survey.

The middle section of the line will run along the valleys of the Nyabakazi and Katonga rivers, both now choked with papyrus. This is a sparsely inhabited country of short grass savannah with scrub bush cover and, at present, inadequate water supplies. But the rainfall, though perhaps slight by local standards, never falls below 28 inches, and whilst this sector is primarily pasture, it is considered capable of agricultural development.

Within easy reach of the line lie some of the great cattle breeds of the Protectorate, now gradually constructed by the State by which in the past dominated the herd and drove them to the south-west. Nevertheless, the line itself passes through a corridor, generally free from fly, and the comprehensive measures planned to clear the *moritans* salient in northern Ankole will, if successful, release some 7,000,000 acres of excellent grazing land to the cattle-owners for the immediate expansion of their herds, and the benefit of the railway, which will carry the export of cattle from these areas to Kampala, and the markets of western Uganda.

The last sector of the line will open up the western lowlands, one of the most fertile areas in all Africa, with abundant well-distributed rainfall and great mineral possibilities, yet

where the copper and cobalt deposits at Kilembe. This is a region where development has been retarded in the past mainly by the prohibitive distance from the railhead. There is yet no pressure of population, but the area holds great agricultural possibilities.

Beyond the proposed terminus, but within easy reach of the shores of Lake Edward, stretch the well-populated and prosperous areas of the eastern Congo, where extensive activity is postulated in the Belgian Government's 10-year Development Plan. These regions would be far better served by a western extension of the railway from Kampala than by any other means of transport now available or likely to be available for many years.

Great Opportunities

For similar reasons the impact of the new line upon south-west Uganda will be immeasurable. It may not provide Ankole and Kigezi districts with the most convenient of outlets, but it will be a vast improvement on the present position. Moreover, it is in the corner of the Protectorate that the pressure of population is now being felt, and the development that must inevitably follow in the wake of a railway will provide new opportunities of incalculable value.

It must be a prime aim in considering the development of rail communications to ensure that the road system serves the proposed new railway and feeds traffic to it at as many convenient points as possible. A western extension of the railway from Kampala must, under the existing arrangements covering the construction of new lines on the East African Railways System, be guaranteed against loss by the Uganda Government for a period of at least 10 years.

It is necessary therefore to ensure that all possible traffic is induced to reach the railway by the shortest route. The construction of convenient feeder roads will minimize losses caused by traffic taking alternative routes, and justify expenditure on such roads will reduce any possible subsidy payments. It is accordingly essential to consider which routes should be regarded as main feeders for the proposed rail line.

The traffic from Kabale, consisting not only of the tonnage from Kigezi district itself but also of a very considerable volume from the Belgian Congo, mainly goes to Mbarara by road and thence to Masaka and onwards either to Kampala or Bukakata. Mineral traffic usually finds its outlet *via* the Kagera River tug service.

Mbarara, however, becomes a focal point for the bulk of the traffic to and from Kabale and the Belgian Congo, as well as from Ankole district itself.

The committee considers it essential therefore that a road be provided to divert this volume of traffic at present using the main Mbarara-Masaka-Kampala road to immediate railhead. Such a road would ensure that the existing extensive trade of south-west Uganda, the eastern Congo, and Ruanda would be directed to the railway after the shortest possible road haul.

It is not a question of surfeiting new trade; the trade is already there. Heavy diesel lorries in increasing numbers are now carrying over 2,000 tons per annum to and from Belgian territory through the border posts of Mpondwe and Kisiro.

New Road Recommended

It is therefore recommended that an entirely new road should be constructed in a north-easterly direction from Mbarara across the Nyabashoji Plains to Ankole at Mahole, in the area where the existing road from Masaka to Mubende crosses the proposed line of the railway at Nkongole station. There appear to be no unusual construction difficulties.

The value of the road will not be confined to its potential as a motor highway, for it will also traverse some of the best cattle country in Uganda, and thus bring 7,000 to 10,000 head of cattle yearly on to the railway.

The construction of a gravel road to a reasonably high standard might cost £2,500 per mile, and as the length of the road required would be about 80 miles, some £200,000 would be required. For a bituminous-surfaced road the cost could be approximately £4500 per mile, a total of about £360,000.

The committee considers that the construction of such a road must be given the highest priority and should be started simultaneously with the construction of the proposed new railway.

No estimate has been made of passenger traffic which might be expected to use the proposed railway. The area is already served by a comprehensive bus system in which some dozen companies participate. The biggest of these is the Uganda Transport Company, which has a monopoly licence over the main roads. There is no reason to suppose that people will cease to use the buses because of the provision of a railway.

This also applies to the movement of both indigenous and immigrant labour. The flow of labour from Ruanda-Urundi has decreased markedly during the last few years, and most labourers entering at leaving Uganda now arrive by bus. The proposed railway has not been credited with any possible traffic of this nature.

(To be continued)