

Industrialization in Southern Rhodesia Colony's Wealth and Economic Profit

MR. G. A. B. ROBERTS, president of the Salisbury Chamber of Industries, said at the annual general meeting on January 16:

"Industrialization can contribute more than any other process towards putting Southern Rhodesia on its feet and rendering the country less prone to changing political and economic conditions in neighbouring and overseas countries. Not until an adequate measure of industrial development has taken place can this country hope to tackle the problem of the high cost of living with any effect.

"The speed of wage increases should be retarded if the cost of living is to be effectively attacked. The only alternative is harder work for all.

Broader Outlook Needed

"Is it too revolutionary or drastic to suggest that we might divert our attention from the sole incentive of profit so as to give a thought to what is good for Rhodesia? If this broader outlook were adopted we might have the following investigations made, instead of perpetuating the policy of immediately transferring any increased costs to the consumer:

"(1) Can my profit margin be reduced? (2) Can my improvement in efficiency offset any increased costs? (3) Can I make a direct appeal to my employees to give that little extra? (4) Can I give that little extra incentive to my employees and induce them to make that additional effort?

"Last month the war book of the Colony was stated to be ready. Organized industry is prepared to co-operate to the fullest extent, but some indication from Government of its plans would be most welcome. If any switch in production is to be achieved smoothly, industry should be notified as far in advance as possible.

"The idea is prevalent in some circles that secondary industry tends to absorb too great a proportion of Native labour and that for this reason industrial expansion should be restricted or controlled. It is difficult to visualize a more retrogressive step than to attempt to retard the industrial development of the Colony, with all the obvious benefits which ensue, because of the prevailing shortage of Native labour.

"Industry is doing far more than employing Natives, merely as general labourers. Industries are growing in this country which are using the Native at what is so far his highest productive level, not only in the interests of the industries and the Natives themselves, but also of the community. Certain industries, in particular the production engineering and clothing factories employing Natives on repetitive processes with a high degree of efficiency and accuracy. In this category at any rate industry can boast an advance which is probably unequalled by any other type of employer of Native labour in the Colony.

Currency Allocation Scheme Preferred

"The competitive prices of imported consumer goods and the difficult or impossible supply position from Great Britain have compelled many industrialists to seek their requirements from sources outside the sterling area, so that any reduction in their imports from existing sources of supply will, generally speaking, have a direct bearing upon their output. Organized industry would prefer to receive its own allocations of non-sterling currencies and administer a scheme of allocations similar to that which has been in operation for the allocation of dollars.

"Liaison between the Federation of Rhodesian Industries and the Federated Chambers of Commerce has been exercised by the presidents being *ex officio*, honorary members of the general executive committee of the other federation. The two federations have agreed to increase this measure of co-operation by nominating two further members from each federation in addition to the presidents. Both federations also put before their respective chambers a proposal that the executive committees of the chambers should also introduce a similar measure of liaison at between the respective chambers in the same centres. The Salisbury Chamber of Industries and the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce have agreed to this suggestion.

"This federation is seeking closer co-operation with the Government by asking the Division of Trade and Industrial Development to establish a permanent advisory council of panels to consider all important issues affecting industry and industrial development.

"Membership rose during the year from 122 to 152. The new president is Mr. A. H. V. Muirhead and the vice-president is Mr. Hubert Panter.

Sudan Cotton Crop

MOST OF THE SUDAN COTTON CROP has been purchased in bulk by the Raw Cotton Commission for Lancashire spinners. When announcing this last Thursday the commission stated that they would buy 60% of the crop marketed by the Sudan Gezira Board and Egyptian-type long-staple crops marketed by the Sudan Government. For part of the purchases the prices agreed are on the basis of levels ruling in Egypt and the Sudan over the last few weeks. The balance will be based on the average of certain quotations on the Alexandria market during the first three months of 1950. The unsold portions of the crops will be offered for sale on terms and conditions to be announced shortly.

King of Egypt and the Sudan

THE EGYPTIAN Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced that the Lebanon, Iran, Yemen, Indonesia, and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan have recognized King Farouk as "King of Egypt and the Sudan," and that Turkey, Libya, Belgium, and the Vatican have accepted credentials of newly appointed heads of Egyptian diplomatic missions, as representatives of the Government of the King of Egypt and the Sudan. Communications notifying the new title have been acknowledged by the Argentine, Albania, Brazil, Chile, China, Cuba, Norway, Poland, and Spain, but replies have not been received from America and Great Britain.

Exploitation from Within

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY of the Sudan says in the course of a statement of its objectives: "A glance at the nearest neighbouring country which has achieved freedom and acquiesced in the capitalistic system will reveal the extent of the value of that freedom and independence. That country has become a malleable tool in the hands of capitalists who exploit it in their own interests, with the result that freedom, which is the birthright of every nation, was rendered in relation to the capitalist class a means for serving its ends, and enslavement had shifted from a foreign master to exploiters from among the people of the country."

Mr. W. J. Lockhart-Smith, a judge of the East African Appeal Court, has been acquitted in Blantyre on the charge of official corruption brought against him.

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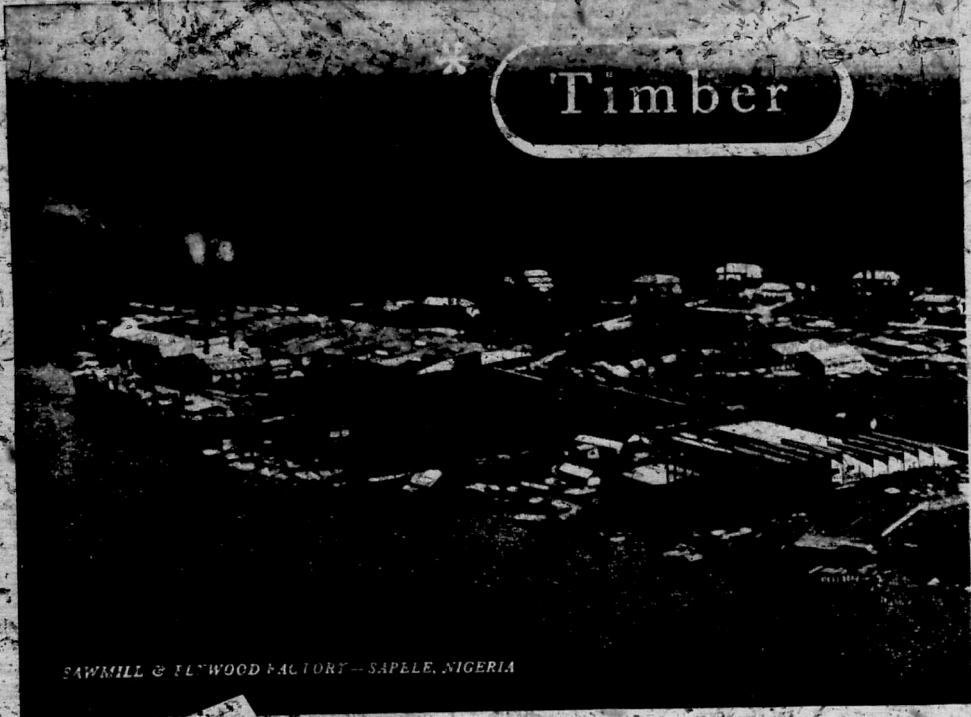
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New S. Rhodesian Enterprises

New Companies registered in Southern Rhodesia include the following:

- Maka Batts (Central Rhodesia) Machinery Dealers, Salisbury (£250,000)
- Gourlays Ranch Co., Ltd. farmers, Bulawayo (£35,000)
- Selous Estates, Ltd. farmers, Salisbury (£40,000)
- Tralagar Tobacco Co., Ltd. tobacco manufacturers, Salisbury (£30,000)
- Oxford Flats, Ltd. land and building dealers, Salisbury (£22,807)
- Acrow (Rhodesia), Ltd. engineers, Salisbury (£20,000)
- Mason Farm, Ltd. Salisbury (£20,000)
- Montecuma Farm, Ltd. Salisbury (£20,000)
- Middin Lighting Corporation (Rhodesia), Ltd. electrical goods dealers and importers, Salisbury (£20,000)
- British Enterprises, Ltd. industrial and commercial enterprises, Salisbury (£20,000)
- Henry W. Peabody (Rhodesia), Ltd. importers and exporters, Salisbury (£20,000)
- Rhodesian Tungsten Mining Co., Ltd. Bulawayo (£15,000)
- Altrona Gown, Ltd. milliners, Salisbury (£12,000)

Tanganyika Coffee Growers

MEMBERSHIP of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers Association, Ltd. rose during the 1950-51 season by 28 to a total of 204. As agents for the Mild Coffee Board, the Association handled 6,295 tons of coffee, against 5,754 tons in the previous year. The Native crop increased from 3,596 to 4,562 tons, but the non-Native declined from 2,183 to 1,643 tons. Shipments to the U.K. accounted for 3,938 tons, to Switzerland for 627 tons, and to New Zealand for 148 tons; local sales absorbed 80 tons, and 1,412 tons were sold by auction in Nairobi. The payout ranged from 376.664 cents of a shilling per lb. for class 1 to 97.760 cents for class 13. The total payout for coffee was £1,214,634, and pool expenses were £20,789. Continuance of organized marketing after the expiry of the Ministry of Food contract this year was supported by 88.7% of votes and 90.5% by production. The president is Mr. W. H. Baldwin and the vice-president Mr. E. Pappas.

East African Railways Report

(Continued from page 639)

there were no interruptions to traffic during the next rainy season.

The contractors engaged on the construction of the railway link between the new port of Mtwara and the junction with the Mkwana-Nachingwea line at Ruu asked to be relieved of the contract, and the work was taken over by the Administration in September.

The volume of new works on hand or contemplated is formidable. The survey of the north-south line, including the survey of the area towards Nachingwea, is proceeding satisfactorily in spite of initial setbacks. A detailed survey is now projected of an extension 60 miles to the westward of the Mkwana-Nachingwea railway to a point named Lumusule Juu. Work on the deep-water berth port at Mtwara is now proceeding satisfactorily, as is also the extension of the light-railway wharf at Dar es Salaam.

At Mombasa the cutting back of the cliff face (some 50 ft. high) to provide additional stacking ground space behind berths Nos. 7 and 8 is progressing well. This is part of a 10-year development plan which is estimated to cost some £23m. or more. The next phase involves the cutting back of the cliff face along the whole extent of five deep-water quays, the total earth movement involved being estimated to be 21m. cubic feet. The plan includes the provision of three new berths, additional port storage, and the construction of a new passenger and baggage hall.

Capital expenditure on new railway works, branch lines, realignments, harbour works, rolling stock, etc., in 1949 and 1950 totalled the large sum of £7,885,249, against £2,159,851 for the years 1947 and 1948.

Another pointer to the expansion of the Administration's activities is the turnover of the railway stores. In 1948 the turnover was £6,890,924; this year it was £12,000,841; the value of issues alone being £5,946,110. Part of the increase in these figures is, of course, accounted for by the rise in prices of almost all commodities.

With the increasing traffic density in both sections and the need to overhaul locomotives from the Central Line, Tanganyika, the central workshops in Nairobi were under a heavy strain, but successfully answered every call made upon their resources. Conversion of locomotives to oil burning on the Kenya-Uganda section progressed favourably. The policy, even allowing for the effect of devaluation over a full year's operation, has made possible substantial economies, especially with the tendency towards higher charter rates for coal ships.

Strike Broken

In May widespread unrest broke out amongst all categories of African labour in Nairobi. The unrest was caused largely by political agitation, and, with the exception of this Administration's staff and domestic employees, led to almost all African labour in the city going on strike. The fact that the Administration's staff, with a few exceptions, remained on duty throughout is worthy of record, particularly as their headquarters and refusal to go on strike is believed to have had a most salutary effect on other Africans and in the end to have broken the strike.

This result was achieved by an admixture of firmness with practical measures which gave the Administration's employees a true picture of what was at stake and ensured that they were able to get on and from their work untroubled. On the one side staff were told of the importance of the railway in the life of the territory, which made it an essential service and, as such, one from which it was illegal to strike without due notice, and warned that should they go on strike illegally they would be dismissed with loss of all privileges.

On the other side they were provided with police protection and, on the 28th, with a detachment of 100 men from the ranks, with the usual use of the African Union and the African Propaganda Campaign, who disseminated widely, to disseminate information and dispel misunderstanding on terms of service which were being put forward by the instigators of the strike as grievances justifying the withdrawal of labour. Notices were also posted in English and Swahili and relayed over the radio by local stations in the housing areas. Several senior European officers intimately associated with the work of the railway and work of the staff went to the streets to address the staff.

In the event, the most gratifying feature of the whole affair was possibly the loyalty and open enthusiasm of the African himself to remain at work for the railway.

Further facts from the report will be published later.

Our latest report makes it highly impossible for companies domiciled in this country to develop British Colonies. The Earl of Selborne, in his annual statement as chairman of the National Provincial Bank.



Northern Rhodesia Railway Facilities Criticized in Legislative Council

NORTHERN RHODESIA RAILWAY FACILITIES have been criticized in the Legislative Council. MR. B. WELENSKY, leader of the non-officials, suggested that the Railway Board should visit the territory to see for themselves that it was not getting a fair share of development.

MR. REX J. ANGE commented upon the unsatisfactory state of stations, saying that Kwe had buildings of wood and iron, inadequate marshalling facilities, and no platform.

THE ECONOMIC SECRETARY replied that there was some indication that work on station development would be done in the next three years. At every meeting of the board at which the budgets were discussed Northern Rhodesia's case was put. It was already pointed out that "first things must come first," and that there was limited constructional capacity, and it was often suggested that the layout of some goods yards in Southern Rhodesia, which would benefit Northern Rhodesia from the Kwe angle, should be given priority over station construction in Northern Rhodesia. Mr. Nicholson supported the proposal that the Railway Board should come and hear complaints and proposals from all territories.

Race Relations Improving

"DURING THE LAST YEAR there has been a very obvious improvement in race relationships between black and white," comments the *Central African Post*, of Northern Rhodesia, in a review of 1951. "The attitude of all sections of the European community, whatever their motives, has become friendlier towards Africans. What has occasioned this desirable and inevitable change? Economic needs; events in other Colonies and other parts of the world; and the growing realization that, without Africans to share in the development of the country we should have to engage in large-scale immigration of certain peoples who might in the long run be less amenable to the British way of life than Africans."

Large Locust Swarms Invade Kenya South-Westward Movement

A KENYA LOCUST REPORT for the week ended January 16 states that a further 20 swarms had been located in the Mandera, Moyale, and Wajir districts. Three reports were of swarms estimated at 60 square miles or more in extent.

A large-scale south-westward movement of these swarms, with others from Ethiopia and Somalia, is regarded as imminent, though no swarms have yet been recorded further south-west than Wajir. Mechanized control units in the Northern Frontier Province have been heavily reinforced by mobile power-spraying machines which have just reached the Colony from Aden.

MR. D. L. GUNN, principal scientific officer to the Anti-Locust Research Centre, has estimated the weight of a locust swarm at about one ton per acre. He says:

"During a plague it is common to have reports of desert locust swarms covering areas of two to five square miles and probably about this density. Swarms of 100 square miles or more are reported from time to time. That is to say that swarms of 1,000 tons are probably not uncommon and they may occasionally weigh 50,000 tons or more."

"Locusts consume about 10 times their final weight while growing up; so a 1,000-ton swarm has probably eaten about 10,000 tons of vegetation. It has been calculated that a migrating swarm of 1,000 tons will require as many calories of energy per day as 100,000 men, and requires to eat its own weight of vegetation daily."

MR. PETER THORNCROFT, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, has issued a warm invitation to overseas buyers to attend the British Industries Fair to be held in London and Birmingham for 11 days from May 5 next. The record number of 20,000 overseas visitors attended the 1951 Fair.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

French language in new Bulawayo School were recently built in 50.

The cost-of-living index in Nairobi has risen eight points in less than three months.

Petrol coupons in Southern Rhodesia will from March be issued on a six-monthly basis.

Two cases of plague have been reported from the Rongai district of Kenya. One has proved fatal.

The 20th Century-Fox film unit has left Nairobi by air for Paris after filming "Snows of Kilimanjaro."

Work on a new main runway at Ndola airport, Northern Rhodesia, will start as soon as the rains end.

The proposed Corporal Punishment Ordinance in Tanganyika does not allow the penalty for cruelty to animals.

Five candidates out of 41, have passed the final examinations from the Kitchener School of Medicine, Khartoum.

Cinemas Overcrowded

New by-laws for cinemas are being drafted by Salisbury City Council, following complaints of overcrowding.

A new municipal hall is to be built in Port Sudan at a cost of £E40,000, 75% of the cost being met by the Government.

A Local Government (County Councils) Bill, on lines similar to United Kingdom legislation, has been published in Kenya.

An African Women's League has been formed in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, to spread knowledge of good home management among local African women.

Thirty-eight elementary schools for boys, 15 for girls, three intermediate schools for boys, one for girls, and two colleges for teacher training will be opened in the Sudan this year.

The Somaliland Protectorate has had its first organized strike—of workers employed by the Public Works Department on Government House and a new hospital in Hargeisa.

The trawler DERNA steamed 700 miles from Mombasa to rescue the CORMORIAN when she was disabled at sea, involving a voyage of 18 days before both ships reached the Kenya port safely.

There are now some 550 posts vacant in the public service of Southern Rhodesia, out of a permanent establishment of 6,800, and about 1,300 permanent posts are filled by temporary staff.

The most valuable exhibit in the London Zoo is the okapi, worth £2,000. A Kilimanjaro giraffe, of what is known as the lineal form, owing to the pattern on its skin, is one of the latest arrivals.

All-Day Municipal Market

Produce is now on sale to Rhodesian housewives in Salisbury municipal market from 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Bought early in the morning by market officials, it is sold at wholesale rates, thus cutting out middlemen.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, broadcasting in the Home Service of the B.B.C., said that the large debts accumulated since the war to our own Colonies constituted a reproach which nobody would wish to see continued.

Pride in farming is to be instilled into Africans in the Belgian Congo. The importance of agriculture and animal husbandry is to be impressed upon all Native teachers, and books of practical advice are to be distributed.

Ernest Walker, senior berthmaster of a Kilindi landing and shipping company, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour for thefts of cement. Some 50 bags were found in his possession. He pleaded guilty.

Twelve polished pieces of Songwa marble from the Mbeya district of Tanganyika have been accepted by the British Government as paper-weights for the rooms in the House of Commons used by Ministers, including the Colonial Secretary.

Good progress is being made with the Fern Valley township site near Umtali, Southern Rhodesia. Several houses are nearing completion. Nearly all the houses are being erected by Africans under the supervision of a European master builder.

The record sum of £2,301,288 has been allocated by the Local Authorities Loans Board in Northern Rhodesia to local authorities throughout the territory. Essential services will take £1,537,572, housing schemes £311,166, owner-housing loans £181,000, and general block loans £271,550.

New Financial Adviser

MR. ANTHONY GRAFFTEY-SMITH, who on March 1 will take up the appointments of Financial Adviser to the Government of Southern Rhodesia and chairman of the Currency Board, left London for the Colony a few days ago. Joining the Bank of England in 1923, he has been for some time deputy chief cashier in charge of exchange control and overseas work, and, at one time he was alternate to the executive director of the International Monetary Fund in Washington. In the Western Desert in 1941-42 he commanded the 3rd County of London Yeomanry, and was then for a time at East Africa Command, which he left to become chief financial officer of the Allied Commission in Italy; during the war he was mentioned in dispatches and awarded the O.B.E., the C.B.E., and the American Legion of Merit. The son of a clergyman, he was born in Clifton, Bristol, in 1903. His main recreation is golf.

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Letter to the Editor

Plea to Touring Bookshops Bringing Literature to Africans

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Perhaps I should preface this note with the statement that I have been closely connected with the production and distribution of literature for Africans for over 20 years.

When one realizes how little the great majority of Africans travel, how rarely they see a bookshop, how vaguely they understand the postal order system, and their natural disinclination to buy anything which they cannot first see, one begins to understand something of the difficulties of distributing literature to them.

Again, when one knows how few men, whether Government officials or missionaries, have a practical enthusiasm for the work of distribution, one understands more than ever the difficulty of getting good books into the hands of the Africans. It was told by one in a position to speak that the moves of a certain missionary could be traced by the high peaks in the sales book of the bookshop of that country.

The problem is to get the books before the eyes of the prospective buyers. The failure is the more regrettable when we know how many people realize in theory the importance of good literature in moulding the character of these young races and in backing up the work of the schools.

When recently in England I heard that the Colonial Office was considering giving grants towards literature vans. Hastening to inquire if this was so, I found that the project was for West Africa only. Yet I believe that literature vans would be an ideal way of overcoming the distribution problems of Eastern Africa.

We must take our goods to the people in their main villages, so that they may see with their own eyes what we have to sell. Such touring bookshops could cultivate the taste for reading, and, more important still, teach the African how to get in touch with bookshops whenever he wants to buy. So many times I have had letters asking me to help an African to buy such and such a book.

Some 20 years ago a van belonging to the Watch Tower Movement went through East Africa, and it had no difficulty in selling its outwardly attractive books, even though they were written in English.

I do hope that the Colonial Office will give the literature van a trial in Tanganyika.

Yours faithfully,

OLIVER T. CORDELL

Literature Secretary for the Christian
Council of Tanganyika.

Tree Tops Elephants Shot Eight Killed in Nyeri Forest

MR. JAMES P. O'NEILL, SWILL, has received from the Nyeri Game Warden, Mr. Arbuthnot, of Naro Moru, Kenya, a letter stating in part:

A few miles out of Nyeri a branch road to Nambulu skirts the Nyeri forest below the slopes of the Aberdare Mountains. Here for many years a herd of 100 or more and well-behaved elephants has been pleasant to countless residents and visitors going that road in the evening, and watching them happily feeding in the valley close below. Some evenings several cars have had to wait till an elephant left the road, but never has one of this happy family shown any sign of aggression or mischief. They have had complete trust in the human beings who loved to watch them.

This is no doubt the herd that forms the chief attraction to Tree Tops Hotel nearby, where visitors to Kenya and hundreds of residents have enjoyed views of elephant, rhino, buffalo, etc., on their natural surroundings, or a forest salt lick just below the hotel, trees such as can be seen nowhere else in the world.

Wanton Destruction

Now a Government game warden has shot eight of these elephants in the middle of Nyeri forest, far from any harm they could have done to anyone or anything. A complaint of supposed damage to forest trees is said to have reached the game warden, but surely that is no excuse for the wanton destruction of eight animals.

A strongly attended meeting of protest was called by Colonel Ian Corbett (author of *Managers of Kismack*) in Nyeri, where this little herd of elephants is looked on with respect and affection as if it were their own private herd. A committee formed for the future preservation of game gave their views to the chief game warden, who agreed to consider their suggestions favourably.

One story is that the game warden intended to shoot only one elephant, but allowed an African who accompanied him also to shoot, and of course wound another. They then had to follow up the wounded animal, whereupon the rest of the herd appeared to be surrounding them, and the warden had to shoot seven more. Surely the forest nursery could have been protected by an elephant-proof trench.

Tercentenary

SIR ROBERT HUDSON, a former Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia; and Lady Hudson, and Mr. J. P. de Kock, a prominent farmer, and Mrs. de Kock are the four official guests from the Colony invited to attend the Van Riebeeck Festival in South Africa in March and April. The president of the Afrika Verein, Hamburg, and his wife are two of the five Germans invited. Seven invitations have been sent to the United Kingdom, seven to the Netherlands, four to France, three each to Belgium and Portugal, two to Eire, and none to any African territory except Southern Rhodesia. The official statement is headed: "Official guests from mother countries to South Africa's Tercentenary Festival."

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Company Reports

Tanganyika Concessions Limited

Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson's Review

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, was held on January 17, 1952, at the head office of the company, 1 New Africa House, Union Avenue, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. MAURICE HELY-HUTCHINSON, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is an extract from his circulated review.

Since the last annual general meeting the following directors have resigned: the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, M.C., the Rt. Hon. Earl Grey, and Lieut. Colonel E. B. Follett, D.S.O., M.C. We wish to express to them all our deep appreciation and grateful thanks for their valued services in the past, extending over many years.

Mr. C. A. Baird, the secretary of the company, also retired during the year after over 40 years' service with the company, and we wish him many happy years to come in his well-earned retirement.

Union Minière du Haut-Katanga

The shareholders of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga have approved the payment of an interim dividend of 500 francs per *part sociale* in respect of the year 1951, as compared with the interim dividend of 400 francs in respect of 1950. The Board of the Union Minière Company has announced that it expects that copper production during 1951 will reach about 185,000 tons, as against 125,920 tons in 1950.

Benguela Railway

The international and mineral traffic moving over the Benguela Railway continued to show substantial increases during the first 10 months of 1951. In order to place the line in a position to carry the increasing tonnages envisaged in the future, further capital expenditure will be required. We have therefore during 1951 opened negotiations with the Portuguese Government for the protection of your interests in respect of this expenditure.

These approaches have received a sympathetic response, and we are hopeful that agreement will be reached in the near future on a satisfactory basis. It is our hope that these additional capital requirements can be financed out of the earnings of the railway, but this will depend upon the time at which materials and supplies ordered are delivered.

The Change of Domestic

This is the first annual meeting to be held at the company's principal office in Salisbury since the transfer of the seat of management and control to Southern Rhodesia. The move has been successfully accomplished, and the head office is established in temporary quarters at 1 New Africa House, Union Avenue, Salisbury. We have acquired a site upon which it is our intention to build a permanent office for the company as soon as building conditions permit.

During the year under review the attention of your directors has been largely concentrated on problems of finance and management arising out of the transfer of the company's seat of management and control to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Future Development

At the close of the board that your company will take part in the future development of the Rhodesias, and that an increasing part of the share capital of the company will come to be held not only in Rhodesia, but also in other parts of Central and Southern Africa.

With this in view, we have decided, as stated in the report, to open a register of stockholders in Salisbury, and to contemplate the establishment of further African registers in the future.

MADAM SIR RICHARD PROBY, chairman of the United Anglo-Bank Ordinary Stockholders' Committee, congratulated the board on the successful accomplishment of the transfer of the company's seat of management to Southern Rhodesia, and upon the satisfactory results from the stockholders' point of view.

Reply of the Chairman

THE CHAIRMAN, in reply, expressed the appreciation of the board to those stockholders and their representatives who had taken the trouble to come such long distances to attend the meeting, and said that he hoped that they and others would be willing to do so again in future years. Their action was an encouragement to the management and staff who had had to contend with considerable difficulties in connexion with the move abroad.

He felt, however, that there could be no question that the move had greatly benefited the stockholders, and he was confident that, as a result of it, a widening range of opportunity in new fields in Africa lay before the company.

The report was adopted, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the board.

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Of Commercial Concern

Mr. G. B. D... and chairman... for Skipton... and chairman... a textile manufac-
turing company... visited Tanganyika...
has examined the possibilities... blanket
factory in the Territory. His company... which was
granted an industrial licence last November on con-
dition that a factory was established within two years...
plans to build a works at a cost of £250,000 for the
production of blankets for the African market from
waste cotton and ramie.

Expenditure of £E8,300 on experiments in the storage
of grain in the southern provinces has been approved
in the Sudan. Humidity in the region normally vitiates
insecticides, and the use of drying machines would be
likely to result in sterilization of the grain, but the
experimental work to be undertaken includes the con-
struction of two silos and a concrete underground pit.
The real reserve against famine would be held in the
Northern Sudan, where it is planned to store 50,000
tons in silos.

Prices payable for maize grown in Uganda, which
have hitherto been on a flat rate irrespective of distance
from the railway, will this year be based on a fixed
price of 10 cents of a shilling per lb. at railhead. The
grain conditioning and storage plant, Jinja, will pay
a fixed price of 29s. per bag of 200 lb. for f.a.q. in
new bags at any station in lots of 10 tons or more,
or at Jinja in lots of three tons or more.

The business of live stock and general auctioneers
formerly carried on in Nakuru, Kenya, by Mr. John
Watt Reid under the style of Rift Valley Auctioneers,
has been transferred to Messrs. John Watt Reid, H. M.
Harries, and Cecil W. Allen and Mrs. A. A. McCully
Hunter on behalf of a private limited company to be
formed under the style of Rift Valley Auctioneers Ltd.

Price Increases in Kenya

Price increases in Kenya include straight-run flour
to 81.73s. per bag of 200 lb.; bread to 53 cents of a
shilling per loaf; bran in 7½ tons lots to 40.75s. per
bag of 100 lb.; broad bran to 8.05s. per bag of 50 lb.;
and pollard to 17s. per bag of 150 lb., all delivered to
buyer's station; and sugar to 68 cents per lb. retail.

The Northern Rhodesian High Court has ordered the
Crown to pay £5,000 compensation to Mr. A. I. Bobat,
an Indian business man in Lusaka, for the compulsory
acquisition of his cinema and land. The claim was for
£14,500, and the Crown valued the property at £3,500.

Increases in the prices of petroleum products in
Kenya are 13 cents of a shilling per gallon for motor
spirit, 15 cents for lamp kerosene, 16 cents for power
kerosene, 15 cents for diesel oil, and 17 cents for
furnace oil.

The Esau Portland Cement Co. (Rhodesia), Ltd.,
is to build a new cement factory about 16 miles from
Gwelo, on the railway line to Fort Victoria. Some
200,000 tons annually of all types of cement will be
produced initially.

Subscription lists for a Swiss £2,000 loan to the Belgian
Congo opened on Saturday. Redemption of the loan,
which is for 60m. Swiss francs (about £5m.), will be
made in 12 annual payments from 1964.

More than £27,000 damage is estimated to have been
done by a fire at the premises near Nairobi of the East
African Extracts Corporation, Ltd. Between 45 and
50 tons of pyrethrum were destroyed.

New Asian Film Company

Cine Studios, Ltd., East Africa's first Asian film
company, has taken a five-acre site about eight miles
from Nairobi. Production of the first picture, *Vehem*
(Doubt), will start in March.

Import licences are being granted for the entry of
45 tons of refined and/or icing sugar into Kenya from
the U.K., subject to a maximum of five tons for any
importer.

No. 1 sisal has maintained last week's advance in
the London market to £220 per ton, c.i.f. U.K. No. 3
is firm at £200 per ton; No. 1 tow at £130, and No. 2
at £127.

The price for linseed planted in Kenya last year
has been fixed at 100s. per 200 lb., including the bag,
at grower's station, subject to a cleashing charge of 2s.
a bag.

Allsopp (East Africa), Ltd., in which Ltd. Coope
and Allsopp, Ltd., hold a large interest, have completed
the modernization of their Nairobi brewery.

A four-storey block of offices in Gwelo, Southern
Rhodesia, on which work has begun, will be one of the
most modernistic buildings in the Colony.

Buses to seat 50 passengers are now arriving in
Kenya for the services of the Overseas Motor Transport
Co. group.

New trams specially designed for the Sudan have
been put into service by the Sudan Light and Power
Co., Ltd.

Kenya's tea export quota for the period January-
March will be 60% of the production during that
period.

Zanzibar cloves are bid at 6s. per lb. in London for
spot parcels and 6s. 1d. to 6s. 4d. for early shipment.

Dar es Salaam has a new hotel, the Dolphin. It has
a private beach with a large terrace overlooking the sea.

Sisal exports from Tanganyika last year were valued
at £24m., or 64% of the total exports of the Territory.

Nairobi City Council estimates its expenditure for
this year at almost £1m.



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MINING

Domicile of Powell Colliery Preparing Transfer to S. Rhodesia

WANING COLLIERY CO. LTD. will hold an extraordinary general meeting at noon on February 19 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, to consider resolutions enabling the central management and control of the company to be transferred from the United Kingdom to Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with the wishes expressed by Sir Godfrey Huggins, and subject to the approval of the Treasury.

Messrs. Powell Duffryn Ltd., managers of the company, have agreed to make all necessary arrangements to enable Mr. Robert Foot, the present chairman, to act as chairman of the company with his own residence and domicile in Southern Rhodesia. One of the resolutions authorizes the directors to conclude a contract with him as executive chairman of the company for a period of years.

All the other directors with the exception of Mr. Lechmere Ogden, who will in future reside in Southern Rhodesia, will retire from office on the day the new articles of association come into force. Colonel Sir Ellis Robins and the Hon. Humphrey V. Osby, both of whom live in Southern Rhodesia, will join the board.

Organizational Changes

Messrs. Powell Duffryn Ltd. will also make the necessary changes in its organization to ensure the maintenance of the efficiency of the management contract, which from the date of the transfer will be taken over by a new subsidiary company now in the course of formation under the style of Powell Duffryn (Southern Rhodesia) Ltd.

Arrangements between parent and subsidiary companies will be such that the technical and commercial knowledge and experience of the Powell Duffryn organization in this country will be available to the subsidiary, which will be staffed by fully qualified and experienced Powell Duffryn personnel.

The shares of the company will continue to be quoted on the London Stock Exchange and facilities for the registration of share transfers in London will continue. A Dominion

register will be established in Salisbury. Dividends will be paid from London through paying agents to all shareholders other than those on the Dominion register, who will be dealt with direct from Salisbury.

A copy of the new articles of association may be inspected at the company's offices. It is hoped that the date of the transfer will be March.

Company Progress Reports

Motape. 20,950 tons of ore were milled in the December quarter for 6,941 oz. gold and a working profit of £6,645. The footage advanced during the quarter was 4,927, of which 1,700 ft. was proved on the strike of ore-bodies and 570 ft. payable at an average of 3.7 dwt. over 6.5 ft.

Falcon, The Sunce and Bay Horse respectively in the December quarter 2,800 oz. and 350 oz. gold were recovered from the treatment of 2,990 tons and 2,251 tons of ore, for working profits of £12,58 and £1,501. At the Dalmy mine 75 ft. of payable strike were proved, with an average value of 6.6 dwt. over 74 ft.

Manganese

A new ore believed to contain a valuable percentage of manganese has been discovered in the Upper Nile Province of the Sudan during drilling operations for water.

Sulphur

Investigation of possible sulphur deposits on the slope of Kilimanjaro is being carried out by representatives of East African Industries Ltd.

Tanganyika Central Gold Mines

TANGANYIKA CENTRAL GOLD MINES LTD. reports a net deficit of £2,012, which has been added to the debit balance of £34,442.

News of Our Advertisers

MR. W. T. BELL, J.P., chairman and managing director of Robey and Co. Ltd., who has a longer period of service with the company than anyone else, presided when the directors entertained 317 members of the staff with more than 100 years' service. One has completed his half-century, and Mrs. E. T. Neesham, the publicity manager (at present Sheriff of Lincoln), has served the company for 40 years.



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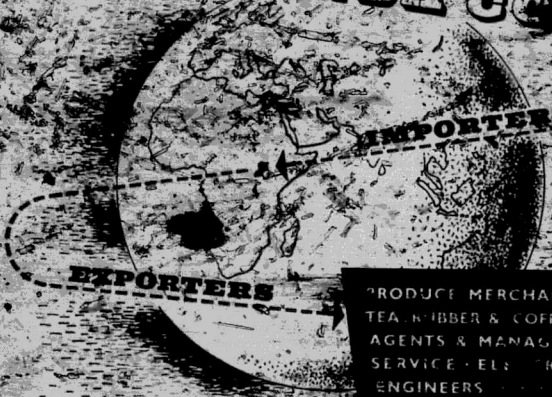
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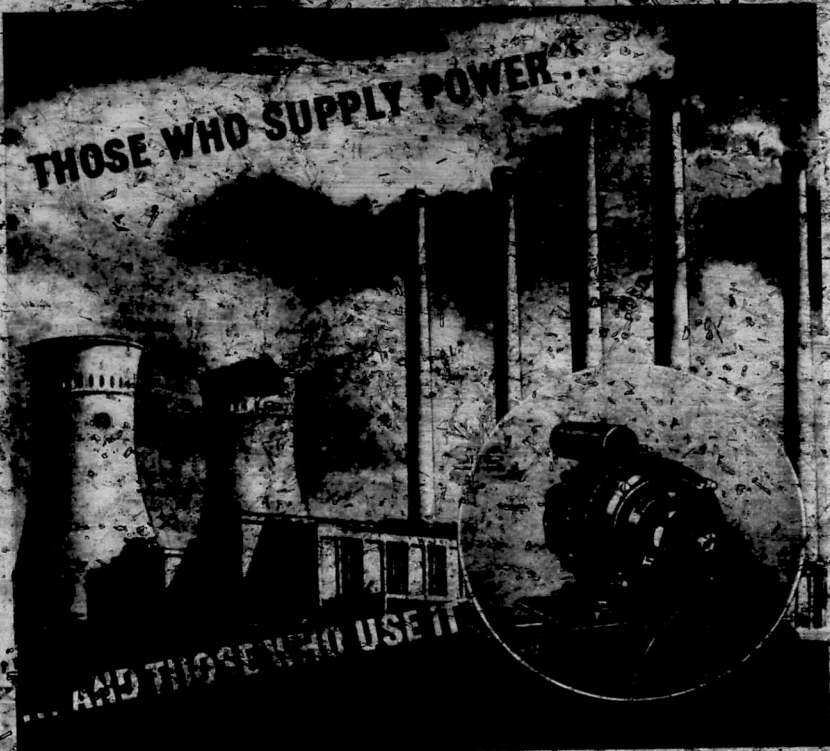
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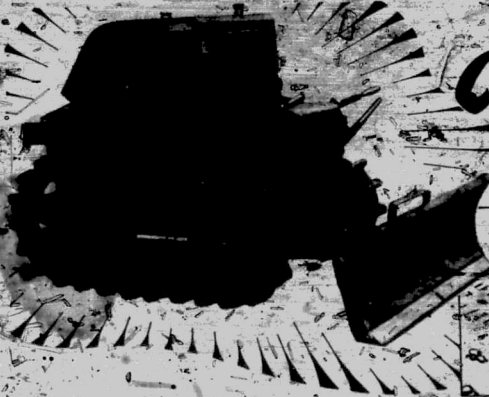
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE LONDON DISCUSSIONS on Central African federation have ended in agreement to advance by about three months the date of the inter-territorial conference which will have the task of producing a specific scheme for action. That is excellent news, for nothing was to be gained by avoidable delay. The sense of urgency is further enhanced by an understanding that each of the Central African Governments shall by the end of this month notify its neighbours and the Imperial Government of any modifications which it wishes to see introduced into the draft plan prepared last summer by the conference of officials. In the following few weeks there will be time to persuade public opinion in each territory of the soundness of whatever changes may have been recommended, and when the official and non-official representatives of the territories meet in London in late April the purpose of preparing a final plan, which published as a White Paper, will be submitted to the judgment of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

of federation with a *fait accompli*. On the contrary, they are given further opportunities of concentrating on the Main Issue, sharing in the evolution of a scheme shaped by joint effort. It is still not too late for the African leaders in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to show that they have the ability and the courage to expose the fallacy of the unrealistic opposition which has been fostered among their people by a little group of destructive critics, who have so far not had to meet in public the adverse comments which some Africans have been making in private. The challenge now to men of good will of all races is to concentrate constructively on the main issue and refrain from diversionary tactics. Any temptation to introduce new factors which would provide the arguments of closer union with excuse for further delay ought to be resisted by those who believe in federation, and this is especially true if His Majesty's Government is prepared for action should, in particular, cause the suspension of certain non-official plans which have been under examination for some weeks. There will be a time for the consideration of the wider problems of East and Central Africa as a whole, but it is practically not now when it long last there is a real prospect of achieving that federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland which is so urgently necessary.

This programme shows that the Imperial Government cannot fairly be charged with attempting to face Africa and other critics

Princess Will Often Revisit East Africa

On a Holiday of Princess Elizabeth and Duke of Edinburgh

PRINCESS ELIZABETH and THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH are now nearing the end of their short stay in Kenya.

They left London Airport in cold, grey weather last Thursday in the Alouette air-liner ATALANTA, of British Overseas Airways Corporation. The public enclosures were crowded when they arrived from Clarence House, accompanied by The King and Queen, Princess Margaret, and Lord and Lady Mountbatten. Officially receiving them at the airport were the Hon. John Macley (Minister of Civil Aviation), Air Marshal Sir John D'Almeida (Airport Commandant), and Sir Miles Thomas and Mr. Watney Swright (chairman and deputy-chairman respectively of B.O.A.C.).

Shortly afterwards several visitors arrived and entered the aircraft to bid farewell to the Princess and the Duke. Among them were Mr. Churchill, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton (Colonial Secretary), Lord Ismay (Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations), and the High Commissioners for Australia, New Zealand, and Ceylon.

The air-liner took off at 11.24 p.m. The flight was uneventful, only one stop being made, at Addis Ababa, at 7.20 a.m. The route had been London-Seaforth-Paris-Dijon-Mont Blanc-Esa-Tebuk, flown at a height averaging 19,500 feet. On reaching the hubban base Captain R. C. Parker handed over command to Captain Ronald C. Beahman. The plane was again airborne 72 minutes later.

Arrival at Nairobi Airport

A warm welcome awaited the Royal visitors when they reached Nairobi Airport at 11.55 a.m. on Friday morning. ATALANTA had covered the 3,573 miles from London in 104 hours, and was on schedule. As it taxied in towards the tarmac the Princess's standard was broken on the aircraft's nose.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, greeted the Colony's rulers as they came down the gangway. Enclosures behind him were packed with Europeans, Africans, and Asians. Many of the Native chiefs, headmen, and councilors wore lounge suits, but some were clad in skins and lion-maned headdresses and wore monkey skins adorned several Masai elders.

Two old Kipsigi warriors, veterans of the 1905 Nandi rising, were waiting together with Chief Felipel, of the Turkana, wearing ostrich and pelican feathers and a leopard skin cloak; he had travelled more than 500 miles from the Ethiopian-Sudan frontier.

In the centre of a hollow square had been erected a small, sky-blue saluting base. The Princess mounted the dais, a 21-gun salute was fired, and the Kenya band of the King's African Rifles played the National Anthem.

European children, in many cases those of men in local service units, waved Union Jacks vigorously as Princess Elizabeth inspected the R.A.F. guard of honour.

Lord Mitchell was introduced, followed by the Mayor and Mayoress of Nairobi, the wives of senior officials, and six-year-old Alexandra Pankhurst, daughter of the officer commanding Eastleigh R.A.F. station, who presented a bouquet.

Waving to the assembled chiefs, the Royal pair then stepped into an open landau, which drove slowly past the ranks of cheering, clapping spectators and out of the airport. Nairobi's streets were thickly lined with enthusiastic onlookers, and the route to the Pumwani African maternity home was a beautiful scene of

mingled saris, turbans, multi-coloured costumes, summer frocks and parasols, with flags lining the way. Native police in red fezes and scarlet belts were on duty.

Two new wards of the maternity home had just been completed, and a baby was born only a few hours before the Princess's arrival. Another bouquet was presented, amid general amusement, by a diminutive Swahili boy, Prince, who was born on the same day as Prince Charles. Several rehearsals had been successfully held, but the occasion apparently overwhelmed Princess, who parted with the bouquet with considerable reluctance, and then indulged in a tart and unconventional display of bowing.

The Princess was the first to sign the new visitors' book at the maternity home. Passing through the large, airy wards, she saw in one crèche a pair of Kikuyu twins, four days old and each weighing 4 lb. Midwives training for Africans particularly interested her. The Duke of Edinburgh was meantime talking outside with African officials.

At Government House

Along the drive to Government House the crowds were, primarily Asian. Inscribed banners were held aloft outside several schools; some children had climbed trees; and the picturesque costumes of African and Asian women shoppers predominated in the market areas. As the car passed through the European residential district loud cheering came from the assembled children of an infants' school.

A garden party, given by the Governor and Lady Mitchell in the grounds of Government House, was the afternoon function. Well over 2,000 people strolled on the lawns, and the Royal couple received about 100 members of the community, including diplomatic representatives, officials and M.P.s, and commercial and other leaders. Lord Francis Scott, uncle of the Duchess of Gloucester, was among those who talked with the Princess in a special enclosure.

Mr. W. K. Horne, Speaker of the Kenya Legislative Council, then presented the thought-iron key of Royal badge, the wedding holiday home at Sagana, on the slopes of Mount Kenya.

There was a small private dinner party at Government House in the evening.

Civic Luncheon

On Saturday the official day began with a gathering of 22,000 children of all races in Government House grounds. After making separate visits to hospitals, the Princess and the Duke met again for the opening of a new building in the headquarters of the Kenya Regiment.

From early morning, crowds had been gathering in the streets, and after a 40-minute drive the visitors reached the Cathedral of the Highlands, now nearly completed. A call at the Scottish Kirk preceded another drive through waving and flag-waving crowds to the City Hall. Part of this latter route was along a new arterial route, and the Mayor of Nairobi later announced that this would in future be called Princess Elizabeth Way. A songsheet on ivory supports was presented in the Town Hall, with a family of joy-tions for Prince Charles and Princess Anne.

Princess Elizabeth made her first public speech in Kenya later at a civic luncheon in a hotel, and emphasized how deeply touched she and her husband had been by Nairobi's welcome to them.

Only a little more than 50 years ago, the first white settlers in Kenya, at their birth, it was a barren place. Today it is a thriving tribute to the magnificent wisdom of all races who have made it a great centre of commerce and finance, the crossroads of East Africa, the capital of the Colony, and the seat of the East Africa High Commission.

"I believe you have every right to take vengeance from the past. You have achieved much, and relying like your forebears, in all humility, on the will of God and on the traditions of humanity and justice which have grown to sustain the British Commonwealth of Nations, we will, I am sure, overcome the tasks before you."

Determined to Return to East Africa

"I am only sorry on this our first visit to East Africa, that we shall not also be able to visit those other territories of Uganda and Tanganyika which are associated with you in the High Commission and Central Assembly, but I can assure you that the kindness and hospitality which we have received here have made us determined to visit them also when the chance is given us."

"My husband and I are leaving Nairobi to-morrow to spend a few days in the forest lodge which was the Colony's wedding present to us. I cannot tell you how much we are looking forward to it, and I want to take this opportunity to thank all the people of Kenya for their original and generous gift, which is one which will often bring us back to visit you."

In the afternoon the Royal pair took a two-hour drive in the Nairobi National Park. Their hunting brake was driven by Mr. Morvyn Cowie, and Mr. Kenneth Beston, warden of the park, accompanied them.

During her visit to South Africa and Botswana in 1947 the Princess saw no lions. She expressed her pleasure at remedying this omission on Saturday afternoon, when she was able to film a lioness with four cubs at a distance of only eight yards and in ideal light. Mr. Cowie commented later: "The Princess has probably some of the best natural lioness and cub pictures ever taken."

A lion with its kill—a wildebeest—was also photographed. As the brake approached, the lion rose, advanced several paces, and then came back to its meal, while the Princess photographed it from the front seat of the car. The Duke had a miniature camera. Much other game was seen on the brief tour.

At Sagana Lodge

Leaving Nairobi early on Sunday morning, the visitors drove 100 miles to the Sagana hunting lodge. So dusty was the journey over the baked earth roads that their clothes had a thin reddish film when they arrived, preceded by Sir Philip Mitchell. He had to give the Princess a little aid as she unlocked the door of the lodge.

Having shaken hands with the waiting staff, the Royal pair walked in the garden for 20 minutes, admiring the terraced lawn and the banks of shasta daisies, irises, and flowering shrubs planted by Major R. B. Sharpe, who was with them. In a brief ceremony the Princess and the Duke each planted a podocarpus tree.

Later the visitors motored to attend a service in the Church of St. Philip at Ng'ro Moru, about 20 miles from Nyeri.

On Monday the Princess and Duke rode before breakfast. Later, news having been received that there were some elephants in the vicinity they were driven to the scene, and approached to within half a mile of a herd of 30, which they photographed in the afternoon.

The Duke played polo in a friendly game on the local ground between Myers and Nanyuki.

On Tuesday the Princess and the Duke spent the night at the Tree Top Hotel. They were accompanied by Lady Pamela Mountbatten, Commander Michael Parker, secretary to the Duke, and Lady Bertha Walker and her husband Mr. H. S. Walker, founder of the hotel.

Once more the route from the Sagana lodge to the Aberdare Forest was lined by thousands of Africans, and an excited greeting was given by European children at Nyeri school. Many of the spectators followed the car as it drove along the dusty road. Accompanied by guards and valets, the Princess, Elizabeth and Prince Philip then walked uphill for a quarter of a mile to the hotel bungalow.

Earlier they had fished for trout in the river by Royal Lodge, then went along mountain tracks nearby.

Mr. MacGillivray's Important Post

Former Tanganyika Official for Malaya

MR. DONALD CHARLES MACGILLIVRAY, Colonial Secretary in Jamaica, has been selected by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the new and highly important appointment of Deputy High Commissioner in the Federation of Malaya, and left London on Tuesday with the new High Commissioner, General Sir Gerald Templer.

Mr. MacGillivray, who was born in Edinburgh in 1906, joined the Colonial Administrative Service in Tanganyika in 1930 after being educated at Sherborne School and Trinity College, Oxford, and served in the Territory until his transfer to Palestine in 1938.

He remained there until the end of British administration, later as second-in-command of a liaison team established by the Government to assist in the work of the Anglo-American committee of inquiry, and after that as liaison officer for the Imperial and Palestine Governments with the United Nations special committee on Palestine.

A Fresh Mind

The official announcement of his appointment states:

"The post of Deputy High Commissioner, which has been created with the assent of the Malay rulers and with the approval of the Federal Legislative Council, will be for the period of the emergency only. The object of this additional post is to provide the maximum support and assistance to the High Commissioner, so that his hands can be as free as possible for dealing with major matters of policy and the personal direction of measures to defeat the Communist bandits.

"Mr. Lyttelton has personally considered all the factors affecting this appointment, and in particular the wish expressed by responsible leaders of opinion in Malaya that an officer with local experience should be appointed. While understanding this wish, he considers that the Deputy High Commissioner must be a man who will bring a fresh mind to bear on the many complexities of the present administrative machine."

While in Tanganyika Mr. MacGillivray was for a time private secretary to the then Governor, Sir Harold MacMichael.

S: Rhodesian Loan

THE FIRST GRIT-EDGED BORROWING since the Bank Rate was raised is an issue of £74m. Government of Southern Rhodesia 4½% Stock, 1957-62, at 99 terms which underwriters consider to be in line with present conditions. Rather more than £50m. of the Colony was able to borrow in London in 1956. At the beginning of this week the 4½% loan, 1958-62, at 101, yielding just under 4½% to the latest redemption date, application lists for the new issue open and close to-day. The prospectus appears elsewhere in this issue.

African Campaign for the Blind

Great Work in London, Kenya and Uganda

EAST AFRICA is leading the British Empire with the fiercest and most concentrated campaign for the blinding of lands for treatment of the blind.

100,000 people in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Zanzibar are blind. Perhaps 150,000 and millions suffer from preventable and curable eye afflictions.

Under the auspices of the British Empire Society for the Blind, a strong East African Committee has been created in the United Kingdom, under the chairmanship of Sir John Hall, lately Governor of Uganda.

The chair members are Mr. Alistair Gibb, Mr. C. J. Holland-Martin, M.P., Mr. F. S. Jackson, Mr. J. K. Michie, the Hon. R. G. Johnston, Mr. B. E. Petitpierre, Colonel C. H. Woodson, Major John Brédoux, Sir John Reynolds, and Colonel J. M. Stewart.

The president of the society is the Earl of Halifax, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Dr. Helen Keller are the vice-presidents, Sir Bernard Reilly (who has visited East Africa) is chairman, General Sir Bernard East (brother of the Bishop of Southern Rhodesia) is chairman of the appeals council, and Mr. John F. Wilson is the society's secretary.

In Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C., Mr. Wilson said:

"The explorers who discovered Lake Victoria were practically blind. The story is told in Burton's account of the 1833 expedition. He and his companion Speke had made an arduous journey up from the coast and were nearing their goal when they both contracted an eye disease. They were victims of ophthalmia, one of the oldest scourges of Africa. So it was their guide who first saw the lake, and they were keenly disappointed because they could see it only dimly through their inflamed eyes. Fortunately, they rapidly recovered and the story was forgotten.

Half Kenya's Tradesmen Have Trachoma

The eye disease which afflicted these explorers has been the heritage of Africa for generations and has attacked every race which has settled there. Nobody knows how much blindness there is in East Africa, but it is certainly not in any climate to say that more than 100,000 people are blind in the four British territories of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

It is a tragedy that in addition to the well-being of the population of the region, the fact that millions of people suffer from pain and incapacitating eye

trouble was some time when the Government made a survey of the Central districts. He found that 100,000 are blind in various parts of the country, and that all typical trachoma in the whole region was fairly common, but severe trachoma was rare and was disease. Under the guidance of the Medical Department, he probably had the trachoma of Kenya had trachoma.

In Tanganyika, investigations amongst school children in various provinces has shown an infection rate of trachoma of up to 50%. Some years ago a survey amongst the Masai showed that in three-quarters of the people had conjunctivitis, that 20 per cent were blind in one eye, and that one per cent of the eyes had been blind in both eyes. The problem does not seem limited to the African population; one district investigator said that he had seen more eye disease amongst the Asiatic community in some areas.

It has been said that trachoma is the highest rate of blindness in East Africa. That may be due to the presence round here of onchocerciasis, one of the most gruesome

blinding diseases the world, which is carried by the simuliid, a much bigger insect than the house fly, and in some areas one person in every 15 is blind.

The same frightful disease exists in the south-west portion of Tanganyika and in the Nyanza Province of Kenya where there is a place, Kodera, which Africans know as the 'country of the blind.'

These are disturbing facts representing a burden of suffering which no people can bear with equanimity. The economic consequences are serious; poor sight, even in an agricultural community, means low earning and poverty. But the really challenging fact is that, most probably, three-quarters of all this blindness and eye disease can be prevented.

The Governments are tackling this problem with increasing vigour. They have controlled some of the basic causes of blindness, and every year Government specialists save thousands of eyes. The need is not just for more hospitals and clinics, though treatment facilities are desperately short. The authorities agree that the first requirement is for research into the causes and extent of blindness.

Need for Imaginative Instruction

A great deal of this blindness would not happen if people took better care of their eyes. An imaginative campaign is needed to dramatize a few simple facts, such as that dust causes trachoma and that the African fly can be as deadly as the African lion.

But whatever is done to save sight, there will for generations to come be great numbers of people in East Africa who are irrevocably blind. Most of them, now live as beggars and family dependants. Many of them are children and young people with a lifetime of blindness ahead of them. Everyone will agree that they should be given a better chance. It is for them, the young people, that work for the blind should begin, as it began in Europe 150 years ago. The aim should be to help them to become normal self-supporting members of their own community.

In Britain one-third of all blind people of working age are employed. Amongst them are some of the finest craftsmen of this country. Half of them are in special workshops, which last year produced goods worth nearly £2,000,000. Others work in ordinary factories, and their output and pay equals that of sighted workers. We have many blind clerical workers, shorthand typists, and telephone switch-board operators, and there are a number of blind people in the professions—lawyers, teachers, musicians, ministers of religion, writers, administrators, and business men.

This achievement is possible because we have schools for the blind, training and rehabilitation centres, workshops, placement services, and Braille libraries. These institutions were established, not by Government, but by charitable societies. The aim of the work is to help the blind to help themselves. That can be shown by one striking fact of which we blind people are justly proud. For every pound which the community spends on our education and training we contribute something like 10 to the community in goods and services. Every eye that the Government of Britain pay for their education 10 times as much.

Work for the Blind in the Right Way

Obviously, then, it is no good thinking in terms of urban welfare placement schemes, and doing Braille for the blind. We must start from scratch, and find the splendid pioneer work that has been done in the Colonies, there will be no more expensive than this scheme.

One of the first things I saw when I visited the Army School for the Blind in Kenya was one of the most interesting schools in the world. It had been open some years ago with generous help from the Kenya Government, and now has more than 100 blind African children, they are being trained by devoted staff in African crafts, and each one of them, when he leaves the school, will be an asset to his village. Another small institution for the blind has been started in the Central Province of Tanganyika.

There is still a great deal of work which is now being made in all the Colonies to prevent blindness and to give practical training to the blind. It was to give effect to this movement that the British Empire Society for the Blind was started two years ago with the backing of every Colonial Government. Already in 24 Colonies schemes for the blind have been started. Research teams are going out, teachers are being trained, schools and training centres are being opened.

Last year we launched the British Empire Campaign

against Blindness in an attempt to mobilize throughout the whole Commonwealth and Empire the resources which are needed to do this.

If the international movement is now being made in East Africa, the schemes of the British Empire Society have been formed in Rhodesia, and a committee is being established in Tanganyika. The Voluntary Social Welfare Society is collaborating with us. In each territory a practical scheme has been worked out by people who know local conditions intimately.

"The aim is practical and attainable: it is to help existing societies do their work more comprehensively, to conduct research into the best means of preventing blindness, and to see to it that in each Colony there should be, at least, one school and training centre for the blind, and a permanent organization to help blind people once they are trained to keep up their standards and make their roads."

During the next few months further appeals for funds will be launched in each of the territories, and already notable help has been promised, also, in the United Kingdom. We are asking every firm with financial interests in East Africa to support the campaign. I believe this is the beginning of a great work. It is an attack on one of the oldest scourges of mankind and on the facilities which tolerate preventable suffering. I believe it will have behind it the strength of merciful men of every community in East Africa.

"And now it is my pleasure to introduce to you the president of the British Empire Society for the Blind, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halifax."

Lord Halifax's Appeal

Lord Halifax said:

"When I became president of the British Empire Society for the Blind I read an account of an investigation in Africa which led to the society's formation. I particularly recall one story which was not published in the official report. At a village in a remote part of East Africa the investigators came upon a gathering of about 100 Africans, some blind and all with eye trouble.

"These people had come, some walking scores of miles, to get treatment from an eye specialist who was expected to pass through the district on his way to the coast. The investigators decided to wait to see him, but after a couple of hours, there was still no sign of the doctor. They asked the chief when he was expected to arrive. The African replied: 'a week next Monday.'"

"To me that story, with its evidence of how keenly these people are looking for relief, gives reality to the effort which is now being made in Britain and throughout the Commonwealth and Empire to gather the resources of skill and money needed to deal effectively with blindness and eye disease in the Colonies. The campaigns now being launched in East Africa are the first part of the Overseas effort. You are giving the lead.

"The problem is formidable. In the four East African territories scores of thousands of people are blind and hundreds of thousands have painful and incapacitating eye diseases. For humanitarian and economic reasons that burden of suffering and loss must be reduced, and if we can get the money that will enable us to enlist the best services of modern science, this can and will be done. The Governments of East Africa have already tackled this problem energetically, but the case of the blind can never be just an official matter. It is the concern of all of us who are fortunate enough to have our sight."

"But this is not simply an appeal for money, though funds are being raised in each territory and these funds will be generously supported. The local committees which are directing this work need the active interest of every section of the community if they are to make a permanent impact on this problem. May it be seen as a mark of the growing strength of East Africa that in this campaign people of every race and creed came together to start this great work for the blind."

"I should like to read you a message which I have just received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Oliver Lyttelton says: 'I should like to associate myself most cordially with my predecessors in supporting the society's work. The task before the society is a great one, but it is my earnest hope that its efforts will meet with success.'"

"The Kenya Committee consists of Mr. C. B. Anderson (chairman), Lieut.-Commissioner Bigwood, Mr. N. C. Burnett, Mr. J. D. Byramjee, Mrs. G. T.

Dow-Smith, Mr. R. J. Harley-Mason, Sheikh Mbarak bin Hiraag, Mr. K. L. Hupite (hon. secretary), Mr. Paul Mboya, Mr. D. H. McClellan, Sir Godfrey Rhodes, Mr. Granville Roberts, Mr. Madatali Alibhai Sharif, Dr. E. A. Trim and Chief Waruhii.

"The members of the Uganda Committee are Mr. J. T. Simpson, M.L.C. (chairman), Mrs. H. L. Andrews (Girl Guides Assoc.), Mr. Sillmani B. Asea (Indian Association), Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Boase, Mrs. A. Baerlein, Mrs. J. P. Birch (Uganda Council of Women), Mr. J. E. H. Calver (hon. secretary), Mr. A. S. Din, M.L.C., Mr. E. A. J. Fernandes, Mr. C. M. A. Gayer, Mrs. W. H. E. Gordon, Miss M. Graham, Mr. P. N. Kavirina, Mr. S. K. Kisingiri, Mr. S. W. Kulubya, M.L.C., Mr. G. A. K. Lakha, Mr. P. Lane (Toc H), Dr. L. W. Lwanga, Mr. A. N. Law, Mrs. C. G. Moody, Miss H. M. J. Neatby, Mr. I. V. Patel (St. John Ambulance Society), Mr. K. K. Radia (Kampala Municipal Council), Miss M. M. Rennie, Mr. A. L. Stephens (Boy Scouts Association), and Mr. W. Sparrow (hon. treasurer).

"A Tanganyika Committee is in course of formation. In Zanzibar the work will be undertaken by the Voluntary Social Welfare Committee, of which Sir John Grey is chairman.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Explosion at Makerere College Report of Investigation

THAT THE EXPLOSION which occurred in the north wing of the new medical school of Makerere College, Uganda, on October 25 was accidental, and not due to sabotage, is a finding of the commission, consisting of Sir Donald Kinnison, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Godfrey, and Mr. J. H. F. Smith, which was appointed to investigate the incident.

The commissioners hold that the explosion was caused by a leakage of gas (a mixture of Manfield oil gas and air) into the rooms on the ground floor of the buildings, either through a break in the pipe, or through one or more sockets from which gas taps had become detached, probably the former.

No blame is considered to rest upon anyone in regard to the ignition, the source of which cannot be definitely established, or in respect of the blocking of the ventilating slots above the windows in the south-west wall of the building.

The report states:—
"Blame in respect of the explosion attaches to—
(a) The Government and the Municipal Council of Kampala for the absence of legislation for the control and supervision of gas installations.

(b) The architects, Messrs. Blackburne Norburn and Partners, their supervisor, Mr. Gosset, and the clerk of works nominated by them, Mr. Dewar.

(c) The nominated contractors, Messrs. Sanitary Stores, Ltd.

(d) The authorities of Makerere College.
Recommendations include comprehensive legislation dealing with gas installations; amendment of the building rules to ensure that gas fittings should be properly and safely installed; the withholding of permits for buildings with gas until the installation has been approved by a competent authority; the removal of all gas pipes and fittings installed by Sanitary Stores, Ltd., with the exception of those in the main and their replacement by other installations properly designed by competent gas engineers and fitted by qualified gas fitters; an overhaul of all gas fittings at the college buildings and at the Manfield oil gas plant and gas meters; an examination of the lightning protection on all college buildings; the adequacy and procedure whereby the laboratory and other staff could see their requirements provided to meet easily and rapidly.

The college authorities have already asked the Colonial Office to send by air experts to assist in implementing the commission's recommendations; stopped the production of gas by the existing plant; ordered the examination of safeguards against lightning; and are considering proposals to simplify procedure for the execution of minor repairs.

Parliament

Government Business on Federation and Imperial Preference

Objections to the Assistance of Southern Rhodesian Proposal

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION was the subject of questions when the House of Commons reassembled last week.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Labour) asked the purpose of the recent conference of the Governors of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

MR. LYTTELTON: "H.M. Government have received from or through the Governments of the three Central African territories a number of criticisms and objections to the federation proposals formulated by the London conference of officials in March, 1951.

"They were therefore glad to accept the suggestion made by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia that he should come here to discuss the proposals further with H.M. Government. The Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland had to come to advise me, and are taking part in the talks. The talks are in conference between Governments; they are designed to elucidate points that have arisen since the conference held at Victoria Falls in September."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the Minister aware that these talks, in the absence of African representatives, have further intensified African opposition to the scheme, and that the statement of the Premier of Southern Rhodesia that he wishes to decrease the safeguards to the Africans will in effect kill the proposal?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am not aware of any such thing, and I cannot, of course, answer for anything the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia says."

Objections from Various Quarters

MR. JAMES GIFFITHS (Lab.): "Did I correctly gather from the original reply of the Minister that the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland came to put criticisms of the plan before him at the conference. If so, on whose behalf did they put forward the criticisms? May I also ask whether he proposes to let this House know the specific proposals put forward by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia in regard to the plan, so that hon. members have them before them when we debate the matter?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland came to advise me about the various objections raised in their territories to the original proposals. When these talks conclude the Government will issue a communiqué, and if that does not satisfy the hon. gentleman, I will try to give him satisfaction in other ways."

MR. GARRATT: "On the first count, may I ask him if the Government, making representations criticising the London proposals, conveyed the criticism of sections of the community in those territories, or only of one? I understood that the talks were already concluded; and that is why I asked for a statement."

MR. LYTTELTON: "I could not answer the first question. These objections came from various quarters, by no means all European or all African. The talks are continuing."

MR. S. REID (Lab.) asked if, in view of the financial sacrifices made by British taxpayers by their recent subventions to the welfare and defence of Colonies and the recent planned development of wealth therein, the Minister would now ask Colonial Governments to desist from making further demands on British taxpayers and rely more on self-help; and if he would ask Government to afford legislatures the opportunity of sharing in the task of solving the Colonial overpopulation problem.

MR. LYTTELTON: "No, sir. The Colonial Governments are already providing a large proportion of the cost of development, and can not be expected to withdraw any of the allocations already promised by H.M. Government."

MR. REID: "The reply of the Minister referred to future grants and not to grants already given, which must of course be honoured."

MR. LYTTELTON: "In my opinion, the general system must continue."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the Minister aware that the great body of my hon. friends support more development aid for the Colonies and not less, as suggested in the question?"

MR. S. SOMMERSON (Lab.) asked in view of the appeal made in the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations for

December 19 that corporal punishment in Colonial possessions should be abolished, what steps the Colonial Secretary proposed to take to ensure more rapid progress towards the abolition of that form of punishment, and what reduction of corporal punishment sentences took place in Tanganyika in 1951, compared with the over 1,000 sentences in 1949 and 1950.

Corporal Punishment

MR. LYTTELTON: "H.M. Government's policy remains that of securing, as circumstances, including African opinion, permit, the abolition of corporal punishment as a sanction of the courts in the territories for which they are responsible. The information requested in the second part of the question is not yet available. I will communicate with the hon. member when it is received."

MR. SOMMERSON: "As there are practically only two nations left which still utilize this form of punishment, as Tanganyika seems to have a much greater number of instances of corporal punishment than any other Colony, where it is now largely abolished, and in view of the fact that a large number of sentences for corporal punishment were imposed in 1949 and 1950, does he not agree that much greater speed towards the abolition of this punishment should be pursued?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I hope the hon. member will not think I am illiberal in my approach to this matter, but we have to be very careful to proceed with circumspection. In the absence of a proper probationary system, it is very easy to abolish corporal punishment and end up by making habitual criminals."

MR. BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary on what grounds a deputation composed of the hon. members for Flint East, Oldham West, Rugby, Bristol Central, and Aston and Slough, and Mbiyu Koinange and Achieng Oeneko, representing the Kenya African Union, was received by the Minister of State.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The Minister of State is always happy to see hon. members. He did not refuse on this occasion, but preferred to meet them after his return from East Africa, when he would be in a better position to discuss the problem. The Minister was not prepared to see the two delegates from the Kenya African Union, since, as he explained at the time, he thought it unsuitable that he should consult representatives of any particular race or party in Kenya on the eve of his departure for East Africa."

MR. BROCKWAY: "I appreciate that the Minister was ill while in Kenya, but is it a fact that he was not able to see the representative of either of the major African organizations or the major Indian organizations? In view of that fact, is the Minister now prepared to meet not only the Members of Parliament but the delegations from Kenya?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The Minister will always be prepared to meet Members of Parliament, but he must retain discretion about which delegations he meets and judge whether they are representative or not."

Groundnut Scheme

MR. A. HURD (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary for a statement on the changes in staff and production plans effected by the Overseas Food Corporation to carry out a long-term farming policy on its properties in Tanganyika Territory intended for mechanized groundnut production.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The corporation have been carrying out the changes in their organisation and farming programme necessary to carry out the long-term plan approved by H.M. Government. The European staff, which numbered 1,232 on March 31, 1951, will be reduced to 590 on March 31, 1952."

"The corporation's farming policy is now concentrated on establishing, through a variety of small farms, scattered throughout the territory, an economic system of mechanized arable farming. For the time being the corporation is adhering to a rotation of groundnuts, maize, and sorghum, but it is pursuing small-scale experiments with other crops, including beans, castor, cotton, rice, tobacco, and various fibres."

"Under the new plan farming is restricted to 24,000 acres at Kongwa and 60,000 acres at Urambo and the Southern Province. The present crop extends to 73,500 acres, made up of 15,000 acres at Kongwa and the Southern Province and 41,500 at Urambo."

MR. J. BAVINS (Cons.) asked the total cost of the belt-conveying and loading-out plant manufactured by the Simon Handling Company for the Overseas Food Corporation to serve a part of the groundnuts scheme; what efforts had been made to sell it; and with what result.

(Continued on page 678)

Consent of His Majesty's Treasury has been obtained to this issue in compliance with the Order made under Section 1 of the Borrowing (Control and Guarantees) Act, 1946.

The List of Applications will be opened on Thursday, February 7, 1952, and closed on the same day.

Government of Southern Rhodesia

4½% Stock, 1977-1982

Interest will be payable half-yearly on March 15 and September 15.
A first payment, at the rate of £2 per £100 Stock, will be made on September 15, 1952.

ISSUE OF £7,500,000 STOCK

Under the General Loans Act (Chapter 123), the General Loans Amendment Act, 1948, the Loan Appropriation Act, 1951, the Supplementary Appropriation Act, 1951, and the Second Supplementary Appropriation Act, 1951, of Southern Rhodesia.

PRICE OF ISSUE £99 PER CENT

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

On application	£10 per Cent.
On Tuesday, February 26, 1952	£30 " "
On Tuesday, May 6, 1952	£59 " "
	£99 per Cent.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia have observed the conditions prescribed under the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, as notified in the London Gazette of the 14th December, 1900, and the Stock is, therefore, an investment authorized under the Trustee Act, 1925, and the Trusts (Scotland) Act, 1921.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorized to receive applications for the above issue of stock.

The stock is charged upon and payable out of the general revenues and assets of the Colony, and the stock and the interest thereon in the ownership of persons or corporations, neither ordinarily resident or domiciled in the Colony will be exempted from liability for all taxation present and future payable or chargeable under any law of the Colony.

The Government of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia alone are liable in respect of the stock and the interest thereon, and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, and the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the interest thereon, or for any matter relating thereto.

In the appended statement the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia sets out information regarding the public debt and assets of the Colony and the main development projects towards which the proceeds of the issue will be applied.

The stock, if not previously redeemed, is to be repaid at par at the Bank of England on September 15, 1982, but the Government of the Colony reserves to themselves the right to redeem the stock, in whole or in part, by drawings or otherwise at any time at the Bank of England on or on any date after September 15, 1977, on such terms, previous notice being given by public advertisement, in which case the stock

to be redeemed will cease to bear interest on the date so fixed for redemption.

The General Loans Act (Chapter 123) and the General Loans Amendment Act, 1948, of Southern Rhodesia, establish a sinking fund for the redemption of loans raised by stock in the United Kingdom and provide that, within two years from the issue of the stock, annual payments, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, amount to 1 per Cent. of the nominal amount of the stock originally issued together with an amount equal to the interest on any of the stock redeemed by sinking shall be made to the sinking fund until the stock has been wholly redeemed or repaid.

The stock will be transferable by instrument in writing in any usual or common form, in multiples of one penny, free of charge and stamp duty.

The Bank of England have been appointed Registrar of the Stock.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on March 15 and September 15; the first payment, at the rate of £2 per £100 stock, will be made on September 15, 1952. Interest payments will be transmitted by post and income tax will be deducted from payments of more than £5 per annum.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £25 per cent, will be received at the Bank of England, Loans Office, 1 Bank Buildings, London, E.C.2. In the case of partial applications, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be applied towards payment of the first instalment; any surplus remaining after making that payment will be refunded by cheque.

Default in the payment of any instalment by its due date will render the deposit and any instalment previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment in cancellation. Instalments may be paid in full after demand but no discount will be allowed on such payments.

Applications must be made for a multiple thereof, no allotment to be made of more than £100 stock.
 Scrip Certificates to be issued in denominations of £100, £500, £1,000 and £2,000, and to be issued in exchange for allotment letters and must be presented for cancellation at the time when the first instalment is paid.
 A commission of 5s. per £100 stock will be paid to bankers or stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.
 Prospectuses and Application forms may be obtained at the

Bank of England, Loans Office, Great Buildings, London, E.C.2, or at any of the Branches of the Bank of England, at the Offices of the Registrar of Companies for Southern Rhodesia, 425, Addiscombe Road, London, S.E.15; the Standard Bank of South Africa (Limited), 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4; from Messrs. Bullock & Co., 13, Moorgate, E.C.2; or at any Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.
 Copies of the prospectus may also be inspected at the Bank of England, Loans Office, during business hours until February 29, 1952.

"BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON, E.C.2." February 4, 1952.

STATEMENT BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA

ITEMS OF INTEREST IN THE SOUTHERN RHODESIA ECONOMY

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of the Colony at March 31, 1951 amounted to £31,378,000. Of this £3,629,900 remain unexpended and was carried forward to meet capital expenditure during the year ending March 31, 1952. Included in this latter amount is the sum of £2,260,000 received by the Southern Rhodesia Government before April 1, 1951, in respect of the £5,000,000 3½% stock, 1948-1983 issued on January 26, 1951. The total debt comprised £33,706,000 borrowed externally and £37,871,800 borrowed internally.

The cost of servicing the public debt is estimated for the year 1951-52 at £3,800,040 of which £2,939,390 represents interest and service charges, and £860,650 represents contribution to Sinking Funds. £2,332,177 of the total of £3,800,040 is recoverable from the local authorities; Rhodesia Railways and other statutory bodies, leaving a net charge to the Exchequer of £1,467,863.

Year ending	1951-52
Total Net Capital Expenditure (Cumulative since 1923)	66,584,773
Interest Bearing	52,660,048
Non-Interest Bearing	21,000,000
Percentage Ratio	
Interest Bearing to Total	82%
Non-Interest Bearing to Total	32%

(The sharp rise in expenditure during the year ended March 31, 1948, Railways and in capital expenditure on the railway system.)

Up to the end of March, 1951, in addition to loans raised substantial sums for capital expenditure have been found from current revenue. In particular, special contributions aggregating £6,800,000, including £3,000,000 accumulated during the war years have been so applied since 1945. In

SINKING FUNDS

Sinking fund moneys amounting to £2,820,829 have been applied in redemption of debt and £2,668,560 of investments remain in sinking funds to be applied to redemption in due course.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The growth of loan expenditure by the Southern Rhodesia Government on capital account during the past five years is shown in the following statement. In addition, the relationship between interest bearing advances and non-interest bearing expenditure is shown. Interest bearing advances refer to loans made by the Government to the Rhodesia Railways and other statutory bodies such as the Electricity Supply Commission, the Cotton Research and Industry Board, the Land Bank and the National Building and Housing Board, etc. Non-interest bearing expenditure refers to the expenditure on roads, public works, posts and telegraphs, irrigation, etc.

	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48
Total Net Capital Expenditure	66,584,773	75,419,006	69,526,172	64,232,000	64,232,000
Interest Bearing	52,660,048	52,660,048	51,515,884	46,004,000	46,004,000
Non-Interest Bearing	21,000,000	22,758,958	18,010,288	18,228,000	18,228,000

was mainly due to expenditure of £30,000,000 in the purchase of

effect such contributions have been applied or will be applied to write off certain assets acquired by capital expenditure so that the public debt will be represented by productive and tangible assets. The following is a summary of outstanding expenditure on such assets

Rhodesia Iron and Steel Commission	£30,000,000
Other Statutory Commissions and Boards including Electricity Supply Commission £7,630,000; Land and Agricultural Bank of Southern Rhodesia £5,130,703; National Building and Housing Board £5,337,000; Rhodesia Iron and Steel Commission £3,900,290; Coal Storage Commission £1,373,143	24,060,000
Cotton Research and Industry Board £1,172,000	1,172,000
Posts and Telegraphs (including buildings)	2,548,000
Government stores and trading accounts	2,548,000
Development and Other Loans including Land Settlement £1,172,000; Mining Development 1948, 1951 and Loans to Local Authorities for Housing and other schemes £8,000,147	9,172,000
Public Works and other assets	20,934,000
	79,444,000

FOUR YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The four year development plan which was estimated to cost a total of £44,000,000 covered the period April, 1949, to March, 1953. The first plan was not in itself complete but merely a stage in the progressing and continuing general development contemplated by the Southern Rhodesia Government. The actual expenditure during the first two years

totalled £26,107,366 compared with a planned expenditure of £25,703,683. At the end of that period the remainder of the plan was recast and enlarged to form a second Four Year Plan estimated to cost a total of £61,900,000 and to be completed in the period April 1, 1953, to March 31, 1957. The following is a summary of the capital expenditure contemplated

Government Departments	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49
Housing Public Works	£7,600,000	£2,900,000	£3,100,000	£3,100,000
Telegraphs and Telephones	£2,400,000	£2,200,000	£2,200,000	£1,100,000
Ministry Commissions including the Rhodesia Railways, but including Electricity Supply Commission, £2,260,000 and an additional amount of £600,000 for preliminary work on the Rhodesia Iron and Steel Commission £7,000,000	£14,000,000	£17,100,000	£17,100,000	£17,100,000
Large Hydro-Electric Scheme, National Building and Housing Board	£2,000,000	£2,000,000	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
Rhodesia Iron and Steel Commission £7,000,000	£7,000,000	£7,000,000	£7,000,000	£7,000,000
Local Authorities	£1,800,000	£1,800,000	£1,800,000	£1,800,000
	£28,800,000	£33,000,000	£33,000,000	£33,000,000

£2,300,000 of the present issue will be applied towards meeting the expenditure during the financial year 1951-52 and the balance for the following year. The balance of the expenditure during the year 1952-53 will be financed by

internal borrowings and other miscellaneous capital receipts. **EXTERNAL TRADE.** The following figures illustrate the growth of Southern Rhodesia's external trade—

	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Exports	£20,000,000	£19,000,000	£18,000,000	£17,000,000	£16,000,000
Imports	£20,000,000	£19,000,000	£18,000,000	£17,000,000	£16,000,000
Balance of trade	£0,000,000	£0,000,000	£0,000,000	£0,000,000	£0,000,000
Exports and Imports (valued f.o.b.)	£40,000,000	£38,000,000	£36,000,000	£34,000,000	£32,000,000
Exports and Imports (valued c.i.f.)	£41,000,000	£39,000,000	£37,000,000	£35,000,000	£33,000,000
Exports and Imports (valued f.o.b.)	£40,000,000	£38,000,000	£36,000,000	£34,000,000	£32,000,000
Exports and Imports (valued c.i.f.)	£41,000,000	£39,000,000	£37,000,000	£35,000,000	£33,000,000
Exports and Imports (valued f.o.b.)	£40,000,000	£38,000,000	£36,000,000	£34,000,000	£32,000,000
Exports and Imports (valued c.i.f.)	£41,000,000	£39,000,000	£37,000,000	£35,000,000	£33,000,000
Exports and Imports (valued f.o.b.)	£40,000,000	£38,000,000	£36,000,000	£34,000,000	£32,000,000
Exports and Imports (valued c.i.f.)	£41,000,000	£39,000,000	£37,000,000	£35,000,000	£33,000,000

opened on Thursday, February 7, 1952, and closed on the same day.

GOVERNMENT OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA 4½% STOCK, 1977-1982
ISSUE OF £7,500,000 AT 100 PER CENT.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND, E.C.2.

I/WE request you to allot me/us in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated February 4, 1952 £
 pounds of the above-named Stock, and I/we hereby engage to pay the instalments as
 they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the said Prospectus.
 I/WE request that any Letter of Allotment in respect of Stock allotted to me/us be sent to me/us by post.

The sum of £
 being the amount of the required deposit (namely, £10 for every £100 of Stock
 applied for) is enclosed.

I/WE declare that the applicant(s) is/are not resident outside the Scheduled Territories, and that the security is not being
 acquired by me/us as the nominee(s) of any person(s) resident outside those Territories.

Signature

Name in full

(BLOCK LETTERS)

Address

State Title, if any, or whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss

Date 1952

This declaration cannot be made if there should be a Form D (obtainable from a Banker or Stockbroker) completed as to declaration
 2A and the Certificate appended thereto, should accompany this application.
 The Scheduled Territories comprise the British Commonwealth (excluding Canada), the Irish Republic, British Trust Territories, British Protec-
 A. United and Protected States, Burma, Iraq, Iceland, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Libya,
 The designation of "nominee" is given in the Bank of England's Notice E.C. (Securities) 1.

Applications must be for £100 or for multiples of £100, and should be forwarded to the Bank of England, Loans Office, 2 Bank
 Buildings, London, E.C.2.

Cheques should be made payable to "Bearer" and crossed thus
 Bank of England, a/c Southern Rhodesia Loans

Passengers Outward Bound

THE M.V. DUNNOTTAR CASTLE, which sailed from
 London on Monday, carried, among others, the
 following passengers for:

Mombasa—The Hon. Mrs. K. M. Amundson, Mr. J. C. S.
 Barr, Mr. C. W. Bromwich, Mr. T. A. Chavasse, Archdeacon
 & Mrs. W. D. Cole, Mr. & Mrs. S. H. Darling, Mr. & Mrs.
 J. C. Dibble, Mr. R. G. Drury, Major G. R. B. Edwards,
 Mr. & Mrs. H. G. Pollenfant, Mr. & Mrs. D. G. M. Gardner,
 Mr. J. B. Gillett, Mr. & Mrs. J. T. Gleaves, Mr. J. T. Harrie,
 Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Holgate, Mr. & Mrs. B. R. Hyams, Mr.
 C. O. A. Lawrence, Mr. & Mrs. F. B. Lee, Mr. & Mrs. T. E.
 Latham, Dr. Edna M. Lind, Mr. A. M. Mackie, Mr. V. A.
 Maddison, Dr. & Mrs. I. H. Marrable, Mr. & Mrs. T. H.
 Mayes, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. Morris, Mr. J. B. Morrison-Loss,
 Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Pratt, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Radford, Col.
 Mr. F. W. Rhodes, Mr. N. Salmon, Mr. & Mrs. J. V. Shaw,
 Mr. A. R. Stuart, Mr. F. H. N. Wills, Lord Wrenbury.

Tanganyika—Mr. & Mrs. F. Clarke.

Zanzibar—Mr. & Mrs. G. F. Marsh.

Del es Sahara—Mr. & Mrs. R. T. Adams, Dr. & Mrs. R. M.
 Halshaw, Mr. H. L. McCormick, Mr. & Mrs. M. S. Tacey,
 Mr. & Mrs. M. S. Tisbury, Mr. & Mrs. A. B. Verbi, Lieut.
 Colonel F. H. C. Watson.

East Africa—Mr. & Mrs. J. Armstrong, Mr. & Mrs. B. R. L. Clegg,
 Mr. & Mrs. G. I. Bennet, Mr. W. F. P. de Witton, and Mr.
 & Mrs. P. Nichol.

Rhodesia Castle

Among the passengers in the RHODESIA CASTLE,
 when it sailed from London, were Lord Hope,
 Brigadier and Mrs. H. M. Hordern, Brigadier and Mrs.
 A. D. Magnay, Sir Stanley Reed, and Lieut. Colonel and
 Mrs. S. L. Trevor, for Cape Town, and, in the case of
 other ports:

Aden—Mr. D. W. Auchterloun, Mr. F. Bagley, Mr. W. R.
 Davison, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Brynman De Vries, Mr. and Mrs.
 R. C. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gray, Mr. A. N. Guise, Mr. and
 Mrs. H. Harbison, Mr. J. H. T. James, Mr. and Mrs.
 J. MacPhee, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. L. Meadows, Mr. and Mrs.
 J. A. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Seadman, and Mr. and
 Mrs. K. H. Vaughan-Davies.

Del es Sahara—Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Drake and Mr. and
 Mrs. J. H. Staffard.

Mombasa—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. O. Aduampe, Mr. P. O.
 Bwanya, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Crichton, Mr. and Mrs. W. A.
 Cruden, Mr. S. L. N. Dibb, Wing-Commander D. Fleming,
 and Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Melland.

Federation Inevitable

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, when
 opening the present session of the Legislative Council,
 stressed the inevitability of the federation of the East
 African territories. "Otherwise they would fail in their
 task, which he took to be the establishment of a just
 and sound civilization," drawing inspiration from the
 great British traditions and providing satisfying condi-
 tions of living and government, and opportunities for
 a better life for all the people who are ready to make
 the necessary effort."

Sisal Prices

IN REPLY to criticisms made at a recent meeting in
 Paris of the Inter-Federal Body of Hard-Fibre Spinners,
 Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, chairman of the Tanganyika Sisal
 Growers' Association, said in that Territory this week:
 "Since the war organization of marketing of all British
 East-African sisal ensures that no sisal whatever is sold
 for speculation, and special care has been taken by
 producers that all sales are made to meet consumer
 demands. The allegation concerning speculation is
 entirely without foundation. The present increase in
 price is due to the action of certain spinners who had
 improvidently failed adequately to cover their require-
 ments in the usual way and are now trying to remedy
 the omission."

"The grain conditioning and storage plant at Jinja
 is the most modern of its kind in the Empire."—Mr.
 H. S. Potter, Chief Secretary of Uganda.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

One prisoner in seven in Buganda Government prisons escaped in 1950.

The Western Kenya Agricultural Show will be held in Eldoret on March 7 and 8.

The European population of the capital of Southern Rhodesia has almost doubled in the past five years.

From March 4 *Northern News*, published in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, will appear on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, instead of twice a week.

An African fishing in the Kafue River, Southern Rhodesia, was killed recently by a hippopotamus who surfaced suddenly and attacked him.

Three new European constitutions for Kenya have been advocated by the advisory committee established more than a year ago. They are for East Kenya, Mau, and Nairobi West.

Eradication of jermitea in buildings by means of the Gammexane smoke generator is the subject of a short article by Dr. J. O. Shircore in the March issue of the *East African Medical Journal*.

Mrs. M. Mockford has presented Sir Geoffrey Huggins, Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, with a silver teapot which once belonged to Cecil Rhodes. The gift is in memory of her husband, the late Ian Ian Mockford.

Humphrey, aged nine, and Simon, aged 2½, the sons of Mr. John Hobday, Northern Rhodesia's Director of Veterinary Services, were first and second in the Rondosbosch Golf Club's recent prentice competition. Another son, Jonathon, aged 12, was unplaced. There were 28 competitors.

The third Commonwealth and Empire Health and Tuberculosis Conference, arranged by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, will be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, from July 8 to 13. Particulars may be obtained from the secretary of the association, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

More Locust Swarms

A further 29 swarms of locusts in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya were reported in the week ended January 23, mainly in the Mandera and Moyale districts near the Ethiopian border. One immature swarm, which settled about 40 miles north of Wajir, was dusted with D.N.O.C. and good results were obtained.

Salisbury will be within 15 hours' flying time of London when the Comet service is in operation to the new airport, said Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of the B.O.A.C., recently. He disclosed that the Comet service would probably start in the third week of April. Sir Miles, who is spending a fortnight in Rhodesia and the Union, hoped to visit his farm near Fort Victoria.

Police dispersed 1,000 demonstrators after baton charges at El Fasher, in the Sudan, on Sunday night during a visit by the Governor-General.

Co-operation with all nations whose aim is to fight imperialism was the theme of the Sudan Trade Union Federation in a statement issued by their executive committee. For this reason it was decided to send representatives to the Middle East Trade Union Conference in Cairo and to the International Trade Union World Federation of Textiles in London, sponsored by the Russians.

Some unrest has been reported in the Bechuanaland Protectorate since the arrival of Mahalapye troops to reinforce Frontline forces in the event of a surprise attack between the Bechuanaland and the Tswana. Some tribesmen who recently asked for permission to see British Government representatives in London and were believed to be undecided about the wisdom of such a step.

Mr. R. O. Stockil, Leader of the Opposition in Southern Rhodesia, said last week that it would be in the Colony's interest to drop federation, since the proposals had already done so much damage in the Native mind. "We cannot consider only the economic advantages of federation," he said. "If the Natives have to pay its constitution which will mean the eventual driving out of the European, we cannot accept federation on the basis of a vote."

Entries for Rhodes Centenary

Mr. E. D. Johnson, Bulawayo, has won the first prize of £100 in a competition for the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition next year. The second prize (£15) was won by Publications (C.A.F.) Ltd., Bulawayo, and the third (£10) by Mr. C. J. Diedericks, Salisbury. Entries were received from 149 individuals, who submitted 368 designs. They came from the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, South Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, and England. Seven Africans competed, three being students at the Munnai Training Centre, Lusaka.

An amusing note in the *East African Medical Journal*, after expressing surprise that 40,041 of Nairobi's estimated African population of 70,000 had attended the medical centre in the city for the T.A.B. inoculation, classified the replies of Africans who were asked why they attended. Nearly 300 said that they took the treatment for malaria, 25 for coughs, and 37 for itching and skin disease. Among other reasons given were coughing blood, vomiting, for safari, "for the good of my health," "to keep my health up to date," wounds, tapeworm, rheumatism, and stomach-ache. Seven women attended "because my husband told me to," 64 did not know why, and 46 replied "because other people do." One clerk took the inoculation to prevent typhoid!



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Mr. R. L. Prain's Review

THE FOLLOWING is an abridgement of the statement by the chairman, MR. R. L. PRAIN, O.B.E., dated January 2, 1952, circulated to the members:

Results for the Year

The output of 74,520 long tons blister copper was produced at a cost of £78 7s. 11d. per ton, and sold at an average price of £176 3s. 7d. per ton, both F.O.B. basis. The resulting gross profits was £7,287,000. Copper stocks remained static in volume, but increased in book value by £115,000. Other expenses amounted to a net figure of £234,000, leaving a profit of £7,168,000.

Appropriations were made of £1,250,000 for replacement reserve, £150,000 to general reserve, and £51,000 to loan stock redemption fund.

The final dividend now recommended amounts to 3d. per new share, making a total distribution for the year of 1s. 7½d. per new share.

On this basis taxation would amount to £4,169,000 and the carry-forward to £195,000.

Prospecting

"During the year it was decided, in conjunction with Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., and The British South Africa Company to take up exclusive prospecting licences over three large areas in Northern Rhodesia. For administrative reasons it was decided that these areas should each be held by a newly formed company, and accordingly three new companies were formed—namely, Mwinilunga Mines, Limited, Kadola Mines, Limited, and Luapula Mines, Limited. These companies are owned as to 45% each by this company and Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited, and as to 10% by The British South Africa Company."

Mining Taxation

Mr. Prain referred to certain new changes which are proposed in the Northern Rhodesian tax laws as affecting new mines, and continued:

"Representations have been made through the British Overseas Mining Association to the Millard-Tucker Committee and to the Royal Commission on Taxation with a view to presenting the case of the industry and of trying to impress on these bodies the points on which the mining industry differs from most other industries.

"While it is too early to say what effect these representations may have, it is a matter for regret that one has to record that, after several years of such representations to various Government departments, the overseas mining industry here has yet to obtain from the British Government any real recognition of its case. Unless this case is recognized, it is beyond question that the overseas mining industry, which for so many generations has been centred in London, will wither and fade away altogether.

"The high rates of capital expenditure which mining requires to-day, the lower grade ores which it will be increasingly necessary to mine, and the high rates of taxation, make mining altogether too hazardous an undertaking to organize except in countries where the position of the mining industry is specially recognized."

After referring to the position at the mine and to the problems arising from the shortage of fuel in the Copperbelt, Mr. Prain stated:

Domicile

"The problem of the domicile of the company has continued to engage the attention of the board during the year.

Briefly, it may be said that there are two factors which influence a decision of domicile. The first may be called economic and the second political. From the economic angle it is possible to save taxes by controlling companies such as ours from abroad.

"Until the Finance Act of 1951 we in common with other companies, had been free to move control in this way ever since the incorporation of the company some 25 years ago. It is true to say I think, that a move at any time during these 25 years would have resulted in some saving of taxes paid by the company. That we did not choose to change the control of the company was due to a number of factors, which I need not go into here. In general speaking to the overriding feeling that taxes alone should not be allowed to determine so important a question as the seat of control of the company.

"This outlook had, of course, to be critically examined when the disparity in taxes became as wide as it has in the last two or three years. A change of domicile would now effect impressively large savings in taxes for the company, and hence indirectly for all its stockholders. Nevertheless, your board still feels that political and administrative considerations outweigh the element of taxes.

"You will agree, I am sure, that a company such as ours cannot act exclusively from motives of commercial self-interest; it is bound also to take into account national and imperial requirements. In the light of this principle your board intends to keep the question under continuing examination.

"Events appear to be moving rapidly toward a shift in the centre of political gravity for Northern Rhodesian affairs from the United Kingdom to Rhodesia. Such a change in the political picture may well create conditions under which we should consider it our duty both to our stockholders and to our country of production and indirectly to the Commonwealth, to seek to locate our seat of control in Central Africa.

Finance Act, 1951

"Since the passing of the Finance Act 1951, it is no longer permissible to transfer the control of a company abroad, without prior permission from the Treasury. It is impossible in passing not to protest against the provisions of Section 36 of this Act. It has been described as making a concentration camp of the City of London.

"While the need to maintain revenue in this country is admitted, and while the possibility that consent may be forthcoming is recognized, it seems singularly ungracious to seek to retain compulsorily in this country companies which have voluntarily stayed here over many years in spite of ever-increasing taxation. It would not only be more in keeping with the traditions of this country if this section of the Act were to be repealed, but it would also be far sounder. This section attempts to make permanent a pattern of business organization which events demand should essentially remain flexible.

"It may become vital to a mining company to move its control to the territory in which it operates if new political movements are developing there. In this context, the interests of such a company and of this country are parallel, since it is surely far more important for this country to retain influence over sources of raw materials than it is for it to cling to a relatively small fraction of revenue, which may anyway disappear if a semi-feudal attempt is made to cling at any cost to the patterns of yesterday.

"High taxation in recent years and a tax code generally unsuited to mining have deterred new mining company formation in this country, but Section 36 of the Finance Act is an even greater deterrent, for, even with the provisions whereby consent to move abroad may under certain circumstances be obtained, the fact

that permits the company with a move is sufficient to allow them to put themselves in a position where they are being refused permission.

The country will never recover from its present precarious position if all its economic thinking is as short-sighted and unconstructive.

Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited

Mr. R. L. Prain's Review

THE FOLLOWING is an abridgment of the statement of the chairman, MR. R. L. PRAIN O.B.E., dated January 8, 1952, circulated to the members.

The year to June 30, 1951, was a record one for the production of ore from the mine and of copper from the smelter. Of the 86,681 tons of copper produced, 83,681 tons were sold at an average price of £174 18s. 1d. per ton f.o.b. Beira. Costs averaged £68 8s. 10d. per ton f.o.b. Beira and the gross profit was £8,704,000.

Stocks of copper increased by 2,987 tons in volume and by £881,000 in book value. Other expenses amounted to a net figure of £208,000, leaving a profit of £8,877,000.

Appropriations of £1,000,000 to replacements reserve, £1,050,000 to general reserve, and £36,000 to loan stock redemption fund have been made.

The final dividend now recommended amounts to 1s. per new share, making a total distribution for the year of 8s. 3d. per new share.

On this basis taxation would amount to £5,122,000 and the carry-forward to £87,000.

The company has capitalized certain reserves in order to bring the issued capital more into line with the actual capital invested and the issued capital has been increased to £3,148,123 by the issue of two new shares for every three held.

Refinery

The board agreed to increase the capacity of the electrolytic refinery from 36,000 to 72,000 tons per annum. The increase is expected to bring the total cost of the refinery to £3,000,000. The first section of the refinery of 36,000 tons capacity is expected to come into production in 1952, and the second half in 1954.

Chibuluma

Chibuluma Mines, Limited, was formed as a subsidiary of Mufulira for the purpose of developing and working the Chibuluma copper-cobalt orebody with indicated reserves of 7.3 million tons of ore running 5.23% copper and 0.25% cobalt. Arrangements were entered into with the Economic Co-operation Administration whereby Mufulira would subscribe £600,000 in order to take up the ordinary share capital of Chibuluma Mines, Limited, and the E.C.A. would provide up to £3,000,000 in the form of an unsecured loan, repayable in metals in due course.

Development is now proceeding at the Chibuluma mine with a view to getting into production by 1956. It is expected that it will produce copper at the rate of about 16,000 long tons per annum and cobalt at a rate estimated at about 500,000 lb. per annum.

Baluba

Mufulira includes among its special grants one called Baluba. This orebody is estimated to contain between 19,000,000 and 37,000,000 tons of ore, depending on the point at which the cut-off grade is determined.

Drilling is still proceeding to establish further ore reserves and to check the continuity of the cobalt values, and, depending on the result of this drilling,

consideration will be given later this year to the formation of a company to be known as Baluba Mines Limited, for the exploitation of this mine as soon as possible. It is expected that in this event, on the basis of a mine production of 1.3m. tons per annum, giving a copper production of about 24,000 tons and a cobalt production of about 1,100,000 lb. per annum, the capital required might be of the order of £9 or £10m. Ways and means of finding this finance are under consideration.

Prospecting

Prospecting continued throughout the year on the special grants of the company.

It was decided, in conjunction with Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Limited, and The British South Africa Company, to take up exclusive prospecting licences over three large areas in Northern Rhodesia—one in the neighbourhood of Mwinilunga, in the north-west of Northern Rhodesia, running along the Rhodesia-Congo border; one to the south-west of Ndola; and the third running north and south along the east bank of the Luapula River.

For administrative reasons it was decided that these areas should each be held by a newly formed company, and accordingly three new companies were formed, namely, Mwinilunga Mines, Limited, Kadola Mines, Limited, and Luapula Mines, Limited. These companies are owned as to 45% each by this company and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Limited, and as to 10% by The British South Africa Company. The companies are Northern Rhodesian companies and controlled by local boards.

Prospecting continued with interesting indications on the so-called Western Concession, in which this company, Roan Antelope, Rhokana Corporation, and The British South Africa Company are jointly interested.

Mwinilunga Mines, Limited, has granted exploration rights over some of its area surrounding the Kansanshi mine to the company, to be formed to explore that mine, Kansanshi Copper Mining Company, Limited, in return for a 10% free participation. Mufulira also has a direct 5% interest in that company.

Prospecting on the Mufulira special grants and on the Western concession has been undertaken hitherto by the Mufulira prospecting and geological organization. It has been decided, in agreement with the companies concerned, to transfer this organization into a new company which has been established for this and other purposes, known as Rhodesian Selection Trust, (Services), Limited.

Mine Taxation

Discussions have been held with the Northern Rhodesian Government, which have led to the tabling of legislation which will provide for a change in those sections of the law which deal with the treatment of capital expenditure on mines. Briefly, new mines will normally be allowed in effect to write off their initial capital expenditure out of profits before taxes become payable. Thereafter, all capital expenditure in any year will be allowed as an operating cost.

This brief statement, however, over-simplifies the actual procedure, but the net effect is that these laws, which follow somewhat the laws of the Union of South Africa, will create a new incentive to the developing of mines in the territory, and especially of low-grade propositions or those which involve a high degree of capital expenditure.

General

Mr. Prain then referred to the position at the mine and the problems arising from the shortage of fuel on the Copperbelt.

After stating that the question of the company's domi-

cile had come to the attention of the board during the year under review.

"At present the mining industry of the Copperbelt is one of prosperity, expansion and development. A dynamic spirit infuses this remote corner of the Empire, combined with a consciousness of the key rôle which the Copperbelt has come to play in Imperial affairs.

"This is not to deny that there are clouds on the horizon. The gravity of the fuel problem and the uncertainty of the political future are factors which give cause for concern and are largely beyond the power of your board to influence. I cannot believe, however, that human ingenuity will fail to find an early solution to the fuel problem or to devise a formula which will satisfactorily ease the growing inter-racial tension and lay a foundation for Northern Rhodesia's future relations with other African territories."

Mining

Roan Antelope Copper Mines

ROAN ANTELOPE COPPER MINES, LTD., report an operating surplus of £7,290,422 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £3,440,462 in the previous year.

Administration and loan stock interest amounted to £123,056, provision for replacements and obsolescence to £250,000, and taxation to £4,120,694, leaving a net profit of £1,796,672, compared with £818,939. After appropriating £48,000 for additional taxation for previous years, £51,000 to Loan Stock redemption reserve and £150,000 to general reserve and £1,546,632 for dividends equivalent to 1s. 7½d. per unit of stock of share on the present capital, there is a balance of £194,976 to be carried forward, against £193,936 brought in.

The issued capital is £4,993,160 in shares of 5s. each. Share premium account stands at £790,735, revenue reserves at £5,341,561, provision for replacements and obsolescence at £1,601,267, and current liabilities at £6,540,551. Fixed assets are valued at £6,899,768, and current assets at £13,367,506, including British Government securities at £348,030 (market value £323,696), tax certificates at £833,975, and cash at £7,197,273.

Copper production for the year amounted to 74,520 long tons, compared with 62,557 tons in the previous year. Ore reserves are estimated at 99,302,734 short tons containing 3.27% copper.

The directors are Mr. R. L. Frain (chairman and managing director), Sir Dougal Malcolm (alternate), Mr. C. D. Hely-Hutchinson, Brigadier R. Micklem, and Messrs. C. W. Boise, D. C. D'Eath, N. Hickman, H. K. Hochschild (alternate), C. E. Nisbet, D. B. Irwin (alternate), S. T. Amner, J. E. W. Lomas, R. M. Peterson, and H. Steele. The general manager and managing director in Northern Rhodesia are Messrs. J. Thompson and N. M. Kenny.

The adjourned 24th annual general meeting will be held in London on February 27, and extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page in this issue.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD., which holds 64.07% of the issued capital of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., earned a profit of £1,123,723 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £227,400 in the previous year. Dividends totalling 2s. 9d. per share require £1,111,708, leaving a balance of £27,918 to be carried forward, against £15,903 brought in.

The issued capital is £2,646,923 in shares of 5s. each. Share premium account stands at £1,268,584, capital reserve at £552,888, revenue reserves at £27,194, and current liabilities at £705,190. Fixed investment is valued at £4,331,019 and current assets at £279,780, including £134,723 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. R. L. Frain (chairman), A. Chester Beatty, Jr. (alternate), T. H. Bradford, C. W. Boise, N. Hickman (alternate), Brigadier R. Micklem, H. K. Hochschild (alternate), S. T. Amner, J. E. W. Lomas, R. M. Peterson, H. Steele (alternate), D. C. D'Eath, and Sir Dougal Malcolm (alternate), C. D. Hely-Hutchinson.

The adjourned 23rd annual general meeting will be held in London on February 26.

Mufulira Copper Mines, Limited

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD., announce an operating surplus of £8,969,133 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £4,958,493 in the previous year.

Administration and loan stock interest, expenditure on properties and exploration, and provision for replacements total £1,092,624, and taxation absorbs £541,714, leaving a net profit of £2,784,795, against £1,606,172. Provision for adjustment of income tax in previous years amounts to £10,000, transfer to loan stock redemption reserve to £35,700, transfer to general reserve to £1,050,000, and dividends equivalent to 8s. 3d. per share on the present capital, require £1,764,577, leaving a balance of £75,214 to be carried forward, against £183,016 brought in.

The issued capital is £4,888,878. Revenue reserves stand at £4,401,385, loan stock redemption reserve at £243,950, transfer from appropriation account for future income tax at £1,844,000, provision for replacements at £2,136,047, 44% loan stock at £700,000, and current liabilities at £8,408,576. Fixed assets are valued at £6,413,571, less current assets at £16,296,775, including British Government securities at £243,715 (market value £224,798), and cash at £9,506,000.

Production of blister copper, the highest for any year since the beginning of operations, was 86,681 long tons, compared with 37,048 tons in the previous year. Ore reserves are estimated at 167,432,000 short tons containing 3.95% copper.

The directors are Messrs. R. L. Frain (chairman and managing director), A. Chester Beatty, Jr. (alternate), T. H. Bradford, C. W. Boise, J. N. Buchanan, W. Marshall Clark, H. K. Hochschild (alternate), Brigadier R. Micklem, D. D. Irwin (alternate), S. T. Amner, D. P. C. Neave, R. M. Peterson, K. Richardson (alternate), J. B. Dennison, A. C. Wilson (alternate), E. C. Barrin, and Sir Dougal Malcolm (alternate), C. D. Hely-Hutchinson. Messrs. A. B. MacLaren and F. E. Buch are respectively general manager and manager in Northern Rhodesia.

The adjourned 23rd annual general meeting will be held in London on February 26, and extracts from the chairman's statement appear on another page in this issue.

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs

NIGEL VAN RYN REEFS, LTD., a company with mining and commercial interests in Rhodesia and East Africa, report a profit of £24,044 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £8,125 in the previous year. Provision of £7,992 is made for depreciation of quoted investments £10,000 is transferred to investment reserve, and a dividend of 5s. less tax, requires £7,431, leaving £7,973 to be carried forward, against £9,808 brought in.

The issued capital is £283,077 in shares of 5s. each. Capital reserve stands at £1,875, revenue reserves at £40,973, and current liabilities at £32,217. Quoted investments appear at £268,341 (their market value), unquoted investments at £76,826, and current assets at £12,875, including £407 in cash.

The tribute on leases at Odzi of Umaltl Mines, Ltd., has been abandoned, and the claims and plant by auction. Shareholdings in the company have been written off.

Investments include holdings in Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., Rhodesian Brick and Potteries, Ltd., Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

The directors are Major Sir Cyril F. Entwistle (chairman) and Messrs. F. R. Peters (managing director), H. Risik Marshall (alternate), J. A. Wright, W. L. Taylor (who is also secretary), and L. C. Walker (alternate, Brigadier, H. V. Combe).

The annual general meeting will be held in London on March 27.

Uruwira Minerals

It is reported that a loan of 1,640,000 dollars by the United States Government through the Mutual Security Agency to Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., to finance the purchase of a mill with a daily capacity of 1,000 tons at the Mpanda mine in Tanganyika, is to be repaid plus 5% interest in deliveries of lead and copper to start in January, 1954, and be completed by December 31, 1956. The U.S.A. has an option to buy 50% of the total production of lead and copper from the mine for 10 years after the advance has been repaid. An additional £225,000 will be spent on mine expansion by the Uruwira company, the dollar advance being used for American mining equipment and services. Other equipment will be obtained in the sterling area. No increase in the company's authorized capital is involved.

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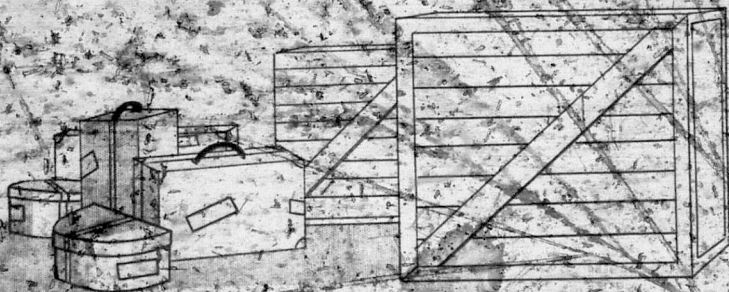
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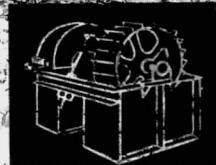
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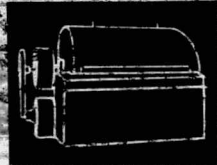
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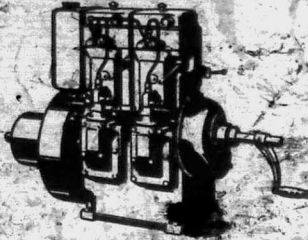


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F. S. Jackson

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Head of The Commonwealth

DEDICATION was the keynote of the life of our late Sovereign; and all know already that her present Majesty is inspired by a like devotion to duty and possessed of a similar power to evoke affection and loyalty. Elizabeth the Second, first monarch to be proclaimed at accession as "Head of the Commonwealth," inherits a Throne more firmly based than ever in the past because it has been implanted in the hearts of the peoples of all the British realms and dependent territories by the faithfulness of her forebears, none of them more worthy than her father.

King George the Sixth, when called unexpectedly to the heavy burden of Kingship, declared his resolve "to work before all else for the welfare of the British Commonwealth of Nations." No prince ever kept a vow more selflessly or well. Conscientiously, simply, yet with dignity, he did all that needed to be done; and whenever the occasion permitted he and his beloved Queen reminded their subjects of the firm religious faith in which their own family happiness was grounded. They were in very truth Defenders of the Faith, upholders of the Christian virtues.

Never was the Crown so potent a symbol as now of the unity of the Commonwealth. Realms across the seas which are jealous of their independence are zealous in claiming the Sovereign of England as their Sovereign also. Thus does the Throne unite diverse peoples "in constant obedience with hearty and humble affection."

Constitutional Monarchy, as native to this country as Parliamentary government, has so evolved in recent reigns that it better represents the national soul than any other person or institution could do. All parties and all peoples of the Monarchy recognize that truth, upon which rests the strength and future of the Commonwealth and Empire.

East Africa and the Rhodesias have had the pleasure of welcoming the late King, his gracious Queen, and her present Majesty. They mourn one whom they felt they knew as a man, as well as a good, great, and gallant leader, a most faithful servant of his peoples; and they acclaim as their Queen a princess who at the very moment of her accession was in a Colony, Kenya, on her way to visit three Dominions.

God Save The Queen

God Save The Queen

QUEEN ELIZABETH was proclaimed Queen in the following terms in a supplement extraordinary to the *London Gazette* of February 6:—

"Upon the intimation that our late Most Gracious Sovereign King George the Sixth had died in his sleep at Sandringham in the early hours of this morning, the Lords of the Privy Council assembled this day at St. James's Palace and gave orders for proclaiming her present Majesty.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George the Sixth of Blessed and Glorious Memory, whose Decease the Crown is solely and rightfully due to the High and Mighty Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary:

We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of his late Majesty's Privy Council, with representatives of other members of the Commonwealth, with other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London, do now hereby with the voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign of Happy Memory, become Queen Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God Queen of this Realm and of all Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, to whom her lieges do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with hearty and humble Affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to

bless the Royal Princess Elizabeth the Second with long and happy Years to reign over us.

Two days later The Queen, having meantime returned by air from Kenya, said in her declaration to the Accession Council at St. James's Palace:—

"By the sudden death of my dear father I am called to assume the duties and responsibility of Sovereignty.

At this time of deep sorrow it is a profound consolation to me to be assured of the sympathy which you and all my peoples feel towards me, to my mother, and my sister, and to the other members of my family.

My father was our revered and beloved head, as he was of the wider family of his subjects; the grief which his loss brings is shared among us all.

My heart is too full for me to say more to you to-day than that I shall always work, as my father did throughout his reign, to uphold the constitutional Government and to advance the happiness and prosperity of my peoples, spread as they are all the world over.

I knew that in my resolve to follow his shining example of service and devotion, I shall be inspired by the loyalty and affection of those who have been called to be, and by the counsels of their elected Parliaments.

I pray that God will help me to discharge worthily this heavy task that has been laid upon me so early in my life.

Commonwealth's All-Powerful Element of Union King Who Embodied Our Heritage, Hope, and Faith

TRIBUTE to a King devoted to his duty, loyalty to Queen Elizabeth II, and deep sympathy with the Queen Mother, her daughter, and Queen Mary, were eloquently expressed by the Prime Minister in his broadcast to the nation.

Mr. Churchill said, in part:—

The King was greatly loved by all his peoples. He was respected as a man and as a prince far beyond the many realms over which he reigned. The simple dignity of his life, his manly virtues, his sense of duty—like as a ruler and a servant of the vast spheres and communities for which he bore responsibility—his gay charm and happy nature, his example as a husband and a father in his own family circle, his courage in peace or war—all these were aspects of his character which won the giant of admiration, now here, now there, from the innumerable eyes whose gaze falls upon the Throne.

Model of Sovereignty

We thought of him, so faithful in his study and discharge of State affairs; so strong in his devotion to the enduring honour of our country; so self-restrained in his judgments of men and affairs; so uplifted above the clash of party politics, yet so attentive to them; so wise and shrewd in judging between what matters and what does not.

All this we saw and admired. His conduct on the Throne may well be a model and a guide to con-

stitutional Sovereigns throughout the world to-day and also in future generations.

The last few months of King George's life, with all the pangs and physical stresses that he endured—his life hanging by a thread from day to day—and he, all the time, cheerful and undaunted, stricken in body but quite undisturbed, and even unaffected in spirit—these have made a profound and an enduring impression and should be a help to all.

Death Came As A Friend

He was sustained not only by his natural buoyancy but by the sincerity of his Christian faith. During these last months the King walked with death as if death were a companion, an acquaintance whom he recognized and did not fear. In the end death came as a friend, and, after a happy day of sunshine and sport; and after "Good night" to those who loved him best, he fell asleep as every man or woman who strives to fear God and nothing else in the world may hope to do.

The nearer one stood to him the more these facts were apparent. But the newspapers and photographs of modern times have made vast numbers of his subjects able to watch with emotion the last months of his pilgrimage. We all saw him approach his journey's end. In this period of mourning and meditation, amid our cares and toils, every home in all the realms joined together under the Crown may draw comfort for

tonight and the [redacted] in his bearing and his [redacted]

No family in the [redacted] years was happier or loved one another more [redacted] Royal Family around the King.

On one of the days when Buckingham Palace was bombed the King had just returned from Windsor. One side of the courtyard was struck, and if the windows opposite, out of which he and the Queen were looking, had not been, by the mercy of God, open, they would both have been blinded by the broken glass instead of being only hurled back by the explosion. Although I saw the King so often, I never heard of this episode till a long time after. Their Majesties never mentioned it or thought it of more significance than a soldier in their armies would after shell bursting near him. This seems to me to be a revealing trait in the Royal character.

There is no doubt that of all the institutions which have grown up among us over centuries, or sprung into being in our lifetime, the Constitutional Monarchy is the most deeply founded and dearly cherished by the whole association of our peoples. In the present generation it has acquired a meaning incomparably more powerful than anyone had dreamed possible in former times.

Mysterious Magic Link

The Crown has become the mysterious link. Indeed I may say the magic link which unites our loosely bound, but strongly interwoven Commonwealth of nations, states, and races.

People who would never tolerate the assertions of a written constitution which implied any diminution of their independence are the foremost to be proud of their loyalty to the Crown.

We have been greatly blessed that this new intangible, inexpressible, but for practical purposes apparently all-powerful element of union should have leapt into being among us.

How vital it is, not only to the future of the British Commonwealth and Empire, but also to the cause of world freedom and peace which we serve, that the occupant of the Throne should be equal to the august and indefinable responsibilities which this supreme office requires.

For 15 years King George the Sixth was King. Never at any moment in all the perplexities at home and abroad, in public or in private, did he fail in his duties.

Our compassion and sympathy go out to his Consort and widow. Their marriage was a love match with [redacted] of regal pomp or splendour. Our hearts go out to that valiant woman with famous blood of Scotland in her veins who sustained King George through all his toils and problems and brought up with their charm and beauty the two daughters who mourn their father to-day. May she be granted strength to bear her sorrow.

To Queen Mary, his mother, belongs the consolation of seeing how well the King did his duty and fulfilled her hopes, and of knowing how much he cared for her.

New Elizabethan Age

Famous have been the reigns of our queens. Some of the greatest periods in our history have unfolded under their sceptre.

Now that we have the second Queen Elizabeth also ascending the Throne in her 26th year, our thoughts are carried back nearly 400 years to the magnificent figure who presided over and in many ways embodied and inspired the grandeur and genius of the Elizabethan age.

Queen Elizabeth the Second, like her predecessor, did not pass her childhood in any certain expectation of the Crown. But already we know her well, and

we understand why her gifts and those of her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, have secured the only part of our Commonwealth she has yet been able to visit.

She has already been acclaimed as Queen of Canada. Tomorrow the proclamation of her sovereignty will command the loyalty of her native land and of all other parts of the British Commonwealth and Empire.

I, whose youth was passed in the august, unchallenged, and tranquil glories of the Victorian era, may still feel a thrill in invoking once more the prayer and anthem, GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The King Added Grace to the Union

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTEBURY, DR. FISHER, said in the course of a broadcast address on Sunday evening:—

As we recover from the first shock, our sorrow begins to forget itself, thanksgiving to God for The King and for so many marvels of God's goodness brought to us through him.

Do we take it for granted that this nation and Empire will always have a sovereign equal to the immense demands of his great office? It has not always been so in our history. Have we been lulled into thinking so by such a succession as Queen Victoria, Edward the Seventh, The King's father, and The King himself?

A great sovereign is ours only by the grace of God; and we must be humbly thankful to God that for these last 15 years he raised up one to be the head of our family who in terrible times never failed, but by his bearing in them added new power and grace to the nation, Commonwealth, and the kingship in our hearts.

With all the freedom and informality of this age, as belonging to it, The King gave us the authentic union of established truth, tried virtue, and unchanging duty in a modern manner which could express them without betraying them.

When England was in peril he, with his family, embodied our heritage, our hope, our faith. When in so many ways life was slipping and morality unsure, he, with his family, stood as a rock and a rallying point for true living.

The King's nature was simple, faithful, happy, full of a zest for life, so it was shown to be in those early days of the Duke of York camp. So it was to the end. He had to bear the burdens of bitter war, of suffering and loss, of public adversity and private anxieties, his own share as well as that which fell upon us all. He bore the marks of that prolonged strain upon him, and it took the toll of health and strength.

But still he went before us, beaming in his heart and kindling in ours the same simplicity and youthfulness of spirit, happiness, and zest for life, zest for the scope which life gives for courage, duty, endeavour.

And must we not be humbly thankful that into his place at God's call steps one already so deeply possessed of our trust and love, so richly endowed with gifts of the Holy Spirit, and so sincerely dedicated to the high calling of his father.

Faithful to High Vows

To-morrow his mortal remains will lie in Westminster Hall, a stone's throw from the Abbey in which were made the two vows which governed and glorified his character and service. There he gave himself in marriage to the Queen Mother and received back the wealth of her giving—the perfect marriage enriching both to their best service.

There he gave himself in his coronation to his country and Commonwealth. That offering he made utterly and for all time; and each year brought more richly the country's return of respect, regard, affection towards him—a perfect marriage of King and people.

Both vows he made before God and to God. Both vows he kept with all the strength of a faithful man; and in the keeping of them he looked always to God with a simple, trustful, unswerving obedience.

Is there not something here to ennoble our sorrow with joy and to call us and all his people to a new prayer, a new resolve that we may all make a fresh start in our national life and try better to live after his example, vowed as he was to family and country and to God?

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK said:—The King's religion was very real to him. He did not understand how men could be atheists, for God was to him and his people a strong rock and a sure defence in times of storm and stress.

Holiday Trip to Kenya, Uganda, and The Sudan

As Duke and Duchess The King Experienced the Charm of Africa

NO BRITISH MONARCH has had so close an association with Eastern and Southern Africa as King George VI, who, as Duke of York and later as Sovereign, visited with his consort great areas of the territories from South Africa to the Sudan.

Little more than a year after their marriage the Duke and Duchess of York spent a happy three months in East Africa.

Twenty-two years later The King and Queen and the two Princesses visited Rhodesia. It was during that journey that, on her 21st birthday, Princess Elizabeth in a memorable broadcast from Cape Town, dedicated herself to the service of the Commonwealth.

Last week, while on a brief holiday in Kenya, she inherited the Throne on the sudden death of her revered father.

The Duke and Duchess of York went to East Africa in 1924 in the *Mulibera*, travelling *via* Suez. The ship reached Kilindini on December 22, and thousands of Africans, Arabs, Somalis, and Indians greeted the Duke and Duchess as they stepped on to a landing-stage bedecked with flags and palm fronds, with the Royal Standard as a centrepiece. At the pierhead flew a flag inscribed "Welcome to Kenya."

A tour of Mombasa took them through the bazaar and coconut groves to the spot whence, in days long past, caravans had started for the interior. Here a great Native dance was held, Africans from Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, and the Belgian Congo joining in the performance.

In the following weeks many gifts were to be offered to the Royal visitors. They received the first in Mombasa: a gold coin on a red ribbon from Africans, and an address enclosed in an elephant tusk from Arabs.

Arrival in Nairobi

Their arrival in Nairobi next day was thus described in this newspaper:

"The presentations at the station were as speedily disposed of as they were informal, the Duke heartily gripping the hands extended to him. Such prominent figures as the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Mombasa, the Colonial Secretary, the Principal Medical Officer, the Treasurer of the Colony, the Mayor of Nairobi, Lord Delamere, and Mr. McCallum (the last two non-official members of the Legislative Council) passed in front of the royal pair.

"This over, we followed the Duke and Duchess past two lion heads, snarling out at us from their shrouds of papyrus grass, to the sun-drenched square outside the station. The Duke, framed in the shadows of the doorway, stood stiffly to attention while the band broke out into the National Anthem. Followed roar after roar of hearty cheering from the assembled multitude—and none more vociferous than the Natives."

On December 24 the Duke opened City Park. On Christmas Day the royal pair attended two churches, All Saints, where the Bishop of Mombasa preached, and St. Stephen's African Church, which had been opened only a week earlier. There, before an African

congregation of 2,000, they were presented with a prayer-book in Swahili.

Early on Boxing Day a caravan of 10 cars left Nairobi for a base selected in the Meru district. With the visitors went Lady Annaly, Captain (later Sir Basil) Brook, R.N., Lieut. Bust, R.N., Captain A. T. A. Ritchie (Kenya's Game Warden), Dr. Gilks (Principal Medical Officer), Captain Palmer-Kerrison, aide-de-camp to the Governor, Major G. H. ("Andy") Anderson (white hunter to the Duke), Captain Pat Eyre (another white hunter), and several other Europeans. The Kenya Government had asked to be allowed to bear the expense of the *safari*, estimated to cost £1,800.

The drive to the camp was not without incident. *En route*, when passing through dense forest land and along winding paths over black cotton soil, the royal car struck a buried boulder with such violence that it was disabled, the crank-case being ruined. Soon afterwards the party ran into a heavy storm, four-and-a-half inches of rain falling within half an hour.

First-Class Shot

Plans had been made for three camps at the base, but the Duke would not hear of separate messes. "We are out for sport," he said. "Get them all over here," and the nights in camp proved highly congenial to all.

During this trip the Duke had his first major adventure. With Major Anderson, he had stalked a rhinoceros for some time in the evening, and when he fired the beast charged heavily. The Duke held his fire until the animal was within 30 yards. He and Major Anderson then both fired together, and the rhino dropped dead close to them. Already the Duke had killed two hartebeeste with two shots.

Later, when the Duke was in a car with Captain Eyre and Mr. Engelbracht, the driver, a lioness suddenly crossed the road. The Duke fired, and the lioness bounded into a patch of scrub. Dogs which were put on the scent disturbed, not the lioness, but two bull buffalo, which the Duke killed with a right and left. Then the lioness was found near the first buffalo with a bullet in the heart. In the party were some of the best shots in Africa, but they had quickly found that the Duke could hold his own in any company.

The Duchess had done some bird shooting, but preferred to watch and photograph the game. The Duke also spent much time studying the game through field-glasses, and took many excellent photographs.

Death of Sir Robert Coryndon

Hardly had the Duke and Duchess left Nairobi on the way to Uganda when they heard of the sudden death of Sir Robert Coryndon, Governor of Kenya, who had insisted on waiting until the royal visitors had completed the Kenya portion of their tour before he would enter hospital for a serious operation. Within a fortnight Sir Robert was to have left Kenya on a well-earned furlough.

Although already 250 miles from Nairobi, the Duke at once decided to return. Travelling all night, he reached Nairobi in the morning in time for the funeral. The rest of the *safari*, including a lion hunt, was abandoned, and the Duke and Duchess went on to Uganda, to start their homeward trip.

On February 14, 1925, they landed at Entebbe from the steamship *CLEMENT HILL*, escorted by a flotilla of 200 Native war canoes.

After spending a long and quiet week-end at Government House, they visited Kampala. At Mengo, the

Messages of Condolence with the Royal Family

Messages from East and Central Africa

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE received from the Governors of State for the Colonies include the following:

KENYA.—From the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell:

The news of his most beloved Majesty's death, at a time when the Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip were in the Colony, has been received with profound sorrow and deep sympathy by all who have been so deeply struck by the royal visit. I have sent a message of condolence and sympathy to her Majesty about to leave for the United Kingdom, and I have, as my humble duty to the Queen and her Majesty, conveyed to her on our behalf deep sympathy for the bereavement of the people of Kenya.

KENYA RIFLES.—From the Officer administering the Government:

On behalf of the Government and people of Northern Rhodesia, and on my own behalf, I request that you convey to Her Majesty the Queen, with my sincere duty, and to the Princess Mother and all members of the Royal Family, our profound and abiding sorrow at the death of his late Most Gracious Majesty King George VI, and our heartfelt sympathy with them in the great loss which has befallen not only the Royal Family but also all the peoples of the British Commonwealth and Empire of which he was the beloved head.

NYASALAND.—From the officer administering the Government:

On behalf of all sections of the community of the Nyasaland Protectorate, I desire to tender to Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family our deepest sympathy in the great loss which they and the Commonwealth and Empire have sustained in the death of his Majesty the King George VI.

TANGANYIKA.—From the Governor, Sir Edward Twining:

I will you please, present my humble duty to her Majesty upon the occasion of her accession to the Throne, and respectfully offer her, on behalf of people of all races in Tanganyika, an expression of our most sincere hope that she may live long and happily to rule over us, and our most sincere assurance that the same loyal service will be given to her as to her father of beloved memory.

UGANDA.—From the Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen:

On behalf of the Government and all the people of Protectorate I desire to convey to all the members of the Royal Family our profound grief and deep sympathy on the death of his Majesty. A deep sorrow is universally felt in Uganda, but with pride and thankfulness for his Majesty's life and example, of which we may prove worthy. Her Majesty the Queen passed through Entebbe airport on her way to London, and I informed her personally on behalf of all the people of Uganda of our profound grief and deep sympathy, and presented to her our loyal and humble duty.

ZANZIBAR.—His Highness the Sultan requests that an expression of his profound sympathy on the death of his late Most Gracious Majesty King George VI be conveyed to her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen and the Royal Family.

The Members of the Legislative Council telegraphed:

The non-official members of the Legislative Council of Zanzibar desire that an expression of their deepest sympathy may be conveyed to her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen and the Royal Family.

The president of the Muslim Association of Zanzibar cabled:

On behalf of myself and the Muslim Association of the Zanzibar Protectorate we beg to tender to her Majesty and members of the Royal Family our deepest sympathy at the death of his late Most Gracious Majesty King George VI.

The president of the Arab Association of Zanzibar telegraphed:

On behalf of the Arabs residing in the Protectorate of Zanzibar I tender to your Majesty and members of the Royal Family our heartfelt condolences for the very sad news of the passing away of his Majesty King George VI.

SUDAN.—The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly telegraphed to the Speaker of the House of Commons:

On behalf of myself and members of the Legislative Assembly of the Sudan I send our most sincere and heartfelt

condolences in the loss sustained by the British Commonwealth of Nations. His late Majesty's character and sense of duty commanded the admiration and respect of the Sudanese as of all the world, and his death will be mourned not only in his own dominions but in all countries where the ideal of democratic freedom is cherished.

The Governor-General telegraphed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

I beg you will convey to her Majesty The Queen and members of the Royal Family the most respectful and heartfelt sympathy of the Government and people of the Sudan in their grievous loss.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has ordered two weeks full court mourning for King George VI, to be followed by two weeks of half-mourning. All flags in Ethiopia are being flown at half-mast until after the funeral to-morrow, on which day all Government departments are to be closed.

The Funeral

THE ROYAL FUNERAL cortege will leave Westminster Hall at 9.30 a.m. to-morrow. As it begins its journey to Windsor, Big Ben will be tolled by hand 56 times as a minute bell.

Leaving the route to Paddington Station will be troops of the 1st Battalion the Gloucester Regiment, back from Korea, the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, and Battalion Scots Guards, Guards Depot, Guards Training Battalion, the Territorial Army, and men from the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, and the Royal Air Force. Nearly 10,000 men in all will take part. They will carry no drums or colours.

Minute guns will be fired in Hyde Park and at the Tower from 9.30 a.m. until the funeral train leaves for Windsor, where it is expected to arrive at 1.5 p.m. Guns will also be fired in Windsor Great Park by Royal Household Artillery until the cortege reaches St. George's Chapel. The service, conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, will begin at 2 p.m.

The following representatives nominated by the territories concerned will attend the funeral service in St. George's Chapel, subject to seating accommodation being available:

- KENYA.—Sir Philip Mitchell.
- NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Major H. K. McKee.
- NYASALAND.—Mr. F. L. Brown.
- SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE.—Mr. J. D. Bates.
- SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—Mr. K. M. Goodenough.
- TANGANYIKA TERRITORIES.—Mr. G. R. Webster.
- UGANDA.—Dr. R. S. Hennessey.
- ZANZIBAR.—Mr. A. Briant.

The Emperor of Ethiopia will be represented by His Imperial Highness Merid Azmach Aga-Wessen, the Crown Prince, who will be accompanied by Brigadier Abiy Abiy, Minister of War. The Ethiopian Ambassador in London will also attend.

Six African-askaris of the King's African Rifles (one from each of the six battalions of the East African Command) are flying to London to represent the regiment, of which the late King was Colonel-in-Chief. They are accompanied by an officer of the 4th (Uganda) Battalion.

Major R. R. J. Pattenall, C.S.M. Cope, Sgt. H. Blamire, and Sgt. L. Crossman, all of the Southern Rhodesian Staff School, who are at present on courses in this country, will take part in the procession.

The Governor of Tanganyika was touring Sukumaland by car when he heard the news of the King's death. On his way to the Mwadui diamond mines he stopped at each village to inform the chief and people of the sad news.

Notes By The Way

Head of the Commonwealth

NEVER PREVIOUSLY has the phrase "Head of the Commonwealth" appeared in the proclamation of a Sovereign. It is, of course, the style selected in 1948 by the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth, and it takes the place of the words "Empress of India." There is another interesting change. Whereas her father was proclaimed "by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith," Queen Elizabeth is "by the grace of God, Queen of this Realm and of all her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith." So Realms is now substituted for Dominions in the ancient formalism.

Tradition

TRADITIONALISTS may care to know that whereas the Common Hansard recording last week's brief proceedings in Parliament were headed "Death of King George VI," the Lords Hansard began "Demise of the Crown," and that exactly the same difference was to be noted when King George V died. And what a wealth of tradition is enshrined in the proclamation of a new Sovereign—first from St. James's Palace by Garter King of Arms, at Charing Cross by Lancaster Herald; at Temple Bar (by permission of the Lord Mayor) by Norfolk and Ulster King of Arms; from the steps of the Royal Exchange by Clarenceux King of Arms; in Edinburgh to the people of Scotland by Eord Lyon King of Arms; and elsewhere by holders of offices less picturesque and men less erudite, but equally necessary to the public service.

In and Over South Africa

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY lost no time in assuring Queen Elizabeth of "our loyal attachment to your Majesty's throne and person," and Dr. Malan, the Prime Minister, said, in moving that the Address be presented unopposed, that "during his long and beneficent reign The King has endeared himself to all his subjects by his wide human sympathy, his devotion to duty, and his personal sacrifices for the general welfare." The Proclamation declared that Princess Elizabeth had become "our only lawful and rightful sovereign in and over the Union of South Africa."

Afrikaner Generosity

AND THE GOVERNMENT responsible for that act has repeatedly affirmed its republican sympathies and intentions. It cannot be assumed, of course, that the Nationalist Party has abandoned one of the central planks in its platform, but there are those in South Africa who believe that the accession of a young Queen will touch a chord of generosity in Afrikaner hearts, and that the likelihood of a South African republic has already been postponed for many years. If that should prove to be a true reading of the situation, such a development would be greeted with relief and pleasure in the Rhodesias and East Africa.

Royal Visitors

THE VISIT TO EAST AFRICA of the Duke and Duchess of York is recalled on other pages of this issue. They too much enjoyed themselves and four weeks later on their recommendation the then Prince of Wales paid the first of two visits, accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester, who has paid four—on the last occasion on behalf of the late King in order to present the royal letters patent raising Nairobi to the status of a city. The Duchess of Gloucester, a niece of Lord Francis

Scott, has often stayed with him at his home near Rongai, and has exhibited her water-colours of Kenyan scenes.

"Andy" Anderson

WHEN THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK left East Africa after their safari, they told Major C. H. Anderson that he was to notify them when he returned to London that summer. Evidently, he deferred obeying the command, but he had seen in England only a few days when he received a letter asking him to call at their Piccadilly home. "I got beautifully dressed down," he told me afterwards, "and then an invitation to dinner. I was the only guest and after the meal the three of us sat on a large settee and talked East Africa and big game for hours. Both the Duke and the Duchess said, but for the first time, that they had never enjoyed a holiday so much."

Shared Adventures

NOW THAT THE KING and "Andy" have both passed on I may tell of that little incident without impropriety. It was by no means the end of the story. "Andy," who had a house in Sunningdale and a coffee plantation in Kenya, divided his year between England and East Africa, and whenever he came back home he was expected to let the Duke and Duchess know, so eager were they for news and a talk about shared adventures. Their confidences were safe with the Hussar major, who was one of Africa's best shots, and, despite his limp from a war wound, able to keep going all day over the roughest ground in any weather. A better white hunter in every sense of the word there can never have been.

As A Freemason

BECAUSE FREEMASONRY is so widespread and influential in East and Central Africa, I note that the late King was Past Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England, an office which he vacated on attaining the Throne, but in which he subsequently installed three successors, all of whom have since died. He had also intended to install the Earl of Scarborough, the present Grand Master, but was prevented by his illness. The King took the closest interest in the affairs of the Craft, and one of his last functions was to knight the Grand Secretary of the Royal Victorian Order.

Unity in Diversity

AMERICANS OFTEN ASSUME, and even insist, that the self-governing Dominions are part and parcel of Great Britain. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Front of the United States gave prominence to the fact that Mr. Acheson, Secretary of State, received official intimation of The King's death by the simultaneous visit of eight representatives of Commonwealth countries. Thus, well was unity in diversity symbolized.

Near Precedent

THE Sudden DEPARTURE from Kenya last week of The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh must have reminded many readers of this newspaper that 23 years previously another heir to the Throne had to leave East Africa hurriedly. In November, 1928, King George V caught a chill which developed into meningitis. The then Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, were on a hunting trip in Tanganyika, from which they were recalled, but they did not cruise. Fortunately, the King's health improved during their voyage, but a few weeks later there was a serious relapse.

Letter to the Editor

Strain on the Port

Mr. A. Dalton's Comments

Sir.—In your issue of January 17 you reported the meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce at which Mombasa port facilities were discussed, and Mr. Charles Mundy is stated to have said that the "hopes built on improvement in Mombasa had been disappointed." "It was clear," he added, "that the willingness of the lines to reach and maintain a monthly average of 35,000 tons of cargo could not be fulfilled owing to lack of facilities." He said that the lines had worked up to a monthly total of about 33,000 tons only to find their ships being held up for about a month.

The facts are more correctly represented in the statement attributed to Mr. Petitpierre, showing that although the cargo-handling capacity of Mombasa port was placed at some 86,500 tons a month, there had been a carry-over of 36,000 tons from November and 131,000 tons were due to be received in the present December. If cargoes totalling just under 180,000 tons arrive in a port capable of taking 86,500 tons, clearly delays to ships will be inevitable.

Mr. Mundy said that the lines were not able to maintain a monthly average of 35,000 tons of cargo, but the anticipated arrivals at Mombasa for the month of December was 63,472 tons from the United Kingdom and 9,200 tons from the Continent, so that from those sources alone over 72,000 tons of general cargo were expected, instead of 35,000 tons which the port agreed to accept.

In January the carry-over from December totalled 90,804 tons and the anticipated arrivals during the

month totalled 98,129 tons. With the carry-over from December, therefore, the total cargoes likely to arrive in the port during the month was about 189,000 tons, and this into a port the capacity of which is placed at 86,500 tons monthly, excluding bulk oil and coal.

Tonnages handled at Mombasa during 1951 were:

	Excluding Coal and Bulk Oils	Total of All Imports
January	74,039	132,244
February	52,202	115,400
March	67,612	106,009
April	73,289	117,866
May	78,199	133,766
June	92,366	137,758
July	79,649	121,175
August	63,236	132,226
September	94,159	160,708
October	87,490	148,184
November	98,226	167,599
December	89,414	129,973
	975,501	1,866,605

Typical of the factors adding to the strain on which Mombasa is working is the high tonnage of cement expected at the port during the present month. Including a small quantity (2,336 tons) left ashore out of December arrivals, the total tonnage due to be received in January is 70,000 tons, or about a third of the tonnage needed to supply Kenya and Uganda for a whole year. Yet Mr. Mundy says that the shipowners are not to blame.

It might be mentioned that the ships of the line of which Mr. Mundy is a director, being mostly passenger liners, enjoy priority of berthing facilities and are therefore not subject to the delays of which he complains.—Yours faithfully,

A. DALTON,
General Manager, East African Railways & Harbours



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PERSONALIA

LORD HESKETH has returned to London. The Hon. Mrs. A. RUBEN has returned to London. Mrs. A. RUBEN has returned to London.

MR. G. D. WHITE holed in one at the 13th when recently playing on Nakuru golf course.

MR. and MRS. BASIL HOLMES, of Bahati, Kenya, have just celebrated their golden wedding.

VICE-ADMIRAL W. R. SLAYTER has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station.

MR. PAUL HOGUE, an American, is leading a Mott Rearmament team to Central and East Africa.

THE MARQUESS and MARCHIONESS of HAMILTON are visiting Kenya. They will return at the end of March.

MR. E. C. NEPP, Q.C., has retired from practice at the Bar. His address is now Oakland Estate, Ruiru, Kenya.

COLONEL ROBERT MCCORMICK, proprietor of the *Chicago Tribune*, is expected in the East at the end of this month.

MR. C. DAVIES COLMAN, former manager of the Rhodesia Herald, has retired after 26 years' service with the company.

MR. C. L. GAMLEN, managing director of the East African Industrial Equipment Co. Ltd., has arrived from Kenya.

MR. COLIN ALLACE, information officer at Rhodesia House, London, spoke for Southern Rhodesia in a recent broadcast discussion on emigration.

DR. N. HARRIS has been appointed Deputy Director of Geological Services in Uganda, where Mr. G. B. GRAY has become Assistant Chief Secretary.

MISS MARGARET BRIDEN, consultant gynaecologist to the C.C.S., has returned to London after giving three months' service to the Mengo Hospital, Kampala.

Mrs. JOHN KENNEY, from 1949 to 1950 head of the B.C.A. mission in this country, will take over the duties of deputy director of the Mutual Security Agency tomorrow.

MR. D. G. HODGSON, who has been appointed to the board of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Co. Ltd., has spent several years with the company, latterly as manager in Uganda.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM G. ANDREWES, who has been appointed Deputy Supreme Allied Commander for the Atlantic, commanded the cruiser *UGANDA* during the landing at Salerno.

SIR EDWARD TWIMING, Governor of Tanganyika, and LADY TWIMING paid a brief visit to Uganda after recent meetings in Nairobi of the East Africa High Commission and Defence Committee.

SIR WILLIAM OGG, director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, will address the Royal Society of Arts at 5.15 p.m. on February 20 on "Modern Developments in Soil Science."

At the urgent request of the High Commission, Sir RONALD LORING, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, has postponed his retirement from September next until the end of May, 1953.

MR. E. N. BONDLE, who has joined the board of Messrs. Gellatly, Hanks and Co. (Sudan), Ltd., has served at most of the company's branches in the Middle East, and has been branch manager in Port Sudan for some years.

Appointments to the Uganda Electricity Board for one year include the Financial Secretary or his representative, Sir DOUGLAS HARRIS, and MESSRS. H. R. FRASER, M.L.C., A. N. MAINI, M.L.C., C. HANDLEY BIRD, M.L.C., and S. S. TINDALL.

MR. G. H. LEPPER will sail for Cape Town at the end of the month to spend about four weeks in the Union of South Africa, a fortnight in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and a few days in Kenya. He expects to be back in London early in May.

MISS ELIZABETH CLARK, MISS NELLIE O'CONNOR, MISS JEAN PAVENDALE, and MISS MARGARET LAWSON have been appointed to the Queen Elizabeth Colonial Nursing Service in Kenya, and MISS MARGARET ROSE MASSON and MISS PEARL FRANCES MUNRO to the same service in Uganda.

MRS. WIDDAS, a non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, spoke in Friday's "Calling the Rhodesias and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C. on her impressions of life in England to-day. The same subject was taken by MR. R. WATKINS PITCHFORD for a talk to East Africa on Sunday.

MR. ALEX HAMILTON, for many years chairman and managing director of Messrs. Mitchell Coits and Co. Ltd., will sail to-day in the *ATHLONE* to Italy for another visit to the Union of South Africa. He hopes to stay for some months with MR. and MRS. ERIC MACLEOD SMITH, his son-in-law and daughter in Johannesburg.

DR. C. P. HEIKKILA, fisheries adviser to the Colonial Office, arrived in Nairobi on February 4 on an extensive tour of fisheries in East, Central, and West Africa. He left for Uganda on Monday, and will go to Tanganyika on February 22, to Zanzibar on the 25th, to Dar es Salaam on the 29th, to Mwanjira on March 19, to Salisbury on the 24th, to Lusaka on the 26th, and to Livingstone on April 1.

MR. BERNARD BOYD has been elected president of the Tanganyika Branch of the British Legion, of which BRIGADIER ALBAN DAVIES has been vice-president. Other members of the committee are MISS F. CAULFIELD KERNIE, hon. treasurer, and MR. A. G. CALLOW, hon. secretary. Other members of the committee are MR. M. S. BONE, BRIDE, MITCHELL HODGSON, F. MORRIS, and ROLLESTON THORP, and W. G. LIND.

MR. VINCENT ERNEST QUENET, Q.C., has been appointed a Judge of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia. Aged 45, he was born and educated in the Cape Province, and admitted an advocate of the Supreme Court of South Africa in 1930. He has not appeared in any cases before the Colony's courts, but has previously been counsel of the South African Society of Bank Officials in immigration proceedings in Salisbury.

THE KNIGHT, SIR ALAN LENNOX BOYD, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, will address the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society on "Tanganyika To-day" at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, March 4. The meeting is not confined to members of the group; any fellow of the society may attend and bring a guest. Mr. Lennox-Boyd will also address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on Thursday, March 27.

PROFESSOR R. C. BROWN, formerly Professor of Industrial Health in the University of Glasgow, and honorary physician at the Royal General Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who toured Kenya, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia in 1949 as a member of the Council of consultants for the Colonial Medical Service, is due to arrive in Tanganyika on March 3 to visit Urambo, Mvuduli, Shinyanga, Mwanza, and Geita before leaving for Uganda on March 10.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

SOLICITOR, Public school, age 35, qualified to fill position Kenya, preferably Nairobi. Qualified in 1939. Five years partner London firm, experienced conveyance, probate, company law, divorce, wills, litigation, some advocacy. View in settlement in Kenya with family. Submit letters "South Lodge," Wokingham, Berkshire, England.

A new universal seed planter and fertilizer has been invented by MR. G. V. L. PARANI, research engineer at the Cotton Industry Research Station at Gezira.

MR. THUR LEITCH'S account of two expeditions to Tanganyika to collect beetles and other natural history specimens, published under the title "To-morrow's a Holiday."

MAJOR SIR JOSEPH BALL, chairman of London and Rhodesia Mining and Land Co., Ltd., New Consolidated Gold Fields Ltd., and Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co., Ltd., deputy chairman of African Investment Trust, Ltd., Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., and Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd., and a director of several other Rhodesian companies, is on his way to the Cape in the ARUNDEL CASTLE to visit the Union and Rhodesia.

Obituary

MR. BERNARD SYDNEY MELVILL, thirce territorial golf champion of Northern Rhodesia, collapsed and died recently whilst playing in the Rom Antelope course. Aged 48, he was a first round sportsman, and was chairman in 1949 and 1950 of the Mufudira Town Management Board.

MRS. ETHEL M. FRASER, whose death is reported was the wife of Mr. Malcolm Fraser, a director of the Manica Trading Co., Ltd., and for many years before 1937 general manager of the Company in Beira. Their two sons are resident in Southern Rhodesia.

MISS EILEEN MAXWELL, at one time principal of the girls' school in Gaudurman, and lately headmistress of the Emily High School in Khartoum, has died in this country, to which she returned on medical leave in 1947.

LIEUT. COLONEL RICHARD FRANCIS COOPER, of Examine, Wyoming, has died in Babati, Tanganyika, at the age of 39.

LIEUT. COLONEL H. A. LILLEY, D.S.O., O.B.E., has died in Londiani, Kenya, aged 64 years.

African Land Settlement

THE KENYA AFRICAN LAND UTILIZATION AND SETTLEMENT report for 1951 states that many areas had a better cover of grass and bush than for many years, owing to the well-distributed rain from March until the end of the year. In spite of heavy downfalls, only 4.2% of the 1,098 dams revealed breakages. At Makueni, the number of settled families increased from 270 to 455, passing the target for the year. With a rainfall of 55 inches, crops were excellent. At the Ndalat settlement in the Nandi Reserve trials with molasses and Rhodes grass indicates that with proper management one beast can be carried throughout the year.

Sudan Party

Messages from the Sudan report the formation of a new political organization, the Sudan Party. A statement of its policy (in part) reads: "The Sudan Party believes that the true wishes of the Sudanese can be expressed only by a middle party standing aside from sectarian and other issues. The party aims at the creation of an independent democratic republic; the transfer of power from the present administration to Sudanese hands within the year; and the creation of full self-government and self-determination by 1953." It also favours "entry through the exercise of self-determination into the British Commonwealth."

"Russian Communism, as the free world knows, is nothing more than the most sinister and oppressive form of imperialism, and the antithesis of every kind of freedom, religious, national, and individual."—Sir James Robertson, Civil Secretary in the Sudan.

**British Relations with America
Misunderstanding and Fear in Sudan**

MR. OWEN TWEDDY, who has known the Sudan for some 25 years, and has recently revisited that country and Egypt, has written in the Spectator:

"Many with whom I talked in Cairo made the realistic comment that the sooner Egypt forget her proposed constitution for the Sudan, the better it would be for peace in the Nile Valley."

"We have perhaps over-published our financial straits and our present dependence on Egypt. In the Sudan today the tradition of our independence of thought and action has been shaken, and this has created the fear lest, in deference to America, we may yet have to strike a political bargain with Egypt which in return for Egypt's participation in a Middle East defence pact, would acquiesce in her domination of the Sudan. I heard that in all quarters, but mostly rather in sorrow than with reproach, for as yet the present administration is both respected and popular."

"In 50 years a new Sudan has been created. Bankruptcy and lawlessness have been replaced by solvency and order, and to-day there is honest, simple justice for everyone, and the country itself has been developed into a viable and prosperous State."

"My visit left me with three main reflections. The first was a regret that a few Egyptians, and, so far as I know, no members of the present Egyptian Cabinet, know the Sudan or the present Sudan Government at first hand. My second reflection was a complementary regret that so few members of the Sudan Administration have more than a cursory experience of Egypt or of the vital importance to Egyptian life of a friendly Nile above Wadi Halfa. Lastly there was the hope that, whatever might be the outcome of any determination in the Sudan, provision would be made for some form of international arbitration—neutral and impartial in the control of the waters of the Nile."

A modern cinema has been opened in Kampala, in which European, Indian, and Arabic films will be shown.

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have not a good deal more without the control of the Assembly and the High Commission.

There has been a very imperfect understanding of the High Commission's part of the general public. It is not a secret matter, as much publicity in the Press is given to it, but it is my own view because of my duty as a member of the High Commission and Government that I should like to see in East African matters has something to do with it.

It may be that the absence of controversy and the efficiency with which the Assembly and the organs of the High Commission conduct their business have resulted in the public having an inadequate representation of the immense amount of valuable work which has been done and the wide range of it. It may be that so much of the work is done by the territorial councils or boards, or their staffs, in the course of their everyday business that the public is hardly aware of it, since it may not figure in the proceedings of the Assembly.

Broadly speaking, the verdict of every competent observer will be that the Assembly has given a striking example, not only of devotion to the public interest and of admirable relations between all its component parts but of the very highly competent conduct of the public business entrusted to its charge. The level of debate has been high. There have been those differences of opinion which are to be expected in so wide a range of public business, but the measure of co-operation, harmony, and mutual confidence between members from the various territories is remarkable and exceedingly encouraging.

Airways Expansion

East African Airways Corporation has expanded its flying operations fivefold in the five years of its existence, and now operates 22,800 route miles by scheduled services. During 1951 the corporation's aircraft flew over 23m. miles and operated 63m. passenger unit miles. We have now over 90 aerodromes in East Africa.

The anti-hopper campaigns in the locust-infested areas of the Somaliland, Ogaden, and the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya came to an end in early January. It is estimated that the following numbers of hopper bands have been destroyed, and hopper bands may consist of tens of millions of hoppers, probably hundreds of millions in 2,421 in the Somaliland Protectorate, 2,900 in Ethiopian Ogaden, and 3,300 in the Northern Frontier Province.

There have been considerable numbers of escapes, resulting in an invasion of the Northern Frontier Province in 1951. It has not extended south of Wajir, but some escapes have been very large.

A considerable ground force, fitted with power dusting and spraying machinery, is operating against the invading locusts. One 10-square-mile swarm has been attacked.

Small-scale aircraft spraying experiments against flying swarms are being undertaken, financed by a Colonial Development and Welfare grant. Auster spraying aircraft have been obtained from the Sudan, and the spraying equipment is being tested by the Colonial Insecticide Unit in Arusha.

As this is likely to be the last time that I shall have the opportunity of addressing you, I hope I may venture to say how important it is that no opportunity should be missed of developing through the Assembly and the High Commission a spirit of tolerance, mutual respect, friendship, and co-operation, not only between the territories as such, whether through their Governments, their Legislatures, or in other ways, but between every one of us of whatever race who is privileged to have a hand in the building of the greater East Africa of the future.

Assembly Has Special Lead to Give

The world is bedeviled by hatreds and bitterness, criticisms and fears, and ambitions of all sorts and kinds. There is nothing easier than to be quick to take offence, to let suspicion or dislike of others influence our judgment, to be afraid lest others gain some advantage over us, to aspire to gain some unworthy advantage over others. Surely every man and woman in East Africa who is capable of thinking understands that those are attitudes which can lead only to failure and frustration.

Members of this Assembly, which has set so shining an example in the last four years, have a special part to play, a special lead to give to all the territories. I have no doubt that you will continue in the task in the future with the devotion, courage, humanity, and conviction which you have brought to it in the past.

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Mr. Oliver Lyttelton's Faith

"FOR THIRTY YEARS I have found the answer in a business sense have found the opening of yet another new world, the Empire's Commonwealth, to redress economically the balance of the old but, until three months ago, when I was appointed Secretary of State, I do not think that I had grasped how vast are these resources and how wonderful may be the future," said Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, at a luncheon given in London by the Coal Industry Association.

"For many years to come," he continued, "I believe that those who command and sell raw materials—grain, vegetable oils, copper, lead, tin, zinc, iron, sulphur, phosphate, oil and the like—will call the tune.

Much Already Done

"How much has already been done in the Colonies! In 1920 the Kenya-Uganda Railway carried only 234,000 tons of goods; in 1950 it carried just under 44m. tons. Nigeria's total import and export trade in 1920 was £20m. in 1950 it was £146m.

Colonial exports of bauxite rose from 170,000 tons to 1,698,000 tons between 1936 and 1950; of copper, from 153,000 to 313,000 tons; of petroleum oil from 2,043,000 to 8,028,000 tons; of pyrites from 220,000 to 645,000 tons; of rubber from 528,000 to 1,335,000 tons; of timber from 13m. to 30m. cubic feet. They all add up to rising standards of life in the Colonies, improved social services, better health, housing, education, and enlightenment. They also add up to the hope of curing world shortages of primary materials, and particularly of food.

"But to-day the sterling area is in deficit, and you cannot invest deficits in expansion and development. I believe that we shall, by sacrifices of comfort, by some slowing down of things we want to do to improve our production in mine and farm and workshop—before long achieve and hold a surplus, which we can use to develop and improve this vast storehouse.

"Certainly we cannot do it alone at once. We want some capital from overseas to help us—perhaps Canadian capital, perhaps some International Bank money to help in the harnessing of the water power of the Zambezi, perhaps too some private investment in copper or phosphate in Uganda."

Colonial Students

THE EAST AND WEST FRIENDSHIP COUNCIL, of which Sir George Schuster is president, state in their 30th annual report that their student membership has now almost reached the 1,000 mark. All overseas students reaching this country receive a greeting from the council, which for many years has arranged hospitality for Africans and other non-European students studying in the United Kingdom. The governing council has five student members including one African, and there are local branches in 50 towns. The report analyses the subjects of study of 4,733 Colonial students of whom the Council have particulars: 816 appear under nursing, 720 under medicine, 690 law, 467 engineering, 295 arts, 203 science, 194 teacher training, 113 dentistry, 79 accountancy, 76 economics, 63 agriculture, 60 architecture, 54 commerce, 40 social science, 36 domestic science, 36 veterinary surgery, 35 building, 34 music, and 32 pharmacy.

Chief Mushima and his people of the Kasempa district of Northern Rhodesia have been commended for their action last October in assisting the pilot and salvaging mail and freight when a Central African Airways aircraft crashed six miles from the village. The chief and tribesmen ran to the plane, dragged the unconscious pilot clear of the wreckage, pushed him back to the village on a bicycle, and organized the salvage of the freight. A villager cycled 57 miles in just over six hours to deliver a note to the district officer at Mankoya.

Three Most Useful Guides

THE 1952 EDITIONS of the "Year Book and Guide to East Africa" (6s.) and the "Year Book and Guide to Southern Africa" (8s. 6d.) are fully up to the standard set over the years by the Union-Castle Line, for which they are now published by Robert Hale, Ltd.

The East African volume has more than 400 pages of text, a 16-page atlas in colour, many town plans and route diagrams, and a folding map of Africa. Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, the Sudan, and Mauritius are covered in considerable detail, and Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somaliland, the Belgian Congo, Madagascar, and Reunion less fully.

The Southern African volume is of 900 pages, with a 48-page atlas in colour, route diagrams, and town plans. It deals with the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, South-West Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland. The size of the volume has been substantially increased, and much of the general information has been more conveniently regrouped.

A new Union-Castle publication is "Mozambique: A Concise Guide for the Visitor" (3s. 6d.) which in 48 pages gives most useful, up-to-date, and practical information about the island.

These three handy reference books can be recommended without reservation.

To encourage the production of better meat supplies, the Government of the Seychelles has agreed to pay half the freight charges involved in importing cattle of a stipulated standard. The controlled price of meat has been raised from 65 cents to one rupee per lb. which is exactly four times the pre-war cost.



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Higher Railway Rates in Rhodesia Passenger and Goods Traffic Affected

EXTENSIVE CHANGES, mainly in passenger rates and fares, are proposed by the Rhodesia Railways. It is approved by the Higher Authority and is to come into effect in April.

Increases in passenger fares will range from 4% to 38%, whilst increases in goods rates, designed to bring in 11.9% additional revenue, may in some cases be as high as 200%.

The general manager, Sir Arthur Griffin, has explained that the proposals are intended to minimize the impact of increased fares on the long-distance traveller and family man. Examples of new fares are as follows:

In class return, Bulawayo-Salisbury, £6 (formerly £5 6s. 6d.); Middelburg-Ndola, £16 5s. (£14 18s. 6d.); and class single, Umfolosi-Salisbury, 24s. 9d. (21s.).

The age up to which children may travel free will be extended from three to seven years, and children's fares will now be available to children up to the age of 16, instead of 12, as hitherto; the rate will be 40% (50%) of the adult fare.

Concessionary fares are also being amended. These will in future give a reduction of 33% on the ordinary rates instead of the varying but more generous bases now in operation. As the fares for third and fourth class travel are now at a relatively low level, no concessions will apply to these classes, but third class fares will be substantially reduced, by up to 34%, the object being to bring the better class travel within easier reach of the African. Sixth class fares will be increased by varying percentages up to approximately 25%.

For freight rates, steps are proposed to eliminate anomalies and discrepancies. The highest scale of goods rates applicable at present on the Umfolosi-Salisbury section and the Simba and Shamva branches, will be abolished. Higher rates applicable on traffic to and from Northern Rhodesia and the Linkwesi branch lines will be eliminated.

Traffic towards Beira will be brought into line with traffic towards Union ports by the application of the port rate as a maximum. The disparity between the rates on traffic from Beira and traffic from the Union will be reduced, and the scales of rates will be adjusted to eliminate as far as possible advantages which have previously been given at various mileages.

New Goods Rates

Some examples of the new goods rates are as follows:

BLANKETS, CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR AND BICYCLES, Cape Town-Bulawayo, from 33s. to 35s. per 100 lb. (6% increase); Bulawayo-Ndola (distribution), 68d. to 123d. per 100 lb. (81% increase); Lusaka-Livingstone (distribution), 24d. to 77d. per 100 lb. (221% increase).

CRUDE OIL for export, Salisbury-Beira, 15% increase; Fort Victoria to Beira, 24% increase; WHEAT, Umfolosi (ex Beira)-Salisbury, from 85d. to 83d. per 2,000 lb. (28% increase).

The statements point out that 85% of the local traffic in tariffs 1-10 is so-called "distribution" rates which in many cases are relatively unremunerative. Apart from some unbound railway economies, the system of distribution rates discriminates between places which are distribution centres and those which are not, between goods which are entitled to distribution rates and those which are not, and between one distribution centre and another.

The Railway Administration is aware that an alteration of the present system may tend temporarily to dislocate existing trading practice and to advance the costs of transport of locally manufactured goods, but it nevertheless considers the in the ultimate interests of the territories the system should be abolished.

After full consultation with accredited representatives of commerce and industry, however, the Railway Administration has modified its original proposals for complete abolition over a period of three years, and has submitted to the Higher Authority a revised scheme which reduces considerably the initial increase in rates and leaves any further adjustments to be considered in the light of the circumstances ruling at the time and the conclusions of the study groups which are to be set up in Southern and Northern Rhodesia to consider the implications of total abolition.

Although some of the increases appear to be high, it must not be overlooked that in many cases the rail freights form only a small part of the retail price of commodities. The Railway Administration cannot itself assess the effect of the proposed increases in charges on the cost-of-living index, but they have information to the effect that the increase is likely to be remarkably small.

Charges Unchanged Since 1931

Sir Arthur Griffin said that the rates, fares, and charges structure of Rhodesia Railways had been virtually unchanged for over 20 years.

In 1932 surcharges varying between 5% and 10% were imposed on rates, fares, and other charges, but these were removed in 1939. Slight adjustments had been made in recent years, but in general the charges were the same as in 1931. This was probably a unique record.

Heavy capital expenditure had been and was still being incurred, which would add considerably to the loan service commitments of the railways. Coupled with this increase in expenditure was the clearly noticeable tendency for the low-rated commodities, such as coal, cement, fertilizers, minerals, maize, and wheat, to predominate over general goods traffic.

The object of the new proposals was not only to raise the additional revenue required, but to place the charge structure on a basis which would secure the financial stability of the railways and provide for the growth of primary and secondary industry on a sound economic foundation.

Ndola's Ambition

NDOLA MUNICIPALITY'S estimates for 1952 show proposed expenditure of about £1m. for the town, and just over £250,000 for the African locations. At a recent special session the council unanimously agreed on "bold and ambitious plans to bring the town back to its old position as the best cared-for and best serviced local authority in the country." Capital estimates include £140,000 for African housing, £32,000 for extensions in electricity distribution, £90,000 for a low voltage network (of which £40,000 will be spent this year), £231,000 for power plant extensions (£50,000 to be spent in 1952), and £16,150 for water reticulation and plant. New municipal flats will take £50,000.

A new leper settlement at Aloclele in Beira is expected to open in March. This the responsibility of the local African council.



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56 Rhodesia; Wilfred Watson Ltd., Good Area, Harare

Company Report

The Rhodesia Railways Trust

A Strong Year

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS TRUST, LIMITED, was held on Monday, 7th at 10 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.4.

Mr. C. Hely-Hutchinson, presided in the absence through indisposition of the chairman, Sir Dougal O'Malcolm, K.C.M.G., and read the speech prepared by him, which was as follows:

The sale of the shares of the Shabani Railway Company Limited, to which I referred at our last meeting, was duly completed at the end of the financial year on September 30, 1951, and in consequence of being relieved of the necessity to issue consolidated accounts, we are able to present our report and balance-sheet within a reasonable time after the close of the Trust's financial year, and to hold our annual general meeting early in February instead of at the end of June.

The year's accounts and the directors' report have been in your hands for the requisite period of three weeks, and I presume that I may speak to them as read. (Agreed.)

The profit and loss account shows that our gross income, at £231,133, was greater by about £22,580 than that of the previous year, but that the charge for taxation, at £112,125, was higher by no less than £17,373.

The net profit for the year is £107,271, compared with £102,792, an increase of about £4,600. The dividend of 9% less income-tax at 9s. 6d. in the £, which we have recommended, will absorb £94,773, and if that dividend is approved, the balance of unappropriated profits carried forward will be raised by £12,566 to £89,881.

Valuation of Investments

If you will turn to the balance-sheet you will see that the book value of quoted investments shown at cost less provision for diminution in value is £4,172,362. The market value at September 30 last was £4,618,100, showing an appreciation over book value of £439,742, equivalent to 11%.

At September 30, 1950, our quoted investments showed an over-all depreciation after taking into account the provision for diminution in value of nearly 2%, so that the change over the year under review is an appreciation of 13%. Changes in money rates since September 30, 1951, must tend, of course, to diminish the market value of our portfolio, and it is common knowledge that a considerable adjustment in Stock Exchange quotations has followed the recent hardening in interest rates.

The unquoted investments standing in the books at

112.12 have been valued by the directors on a very conservative basis at £96,346.

Our holdings of British and Dominion Government securities have been further reduced during the year by about £146,000, and now stand at about £1,750,000. I would like to emphasize that our British Government securities are short-dated issues. They still form a very high proportion about 20% of our invested funds, but are not of course a permanent holding.

We regard them more in the light of money deposits available for more permanent investment. In addition, you will see from the balance-sheet that the total of cash and debtors has increased from £88,715 to the substantial figure of £303,067—largely due to the sale, for cash, of our interest in the Shabani Railway.

Finance for Expansion of Industry

The balance-sheet thus shows a very strong liquid position, and I am sure you will agree that that is a matter of satisfaction to us. Much new capital is required by industry in this country, and it has increasingly to be found by institutions, since the resources of private investors, whose savings used to furnish a considerable proportion of such new capital, have been so depleted by taxation and estate duties that they can no longer be counted on to provide more than a fraction of the new capital now needed.

With the funds at its disposal we feel that the Rhodesia Railways Trust will be able to take a proper share in the valuable work of financing the expansion of industry and the promotion of enterprise.

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

Firm Market for Sisal

MESSRS. WIGGLESWORTH AND CO. LTD., write in their current market report:

"A very firm market for East African sisal has been experienced during the month, and buyers find it difficult to secure all the supplies needed for current shipment positions. Western German spinners were allowed freer import licences from January 1, and this has been followed by a strong German demand for sisal on a market already short of supplies.

Prices have moved up sharply, and the discount between No. 1 and No. 3 grades, which earlier in the month was £5, has narrowed to £18 per ton. Although the bulk of the buying has been for current shipment positions, spinners are now showing interest in shipment periods extending into the second half of the year.

Last year's production in East Africa is estimated as 185,000 tons, compared with 662,519 tons in 1950.

The Bill to empower the Government of Uganda to acquire cotton ginneries compulsorily has been referred to a Select Committee.

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Of Commercial Concern

Southern Rhodesia's £740,417 loan, D.O. issued at 9% was over-subscribed last Thursday when the bids reached £1,000,000 for five million pounds only. With the loan in the Stock Exchange next day, the annual premium of 1% which rose to 1% by the end of the year for amounts up to £500,000, was accepted in full and about 50% was allotted in the case of larger applications.

At the London auctions last week 432 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold for an average price of 2s. 11.40d. per lb. and 48 packages of Portuguese East African tea averaged 2s. 8d. per lb., making 480 packages averaging 2s. 11.12d. per lb. against 381 packages averaging 2s. 11.02d. per lb. in the previous week.

Salisbury City Council's four-year plan has been reviewed and extended. Since the £5m. allocated for the period 1952-55 is now expected to be below the council's urgent needs, borrowing on the local market is to be sanctioned, subject to agreement with the Treasury regarding rates of interest, the timing of the loans, and other conditions.

Owing to heavy rains, the cotton crop in Zanzibar and Pemba has suffered, but the yield is expected to be more than 25,000 to 30,000 bales. Total deliveries for the second half of the year amounted to 6,182,566 lb. of value £5,567,467 came from Pemba.

At the fifth cotton auction held in Uganda by the Lint Marketing Board, 10,000 bales were sold at prices ranging from 401-cents of a shilling for AP Acholi to 459 cents for B.P. 52. It is estimated that £184,000 will be collected in export duty and that £300,000 will accrue to cotton profits.

Increased Uganda Imports

Imports into Uganda during the first eight months of 1951 reached almost £14m., a sharp increase on the figures for the same period of the previous year, in which the value had been just under £9m.

Mr. Michael Watson has arrived in Kenya to assume the executive directorship of Allsopp (East Africa) Ltd. He is a member of the board of Allsopp African Investments Ltd.

The International Tea Committee reports the area under tea in Kenya to be 18,883 acres, in Nyasaland 23,500 acres, and in Southern Rhodesia 1,605 acres.

A wholesale depot for the sale of fruit and vegetables is to be established in Kampala by the Horticultural Co-operative Union of Kenya.

Sir Edward Bennett has withdrawn from his partnership in Broadlands Farm, Rongai, Kenya, with Lieut. Colonel O. E. C. Messley.

The main construction work at the new port of Mtwara in southern Tanganyika is expected to be completed within three or four months.

Anglo-Siam's Extract of Meat Co.—Final dividend per ordinary unit, making with the unchanged interim a total of 9s. or 9% net for the sixth successive year. Group profits for the year ended August 31, 1951, increased by £71,385 to £64,402, before U.K. tax.

Central Line Sisal Estates—Final dividend (20%) making a total of 35% (25%), less tax for the year ended June 30, 1951.

African Explosives and Chemical Industries—Final dividend (the same) making 10% (9%) for the year.

Sisal Outputs for January

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—180 tons making 1,635 tons for the first seven months of the financial year.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of E. Africa, Ltd.—555 tons, making 5,350 tons for the 10 months to date.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,430 tons compared with 1,132 tons in January, 1951.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—92 tons of fibre.

Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd.

THE RHODESIA RAILWAYS TRUST, LTD. after recording £112,125 for taxation, earned a profit of £107,371 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £102,292 in the previous year. A dividend of 9%, less tax, requires £94,779 leaving £89,881 to be carried forward against £77,283 brought in.

The issued capital is £2,005,767. Current reserve stands at £2,299,066, revenue reserves at £158,699, and current liabilities at £130,194. Quoted investments are valued at £4,178,358 and unquoted investments at £1,184,272 (market values £1,484,100 and £36,746 respectively), and current assets at £303,067.

The directors are Sir Douglas Malcolm (chairman), Lieut. Colonel M. V. Sandhu, and the Duke of Abercorn, and Messrs. C. H. Hutchinson, M. P. Berry, L. A. McFarlane, G. H. Murray, W. H. White and J. N. Kiek.

The annual general meeting was held in London on February 7. A report of the chairman's statement appears on another page.

Central Line Sisal Estate

CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LTD. report a consolidated net profit of £153,194 for the year ended June 30 last (including £33,428 from the East African subsidiary company), compared with £141,625 in the previous year. Taxation amounts to £86,692, including £5,375 payable by the subsidiary for East African income tax. The directors of the parent company have transferred £25,000 to general reserve and are carrying forward £3,053. The parent company has received £2,000 and recommends a final dividend of 30% less tax, making 35% for the year (against 25%) and leaving £1,112 to be carried forward against £1,638 brought in.

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Colonial Cotton Development New S. Rhodesian Companies

A STATEMENT ON COTTON DEVELOPMENT in Colonial territories was issued recently by the Colonial Secretary. It includes the following messages:

"Cotton production in recent years has risen to 200,000 bales (of 400 lb.) per annum. The figures for the various areas are: Uganda, 342,000 bales; Kenya, 8,000; Tanganyika, 50,000; Nigeria, (export), 62,000; Nyasaland, 10,000; West Indies, 6,000; others (mainly Aden), 6,000; total, 482,000.

"Uganda, which normally produces about 70% of all Colonial raw cotton, is concentrating on increasing considerably the yield per acre of these areas at present under cultivation by introducing higher-yielding disease-resistant strains, by encouraging improved cultivation methods, and by seed treatment to reduce blackarm disease. It is hoped that it may be possible to raise annual production by 50% to about 450,000 bales in the near future.

Mechanized Aids

In Tanganyika mechanized aids to present cultivation are being introduced in resettlement schemes in Sukumaland. In addition, the Department of Agriculture has concentrated a large number of staff in cotton-growing areas to encourage improved cultivation and increased planting. By these means it is hoped to raise the annual cotton crop by about 80% to about 900 bales.

In Nyasaland better sowing methods and pure strains of cotton are being introduced to reduce losses through red bollworm. The extension of the area under cultivation will depend on the possibilities of irrigation, which are being investigated. If irrigation proves feasible, an expansion of production to about 100% to 20,000 bales should be possible.

A very high-grade cotton of the Sudan type is being grown under irrigation in the Abyss district of the Aden Protectorate and it is hoped to increase output to about 10,000 bales in the near future.

Certain Colonial producers, namely Nigeria, Nyasaland, and the Aden Protectorate, have entered into long-term contracts with the United Kingdom Raw Cotton Commission, which, by offering a stable market for some years ahead, serves to encourage expansion of production.

NEW COMPANIES recently registered in Southern Rhodesia include the following:

Dominion Buildings, Ltd., Salisbury; dealers in land and buildings (£100,000); United Building Society of Rhodesia, Ltd., Bulawayo (£100,000); W. A. Porter, Ltd., Salisbury, farmers, miners, hotel-keepers (£100,000); TransRhodes Holdings, Ltd., Salisbury, company controllers (£100,000); Cowley Estates, Ltd., Salisbury, farmers (£100,000).

Matabeleland Clothing Co., Ltd., Bulawayo (£75,000); Eagle Rhodesian Tobacco Co., Ltd., Salisbury, tobacco growers and graders (£60,000); Komagundi Agricultural Engineers, Ltd., Salisbury (£60,000); K. Bhikhubhai and Co., Ltd., Salisbury (£50,000); Holland Africa Construction Co., Ltd., Salisbury, structural engineers (£50,000); Windermere Lodge, Ltd., Salisbury, dealers in land and buildings (£30,000); C. & J. Roads Construction Co., Ltd., Bulawayo (£30,000).

Rhodesian Mechanized Farming, Ltd., Salisbury, dealers in agricultural machinery (£25,000); Kintyre Investments, Ltd., Salisbury, investors (£25,000); Central African Fertilizers, Ltd., Salisbury (£25,000); Dauphin Asbestos Mines, Ltd., (£25,000); Colonial Furniture Works, Ltd., Salisbury (£25,000); Over's Groceries and Hardware, Ltd., Salisbury (£20,000); and Storey's Garages, Ltd., Salisbury (£20,000).

Recumbent Supervisors

A VERY SERIOUS FORM of wastage of labour, apparent almost wherever labour is employed in gangs, is due to the lack of proper utilization of the men on a particular job. It is unfortunately more than common to see far too many men employed on practically every job, whether it be road works, building, or handling goods. The usual impression gained by the passer-by is that one-third of a gang is working, one-third getting ready to work, with the remaining third recumbent. The so-called supervisors are generally difficult to identify, as they probably belong to the last-mentioned group. — Annual report of the Uganda Labour Department.



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Mining

Uruiwira Minerals, Limited

Financial Arrangements

THE CHAIRMAN of Uruiwira Minerals, Ltd., Mr. J. Brasseur, has issued to investors a circular letter in the course of which he states:

In his speech circulated with the annual report for the year ended March 31, 1951, the acting chairman mentioned that your board had approached the Patino interests with a view to obtaining their agreement to an early reimbursement of their £160,000 loan, and that negotiations were in progress with the Economic Co-operation Administration for a loan to cover part of the erection of plant, and that negotiations were also in progress with some of the larger shareholders to obtain the balance of the money required.

I am pleased to inform you that arrangements have been completed with the Government of the United States, acting through Mutual Security Agency (which has taken over the work formerly done by E.C.A.), for a loan to the Company of 1,640,000 United States dollars (£585,700). That loan was negotiated on the basis that the company would itself raise a further £250,000.

No Increase in Authorized Capital

The Patino interests and five of our larger shareholders have subscribed or procured subscriptions at par for that amount of 5% convertible and redeemable unsecured loan stock. The loan of £160,000 has been repaid, and the option which it carried to convert into 2, like amount of shares cancelled. Thus, if all the holders of the new loan stock exercise their rights to convert their holdings into shares, the nominal value of the shares to be issued would not exceed £250,000, so that no increase in the authorized capital is required for this purpose. The company may redeem the whole or part of the loan stock not earlier than January 1, 1956, and must do so not later than December 31, 1961, at a premium of 10%, but such premium may not be converted into shares.

The sum to be advanced by the U.S. Government is to be applied in payment for machinery and equipment purchased in the U.S.A., for a proportion of the cost of transport thereof to Tanganyika, and for services obtained from the U.S.A. in the carrying out of the development programme, of which short particulars are given below.

The £250,000 raised by the issue of the unsecured loan stock, together with £75,000 on hand, is likewise to be applied towards that development programme in meeting the cost of plant purchased in the sterling area and the expenses of erection of all the new plant at the mine, while the surplus proceeds of production, during the period while the American loan is outstanding are also to be applied in exploration and development. The American loan carries interest at 5% and principal and interest are to be repaid by the delivery to the United States of copper and lead metals valued at prevailing Engineering and Mining Journal prices.

The repayment of principal and interest will begin on January 1, 1954 (by which date the development programme is expected to have been completed), and the total amount advanced is to be repaid in each of the three following years "is to not less than one-third by the end of the first year and two-thirds by the end of the second year, though the company has the right, if circumstances enable it, so to do, to accelerate delivery of metals in repayment of the advances.

Company's Commitments

As from January 1, 1954, and until the American loan with interest has been repaid in full, the company will be bound, either by way of repayment or by way of sale, to offer not less than eleven-sixteenths of its yearly production of copper and lead metals to the American Government. That Government will be bound to accept so much thereof as represents repayment of its loan, but will not be bound to purchase any excess, and if it notifies the company that it does not desire to purchase any such excess, the company will be at liberty to sell that excess on the free market. The remaining five-sixteenths of the company's yearly production (assuming that no more than eleven-sixteenths is required for servicing the American loan) is not the subject of any conditions preventing its sale in the free market.

Under the contract for the American loan the company has been granted to the U.S. Government an option to purchase up to 50% of the company's production in each of the 10 years starting next after the year in which repayment of the American loan, with interest, is completed.

The development programme is expected to involve a total expenditure in dollars and sterling of the equivalent of £1,695,000, and consists in the main of the purchase and installation of a pipeline and necessary pumps to carry water

from the Ugalla River to the mine, and the construction and equipment of a production mill, for concentrating the output of ores, with a daily capacity of 1,000 tons in its heavy media and 600 tons in its flotation sections respectively.

The framework of this mill, the machinery and equipment for installation in the mill, and the additional mining equipment (overhead gear, hoists, cages, shovel loaders, locomotives, granby cars, compressors and similar items) and part of the necessary drilling equipment will be purchased in the U.S.A. with funds from the American loan. Some part of the ocean transport charges will likewise be met in dollars, while certain engineering and other technical services will also be procured from the United States.

The sterling funds will be utilized in part in the purchase of some of the drilling equipment and of power plant, but in the main in the purchase and laying of the pipeline and in payment for the labour and other expenses attendant upon the erection of the mill, the installation of machinery and equipment, the balance of the expenses of transporting the mill, machinery and equipment to Mpanda, in underground development and experimental work, and in bettering the existing accommodation, providing adequate accommodation for the increased labour force which will be required, and in hospital and other welfare amenities.

Chisangwa Mines, Limited

CHISANGWA MINES, LTD., has been incorporated in Northern Rhodesia with an authorized share capital of £200,000, of which half will be issued shortly. The capital to be issued will be subscribed in cash at par as to 30% each by Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., and Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., and as to 40% by the British South Africa Company.

The first directors are Messrs: L. Ficker (chairman), O. B. Bennett, W. Marshall, Clark, H. St. D. Greenfield, A. B. MacLaren, John Payne, Jnr., and Jack Thomson.

The new company will continue the prospecting work hitherto performed by the Mufulira company on behalf of itself and the other three shareholders, in what has been known as the Western Concession area in Northern Rhodesia. The concession adjoins the western boundary of the Copper belt, and has an area of approximately 3,700 square miles.

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields

KENYA CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS, LTD., incurred a loss of £3,113 in the year ended May 31 last, compared with a profit of £12,308 in the previous year.

The issued capital is £292,863 in shares of 2s. 6d. each, and liabilities stand at £32,281. Fixed assets appear in the balance sheet at £310,607 and current assets at £14,536. During the year 15,300 tons of ore were treated for 3,487 oz. of gold and 594 oz. of silver, and a gross revenue of 243,453. The sale of 365 tons of soapstone realized £2,542. Ore reserves are estimated at 42,000 tons averaging 8.5 dw. over 30 inches.

The directors are Mr. J. L. Riddoch (chairman), Major F. W. Cavendish-Bentley, and Mr. W. J. S. Oates. The London Committee consists of Sir Percy Winn Everett, Sir Neville Pearson, and Mr. J. F. Corp (London secretary).

The postponed ordinary general meeting will be held in Kericho today, and will be followed by an extraordinary general meeting to consider future policy and the advisability of placing the company in voluntary liquidation.

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