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Political Convenience Before Colonies

he wanted, but we thought it was in the interests of the tribe that he should, and I understood most of the members agreed with that decision. It is not the decision of the Government that Seretse Khama should be excluded for ever. When a new chief has been established, and if Seretse Khama is willing to enter into a similar undertaking to that of Tshekedi, then we will consider his returning to the reserve.

MR. J. SNOW (LABS.): "Can the Minister say whether there is any truth in the report that the Secretary of State is to receive a visit from the Primate of all England on that point?"

MR. FOSTER: "No, I cannot."

MR. T. DRIBERG (LAB.): "Would the Minister agree that the original difference of opinion in the tribe, on which he laid stress, is really no longer relevant, since, as he himself admits, the majority now accept his marriage, especially since the visit to the tribe of Seretse and his wife? Also, is he now satisfied that it is not against native law and custom for a chief of that tribe to marry without previous consultation?"

Two Kgotlas Opposed Marriage

MR. FOSTER: "No, sir. The Secretary of State is extremely reluctant that the two Kgotlas previously mentioned against the marriage of Seretse. What I understand the gentleman is arguing is that the delegation represented that there was no tribal custom which required consultation by a chief of the tribe with regard to marriages. The statements made by the delegation were not accurate about tribal custom on that point."

"The only two instances they gave were the marriage of Khama III and of Tshekedi. In the case of the marriage of the Khama III it was marriage with his fourth wife, not with his principal wife and at a time when he already had another. Therefore there was no tribal custom shown by that. But when the chief wants to marry a principal wife he has to consult the tribe, practically the opposite."

"With regard to Tshekedi the position was that he was not the chief and therefore not firm in the line of succession. So the other instance given by the delegation also did not prove the contention they made."

"In addition, the Administration has informed us from South Africa that there is no recorded instance of a chief, in the case of a principal wife who would give birth to an heir, in due time, ever having married without consulting the tribe."

Mrs. E. White: "As the Minister admitted that the delegation now in this country represents the majority of the tribe, it is therefore not just an assemblage of private persons. Will he see that it is made possible for part of their expenses at least to be defrayed out of the tribal treasury? We understand that at present the feelings of their people directly to the Secretary of State some of the members of the delegation had to pledge their private property. As they have come as public representatives surely the Under-Secretary would agree that they should be able to use tribal funds?"

MR. FOSTER: "I think one could go even further than that. The Secretary of State is prepared to consider paying for their air passage out of tribal funds, but out of United Kingdom funds."

Short adjournment debate in the House of Commons on Seretse Khama will be reported next week.

Warning to Importers

No goods may now be imported into Kenya without a licence from the Imports Controller, who may refuse, modify, or cancel any licence without assigning any reason. The offices in charge in Mombasa is under no obligation to permit licences to be deposited at the imports control office and when this concession is granted he is in no way responsible for keeping the licences up to date or advising importers on the matter. After May 15 these regulations will be rigorously enforced, and goods imported without a valid licence will be liable to seizure and confiscation. The importer is responsible for the acts and omissions of his broker.

At a public auction held in Nairobi by the Game Department, a giraffe skin fetched £1, rhino skin 50s. and buffalo hides 6s. per lb., waterbuck skins 18s. per lb., and three leopard skins £37. No bids were made for ostrich skins, a complete rhino head skin, an elephant ear, and two rhino embryos.



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PERSONALIA

PRINCESS ALICE and the EARL OF ATHLONE returned from Jamaica.

MR. SYDNEY TEAR has arrived in Kenya from his visit to Tanganyika.

AIR MARSHAL SIR BRENN BAKER is visiting Kenya, in which he may decide to settle.

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR has returned to London from his visit to Addis Ababa.

MR. and MRS. ERIC WELCH have left London for a visit to East and Central Africa.

COLONEL F. S. MODERA has arrived in London by air from Kenya for a stay of some months.

MR. W. E. BOVILL has returned to London from another visit to East and Central Africa.

THE REV. BISHOP E. F. PAGEY, Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in England.

SIR WILLIAM and LADY GOWERS have been abroad for five months and have returned to London.

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK has left London for the Continent. He expects to return in about a fortnight.

MR. and MRS. GEORGE A. BYSON will leave Kenya early next month by sea to spend a holiday in Skye, Scotland.

MR. and MRS. B. F. MACDONA arrived back in London a few days ago from their visit to South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will leave this country on May 22 for a visit to West Africa.

MR. ALEXANDER GIBB arrived back in London a few days ago after another visit of about six weeks to East and Central Africa.

AIR VICE-MARSHAL T. N. McEVY, Assistant Chief of Air Staff (training), is visiting R.A.F. training schools in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN spoke in last Friday's meeting of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland programme of the B.C. on recent visits to Liberia.

MR. MARRICE MITCHELL HEGGS has been appointed Road Traffic Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, in the place of SIR GEORGE FORBES.

MR. SEFTON DELMER, chief European reporter of the *Daily Express*, who is on a fact-finding tour of Africa, is now in Northern Rhodesia.

INSPECTOR THOMAS J. CHERRY, who went to Kenya as THE QUEEN'S private detective shortly before her accession, is to remain in that post.

Under the chairmanship of GORE ALTRICHAM, Periodical Publications, Ltd., has been registered to take over the *National and English Review*.

MR. CHESTER WILMOT is to address the Royal Empire Society in London at 1.30 p.m. on May 15 on "The Cold War and the Colonial World."

MR. A. F. REES of the Veterinary Department in Tanganyika, has been transferred from Mahenge to the demonstration team at Marangu, near Moshi.

CAPTAIN CHARLES H. STEWART, a Canadian, and MRS. STEWART have arrived in Tanganyika to take charge of Detachment Army work in the Territory.

MR. R. G. S. HARRIS and MISS GRIFFIN VIVIAN, daughter of Major and Mrs. G. I. Vivian, of Nairobi and London, were married in this country on Saturday.

MR. NIGEL PEARSON has arrived back in England from a visit to the United States. Early in July Mrs. PEARSON and he will visit Norway for about two months.

THE REV. FR. SAMPSON, of the Rector of the Roman Catholic Technical College of Ombachi, Uganda, had a hand cut off by a mechanical saw when adjusting a lever.

MR. L. W. R. JONES, technical director of Messrs. Nauman Gepp (East Africa), Ltd., has recently arrived in this country, where he expects to remain until August.

MR. A. BRADY, an Irish-born Muslim member of the Kenya Legislative Council, who had announced that he would not seek re-election, has now agreed to stand.

THE REV. E. G. WILKINSON, Deputy Assistant Chaplain-General, has replaced in East Africa Command, the REV. G. R. WRIGHTON, who left for this country some weeks ago.

THE REV. FR. SIR GODFREY HUGGINS and the HON. SIR PETER HALL and LADY MARY BARRIS spent last Thursday and Friday at Windsor Castle, at the invitation of The Queen.

At the request of the Bishop of Uganda, the REV. C. E. SPURD, the Archbishop of Canterbury, has appointed CANON PESTO OUYAYA to be an Assistant Bishop in the diocese of Uganda.

MARQUE IGNAZIO SANFELICE DI MONTIFORTE, Italian Consul in British East Africa, has left Nairobi to take a new post in Italy. MARCO ANTONIO BUONANO has taken charge of the consulate.

MR. ROBERT WILLIAM FOOT, a director of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), who recently took up residence in Salisbury, has been elected a member of the Rhodesian local board.

MAJOR-GENERAL MICHAEL MONTGOMERIE ALSTON ROBERTS-WEST, who has been appointed to command the Commonwealth Division in Korea, served in the operations in Madagascar during the recent war.

MAJOR H. F. WARD is expected to arrive in England from Kenya next week. He will be in London from mid-May until mid-June and from the beginning of September until the end of the first week in October.

SIR LESLIE BOYCE, Lord Mayor of London, and a former member of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, underwent a serious abdominal operation on Friday night. He is making satisfactory progress.

MR. COLIN MAHER, who retired from the Kenya Agricultural Department in 1950 and became chief agronomist to the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika in the following year, has been appointed general manager in Urambo in the place of Mr. G. E. HUGHES.

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, left by air on Saturday for Khartoum, after the conclusion of discussions in London with MR. EDEN, the Foreign Secretary, and SIR RALPH STEVENSON, British Ambassador in Cairo.

MAJOR H. K. MCKEE, Northern Rhodesian Commissioner in London, will address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on Thursday, May 29, on "Northern Rhodesia and Federation."

MR. V. G. MATTHEWS, the new East African Commissioner in London, is to be the guest at luncheon tomorrow of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. MR. B. E. PETITPIERRE, Chairman of the Section, will preside.

MR. F. L. JOHNSON has been appointed general manager of the Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in succession to MR. B. M. BELLASIS, and will assume his duties on June 1. He organized the Liberty Cavalcade in Johannesburg in 1942.

VISCOUNT LYMINGTON, son of the Earl of Portsmouth, of Kitale, Kenya, and of Mrs. John How, of Arizona, United States, and MISS MAUREEN STANLEY, only daughter of Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Kenneth B. Stanley, have announced their engagement.

MR. W. T. WILLIAMS, Acting Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, is acting governor during the period of Sir Gilbert Rennie's attendance at the London Federation talks. MR. S. R. DENNY, Acting Administrative Secretary, is acting as Chief Secretary.

BY SIDNEY P. ...
 the Mau branch of the Kenya Electoral Union, and the Hon. HUGH WELCHWOOD and Mrs. ... as vice-presidents. The other members of the committee are Mr. B. DAVIES and MAJOR G. ...
 MORKE DAVIES is joint secretary and treasurer.

MR. ROBIN BROOKS, deputy chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation, has flown to inspect some of the corporation's projects in Central and East Africa. He will meet the regional controllers in Nairobi and Salisbury, will probably also stop at Lusaka, and will then visit the projects in Swaziland and Botswana.

Mr. J. B. ... executive director of the ... Rhodesia Centenary Exhibition, recently visited Lusaka, Marburg, in order to stimulate Portuguese interest in the exhibition. A Portuguese restaurant may be opened at Marburg, and the East Africa Madagascar, and the Belgian ... camouflaged expertise ... from Britain.

THE EARL OF SCARBOROUGH, who has returned from a visit to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, was proclaimed Grand Master of the ... Lodge of English Freemasons for the second meeting in London last week, at which Sir ... Boyce, Lord Mayor of London, was appointed Warden of Grand Lodge, and Sir ... Hely-Hutchinson Grand Treasurer.

A catalogue and source book, "The Story of Central Rhodesia," is to be written by MR. REAY SMITH and Mrs. V. W. HILLER for the Central African Rhodesia Centenary Exhibition. There will be a limited edition bound in leather and popular and cloth-bound editions. The collaboration of PROFESSOR ... WALLIS has been sought, and a prominent artist has been asked to do woodcuts for the chapter openings.

MRS. WINIFRED STONEY, wife of the secretary-general of Protestant missions in Uganda, who has been appointed a temporary member of the Kampala Municipal Council while Mr. A. ... is on leave, has been in the territory for 12 years. She is Protectorate commissioner for Girl Guides, organizing secretary of the Red Cross, blood transfusion service, and president of the Kampala branch of the Uganda Council of Women.

MISS MARGERY BERHAM is to address the Oxford University Eastern Africa Association next Monday on the Sudan; GENERAL ... CHISHOLM will speak on May 19 of the East African campaign of 1940-1; CAPTAIN C. R. S. PRITMAN has promised to talk at the end of the month of game in Uganda; and Mr. R. A. ... lecturer in East African tribal history at London University, will speak on June 2. On May 25 a cricket match, Africa v. Asia, is to be played.

By the time this issue went to press the following delegates to the federation talks had left London to return to their territories: Southern Rhodesia: SIR GODFREY HIGGINS, MR. J. M. GREENFIELD, MR. R. O. STOCK, MR. W. E. EASTWOOD, MR. W. F. NICHOLAS, and Mrs. ... G. GIBBERNE; Northern Rhodesia: MR. JOHN MOFFAT and the two African delegates, Messrs. D. L. YAMBA and P. SOKOTA. Others will leave tomorrow and during the week-end. Mr. G. H. BECKER, Northern Rhodesian Member for Agriculture, is remaining until next Thursday.

Obituary

Sir Alan Garrett Anderson

SIR ALAN GARRETT ANDERSON, G.B.E., a director of the P. & O. and British India lines and the Suez Canal Company, who died in London on Sunday at the age of 75, had rendered marked public service in many ways.

Education at Eton, School, Eton, and Trinity College, Oxford (where he was a keen oarsman), he entered his family firm, then joint managers of the Orient Line. He has acquired a deep interest in transport questions and in shipping. He became a director of the Midland Railway, and during the 1914-18 war undertook various tasks for the Government, being the first chairman of the wheat committee, helping to set up wheat control in Canada and the United States, and then becoming controller of the Admiralty.

During the war he joined the court of the Bank of England and was deputy-governor in 1925-26; he was president of the Chamber of Shipping in 1924-25, and M.P. for the City of London from 1935 to 1940, when he resigned to devote himself to war work.

He had been president of the International Chamber of Commerce and the Association of Chambers of Commerce, deputy governor of the City of London, a member of the County of London, chairman of the Executive, a member of the Royal Commission of Enquiry into National Debt, governor of Eton College, and an honorary officer of several hospitals, having inherited from his mother, Dr. ... special concern for hospital work.

His son, Mr. Donald Anderson, is the managing and financial director of the P. & O. shipping line.

Mr. ... Davies SIMONDS, a Chief Justice, Commissioner and Secretary of the ... Chamber of Commerce in Salisbury, North Rhodesia, in 1886, the son of a well-known sportsman, was an art for a long time, and many of his black and white sketches and cartoons were published in the various periodicals. At the age of 23 he joined the British South Africa Police, being transferred to the Native Affairs Department in Salisbury in 1911.

With that department he served on many capacities during the subsequent 35 years, the period being broken by commissions of service during World War I in the Middle East and Asia, with the Hertfordshire Yeomanry. He was appointed Assistant Chief Native Commissioner in 1938 and G.O.C. 12 years later, retiring in 1945.

Mr. ... was a long member of the Legislative Chamber of Commerce, and for some years a member of the Blantyre Town Council. He died in Nyasaland at the age of 67, and was buried in the Mexican oilfields during World War I, second in command of the Black Watch, and was severely wounded in 1905, and having qualified as a chartered accountant, went to Nyasaland in 1907, where he joined the ... A few years later he began practicing as an auditor, and afterwards founded Native Farms, Ltd., a subsidiary and later absorbed, the ... in the ... Province, and started the ... first ... During the last war he was second-in-command of the Blantyre Flights of the Nyasaland Defence Force.

Mr. V. H. GEORGE, Chief Constable in Kampala, died suddenly in Nairobi. He was 67, was married, and had two sons.

MRS. WINIFRED EMILY BULLOCK, wife of Mr. Arthur Boulton, has died suddenly in the Somaliland Protectorate.

MARRIAGE

THE MARRIAGE ceremony took place at All Saints' Church, Limuru, Kenya, on Saturday, May 17, of Messrs. DOUGLAS, son of Mr. and Mrs. ... GRANT DAVIES, late of Kenya, to HEATHER JEAN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. G. GULLSPIE, of Limuru, Kenya.

Parliament

Questions on Case Against Mr. Zukas

Government Will Not Influence Decision

SEVERAL QUESTIONS have been put in the House of Commons about the deportation proceedings in Northern Rhodesia against Mr. Simon Zukas.

MR. LESLIE PLUMMER (Lab.) asked if the Minister would cause an inquiry to be made into the proposed expulsion, and, pending the result, take steps to prevent the expulsion taking place.

MR. A. LENNOX-BOYD, Minister of State: "No, sir. The recommendation that Mr. Zukas should be deported was made by the Northern Rhodesian High Court as the result of a judicial inquiry. Evidence was brought which satisfied the court that Mr. Zukas had conducted himself so as to be a danger to peace and good order, and the Colonial Secretary sees no need for further inquiry. It is now for the Governor to decide whether or not to act on the recommendation of the court, and he will not seek to influence its decision."

SIR L. PLUMMER: "Does not the Minister know that the activities of Mr. Zukas were directed towards causing opposition to Central African federation, and does this decision now mean that any European who opposes Central African federation is in danger of expulsion from Northern Rhodesia?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think the hon. gentleman must know that what is by no means an accurate observation. Anybody is free, naturally, to oppose, or to support, as does the majority of this House, the principle of federation. What this individual did was to urge a political strike against federation and the non-payment of taxes against federation [Hon. members: 'Why not?'] and thus use political opinions in a matter of this kind. It was therefore not a full strike in Northern Rhodesia, with which we are in entire agreement, that the hon. gentleman was the right and proper action to take."

European Newspapers Charged

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "Since I gather from the Minister that it was inadvisable to violence for which Mr. Zukas is to be deported, may I ask whether it is the intention of the Governor and the Ministry of State to take action against the writer of the *Livingstone Mail*, who used these words: 'I am inclined to add that it is a great pity we could not have hired a mobile Gestapo unit to eliminate him—that is, Mr. Zukas—without fuss one dark night?' In view of the absolute necessity for the Government to hold themselves impartial in matters of this kind, it proposes to deport the writer of those words?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I entirely agree with the right hon. gentleman. Any attempt to influence the court ought to be proceeded against with the utmost vigour. Two European newspapers have been charged with attempting to influence the court against Mr. Zukas, and one, the *Livingstone Mail*, has been convicted and fined."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "It is not only important that action should be taken, but it is of the utmost importance in this matter in Central Africa that justice should appear to be done equally to all sides. Since the action recommended to be taken against Mr. Zukas is to deport him, does not the Minister intend to take the same action against the writer of this article?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I wish to make it into that, Mr. Griffiths will be free that in this case, as in all cases, the Administration acted impartially in coming down severely against any attempt to influence the court, and had he held the responsibility through the Government, for good government in Northern Rhodesia, he would have come to precisely the same conclusion as did Her Majesty's present advisers."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I must press this, because it is of the utmost importance. I know all the difficulties. I wish to ask the Minister if he will consult the Colonial Secretary and the Governor and indicate what I think would be the view generally held in this country, that it is very important indeed that the same kind of action shall be taken by the Government towards people committing the same offence whatever race they may belong to?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I entirely agree with those observations, but surely we must distinguish between an attempt to influence directly and violently an action which quite properly is our view has been taken against Mr. Zukas, and an attempt to influence the decision of the court. Regarding the attempt to influence the court, the Africans, who were charged with the offence, say that a certain decision should be reached, but I think the newspapers that published the articles in my stronger action against Mr. Zukas have also been fined, so that there does appear to have been entirely similar treatment. The action against Mr. Zukas is due to his direct encouragement to produce civil terrorism; and we give the utmost support to the action to be taken."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "May I since I recall all the attention of the Minister to the words used, if it is an incitement to murder, surely in a case of this kind the action should be remissive?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "If the right hon. gentleman will send me that particular cutting I will have a look at it, assure him that whether it was a newspaper or an African who had been attempting to influence the decision of the court they would be treated in exactly the same way. They have not been treated. But if the right hon. gentleman has evidence of another kind which he has now read out, and if he will submit it to me, I will look into it."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I will submit it."
MR. L. PLUMMER: "In view of the unsatisfactory nature of the Minister's answers, I beg to give notice that I shall endeavour to raise this matter as soon as possible."

Ethiopian Raids into Kenya

MR. T. RIND (Lab.) asked how many citizens of Kenya had been killed this year by Ethiopian raiders, what Kenya property had been stolen from them, and what representations had been made to the Ethiopian Government.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I regret to say that 87 Kenya lives have been killed this year by raiders from Ethiopia. As far as I am aware, no property has been stolen. The need for urgent action to suppress these frontier raids has been represented to the Ethiopian authorities."

MR. RIND: "Has any compensation been demanded?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Yes, sir."
MR. L. PLUMMER (Lab.) asked what was the total amount of the Kenya Agricultural Betterment Fund on December 31, 1950, and for details of the amounts expended from the fund during the last full year for the purposes of encouraging development of African agriculture.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "There is no such thing as a single Kenya Agricultural Betterment Fund. There is a series of African district council betterment funds into which are paid the proceeds from cesses on a variety of agricultural products produced in the African areas of the Colony. These funds are controlled and operated by the individual local authorities concerned, with the proceeds laid down for the consideration and approval of the estimates of expenditure of African district councils."

The aggregate balance in respect of these funds as at December 31, 1950, was £367,389, compared to a total of December 31, 1949, of £340,644. The aggregate expenditure upon all these funds in 1950, the most recent year for which actual expenditure is available, was £179,520, of which approximately £95,000 was transferred to the relevant revenues of the various African district councils concerned, at the specific request of these councils, for purposes such as expenditure on social services, schools and hospitals; and the balance of approximately £124,000 was utilized to encourage the development of African agriculture.

Continuity of Development Projects

The aggregate balance in the agricultural betterment fund of £367,389 at December 31, 1950, compares with the figure of £360,478 as at December 31, 1951. The balance in these funds is large because, as revenues from cesses are precarious, it is necessary to maintain a relatively large balance to ensure continuity of agricultural development projects and services.

Total estimated expenditure from these funds in 1951 was £225,995. The main source of revenue is the cess on maize which is voted by the African district councils, who in turn control expenditure from them through their estimates. African district councils are composed of Africans, the majority of whom in all cases are elected.

MR. HIND: "The Minister notes the position that, in view of the fact that £300,000 has now accumulated in this fund, it ought to review the differential price charge on European farmers and African farmers which, I believe, is at the rate of 40s. per 200 lb. bag now, and use the fund to its maximum to develop agriculture at a minimum charge to the African farmer?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "These are very precarious businesses, and it is important to maintain a considerable financial balance. I will bear in mind what the hon. Member says, but, as one does not know from year to year

what the demand will be, it is important to have a surplus of money to meet unexpected contingencies.

Mr. BISHOP: Is not the Minister aware that there are abuses in this practice? Is he aware, for example, that European farmers are buying African wheat from their squatter labourers using it on their farms, and selling their own wheat at nearly double the price?

Mr. FENNER BOYD: I cannot accept what the hon. Member has said. While there is no such thing as a single Kenya Agricultural Retirement Fund, there are a number of African district council betterment funds. The figures are the result of the amalgamation of all these district council funds. As these district councils are composed entirely of Africans, the majority of whom are exiles, I think they can be looked to for guidance on these points.

Anti-Malan Demonstration

Mr. F. BROCKWAY (Lab.) backed on what grounds a Pan was imposed on a public meeting which had been organized by the East African Indian National Congress and the Kenya African Union to be held in Nairobi on April 9, to express sympathy with the Indian and African populations of South Africa in their opposition to racial discrimination, and if the Minister would indicate to the Kenya Government his understanding of prohibiting free speech in an assembly in that manner.

Mr. FENNER BOYD: I am making inquiries about this matter.

Mr. BROCKWAY: Would the Minister, when making these inquiries, bear in mind that even in the South African Union these gatherings were permitted? Will he consider whether it is desirable that the Kenya Government should visit Malan, Dr. Malan?

Mr. FENNER BOYD: I think that before we consider general considerations we should first await the report upon the Government of Kenya and the report upon the preservation of law in Northern Rhodesia. It is for the Government and for other members of the Government to get the answer to that particular inquiry.

Mr. J. DEODALE (Lab.): Will the Minister be taking great care to see that the law of the country is preserved, make it clear that by doing so he is not adopting as an excuse for preserving law in Africa?

Mr. FENNER BOYD: I do not think that, after 40 years' experience in Africa, there is any need to point out that obvious fact to the Government of Kenya.

Mr. FENNER BOYD (Cont.): Does not the Minister think it is better to trust the men on the spot who know the position than to have the whole position vacated by irresponsible people in this House?

Mr. F. BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what action he proposed to take to relieve the distress among the Meru since they were evicted from their land in Laikipia.

Mr. FENNER BOYD: There would be no distress among these people if they would move to the land prepared for them by the Government, and will avail themselves of the assistance which the Government is ready to give them in establishing themselves on the new site.

Mr. BROCKWAY: Is the Minister aware first that it is now three months since these forcible evictions took place and that many of these people are without homes, that some are dying of malaria, that some have nothing to eat, and that others are leaving because their cattle have died? Second, is he aware that this is a trust-estate territory, that this has been appealed to the United Nations last August, and that the Governor was not justified in carrying out the evictions? Was the Trusteeship Council were able to consider this matter?

Mr. FENNER BOYD: I can accept none of the hon. member's conclusions, and I would like to consult Mr. James Griffiths, who first raised this matter in the House a few months ago, as a supplementary question which I might be able to raise at some future date on this subject.

Mr. C. J. W. WARD (Lab.) asked whether any decisions had yet been made regarding constitutional changes in Tanganyika.

Mr. FENNER BOYD: I hope to receive the Governor's final recommendations on certain of the Constitution Development Committee's proposals within the next two months, and a number of these proposals will then be taken as soon as possible. The remaining proposals must await the report of the constitutional committee, which will probably not be available before October.

Mr. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if his attention had been drawn to the protest signed on behalf of the Kikuyu Mbaris in Kenya against the proposal to compensate them for land lost owing to the building of roads and railways by settling them on forest lands, which the Minister claimed to be already their traditional lands, and if it would urge upon the Kenya Government that compensation satisfactory to the Mbaris should be given. He stated that he had received no representations.

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Spirit of Rhodes and the Future

Mr. S. V. Cooke's Election Address

MR. S. V. COOKE, who has been the European election candidate for the Coast constituency of Kenya for the past 7 years, is a candidate in the forthcoming general election in that Colony.

In his election address he writes: "I believe in a bold approach to our many problems, local and national. I believe in productive expenditure financed by local loans. I believe in co-operation between the races. I believe in the future of Kenya through European leadership.

"Only let us be very courageous and the walls of hesitation and doubt will fall down. Let us eschew politics for the sake of politics, and concentrate on the economic development of our country. Let us not be always looking over our shoulders for critics that do not exist, but go forward together in the spirit of Cecil Rhodes and of the great Lord Delamere to make Kenya the brightest jewel in our Empire and Commonwealth.

Vital Importance of Communications

Communications are the greatest single factor in the opening up of a new country. I shall continue to do all in my power, both for trade and strategic reasons, to obtain the completion of an all-weather road from Mombasa to Lamu, to hasten the construction of a bridge or causeway at Malindi, to arrive at a decision on and just to all-weather the Vaya Bridge, and to bring about an efficient and safe ferry service at Likoni.

Not much of a good road to the Tanganyika border is over-looked. And we must work for better facilities in the Voi-Taveta-Teita areas and the completion of an all-weather road to Nairobi.

Now that a Road Authority with its separate finances has been set up, I would consider an increase in petrol and tires so as to catch the heaviest users of our roads—the Indian and African contractors and bus owners, and perhaps a main-road toll system on the principle that the user pays.

There are two alternatives before us, either to raise the necessary money in this manner or to continue to pay the high indirect taxes that arise from the replacement of worn parts, burst tires, and the hundred-and-one mishaps that follow from our present awful tracks. There are tangible considerations; there are also the intangible, such as serious accidents, frayed nerves, and loss of valuable time.

I would urge that the proceeds of the Excise Tax should be spent on the roads in this area; the tax is collected. It has been calculated that this surtax adds some 30 cents of a shilling a mile to running a car. Imagine what that means over a number of years!

There is also the encouragement of tourism, one of Kenya's greatest potential assets, which good roads bring.

Let immediately before which would be fulfilling our aim. I see these concerns in long-term policies—too often in excuse for no policy at all.

Gospel of Despair

"Our first domestic problem is that of the cost of living. I refuse to keep the contention of the Government that the present extent of inflation is inevitable. That is a gospel of despair which we must firmly oppose. It is for that reason I brought in the Budgetary Control Bill last December a strongly worded motion on the subject. It was lost only through the Government vote, assisted by a few opposition members.

It has been my constant effort to promote European settlement at the coast. We have been greatly assisted in the matter by the setting up of a Coast Development Committee and of a Coast Advisory Land Board. Several estates and timber farms have already settled between Mtwara and Kilifi and there are applications for more land in the Malindi and Tana River areas.

It is also very encouraging to see the establishment of cement factories in Kilifi and to hear of the start of cement works at Bamburi.

I am dealing here only with European settlement, but part passu non-European agricultural activity should be encouraged on the coast. Of the coast needs the contributions of all races. The experimental station at Matuga has made a good start, and we must see that it is not stymied through lack of funds.

I am greatly in favour of European residential settlement, and some 200 new plots will soon be available. It would be well to have more adequate communications, which should include post and telephone facilities, are provided; and I believe in the adequate development of the fishing industry."

Turning to Native policy, Mr. Cooke says:

The Development Report of 1946 rightly laid down the principle that All Must Work as a prerequisite to development. There has been little application of that principle. To-day the output of the average African has greatly fallen, leading to a serious increase in production costs, with its inevitable repercussions on the cost of living of all races.

"I have always been in favour of the direction of labour to vital industries, such as the dollar-earning groups. If European youths can be directed to undergo military training in Rhodesia, surely it would be neither immoral nor unjust to direct African youths to the production of raw materials necessary to the war effort. Spivs and drones should be employed in bush-clearing and dam-making.

"The Home Government claims to be the trustee of African peoples. What kind of a trustee is he who permits his wards to grow up in idleness and crime? The general crime position, too, needs more drastic handling."

S. Rhodesian Building Control Extended

BUILDING CONTROL in Southern Rhodesia has been extended from Salisbury and Bulawayo to the entire Colony. Permits will be required for all buildings except houses of less than 2,500 square feet floor area, farm or mine buildings, and local authority Native housing schemes.

The Building Controller, Mr. A. J. Posselt said that the new policy of total control and permit restrictions would have a steadying effect on the labour market, tending to remedy the labour shortage. The National Building Board would endeavour, within the limits of available materials, to keep the industry up to its 1951 productive level.

The main emphasis in issue of licences must remain upon dwelling accommodation. Nevertheless, in the licensing group flats plus commercial premises, where the stipulation had until now been that 70% of the building shall be for dwelling accommodation, and 30% for commercial purposes, the ratio will be changed to 50:50, and it would no longer be necessary that the commercial premises should be of the same building.

Industrialists who were prepared to provide housing for employees would, on any other basis, be given preference over those who were not. A similar preference would be given to those prepared to build within a steel framework since essential steel firms generally had their own construction organizations.

Passengers for East Africa

THE BRITISH INDIAN LINE MODASA, which sailed from London on Saturday, carries the following passengers, among others:

Mombasa—Mr. & Mrs. C. I. Baker, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Baker, Mr. E. W. Bincham, Mr. & Mrs. R. K. Blyth, Mr. W. A. Burgwin, Mr. D. S. Cairns, Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Cobb, Mr. & Mrs. J. Cook, Mr. A. G. Du Frayer, Dr. & Mrs. M. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Falconer, Mr. J. A. Forstater, Mr. M. L. Gordon, Mr. W. J. Gordon, Mr. W. R. Halstead, Mr. P. G. Knibbs, Mr. C. Manshah, Mr. & Mrs. C. G. O'Hagan, Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Parker, Mr. F. R. Parry, Denton, Mr. B. W. Sumner, Mr. & Mrs. A. W. Purvis, Mr. & Mrs. P. Robinson, Mr. M. S. Schofield, Mr. & Mrs. G. P. Scott, Mr. J. B. Sharman, Mr. G. J. Steane, Mr. & Mrs. N. A. A. Taylor, Mr. B. E. W. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. G. Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. V. R. Waters, Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Welch, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Wells, Dr. & Mrs. H. W. Wheatle, Mr. F. D. Wood, and Mrs. G. Wood.

Dar es Salaam—Mr. J. G. Baxter, Dr. & Mrs. D. G. Conacher, Mr. & Mrs. I. G. Cragg.

Beira—Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Corbett, Mr. H. Dowson, Mr. J. E. Smith, and Mr. D. Whitman.

Representatives of the Northern Rhodesian Farmers' Union who recently withdrew from all Government boards because of a dispute over the maize price, have agreed to resume their membership. This follows an agreement that the producer price of European-grown maize harvested in 1952 and delivered to the Maize Control Board during the pool year 1952-53 should be raised by 2s. to 39s. a bag, exclusive of cost of the bag.



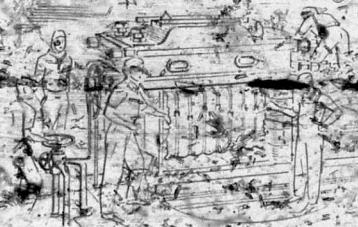
FACTS OF ENTERPRISE



Middle East



Wool, Syria



Wool being baled for shipment.

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Africa Bureau First Meeting

Chair, Mr. Mustard, said that in Northern Rhodesia, a member of the African Executive Council, asserted that the Southern Rhodesian Government for liberation was selecting African members from Northern Rhodesia. Because the population may be divided, they opposed federation in the country, but did not want more land alienated because that might make them for the wrong persons.

Nyasaland's "Demands"

N. C. Choto, President of the Nyasaland African Congress and the African Farmers' Association, said in his speech:

The Executive Council, which now had 12 African members, 10 European officials, six European non-officials, and two Africans, must be reformed. It demanded an increase to 12 African members, selected by themselves, not by the Government.

All Africans over 21 years of age, male and female, should have the right to vote. Five of the 12 African members of Council should be appointed to the Executive Council. District and provincial councils should be wholly elected, and should be the Nyasaland Protectorate Council.

Some Africans in Nyasaland do not do any work which you, my gentlemen can do," he declared, "but they are not given higher posts because they are Africans. We demand that our qualified men be given the jobs, and at the same pay as Europeans. You have produced men like myself and my friends, and vacancies should be filled by Africans capable of doing the work. When Africans are promoted they are not paid the same salaries as Europeans.

At the back of federation is the wish to get our land. So we oppose federation. Land is now leased to Europeans for 99 years. That term should be reduced to 33 years, and after the Breigier has used it for 33 years it should revert to Africans.

Immigration should be controlled. More Africans should be elected to the immigration control boards, so that the decision may not be left only to foreigners.

Until our chiefs are educated to the highest standards, that of your universities, the Government will not fully trust them. But our Government has neglected to give education to our chiefs, education which would turn our country into the one I have seen here. We want more scholarships to this country, more schools in Nyasaland, and education to the standards of your country.

In many of these matters we Africans will not accept anything that comes from Southern Rhodesia or the colonies. We demand self-government of Nyasaland now. We want that, and we work with Europeans from other territories, but we Africans, though we cannot agree on

Victimhood Alleged

M. M. Mwasawa, an African member of the Nyasaland African Congress, claimed that Africans were unanimous in rejecting federation in principle and detail. He alleged that some African civil servants had been dismissed and others transferred because they opposed federation.

Mr. Crouch Jones asks us to consider alternatives. We thought they would come from you. Why are we fighting federation? Because these two countries are the property of the Africans who are looked after by Her Majesty's Government. Southern Rhodesia wants federation with Nyasaland because of our labour, cheap labour. We don't want to remain cheap labour. We wish you British to develop our country with us. You are looking after us. Why hand us over to a white civil servant in Northern Rhodesia for many years. In the past I was in charge of the Orange district for more than 10 years. We performed our duty to the Government's satisfaction. Why do we get the same privileges as Europeans? Why do we get a school inspector asks for a motor-car he can walk, whereas a European gets a car. M. M. Mwasawa, a member of the African Executive Council of Northern Rhodesia, said he would like to know if the Copperbelt, where Europeans had minimum wages of £40 to £50 a month if employed on the surface and £60 to £70 if underground, compared with £40 and £25. 6d. in the case of Africans, who had had some increase in wages only after establishing trade unions in 1948.

The meeting was then thrown open for discussion.

S. JOELSON said that he expected to find him in a majority of one in stating that there had been much emotion but little argument in the speeches, much warmth but little light. He had no expectation that his views would command themselves to such an audience.

Unreality of Pleas

Whereas one Nyasaland African asked for self-government now—drawing by that statement the loudest applause of the day—the next delegate from the same territory said that Britain must go on developing the country. That indicated the unreality of the pleas made.

Another delegate had said: "There must be no federation until we Africans are capable of safeguarding our own rights, until we have set up Governments in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the hands of Africans," and that had brought the second loudest round of applause.

The idea behind that conception was clearly one of domination, when partnership was indisputably essential to Central Africa. Would one person in the hall assert that Central Africa could progress on the prescription of African domination?

If the world was to be told that Africans would accept nothing but dominance, would this or any other country provide the men, materials, and money needed for the development of the territories? And by that development alone could Africans gain the knowledge and experience which they could for a long time acquire only from Europeans? Of course not! Progress depended upon partnership; but where in the African speeches was the recognition of that fundamental fact? Alleging intolerance and exclusiveness by Europeans, one African speaker after another had shown precisely the same faults.

Can the great base metal industries, the electrical and hydro-electrical power supplies, the transport systems, the highly specialized agricultural industries, the immensely important and intricate research services, and half a hundred other activities be maintained by Africans within any foreseeable period? asked Mr. JOELSON. Will one African on the platform claim that?

Challenge to Candour and Prudence

The challenge to candour and prudence is to admit that partnership cannot be avoided and to work for its improvement, and certainly not to encourage the unthinking to believe that self-government on a Gold Coast basis is round the corner, when the circumstances of the territories bear no sort of comparison.

The other main plea is that their opposition should entitle Africans to veto the federation plan. What kind of partnership is it which would entitle the junior partner, who has only just joined the firm and still has almost everything to learn, to say that those who have built the business must bring it to a halt at his behest?

I suggest that the decision is not for Africans—who are, of course, justified in putting their case emphatically so long as they do not misstate it—but for Her Majesty's Ministers, who must weigh all the facts, decide what they honestly consider to be best for Central Africa, and, having done all in

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their power to persuade everyone of the wisdom of their policy, go ahead with it.

"It is tragic that party politics and denominationalism have been dragged in.

Before he could conclude his speech, which had been interrupted almost continuously, the chairman intervened and asked Mr. Jackson to make way for the next speaker.

A representative of the Congress of Peoples against Imperialism described that body as a general organization for all movements against imperialism in Africa.

Insistence to Extremists

Another speaker, having ridiculed the idea that Africans would start massacring Europeans, said that he had sometimes wished that Africans showed signs of doing that. ("Gue voice only," "Shame! Shame!") He urged them to establish a Joint East and Central African Congress, with headquarters in Northern Rhodesia and its own newspaper, and the determination to disregard all censorship and squash the relics of Fascism which Europeans had brought to Africa.

DR. HASTINGS K. BANDA claimed that the meeting had disapproved the charge that he had organized the opposition to federation. The five chiefs had probably not even read his pamphlet. Was it now evident that the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would oppose federation whatever the Imperial Government might say?

The Government in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland could find a hundred chiefs to do their bidding on most matters, but of federation they have been unable to find even one chief to speak in its favour. On that platform were chiefs and African civil servants defying the Government that employed them and exposing themselves to the displeasure of the authorities.

"Federation is incompatible with the statement that Britain's aim in Africa is to prepare the Africans for the day when they shall be able to stand on their own feet politically," continued Dr. Banda. "We are working for that day, and we will not allow anybody to deprive us of our rights by introducing a system which will deny us the right of self-government."

"Federation is only a stepping-stone towards domination of Central Africa. The real reasons for federation are political. Europeans in Central Africa fear that Africans are developing far too fast. Unless they impose federation now, five years, six years, or 10 years, hence we shall have a Government in Malawi and Northern Rhodesia not far from that of the Gold Coast to-day. We mean to have it."

Must Be Allowed to Choose Own Government

"We reject the notion that the Europeans in Rhodesia are a valid reason why 2,300,000 Africans in Nyasaland, 2m in Northern Rhodesia, and nearly 2m in Southern Rhodesia should be denied the right of self-government in their own country. We are in the majority. Let the Government express the numerical strength of the people.

"We are told that the Africans are politically immature, and that the Imperial and local Governments as trustees must decide about federation. We reject that notion. We deny the right of the Imperial Government to decide our fate.

"Neither this Government nor those in Africa have the right to impose what we do not want because of our supposed political immaturity. We must be allowed to choose our own Government, even if we burn our political fingers."

The applause at that point was so loud that the last few words spoken by Dr. Banda were not clearly heard. He was understood to say: "You will then either send political prisoners to the Shire Highlands or turn Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland into a concentration camp."

MR. C. W. W. GREENIDGE moved a resolution declaring that the issue of federation was a test of racial attitudes, and calling for the fulfilment of British trusteeship by means which would ensure that its responsibility would not be diminished without the full consent of the African inhabitants.

MR. DINGLE FOOT closed the meeting with the statement that the dignity and moderation of the African speakers had won the admiration of the audience.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

The African in S. Rhodesia

FIVE FIRST-CLASS PAMPHLETS in a series of eight, under the general title "The African in Southern Rhodesia," have been published by the Public Relations Department of the Colony. They deal with education and health and the other six are to cover agriculture, marketing, industry, business and welfare, administration, and the place of the African in the community. These pamphlets are factual, being designed to show what progress has been made. The first series is the first of them, states that three out of every five African children of school-going age in Southern Rhodesia now attend school. Probably no other African territory can show a higher percentage.

And can any other Government better this statement of official policy? "That the African should in his education be exposed to those influences which mould his character in the Christian pattern of life. That is fundamental in educating Africans at their present stage of development. It follows that education should offer scope for the best development of the spiritual, mental, and physical capacities of the child. It is the Government's aim to use the utmost of its resources to provide primary education for all, and post-primary and higher education for those who are capable of profiting by it and who could render efficient service to their own people as well as to the country as a whole."

Commenting on the breaking of safes in two locations by large bands of robbers, attacks on four Government servants, and a number of cases of theft and burglary from houses and shops in the district during the past two months, the president of the Fort Hall African district council said that far too many people were too frightened, too apathetic, or too greedy concerned in the robberies to assist the police to arrest the culprits.



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Comets Start African Service London-Johannesburg in 23½ Hours

THE FIRST SET AIRLINER SERVICE in the world was inaugurated last Friday when a Comet of British Overseas Airways Corporation left London Airport for East, Central, and South Africa.

It reached Johannesburg 23½ hours 35 minutes after leaving London, the captain saying that he had spent an extra half-hour at Livingstonia and then taken wide sweeps off the route to kill time in order to avoid too early an arrival. At one period 525 mph. was registered.

It left London Airport 10.30 p.m. British summer time, the aircraft reaching Rome, 935 miles away, at 4.45 P.M.T. left Rome at 6.35, arrived Beirut at 8.35 miles on at 9.55, left at 10.05 a.m., arrived Khartoum at 1.35 miles at 2.35 p.m., left at 4.19, arrived Entebbe (1,090 miles) at 7 a.m., departed 8.01, arrived Livingstonia (1,420 miles) at 11.18, left at 11.55 and arrived at Janina Airport, Johannesburg, (1,602 miles) at 2.38 p.m.

Three crews were used. Captain G. H. Maffrand was in command as far as Beirut. Captain G. T. A. Marsden from there to Khartoum, and then Captain R. C. Maberley. Sir Geoffrey de Havilland, chairman of the company, which designed and built the Comet, Mr. N. E. Bishop, the chief engineer, Major F. B. Halford, designer of the Ghost turbo-prop, and Group Captain John Cunningham, who did most of the test flying, were at London Airport when the airliner left. So were Mr. Whitney Straight, deputy chairman of B.O.A.C. and two other directors, Mr. John Booth and Sir Francis Drake. Sir Miles Thomas, the chairman, joined the Comet at Livingstonia.

For the rest of this month there will be one Comet service weekly in each direction, leaving London on Fridays and Johannesburg on Mondays. Next month there will be three services a month in each direction.

The first home-bound Comet left Johannesburg at 7.3 a.m. G.M.T. on Monday, reached Livingstonia at 8.34, left at 10.4, arrived Entebbe at 1.35, seven minutes ahead of schedule; Beirut at 21.50 G.M.T., 40 minutes before she was due; reached Rome at 2.56 and London at 6.41 a.m., seven minutes ahead of schedule.

Sir Miles Thomas was one of the 46 passengers. The Air Edition of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was carried by the first outward-bound Comet to Livingstonia, and copies for air subscribers in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland will continue to be sent by that service each Friday.

Owing to heavy demands for freight the Air Edition cannot yet be carried by the Comets to Entebbe for distribution throughout East Africa, but it is expected that that arrangement will be introduced very shortly.

Deflation Warning

"THE BEST AID WE CAN GIVE BRITAIN is to continue with the expansion of Southern Rhodesia," said Mr. J. P. Deere in his presidential address to the Midlands Chamber of Commerce. Deflationary pressure might swing the pendulum towards a recession which would continue into an old-fashioned slump, and his executive doubted the wisdom of severely restricting imports from non-sterling sources when those imports were vital to the Colony's continued progress. Rhodesia's contribution to the stability of the sterling area would be greater if she expanded her industries than if she merely curbed her non-sterling expenditure.

Tanganyika Stock Issue

THE GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA is issuing a further £2,280,000 of 3½% stock 1976-73 to finance development in the Territory; £1,780,000 has already been placed in London at a price of 288%, and the balance is being offered for public subscription in East Africa on the same terms. The contribution to the existing sinking fund will be at the rate of 1½% per annum from August 1 last. A register for local holdings will be kept in Dar es Salaam by the Standard Bank of South Africa on behalf of the Government of Tanganyika, and stock will be transferable between the local and the London registers.

Nyasaland Increases Excise Duties Four-Year Capital Programme

INCREASED EXCISE DUTIES have been announced in Nyasaland on the following items: tobacco and cigarettes, safes, spirits, wines, and beverages; cotton piece-goods, bicycles, motor cars, wireless sets, motor parts and fuel oils, musical instruments and dog biscuits.

The Financial Secretary said that the minimum capital programme for the four-year period cost nearly £2½ million, such commitments being for the remaining £1½ million raised from ordinary revenue account over four years. There were indications that the Colonial Office might consider allowing the Government to raise a fourth £1½ million, which the C.D. & W. Vale might provide a further £500,000. Such assistance was, however, contingent upon Nyasaland writing its own home in order, i.e., closing the gap between recurrent revenue and expenditure.

On reviewing the development programme since the war, the Financial Secretary said that between 1945-50 about £1½ million was spent of which £700,000 was for economic development, £204,000 for communications, £632,000 for social services, and £580,000 for expansion of administrative services. More than one-third of the total had actually been recurrent rather than capital work.

As far as capital projects are concerned, we had spent about £200,000 on roads during the first phase of our development plan. I am only too well aware that we did not get as much money as we had hoped. We have spent £150,000 on the new runways at Blantyre airport, which are now among the best on this part of the world. The agricultural experimental school at Lilongwe and the beginnings of the Dzida Secondary school are also attributable to the first five years of the post-war development plan.

The Blantyre-limbe electricity scheme, as well under way, and a start has been made on the Blantyre-limbe water scheme. We have also half-completed the new mental hospital in Lusaka which will be one of the finest of its kind in Africa. More still might have been achieved in respect of capital works had it not been essential first to house the large number of additional Government staff which was indispensable to the implementation of the Development Plan.

There have been many disappointments. No start has yet been made on the group hospital at Blantyre, nor on the Lilongwe main road, nor on the terminal building at Chikela. These are examples of important projects planned at long ago as 1946 but which have had to be postponed merely through unavailability of funds.

Beer, Wines and Spirits Dearer

The Financial Secretary then detailed the following excise changes: whisky, retail price to be raised from 19s. 6d. to about 25s. a bottle; similar increase for all other spirits, wines, and liquors; beer, duty raised by 40%, making a glass one penny dearer; cotton piece-goods, duty raised by two pence per linear or square yard (black, white and grey sheeting unchanged); bicycles, import duty increased by 5s. per machine; petrol, import duty raised by three shillings per gallon; wireless sets and musical instruments, ad valorem duty increased from 5% to 10%.

Import duties on private cars have been assessed for vehicles up to 12-h.p. the duty will be raised from 25s. to 35s. per h.p.; for vehicles of 12-20 h.p. from 25s. to 35s. per h.p.; and for vehicles above 20-h.p. from 45s. to 65s. per h.p.

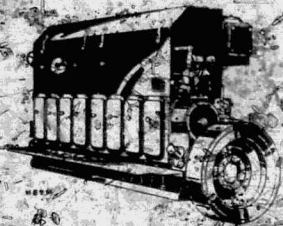
The gap between recurrent revenue and expenditure account was estimated to be about £600,000 for the next four years and these new tax measures would bring in roughly £103,000 per annum. Other amendments to excise duties would produce £20,000, leaving about £60,000 to be found annually. The Financial Secretary said that it would be necessary later this year to bring forward additional proposals.

Savings in Government expenditure could be made only through a definite contraction of major Government activity. The estimates had already been drastically blue-pencilled, and special inquiries were now being made, as requested by non-official members, into the Veterinary, Game, and Marketing Departments, into issue of uniforms to African staff, and into leave and passage regulations of European staff. Removal of the export tax on tobacco, on which strong representations had been received, would cost annually up to £200,000.

Reyva Ching'amba, an African carpenter in the P.W. at Zomba, is retiring at the age of 82 after 52½ years' service. Two other Africans are retiring after 37½ and 33½ years' service with the Nyasaland Government.

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NEWS ITEMS IN LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Two new Northern Rhodesian stamps will be issued next Monday, a 9d. purple rose and a 1d. blue.

A flora of Central Africa, covering the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and Portuguese East Africa, is to be compiled.

Arusha has now a clock tower, presented by Mr. Christos Galanos as a memorial to the Allied victory in the last war.

Some land near Inyanga, Southern Rhodesia, left to the Colony by Cecil Rhodes, is to be offered for sale to private persons.

When two lorries collided on the Dowa-Lilongwe road in Nyasaland a few days ago, five Indians were killed and eight others injured.

Corona Club Dinner

The annual dinner of the Corona Club, the 42nd of the series, will be held this year on June 17 at the Courtmough Rooms, London, W.C.

An African clerk who had served 23 years in the Medical Department of Uganda has been sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for theft of Government money.

The maximum sentence of one year's imprisonment with hard labour has been imposed on an African drug pedlar in Nairobi who was found in possession of marijuana.

African servants at the Nkana Hotel, Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, recently went on strike after the head waiter had been dismissed. Residents were asked to co-operate by cooking, serving meals, and washing dishes.

The Bishopric endowment fund for establishment of a new Anglican diocese of Matabeleland now stands at nearly £6,500. The minimum endowment required is £16,000, and the fund will remain open until September or October.

A sentence of six months' imprisonment has been passed by a magistrate in Uganda on an African lorry driver for dangerous driving. When his truck overturned on the wrong side of the road a passenger was crushed to death.

Four Africans, including one clergyman, all of them members of the Kenya African Union, have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour on charges of inciting others to defy an order of the Kenya Government for the inoculation of African cattle against rinderpest.

Blantyre's Population

Blantyre's European population on March 31 was 558, including 222 males. The total was made up as follows: British 536, Greek 13, Portuguese eight, Italian three, American two, Hollanders two. There were 234 European children. Asian adults totalled 370, including 222 males and 148 children.

The record of 21 candidates from Tanganyika have been accepted for admission to Makerere College as a result of the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate examinations held last December. These students include one woman, the first from the Territory to enter the college. Fifteen Tanganyika students were successful in 1950 and only 10 last year.

A union of university graduates has been formed in the Sudan, with the object of propagating culture and promoting social reform. With minimum qualifications of a diploma after at least two years of post-secondary education, some 60 members have so far been accepted. The constitution insists that the union is not a political organization, and that politics will play no part in its activities or in the election of its members.

Letters to the Editor

Constitutional Changes in Tanganyika European Council's Protest

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA
SIR—The news that Professor W. J. Makenzie, Special Commissioner for Constitutional Development, would have a special committee of residents in Tanganyika to advise him aroused hopes that our Government had at last realized that the proposed new constitution presented grave problems not at first apparent to its draughtsmen, who apparently live in a world of Fabian idealism far removed from grim reality.

How fondly we have deluded ourselves! The failure of Government to publish the terms of reference to the special committee has given rise to grave concern among the European community. Further, the fact that the three races have been given parity in the composition of this committee seems designed to underline the Government's determination that the most vexed clause in the proposed new constitution, *ie.*, parity of representation for the three races, shall stand.

The Tanganyika European Council has condemned this clause as opening the way to the submergence of European culture and leadership.

It is to the culture and leadership of Europeans that both Africans and Asians owe the advances in their economic and cultural life that in a brief 50 years have made East Africa no longer Darkest Africa, and much greater advances in the economic and educational fields must be made before Government can justly and wisely concern itself with such major political issues as the new constitution.

Yours faithfully,

R. W. JOHNSON,
Executive Officer,

Arusha.

THE TANGANYIKA EUROPEAN COUNCIL

Putting Africans over Africans Comment of Racial Unity Movement

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA & RHODESIA
SIR—With reference to Mr. Cook's letter "Putting Africans over Africans" (April 17), I would like to point out that the views expressed there are not necessarily those of Racial Unity.

In fact, we have no membership, and Mr. Cook is, like Mr. Padmore, one of those who agreed to support Racial Unity at our inaugural meeting on February 24 of this year, at the Central Hall, Westminster.

The meeting at which Mr. Cook's name was turned into an African political means, as Mr. Cook suggests, it did what it was intended to do: to give information and viewpoints on various aspects of the African situation, with special reference to West Africa.

Racial Unity must particularly dissociate itself from Mr. Cook's "judgment" that "to put Africans over Africans at this time is to destroy everything we have built up for the benefit of the African." While it is not our task to suggest that all Africans throughout that vast continent should be granted immediate independence, it seems an unhappy generalization by which Mr. Cook suggests the opposite.

Only by increasingly granting responsibility to Africans in all spheres of life in their country can we make any progress towards the goal at which the Commonwealth is professedly aiming—namely a free association of independent members.

Yours faithfully,

COLIN M. TURNBULL,
Secretary, RACIAL UNITY

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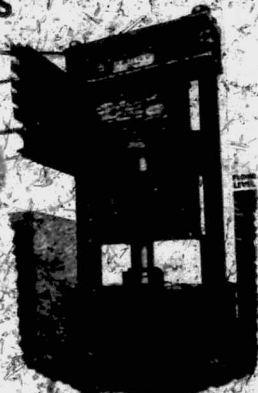
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Ralli Brothers, Ltd., general merchants and bankers with interests in East and Central Africa, report group profits to August 31 last of £1,293,832 (€587,400) after deducting tax of £1,872,701 (€872,486). Interim dividends of 11% on the £1,520,000 of ordinary shares (11% on £1m) and 33 1/3% (30%) on £200,000 of A shares have already been paid. No further dividends from profits of the year are recommended, but it is proposed to distribute as a special dividend not liable to tax the sum of £53,200 (part of the £67,673 surplus on the sale of fixed assets), by a dividend of 2.5% (6d. per share) on the ordinary and 3% (18.24d.) on the A shares.

At last week's auctions in London 1,740 packages of Nyasaland teas were sold for an average price of 9.82d. per lb., 342 packages from Kenya at 2s. 1.94d. per lb., 121 packages from Uganda at 1s. 8.60d. per lb., and 489 packages from Portuguese East Africa at 1s. 8.14d. per lb., making a total of 2,692 packages of African teas averaging 1s. 9.82d. per lb., compared with 2,056 packages averaging 2s. 4.57d. in the previous week.

A Nairobi exporter of curios claims to have sent overseas 10,000 dollars' worth of Kamba wood carvings last year, and to have dollar orders for four times that value of curios annually for the New York area alone. He complains that the quality of the work now being received has deteriorated, the ratio of rejects sometimes reaching 50%.

In addition to raising its ordinary dividend by 21% to 12 1/2% for last year, the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has announced a 100% ordinary scrip bonus issue to capitalize £2,740,000 of the general reserve. The company's net profit for 1951 was £1,287,926 (€1,478,579). Profits of the group were £4,921,000 (€4,348,000).

Accountancy Lectures for Africans

A four-months' course of lectures for Africans in ginnerly accountancy will be given by an incorporated accountant in Kampala from July 1. The fee will be 20s. per month, of which the Government will refund half to students who pass the final examination.

Maximum retail prices for coffee sold in this country have been raised by the Ministry of Food by amounts varying from 5d. to 8d. per lb. Roasted coffee sold loose is now from 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d. per lb., and coffee mixtures from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 3d. per lb.

The largest ivory auction to be held in Dar es Salaam since 1939 recently took place. Nearly 20 tons were sold at high prices. Best ball ivory averaged about 21s. per lb., and soft ivory in tusks of 40lb. and upwards 17s. to 16s. per lb.

J. F. Epscomb, chairman of the Kenya European Settlement Board, has suggested the formation of a Highlands Development Corporation with a few members, especially in the matter of finance, than those of the present board.

"Because of the steady deterioration in the efficiency of Government labour, particularly in the Public Works Department, in recent years," the creation of a new post of Government labour efficiency officer has been approved in Uganda.

Only 250c. per lb. was bid for 1,400 bales of BP 52 cotton at sales held in Kampala last month, just one-third of the price received early last year, and little above the price guaranteed by Government to the grower.

Sudan Cotton Reductions

Differential changes in Sudan cottons have reduced prices since last Saturday by 1d. to 2 1/2d. per lb. for 1951 and earlier crops. For some 1952 types the reductions range from 1 1/2d. to 1 1/4d. per lb.

The Tobacco Research Amendment Bill, providing for expenditure of £100,000 on research in the next five years, has been given a second reading in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd., are to issue 305,200 new ordinary 5s. shares at 13s. each to shareholders in the proportion of one new share for every three now held.

Petrol rationing has been suspended in Southern Rhodesia, where storage capacity has now been raised to nearly 3m. gallons.

Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., has changed its office address to 11 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2. (Tel.: Metropolitan 5291-6.)

Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., propose to erect a processing plant in Eldoret in order to supply milk to Uganda.

Timplate supplied by Great Britain to the Sudan last year amounted to 3,464 tons, the largest quota since the war.

The price of locally produced groundnuts has been increased in Northern Rhodesia by £9. per short ton to £30.

Few applications by Africans have been received for licences to grow coffee in the Kiambu district of Kenya.

The British Industries Fair opened in London and Birmingham on Monday.

Dividends

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd.—6% (the same). Group profit, after meeting all charges, including tax of £24,742 (€179,886) was £140,485 (€145,520).

Harland and Wolff, Ltd.—7% (the same). Group profit, £583,417 (€778,015) after deducting tax of £613,767 (€795,803).



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Granting Cotton Spinners Free Import Committee's Recommendations

ALTHOUGH THE RAW COTTON COMMISSION should continue its functions generally as at present, individual spinners should have an option, exercisable and revocable at appropriate times, to dispense with the services of the commission and make their own arrangements for the acquisition of the cotton they require.

That is the main conclusion of the Cotton Import Committee, whose report has now been published. The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, announced that the Government accepted the unanimous recommendations, which would be put into effect as soon as possible, so that they might operate during the forthcoming buying season, beginning in June.

Mr. Thorneycroft added: "The Raw Cotton Commission will continue to supply those who choose to buy from it. The report recommends that the spinner shall make his choice annually of how he wishes to buy all his cotton in each of the main types. So long as the import of particular growths—for example, United States cotton—has to be restricted for currency reasons, each spinner who chooses to buy these growths on his own account will be entitled to import a share calculated on the same basis as will apply to the Raw Cotton Commission. Entitlement is will be transferable, so that spinners can thereby obtain the cotton best adapted to their particular requirements."

The committee was appointed last December to consider how in the current foreign exchange position cotton can best be supplied to the United Kingdom cotton industry on the most advantageous terms as to quality and price.

Advantages and Disadvantages

Considering the present system of centralized buying by the Raw Cotton Commission, the report says that a great advantage is that, despite the exchange system, the U.K. cotton industry does enjoy an adequate provision of cover against certain fluctuations in the price of raw cotton.

This compares favourably with the facilities available to spinners in some of the European countries. Other advantages include the confidence expressed by some firms in their chances of obtaining a fair share of scarce supplies under it, and the commission's ability, because of its financial backing and its command of the market, to enter into arrangements designed to develop the production of cotton in the sterling area.

The disadvantages, states the report, include the need for a considerable sum from public funds to finance the commission's operations. Dissatisfaction has been expressed by some spinners with the facilities for obtaining the exact qualities and complete continuity of cotton required. The fact that it is a monopoly is also characterized as possessing some disadvantages. Among them the comparative weaknesses of the commission's employees against criticism. Some of these disadvantages would, it is suggested, disappear if the monopoly were relaxed.

In case of operation the commission is described as possibly possessing some advantage over the free market, but that is not held to be significant in relation to turnover.

The committee recommends the creation of a panel of buyers under the administration of the scheme. For the purposes of allowing private imports four main groups of cotton are listed: American, Egyptian, Peru and Californian, and West Indian Sea Island.

Commenting upon the report, the Liverpool Cotton Association said: "It has sought to indicate a path of solution to a contentious problem by advocating a principle of free choice for individual spinners in the matter of importing their raw materials."

Many this will no doubt involve a decision whether, on the one hand, to continue with relatively safe but often less competitive purchasing methods or to revert to normal trading risks with a good chance of buying their raw material more accurately as to quality and price—an important consideration in the present state of buyers' market.

It is especially to be hoped that a large section of the spinning industry will have the foresight to realize that with the present trade recession greatly accentuating the risk of loss to be borne by centralized trading, the Government must find it necessary to get the taxpayer out of the cotton business as soon as possible."

Kilifi Plantations, Limited

KILIFI PLANTATIONS, LTD., a company growing sisal in Kenya, earned a profit of £95,271 in the calendar year 1951, compared with £76,748 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £56,542, general reserves amount to £28,000, and a dividend of 25% and bonus of 3% less tax, require £71,812, leaving a balance of £23,259 to be carried forward against £6,408 brought in.

The issued capital is £75,000 in shares of 2s. each. Revenue reserves stand at £58,325, reserve for future taxation at £7,220, and current liabilities at £46,832. Fixed assets are valued at £74,243; National War Bonds at £20,062 (market value £19,975); and current assets at £120,032, including tax certificates at £22,075 and cash at £26,230.

The output of sisal for the year was 875 tons, against 995 tons in the previous year, but the proceeds increased from £125,006 to £142,248. The estimated production for 1952 is 850 tons, of which 360 tons have been sold forward for shipment this year at an average net price of about £17.5s per ton f.o.b. The sale was made to Australia, and the directors' report states that latest reports indicate that the contract will not be prejudiced by the recent restriction on imports.

In his statement the chairman points out that this year the company will be affected by the new excess profits tax in the U.K. and feel the full effect of the export tax of 5% on the gross f.o.b. value of sisal, which may amount to £7,800 on a crop of 850 tons.

During the year 78 acres of sucker areas were cut out and 374 acres replanted, bringing the acreage under sisal at the close of the year to 3,198 acres, including 305 acres of uncontrolled sucker areas. In the current year it is proposed to replant 282 acres of fallowed land, plant a further 277 acres of new land, and clear 235 acres of the present mature area for fallowing and replanting in 1954.

The directors are Messrs. R. Abel Smith (chairman), N. C. S. Bosanquet, and J. E. Prideaux. The secretaries are Messrs. Arthur G. Latham and Co., Ltd.

The 26th annual general meeting will be held in London on May 29, and will be followed by an extraordinary general meeting at which a resolution for increasing the directors' fees will be discussed.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

IMPERIAL INTERESTS have once more been sacrificed to political exigencies in the United Kingdom, that we have no doubt will be the interpretation placed by informed opinion in and out of the Party Conference met with East and Before Colonics.

Mr. Lennox Boyd, from the office of Minister of State for Colonial Affairs to that of Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation. His success in the Colonial Office has been widely appreciated, and his departure was mourned at so crucial a time in British Africa affairs. The Secretary of State must regret the loss of such a colleague, for he knew better than anyone else how much good work Mr. Lennox Boyd has done in all too short a term. Since Mr. Boyd's position is of the inner circle of advisers on economic questions of all kinds, and has his normal Cabinet responsibilities, in addition, he can give only part of his time to Colonial Affairs, and it was therefore important that he should have at his right hand a Minister of State who had for many years made a special study of Colonial problems, and who had been chairman of the Imperial Africa Committee of his party, and he has attracted the attention of his colleagues which quickly put him on terms of easy friendliness with people of all kinds.

This expertise, and these qualities increased the confidence of Central African leaders, which has just been held in London, and the confidence of the African Experience they have gained. Through Africa, Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It was a prospect which pleased them. East Africans who have discussed major problems with him in the country, or in Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika, were all well

satisfied that he thoroughly understood their difficulties and their aspirations. Now, at a blow, and it is a harsh blow—the results of years of study, of a recent tour of East Africa, and of days and nights in conference with the representatives of Central Africa, are cast away, depriving the Secretary of State of support which would have been very valuable, and at a most critical period, throwing upon a new Minister, a task which he cannot be expected to discharge with satisfaction to himself for months to come. Of the competence and powers of assimilation of Mr. Henry Dore, there is no question, and he would be the first to agree that he has everything to learn about the grave problems now thrust under his notice.

There could have been no particular difficulty in finding some other capable Minister of Transport, indeed, for any Conservative politician to suggest that the choice of

Mr. Dore is the only one possible would be tantamount to an admission that there is no other man of outstanding talent available, and this would be manifestly absurd. Mr. Lennox Boyd's greatest usefulness lay in the Colonial sphere, and to have wrenching him from it and put in his place someone without previous Colonial experience, is to deny the need the frequent claim of the party to be the eager servant of the Commonwealth and Empire. It is a definite disservice to the Empire to weaken at this moment of trial the links of Ministers with whom the tribal and non-tribal leaders of the African Dependencies have to deal. Critics in this country who sometimes allege that settlers and other Europeans in Africa want to weaken Colonial Office control would do well—and not they alone—to reflect that such desires spring from a profound conviction that the weak Colonial Office is unable to cope with the some extremely political situation in the

partly in answer. This time a Conservative Prime Minister is to blame. On the last occasion it was a Socialist Prime Minister. When will Governments understand that a primary obligation is to give due weight to the claims of the Colonies?

ACHIEVEMENT OR AGREEMENT at the London conference of a central African federation ought not to be accomplished in any quarter, for the long struggle for this urgently necessary aim of the development is not yet ended. Extremists, indeed, if the African nationalists and the European extremists in close alliance with them though often the two parties disagree fundamentally in both strategy and tactics, have their way, the next few months will be marked by unrelenting agitation against any form of closer union. Until quite recently the African opponents of federation claimed that their attitude was dictated by the consideration only the allegation that a wide and unbridgeable gulf existed between Southern Rhodesian policy in Native affairs and that of the two neighbouring territories under Colonial Office control. That claim was refuted last year by the unanimous report of twenty-seven senior officials representing the Governments of Great Britain and the three African Dependencies, confirmed by a more detailed investigation and confirmed by the differences in Native policy were the result of method and timing, not of a basic gulf corroborating what EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA had declared for a decade as a half.

The meeting in London twelve days ago under the auspices of the Africa Bureau—a gathering which has been fully reported only by this newspaper, showed quite clearly that the motive force of the African propaganda is now the fantastic expectation that the obduracy which they have organized will now gain them self-government on the Gold-Coast basis in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland within this decade. That conception is not merely the exuberance of one or two demagogues of negligible influence; the statements which we recorded last week, however extravagant, were a revelation of the strategic aim of a little group of resolute men who had previously been at pains to disguise their objective—which they have now shown to be immediate, not of some indefinite future. Their claim in brief is that the majority must rule—not when civilization shall have been established

among the African masses, but in present circumstances while the overwhelming majority remain abysmally ignorant, election fodder for reaping in a sham democracy.

The demand of these misleaders is not for partnership with the gradual extension of participation in responsibility by Africans as they acquire knowledge and experience, but for domination of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland by the Objective, the few Africans who have been thrust, or have thrust themselves, into positions of prominence. Partnership, indeed, is now rejected by these men, some of whom clearly visualize themselves as the arbiters of the fate of Central Africa. The capacity and experience of some of them are negligible. Yet there are Europeans who assert with them that the Imperial Government ought to abandon plans which it believes to be advantageous for Central Africa in general, including its African inhabitants, because these men preach resistance. That means, in plain English, that a few contumacious careerists are to be allowed to deflect the Imperial Government from its duty, and be it remembered that Socialist Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies have taken exactly the same view of the principle of federation as their Conservative successors. Africa can progress only under European leadership, which will certainly not capitulate at the behest of a clique of fanatics and their dupes, and thus betray millions of Africans who look to the white man for protection, proficiency and prosperity.

Quicker Comets

WITHIN A YEAR the schedule for Comet flights between London and Johannesburg will be reduced to about 2½ hours each way, a saving of more than 2½ hours, said Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of B.O.A.C., on his return to London last week. Flying time for the 6,774-mile journey is now about 18½ hours; it is expected to fall to about 16½.

Bishop of Uganda

THE REV. LESLIE WILFRID BROWN, principal of Kerala United Theological Seminary, Trivandrum, Travancore, India, has been appointed Bishop of Uganda when the Rt. Rev. C. E. Stuart retires at the end of this year. Mr. Brown, who was ordained in 1935, joined the Church Missionary Society three years later.

"If the present conversations represent Britain's last chance for agreement with Egypt, as the Egyptians say, they are also perhaps Egypt's last chance to obtain arrangements which will give her a chance to influence Sudanese opinion in the direction of the closest possible unity with Egypt, but there is no sign in the newspapers that that point is appreciated."—Cairo correspondent of *The Times*.

Notes By The Way

Misdeal, Not Minor Shuttle

TO UNITED KINGDOM NEWSPAPERS, the ministerial changes made a few days ago by Mr. Churchill are just "a minor shuttle". To all concerned with Colonial affairs it is a misdeal, one about which I have heard very strong language used by Conservative M.P.s. One told me that he thought it an example of Mr. Churchill "in irresponsible mood"; another spoke of it as "just plain stupidity"; the comments of some others are unprintable. Until a few days ago everyone at Westminster considered Mr. Lennox-Boyd to be firmly in the saddle and riding well, gay and unperturbed by the yapping of the irreconcilables. Now, in consequence of a breakdown in health of the Minister of Transport through overwork, he is checked in mid-field, removed from a familiar scene, and given the thankless task of steering through the House of Commons a Transport Bill which will arouse the bitterest party feelings. He deserves sympathy, not congratulation, on a move which he cannot have wanted.

Ministers of State

AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE Mr. Lennox-Boyd did all that anyone could do to assuage party bitterness without missing opportunities of putting the case for the Colonies with force. He has a way with him, in private, in committee, in public, and in public, and the Opposition took from him what they would have resented from most other Conservatives. In his new troubles he will need the good wishes of his friends and at the outset the efficiency of his opponents (which he will be lucky to get, however). CMT Henry Hopkinson, the new Minister of State for the Colonies, was a diplomat, by profession until he undertook research work for the Conservative Party after the war. Later he did well to win promotion from a candidate whom many regarded as unbeatable. Of his ability there can be no question, but he may well feel misgivings at his translation at this moment to deal with Africa's heap of troubles.

In Half Swing

IN THE NON-OFFICIAL EUROPEAN MEMBERS of the new Legislative Council of Kenya are spared the trouble of a contest in the general election now in half swing. The country has an unenviable reputation in this matter of uncontested elections, and it is most regrettable that at a time of critical importance in Kenya affairs seven of the 14 European members should not be called upon to give an account of their stewardship. To say that they have done so well that they would be unbeatable in their constituencies is no satisfactory explanation, even if it were true in all cases. In Southern Rhodesia, for instance, members of the Legislative Council, from the Prime Minister downwards, do not even to estimate the burdens of an election campaign, when they accept as part and parcel of the obligations of political life, but they recognize a campaign to be an important weapon in political armoury.

A to G

KENYA HAS EASIER STANDARDS, much to its own detriment, I believe. Human nature being what it is, and the strain of public life being increasingly severe, the individual member naturally withdraws, rather than the pressure of a fight, especially in a constituency of great distances, but if there is no contest in a particular area the public interest is likely to suffer. People may regard the political virtues of A and G as so outstanding that nothing more need be said about the first assumption

that that is the universal attitude of Kenya's European (A, B, C, D, E, F, and G). For the other seven European seats there are 17 candidates. It would have been better, I suggest, for some of them to have opposed A and G within the A to G bracket.

Pioneers of East Africa

ENDEAVOURS ARE TO BE MADE to revise the old Pioneer Society of Kenya, this time as the Pioneer Society of East Africa, and a meeting will, I hear, shortly be held in Nairobi to discuss the matter under the chairmanship of the Mayor, Alderman J. R. Maxwell, himself a pioneer. The compilation of a permanent record of pioneers, with the date of the arrival of each in East Africa, is likely to be proposed. Fortunately, Major W. Robert Foran, the convener of the meeting, has long interested himself in the preparation of such a register, when he last mentioned the matter to me he had almost 1,000 names of men and women, both alive and others dead, who were to his knowledge settled or employed in East Africa before the outbreak of war in August, 1914.

End of Pioneer Period

THAT SEEMS TO ME to be a suitable date at which the pioneer period may be said to have ended. Whatever decision be made, it must be arbitrary, and might disappoint some people. To fix it later than the outbreak of that war would surely be to weaken the claim of such a list on public esteem. Until the summer of 1914 the pioneer atmosphere still reigned. Then war brought in thousands, and quickly changed the conditions of life. There are, of course, strong reasons for extending the scope of the society to the East African territories in general; it would, indeed, be absurd to bar pioneers of Uganda, Tanganyika, or Zanzibar. There ought to be an authenticated list of pioneers, and there ought to be no further delay in its compilation.

African Mineworkers

CRITICS OF EUROPEAN ENTERPRISE in Central Africa frequently point to the fact that white workers on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia earn £100 a month on the average, while the Africans who labour alongside them are paid two shillings a day. They occasionally add that because food, accommodation, and other provisions are equivalent to 50% above the cash wage, thus bringing the real income to three shillings. The Government of the Protectorate has therefore done well to announce that the average real earnings of African underground workers amount to about five shillings a day. Still better, they have added that some Africans on the mines now earn £17 in 20 working days, or more if proper allowance be made for the benefits they derive from the subsidies on food and housing. The good African worker, it is evident, is rapidly justifying the payment of much higher wages, and when more is done to implement in practice some of the recommendations of the Dalgleish Commission, there will be a proportionate increase in the number of better-paid Africans. Even to-day the facts are very different from the allegations of the agitators.

FOR AN EXPERIMENTAL period of three years, European civil servants in Northern Rhodesia will be allowed to stand for election to municipal councils and town management boards, but in each individual case the approval of the Chief Secretary must be sought, in order to ensure that no interference with necessary official duties would occur.

A Belgian Trustee in Southern Sudan?

Repercussions on Congo of Anglo-Egyptian Talks

THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT has been closely watching the development of the Anglo-Egyptian talks, and more particularly their approach to the Sudanese question, for Belgians are more aware than most countries of the international significance of the Sudan and the Nile Valley and of the possible repercussions on the Congo of a change of status in the Condominium.

Belgian anxiety has economic and political grounds. Few people realize that about one-third of the black population of the Belgian Congo is of Sudanese origin, almost the whole of the northernmost part of the Eastern Provinces, peopled with Azande, Garambo, Banza, Bvaka, Watutsi and other Sudanese tribes, who, despite the administrative boundaries, maintain varying degrees of social intercourse with their brothers of the Southern Sudan. They are also considerably more advanced than the other Congo tribes, and under outside influence and impetus in any means might provide the nucleus of wild nationalist movements.

Threat of Islamic Propaganda

On the other hand, the Eastern Provinces are also an Arabic minority in the past the sources of many difficulties, who, if an Arab-controlled and independent Sudan were to emerge, would be likely to start afresh their Islamic propaganda, with serious consequences for the north-east of the Congo.

There are also good economic reasons for Belgium to look with reluctance upon either full Egyptian rule of the Sudan or full Sudanese independence at this stage. Some sections of Belgian opinion, expressed in the extreme right-wing newspapers, feel that either would result in an attempt to establish Moslem control on the Southern Sudan, and that would be tantamount to a restoration of fundamentalism and the oppression of helpless Native masses, with the ultimate result of grave economic and social disaster.

"The hard-earned harvest of the Christian missions would be ruthlessly destroyed and *bakh* will be brought to the Congo's frontier," wrote *La Libre Belgique*, stating that the attention of the Foreign Minister had been drawn to the dangers of the situation. The paper concluded by asking for the reannexation of the Bahri-el-Ghazal to the Congo through the abrogation of the Anglo-Belgian treaty of 1906 once Egyptian, and argued that the minimum claim of Belgium, considering its part she had played in ridding the Sudan of the Mahdist dictatorship, should be the "return to the Congo of the Royal route and of the western shores of the Nile from Nimule to Lado."

Belgian Foreign Office Statement

A short *communiqué* published by the Belgian Foreign Office stated that the question of the Sudan and more especially of the future of the Bahri-el-Ghazal was no concern of the Belgian Government, which had not even examined it.

Nothing more has, I believe, been said about the matter in the Press, but the Foreign Office announcement does not state the whole truth, at that time it had no prepared policy on the question, and as a diplomat then put it to me, "no wish to stick an inadvertent finger between the British tree and the Egyptian bark." But partly as a result of the Press campaign and partly of its own initiative, the Council of Ministers had asked for a full report on the Congo's potential territorial claims in the Sudan. In consequence, a memorandum has been submitted to the Cabinet.

The document, I am told, stresses the fact that since 1906 Belgium has had no legal claims left on any part

of the Sudan and that even the Lado Enclave (which was left to King Leopold III for his life-time) could not be claimed again. There is therefore no legal ground for suggesting the reannexation of the Bahri-el-Ghazal to the Congo, and to speak of treaty abrogation "à la Naha's Payha," as some have done, is certainly foolish.

Whereas the Belgian experts have told Ministers not to recall the history and political circumstances of King Leopold's conquest and handing over of the Southern Sudan would be of very little avail in the world's present political frame of mind, they have proposed a more hopeful formula: if the idea of any re-annexation must be ruled out, a good deal may be said in favour of Belgium accepting a trusteeship for the Bahri-el-Ghazal.

If Britain and Egypt found themselves in an impasse on the Sudan question, then, the experts felt, it was not improbable that some delegations at the United Nations would suggest a trusteeship, and that would be Belgium's chance. A progressive colonial administrator, with a wide experience of African affairs, she would certainly appeal in that role to many more countries than say, the United States. And there the matter stands to-day.

Belgium will wait, and if and when occasion arises, offer her good services.

Mandate Would Be Costly and Uneasy

But the Cabinet was told that while a Belgian mandate in the Sudan would be politically and economically advantageous, it would also be a source of grave difficulties, and doubtless of some disappointments. It would be costly, and the State would have to be prepared for an uneasy time amid the nationalism of the aborigines.

Yet economically the trusteeship would be a good proposition. The Sudanese province of the Bahri-el-Ghazal is a natural market for many of the goods produced in the Eastern Province of the Congo.

That probably accounts for the advice which the experts have given that Belgium should keep a watchful eye on the Cairo negotiations and be ready to accept her responsibilities. Ministers have been reminded that a change of status in the Sudan, on either the British or the Egyptian lines, would place the Congo in a difficult position and endanger the rights left to Belgium by the 1906 treaty, including that to establish a railway connexion between the Uele River and the Upper Nile.

NOEL CRANFORD

Communism in the Sudan

A BILL TO BAN THE AFFILIATION of any Sudanese organization to the World Federation of Trade Unions or the World Peace Council has passed its second reading in the Sudan Legislative Assembly. Sir James Robertson, the Civil Secretary, emphasized that international Communism was showing interest in the territory in which agencies and cells had been formed; no real harm had yet been done, but the pamphlets of the underground Communist activity known as the Sudan Movement for National Liberation showed that the seeds were being sown. Section 17 of the Bill would not be applied by the Bill, which prescribes penalties of up to three years' imprisonment for members of unlawful organizations and up to seven years for leaders of such bodies. During a recent search of the offices of the Sudan Workers Federation, a list of 100 names was discovered, many of them linked with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

More Propagandist Meetings in Britain Against Federation

African Delegates' Moderate, Intractable Opposition

THE AFRICA BUREAU, a full report of whose conference in London appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RODESIA last week, held another meeting last Friday, on the eve of the return to Central Africa of the Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesian African delegates who had refused to take part in the London talks on federation.

MR. DINGLE FOOT, the former Liberal M.P., who presided, said that it would be indefensible to impose federation, which offers its economic advantages, upon an unwilling African majority.

CHIEF CHIRIMUKULU, Paramount Chief of the Bemba, declared that his people bitterly opposed federation, and in their weakness appealed to the British for support.

CHIEF MKUSUMILA, from the Southern Province of Nyasaland, also speaking through an interpreter, thanked the Rev. Michael Scott for looking after the delegates whilst in Britain. He added: "It would be a great mistake for the British people to agree to federation. Here I feel that I am your brother. In my own country, I am sorry to say, Europeans often push me away with an oath. We Africans feel that if we federate we shall enter into slavery. Please fight federation, so that we may remain in peace."

CHIEF MUSOKOTWANE, a Tonga of Northern Rhodesia, said (through an interpreter): "We are totally opposed to federation because under it we should lose our rights, and might be removed from our best lands. It would not only be Africans who would suffer from the breaking of the close ties with the Colonial Office; the British people would suffer, too. You have listened to us for three weeks, and we believe we have not laboured in vain."

Need for Realism

MRS. EIRENE WHITE, Labour M.P. for East Flint, asked for realism over federation issues, there were undeniable advantages in grouping the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and it was not just a matter of sentiment.

Some people hoped for political developments as rapid as in West Africa, but there were distinctive differences between the two areas. West Africa had not the same multi-racial community; Europeans did not settle there, bringing up their families permanently, and prosperity was based on cocoa, which could be grown by Native peasant producers without the need of outside capital.

Because of the economic advantage of Central African federation the Labour Government had published a White Paper to discover if the plan was a suitable way of dealing with the problems of that area. They had quickly realized that there were very strong feelings among the Africans, who were in an enormous majority.

They became convinced that, whatever the advantages, it would be wrong and probably impracticable, to impose federation upon an unwilling people. The territories are not yet ready because they have not yet solved their own problems. Willing consent of the African cannot be obtained so long as they feel that their safeguards are disregarded. They have no right now to do anything about it.

"We in the Government do not yet before we consider that federation is a matter of practical politics. There is much to be said for economic arrangements between the territories. But Africa obviously has a real fear that by accepting federation they would enter into some kind of permanent subservience to Europeans. One great problem is of trade unionism unless we can give proper advancement to Africans. It will be extremely difficult to offer them a truly democratic way of life."

MR. HARRY NCHUMBE, president of the African Congress of Northern Rhodesia, asked why the Africans of his territory, who sat on the Legislative

Council, were regarded as insufficiently advanced to sit on municipal councils. With such poor representation, no one could say that Africans would be truly safeguarded in a federation. The Red Indians in Canada, who had once been given "safeguards," had virtually ceased to exist. In South Africa there had been "safeguards," now Dr. Malan was setting his own court to take away Native representation.

Europeans in Northern Rhodesia saw a threat to their privileges, and felt that the only way they could preserve them was through federation. In Southern Rhodesia they urged the Central African Council, which could have done the economic work for Central Africa.

Colour bars in Rhodesia was a corruption of life. It could never be practised where truly decent men and women lived. White children were separated from black, on grounds not of mental ability but of colour. In Britain he (Mr. Nchumbe) could enter an hotel; in Rhodesia he would be rebuffed.

Sir Godfrey Huggins wanted to stop African influence from sweeping Rhodesia, he could only "deliver" the Africans, who were pro-British. The wrong safeguard lay in the African being helped to found his own test. "We will not compromise on this question," he declared.

Nyasaland Missionary's Attack

THE REV. KENNETH MACKENZIE, of the Church of Scotland missionary in Nyasaland, strongly attacked the federation proposals. Bringing messages from the Edinburgh World Church Group, he said that that body was firmly convinced that there should be no federation without the firm consent of the indigenous inhabitants.

Political federation was an over-simplification, which meant, behind all the other reasons, the fixing of white supremacy.

"Do we wonder that our African brethren, both in and outside the church, seek to remain under the Colonial Office policy of trusteeship? Their fears and anxieties are based on sound fact."

The main questions must be answered. First, with whom did the scheme originate? Not with the Labour Government, the Conservative Government, or the Colonial Service in Africa. The initiative is to be traced to the white settler groups, as any person who has lived there is well aware.

In 1949 at the Victoria Falls three groups of Europeans, without an official mandate, met in secret session, with no Africans present, to discuss trusteeship, federation, and the policy of a "benevolent aristocracy." The distrust and suspicion which developed there are still with us.

The second question was whether political federation could give effective closer association without having white settlement. There were radical distinctions between the Native portions of the territories in Southern Rhodesia: over 75,000 square miles were at the disposal of 100,000 Europeans; only 50,000 square miles were available to 2m. Africans; and, if present immigration policies continued, most of the unassigned area was bound to go to Europeans.

Evils Disfiguring Native Policy

In the normal trade unions are encouraged, in Southern Rhodesia they are not recognized. The policies of the two northern territories are also disfigured by many evils. It is impossible for me to take any of these "imitations" into my hotel. Against that background look at the federation proposals. They will mean an extension of the Southern Rhodesian policies to the north.

Among federal responsibilities under the suggested scheme are many which impinge directly upon African people. Land will remain a national affair, but immigration will be a federal responsibility. How can you separate the two? If there were it consequent upon the Minister of African Affairs he would soon hear from the white settlers the New Cut red tape. "Stop this Whitehall dictation. Let us have Dominion status now. The only safeguard we prayed for from the days of the Atholmes is the power of the people themselves."

The third question was of a "safeguard" whether there was any positive and constructive alternative to federation. The East Africa High Commission, which had done

noable work, integrating many services but the African Council had not secured its recognition. It deserved, and the last general election in Southern Rhodesia had, in fact, been largely fought on the question of its terms.

"About 40 years ago the Liberal Government transferred power to South Africa, firmly believing that the only first step in political progress. There were safeguards erected by high-minded men. What is the situation now? Do we have it in our power to allow these illiberal forces to take control or to take action, which will be unpopular among European minorities.

MR. O. E. CHIRWA, of the Nyasaland African Congress, said that many Africans in that Protectorate hoped that they would one day follow the road of India.

African delegates felt doubtful about British sympathies of Nyasaland, but they knew that the British representative at the O. E. C. was a leading South African. Some people talked of introducing British "elections" in Central Africa, could there be a great way of setting aside these traditions than by making preparations for conferences and federations without consulting the native peoples? Africans wanted Europeans, they liked them; but they must accept the Natives as a human being. As for the alleged economic advantages of federation, they seemed too often to be advantages for the Europeans alone.

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, who spoke briefly, hoped the British people would realize the implications of the great disaster they must soon make. Having seen some of the disasters that had flowed from the Act of Union, they must seize the opportunity to build in Africa a truly Christian civilization for peoples of all races.

"These delegates are going back to Africa with our prayers. We ask them to keep faith with us. We are going to make a good fight of this—a clean fight—to secure not only the defeat of this federation scheme, but to obtain justice and proper representation for African peoples in their own countries."

African Delegates Visit Oxford

MR. J. CHINYAMA, president of the Nyasaland African Congress, Mr. Chirwa, a teacher, and Mr. Mpetuka, a former editor of an African newspaper in Southern Rhodesia, three of the members of the unofficial delegation from Nyasaland, visited Oxford last Thursday at the invitation of Oxford University, Eastern Africa Association and the West African Students' Club.

After a tea-party the delegates addressed a meeting. Mr. Mpetuka alleged that federation was intended to bar further progress by Africans in the Protectorates towards the independence which had been promised them by the Imperial Government in the 19th century. Mr. Mpetuka claimed that Africans in Southern Rhodesia were denied the rights of citizens, confined to the lowest grades of labour, and denied security of their lands. Mr. Chirwa argued that Africans were not interested in the economic advantages of federation since economic advancement would not benefit them.

Speaking on Sunday at the Friends' international centre in London, Mr. Nkumbula alleged that federation would give the settlers complete control over the lives of Africans, who, although they felt safer in the hands of Imperial Government than of a local Government, wanted "a strict democratic franchise."

Mr. Nkumbula and Mr. Chinyama, presidents of the African Congresses in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland respectively, told the *Observer*: "We have the definite impression that the British public supports our cause. If our attempt to prevent the imposition of a white settlers' Government fails, we shall have an alternative but to resist it through industrial and other action. Britain will lose a great deal by denying mobilized African opinion, which is practically unanimous."

After seeing Mr. Lyttelton last week, the Africans from Northern Rhodesia issued this statement.

"The Northern Rhodesian African official delegation which came to London to see the Secretary of State for the Colonies in order to reaffirm the African opposition to the federation scheme finally met the Secretary of State on Tuesday afternoon as a result of the request made to him by Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., on April 22 during the debate in the Commons.

On the previous day the Secretary of State informed the African delegates of the conclusions of his conversations referred to in the Press. We were alarmed at the apparent intention of the Government to proceed with the proposed federation in spite of the unanimous opposition expressed by the African people through their official and unofficial organizations. Nothing which the Secretary of State said has in any way diminished our unanimous opposition to the plan. On the contrary, our fears have been increased by our failure to secure any assurance from the Secretary of State that federation will not be imposed against the wishes of the African people.

We are hoping that the Government will be warned in time of the danger of the course it is pursuing and that the British public will heed our appeal to them to prevent any such calamity. Each of faith which Britain is pledged through her treaties with the African chiefs and people of the two Protectorates.

The African people have consistently opposed federation and raised its objectionable in discussion of the proposals, and will inevitably test the imposition of federation. We wish to thank the British public and Press for their friendly attention and the interest they have shown."

No Official Decisions Yet Taken

A Colonial Office spokesman said that the Secretary of State had emphasized that only if federation proposals were approved at the autumn conference would they go to the Legislatures for debate and that no decisions had yet been taken.

The two Africans from Southern Rhodesia said that they wanted "a real scheme of partnership between Europeans and Africans in Southern Rhodesia, which must precede any consideration of closer association."

Mr. J. Z. Savanah added:

"The Africans hold the view that complete harmony and mutual understanding between various members of the communities domiciled in Southern Rhodesia is essential. This must be so if the resources of the country are to be fully exploited for the well-being of the State and, indeed, every section composing it.

Southern Rhodesian Africans want legislation which discriminates against racial groups to be revoked, so that economic and political benefits which could accrue from federation may be enjoyed by all races, and not, as at present, only by Europeans."

Sir Stewart Gore-Browne's Views

SIR STEWART GORE-BROWNE, in a letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, writes, *inter alia*—

"Whatever happens about federation it will be quite impossible to leave things as they are; and as Africans wish them left in Northern Rhodesia to-day. Ever since the principle of a non-official majority in Legislative Council was accepted by the British Government in 1944, self-government in some shape or form for the territories has changed from a pious hope to a practical policy which must logically be implemented in the near future."

A further step, and a very important one, was taken in 1948 when Mr. Creech Jones agreed to the appointment of non-officials as Ministers, and accepted the principle that when non-official members of Executive Council are unanimous, their view must prevail except over reserved subjects. Further advance in the same direction has been promised, and will presumably take place after next year's general election, federation or no federation.

"It is going to provide a way out of the racial impasse I hardly think so, and I can support my opinion by quoting my own experience. Four years ago I was myself responsible for a scheme, accepted by all my non-official colleagues in Legislative Council, for a modified form of responsible government in which Africans were allotted a not ungenerous percentage of seats. In fact an attempt at political partnership was made, since the Legislature was to consist of 10 European and 10 members balanced equally by six African representatives and four officials."

"The Africans would have none of it, and turned the plan down as soon as they heard the name it went by, and it was never even discussed with the Secretary of State. It is therefore more than likely—it is certain—that any form of self-government which would be acceptable to Europeans to-day, would meet a fiercer reaction from Africans as the present federation proposals, and the question of whether it should be imposed on them would arise all over again."

Sir Stewart reiterated his suggestion of partition. "Southern Rhodesia and the Caprivi and the European farming area would form the new Northern Rhodesia, the old Northern Rhodesia and the old North-East Rhodesia one of the African States, and Bechuanaland and the African part of north-west Africa the other."

Setsetse Khama and Tribal Attitude to Chieftainship

Under-Secretary and Labour M.P. Clash on Government's Decision

THE EXCLUSION OF SERETSE KHAMA from the chieftainship was again briefly debated on the adjournment in the House of Commons recently.

Mr. T. DRIBERG (Lab.) affirmed that in his statement in the House of Commons on the subject identical with that made in the House of Lords by Lord Salisbury, the Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Foster, had unintentionally misled the House.

He asked him a supplementary question, based upon the point made by the Bamaungwato delegation, that it was not tribal custom for the chief to consult the tribe before marriage.

Mr. Foster, in a long and apparently quite well-informed reply, seemed to know much more about the customs of the Bamaungwato tribe than the delegates from that tribe themselves. Indeed, he said that the statements made by the delegation were not correct. The only two instances they gave were the marriages of Khama III and Tshakedi. In the case of the marriage of Khama III, said Mr. Foster, it was the marriage with his fourth wife and not with his principal wife, which they mentioned.

What I must now tell him is that it is equally true of the same chief, Khama III, that when he married his first and principal wife he did not consult the tribe. The reason why, strange as it might seem to us, the delegates were not making the strongest case they could, and were using as other example of the fourth wife instead of the first and principal wife, was because the first wife was the mother of Seretse Khama's father—and by their standards, and according to their etiquette, there is a certain delicacy in discussing the immediate ancestors of the present chief of the tribe.

The second point on which Mr. Foster was not altogether fair was in his suggestion that possibly the status of the delegation was not above question. His father, hinted that they were not as representative of the tribe as they might be. He said that persons of high standing had presented a petition to the Secretary of State's predecessor contesting their right to speak for the tribe. What he did not say was that there was no such approach or petition from what might be called an anti-Seretse party. The approach referred to was simply from a group of younger men, of the same age group as Seretse—one his cousin and a strong supporter—who felt they would like to be in the delegation too.

Majority of Tribe Now Favour Seretse

Mr. Driberg said that most of the tribe now favoured Seretse's return to the chieftainship and wanted his wife to go back with him. It was therefore necessary to consider the future rather than the past. Whereas the former Minister had laid stress on developing more democratic institutions and councils, the Conservative Government stressed the importance of the chieftainship and Native law and customs.

Native law and custom considered Seretse chief as long as he lived or until the tribe deposited him. The hope appeared to be that if it was conveyed to the tribe that Seretse was out for ever, they would in a year or two agree to some other candidate; but it was more likely that the tribe would break up and that there would be no prospect of peace or unity within it.

One of the two names sometimes mentioned were those of Kaaboka, who in a sense was acting temporarily as chief, and was leading the Bamaungwato delegation to this country. He had made it clear that he was not wishing to be chief. The other name mentioned was Rasebela, who at one time refused to contemplate succeeding to the chieftainship; it was doubtful if he would be acceptable to the tribe because he left the territory with Tshakedi and was regarded more or less as an alien.

The only hope of securing tribal peace and unity was the return of Seretse as chief, or perhaps in some nominally lower capacity in connexion with the development of new democratic institutions and councils.

The Government should state openly its real reasons for the establishment. Was it thought to be safer and better for the Bamaungwato and the Protectorates that Malatse prejudices should not be stirred up any more of this issue. It so, that was naked appeasement. Another rumour was that there was an understanding that in the event of war South Africa would be divided into two divisions in the Middle East and that

the bargain was that if we did not upset them too much they would stay with us in the event of a third world war.

Mr. C. J. M. AAROT (Cons.) said that the decisions made by the Labour Government had led logically to the present Minister's decision, which in the interests of Seretse and the tribe should be regarded as final.

The motive for repeatedly raising the question seemed to be to attack the policy of the Union Government. Members on both sides thought that Government's policy was wrong, but Seretse and his misfortunes should not be exploited in a political controversy. It was easy to build a case upon gossip, rumours, and supposition.

Mr. DRIBERG: "The hon. member's imputations of motive which in this House we are not usually allowed to make, are beyond contempt. I attacked the action of the Labour Government equally strongly and voted accordingly."

Under-Secretary's Reply

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS, MR. JOHN FOSTER, said that the information from Africa was that there was no recorded instance of the tribe not being consulted in the case of a principal wife. The other instance, that of Tshakedi, was not apposite because it was not the case of the principal wife of a chief.

Mr. DRIBERG: "But he was in line for the chieftainship. Seretse was only a boy. If anything had happened to him, Tshakedi would have succeeded to the chieftainship, and if there was such a strong tradition of consultation one would have thought that there would have been consultation in this case."

Mr. FOSTER: "The custom is that the chief should consult about his principal wife. That, therefore, would not apply to Tshakedi. As for Mr. Driberg's remarks about the majority of the tribe, if the views of the majority are to be paramount, it is obvious that the majority of the tribe in November and December, 1948, were against Seretse's marriage."

Mr. DRIBERG: "They were not against his chieftainship. Mr. FOSTER: "They were against his marriage, and therefore the majority of the tribe at that moment would have excluded him if he had brought his wife back as I understand the feeling of the *Kwena* was against his coming back with his wife."

Mr. DRIBERG: "They changed their view later; she lived there for a year."

Mr. FOSTER: "Their view, as Lord Salisbury has said, can change again. As to the general question, no understanding, no conditions and no approaches were made by the Union Government to us, and from my knowledge of the subject there is no kind of bargain, or even half-understood arrangement, or anything of that kind about a division on the one side and against the exclusion of Seretse. It is a pity that Mr. Driberg suggested it might be possible for the tribe to disintegrate and there was no prospect of peace."

SIR RICHARD ACLAND (Lab.): "That is what they say themselves."

Mr. FOSTER: "All Mr. Driberg can say is what he was told by the delegation, but he goes further and says that in his opinion it is likely to happen. He must wish that the tribe will settle down."

Mr. DRIBERG: "They cannot be united without Seretse."

Mr. FOSTER: "That is what he may think, but I was trying to get him to admit that he hopes the tribe will be united again."

Mr. DRIBERG: "Of course I hope that."

Mr. FOSTER: "In those circumstances I can only regret the way he has helped on this prospect of disunity and alluded to rumours."

Mr. DRIBERG: "Will the Minister not tell us the real reason for Seretse's exclusion?"

Mr. FOSTER: "The hon. member knows the reasons. They are those given by his own Government in 1949 and 1950, and his Government today believes that that temporary decision should be turned into a permanent one."

Mr. DRIBERG: "What is Seretse's..."

Research and Experimentation in African Agriculture

On Threshold of Great Development, says Mr. C. W. Nye

A VAST AMOUNT OF INFORMATION has been amassed from experiments conducted over a large number of years, which, if put into practice, would improve yields of many crops by 50 or even a 100-fold. Early planting and correct spacing are but two examples of improved measures which can give substantial increases in yield.

A large portion of the work of the departments of agriculture is directed towards getting these improved methods over to the people. The success or failure of such propaganda depend almost entirely on the methods, and it is for that reason that the Colonial Office is so selective in its recruitment of agricultural officers. However good they may be, they cannot do their work properly or efficiently alone. There must be a full co-operation between the agricultural and administrative officers, and, indeed, between all Government officials and non-official bodies.

It is a feature of East Africa to find district and provincial teams working in the closest harmony on their local problems. In Nyasaland a whole district was transformed within two or three years from cultivation on the flat up and down the slope to ridge cultivation with ties to prevent erosion, due entirely to excellent team work between the agricultural officer and the administrative officer.

Striking Progress in Kigezi

One of the most striking developments in Colonial agriculture that I have seen is in the district of Kigezi in Uganda. Scenically very hilly and beautiful, it carries a very high population built up within comparatively few years, and almost every piece of land, with the exception of swamps and hillsides, has been under cultivation for some years. Plots were of all sizes and shapes, many with their long axis running up and down the hill. Fortunately the soils are of volcanic origin and not so liable to erosion as elsewhere.

Within four years the whole district had been protected against erosion by means of strip cropping. These strips across the slopes are of most impressive sight, some of them extending for miles. Now not one plot is laid out in the old order. Resting on alternate strips was encouraged; cattle tracks were fenced and zigzagged; almost all the house compounds were grassed over instead of being swept bare; and most of the householders are using compost pits.

This remarkable achievement in four years by the combined efforts of the local district officer and agricultural officer cost practically nothing, the only additional expenditure being some £150 on annual feasts for the best village area. This was achieved by special intensive courses at the Agricultural Department's station at Kachwekano attended by chiefs, teachers, village headmen, and peasants, followed up by extensive propaganda in the villages.

Some years ago a chief in Uganda with 20 cultivators from his village were persuaded to attend a four-months' course of training at the Agricultural Department's station at Bukalasa. A few basic principles of soil conservation and management were taught, and they returned to their village full of enthusiasm. Originally very fertile this village, Savi by name, had become largely derelict and severely eroded through over-population and over-cultivation.

The last part of this address by the Deputy Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary for the Colonies was reported in our issue of May 1. It was delivered at a meeting of the Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas, not far from a speech to the Royal Society of Arts.

The pioneers on return immediately put their own little farms in order and spread the news to their neighbours, and as the result of the enthusiasm of these little groups of men practically the whole area of four square miles had been protected from erosion by bunding and by planting lines of vetiver and paspalum grass.

Almost all the house compounds have been planted to grass, and the road verges also. Banana gardens and coffee plots are mulched and properly looked after, coffee drying plants are being built, land is cultivated in strips in proper rotations, cattle are increased in numbers from 100 to 300, and there has been general improvement in housing, sanitation, and so on. A complete transformation has been effected in a short time. It could be repeated in any other place.

Where no land is available for a resting period other means of restoring fertility must be used. Farmyard manure, which has in nearly every Colony been allowed to go to waste, has even in small dressings a considerable effect, which may last for years. Where no cattle manure is available the solution must be proper rotation combined with the use of fertilizers.

Improving Staple Food Varieties

Plant breeders are at work on producing improved varieties of the staple food crops. For instance, in Kenya, Rhodesia, and Nyasaland the possibilities of hybrid maize are being investigated, and new varieties of sorghum, groundnuts, and rice are being evolved or are under trial.

Enormous losses of crops occur annually through the ravages of pests and diseases. The combined effects of blackarm disease and the new Lygus may cause annual losses of thousands of bales of cotton in Uganda, worth millions of pounds sterling at today's prices. Arrangements for food storage are frequently extremely primitive, and the losses which occur annually through insect pests, fungus diseases, and rats must be sufficient to feed a very much greater population than there is at present. If we could control even to a partial extent some of these pests and diseases we should have gone a long way towards making our acres yield double their present crop.

Mr. Thorpe, the Government plant breeder in Kenya, is breeding wheats for resistance to rust, at the same time improving yield and quality, and it is a tribute to his skill and enthusiasm that he has been able to breed wheats resistant to so fewer than nine physiological forms of rust disease. When I last saw him at the station he had discovered a tenth physiological strain of rust, but he is quite confident that he could in time evolve a wheat resistant to this as well as the nine other strains.

In Uganda we are seeing the use of fungicidal dusts on a commercial scale to control the primary infection of blackarm disease of cotton, and the breeding of strains of cotton resistant to blackarm and to wilt disease.

Countering Mosaic Disease

Spectacular work has been done on the breeding of cassava resistant to mosaic disease by Dr. Stoney, late of Amanat. This disease is widespread throughout Africa on a crop which is one of the most important famine reserve crops in the tropics, so widespread that in many areas it is impossible to obtain a disease-free planting material and yields per acre are exceedingly low. New varieties highly resistant to disease and palatable have been evolved by Dr. Stoney and his associates, and are already widely distributed in East Africa.

Fine work is being done at the commodity research stations, including the sisal experiment station in Tanganyika, the tea and tung stations in Kenya and Nyasaland, the well-equipped and organized central research stations of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation at Nanyangong in Uganda, and the new tea research station at Kericho in Kenya, which is run by the East African tea producers.

Whatever the results of our investigations and experiments, we cannot expect to make any real progress unless we can convert peasants to the new methods and convert those with higher education to the basic and essential fact that they rely on agriculture alone not only for their property but for their lives.

The departments of agriculture, the agencies for getting over to the people the new ideas, must rely to an ever increasing extent on local personnel. Unfortunately it has become very difficult indeed to assemble together even the semblance of

a course in agriculture at Makerere College. When they started the average number of agricultural subjects was 45-50, and nearly triple to the many who, when the products of Makerere have there and are doing well at Makerere.

When I first went to Nyasaland in 1922, I was surprised to find that in the whole territory there were not a secondary school pupils, and that hardly one was capable of counting his fingers. The position is steadily improving, but it does not seem to be possible to rely on European agricultural methods with African assistants. Africans must be taught to work with their hands and brains, and to win over the peasants not by laws and

but by persuasion, by demonstration, and by continuous propaganda by locally recruited men.

There is so much to be done and so little time to do it, but I am confident that we are on the threshold of great agricultural developments in the Colonies. My 23 years' service in Africa have convinced me that we shall solve the many problems, and that the high ideals of the Colonial Agricultural Service, combined with the fine spirit amongst the African peasants, will be capable of achieving great things.

Mr. V. G. Matthews on Great Trade Opportunities in E. Africa

Appeal for United Effort to Overcome Port Congestion

MR VICTOR MATTHEWS, East African Commissioner in London, was the guest at luncheon on Friday in the Connaught Rooms, W.C.2, of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

MR B. S. STAMPIERRE, chairman of the Section, gave a warm welcome to the new Commissioner, who, after 16 years in the Indian Civil Service, went to East Africa in 1947 as Imports Controller and two years later became Financial Secretary in Kenya.

London businessmen felt sure, he said, that they would find Mr. Matthews as willing to listen to their problems and troubles as his predecessor, Mr. Norton, whose informality, approachability, keen interest in every aspect of affairs, and candour had been so much appreciated. Those qualities had enhanced the faith of London merchants in the East African Office, to their benefit and that of East Africa.

As chairman of the Section he had tried to encourage complete freedom of discussion, in the conviction that frank exchanges of opinion would help in solving problems of great gravity. They hoped that Mr. Matthews would speak quite freely at all times, especially if he should disagree with any view held by or in the Section, which had at its disposal all the resources of the London Chamber of Commerce, with its highly expert committees on all technical subjects.

Mr. MATTHEWS said that he deeply appreciated such hospitality, and that he hoped everyone in London engaged in business with East Africa would regard his Office as a trade promotion agency anxious to hear about the problems of its customers, a lubricant for the two-way traffic of commerce and industry.

Traders Hit By Restrictions

He knew that traders must be hard hit by exchange control, imports control, and other restrictions necessitated by the balance of payments crisis of the sterling area. It was that critical situation the temporary reduction of imports was unavoidable, but as a long-term policy its continuation would be the negation of a solution. The only sound course lay in a tremendous increase in exports, which depended upon expanded development of the under-developed countries, especially those in the Colonial Empire.

There are tremendous opportunities in East Africa, Mr. Matthews continued, and the territories are deeply conscious of it. The tempo of expansion is already very high. One physical expression of the pressure for development is the great and romantic hydro-electrical project at the Owen Falls, another is that one of the few places in the world at which a Comet aircraft can now land is at Entebbe, one of Africa's finest airports.

Only within the framework of State development can private enterprise get its fair opportunity in East Africa, for the Government must provide communications, water supply, building sites, and other basic requirements.

In circumstances which are entirely beyond the

control of the people responsible, the transport facilities have fallen behind the pace at which development has pushed production, with the consequence that we have a bottle-neck at Mombasa, where it has not been possible for State development to keep pace with the increase from private enterprise. Corrective measures have been taken, though not as widely applicable as the whole we have the time-out, the sooner will the ache cease.

I appeal earnestly to everyone to place his part in the plan, which could easily be sabotaged by a few people. Already there are signs of a tendency to divert freights, which are normally entered for aombasa to the port of Tanga, at which, if this continues, far worse congestion could quickly develop than that which is now experienced at Mombasa. That would be most serious for Tanga's economically important hinterland.

Whetting African Appetites

East Africa is full of possibilities and opportunities, including those for the development of internal trade. Much money is waiting to be absorbed in consumer goods, and there is great scope for enterprise in discovering ways of attracting Africans to buy. Many of them are using the traditional lines, but their appetite could be whetted by something new.

There is great scope for new hotels. A number are needed in Tanganyika, and the Government of that Territory is offering facilities. The only to-day I have heard that the Government of Kenya will make available in Nairobi a site for a luxury hotel on terms which seem to be extremely good.

Those present were the Earl of Inchcape, and Messrs L. B. Bourne, W. J. Gordon, J. C. Goodman, W. F. Jenkins & C. S. Mundy (Barnes and Lime), J. S. Bevan & Co., S. Candy (Union-Castle Line), W. F. DuBuisson & N. Stirling (Hencell DuBuisson & Co.), J. A. Malcolm & N. Stirling (Wm. F. Malcolm & Co.), J. F. H. Plumber, G. McKelvey and R. S. Barker (Dalgety & Co.), F. H. Seager (Booth & Co.), L. N. G. Baileman & Partners (Peranti, Bligh & Co.), R. W. J. High & Co., B. E. Stupierre & H. D. Lehmann (R. Lehmann & Co.), N. J. Robson (Arbuthnot Guthrie & Co.), B. F. Macdonald & Co., A. D. Harrison (Barclays Bank, D.C. & O.), F. P. Chandler (Lidie & Anderson), W. V. Ward and W. Cryer (Hodwell & Co.), J. A. Chetwynd (Associated British Oil Engines), L. C. Morton & P. K. Ireland (Railway Mine & Plantation Equipment Co.).

A. B. Mastic & A. G. Lachlan (Fiddie, Durham & Brodie), W. E. Dunge & H. E. Coomber (Mitchell Curtis & Co.), G. E. Rossiter (Penner & Alder), E. T. Stubbs (E.E.A. Corp.), G. E. Rappley (Fame & Co.), J. F. Fontaine (Finzel, Berry & Co.), Major G. E. Schluter & A. G. Slade (Edwin Schluter & Co.), Major N. Miern (N. Miern & Co.), Eric Baumann & C. E. Towers (A. Baumann & Co.), P. D. Finn (Shell Co. of E.A.), I. T. W. Curtis (British Markets), W. H. Heley (Dwa Plantations), L. J. Tyler (British Textiles Ltd. Fibres, Ltd.), C. R. Claydon and A. F. Pointon (United Africa Co.).

W. F. Mogridge & B. Stammers (Standard Bank of South Africa), H. S. Scales & R. M. Sells (Donald Scales & Co.), B. H. Anderson, L. Whittle, & F. Pratt (Pratt's Stores), C. N. G. W. Anchan (Wigglesworth & Co.), W. J. Griers, and S. B. Robertson (Esiger's Extract of Meat Co.), S. B. Hills (W. A. Sparrow & Co.), W. J. Saunders (E. A. Conference Dinner), R. A. By Road, E. S. Jochim, A. de V. Leigh, V. R. J. Smallwood, and J. H. Haldes, etc.

C.D.C. Undertakings in East and Central Africa

Board's Candid Comments on Each Enterprise and Investigation

THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1951 of the Colonial Development Corporation (the financial results of which have already been reported) details many pages to comments on the undertakings in which the Corporation is financially interested.

Those of special East and Central African concern are quoted hereafter, (with abbreviations in some cases on account of pressure on space):

Northern Rhodesia

Chilanga Cement Ltd. Corporation is associated with the Northern Rhodesian Government in construction and operation of cement works at Chilanga during the year original £25 shares were sub-divided into 250 shares and company's authorized capital increased to £2,000,000.

Issued capital is 750,000 £1 shares (corporation), 250,000 £1 B shares (N. Rhodesian Government), 2,000 £1 3/8 cumulative redeemable preference shares (corporation), and 5,000 £1 5/8 cumulative redeemable preference shares (N. Rhodesian Government); this is fully paid up except 33,000 of preference shares held by corporation on which a dividend call of sixpence per share has been paid.

First kiln of 55,000 short tons annual capacity was completed in July, 1951, and, all sections of works in operation September 8—official opening; during early months normal teething troubles were experienced and dealt with; achievement of full production delayed, but kiln now running satisfactorily, 14,000 short tons cement sold by 31.12.51.

Investigation of limestone deposits under company's control showed them to be adequate for manufacture of 165,000 tons of cement per annum for over 100 years; to meet an increasing demand it was planned to start construction of a second kiln of 110,000 tons annual capacity instead of 55,000 tons as previously contemplated; plans has been ordered; kiln should be in operation by 1954.

To meet cost of larger kiln an additional subscription of capital has been agreed, of which corporation's share will be £225,000; a further increase may be necessary in light of continued rising costs.

A loss of £18,327, in addition to £4,944 interest on a loan from the corporation, is shown as at 31.12.51 after charging £21,145 initial expenditure to revenue account.

Company is meeting an increasing need for cement in Northern Rhodesia; selling price is based on cost of production plus an agreed percentage on capital invested. Prospects are considered satisfactory.

Nyasaland

Kasungu Tobacco Estates. In 1950 corporation leased 11,101 acres near Kasungu in Central Province, Nyasaland, in order to produce blue-veined Virginia tobacco; 3,400 acres are being progressively cleared; 800 acres to be in tobacco each year.

In 1950-51 season (December-May) 200 acres were planted; yield was 150,000 lb. of 675 lb. per acre against 600 lb. estimated; quality was particularly good. Satisfactory progress has been made for coming season; a further 25 curing barns should be completed in time for harvest bringing total to 40 seven bolly sheds have been finished.

300 acres have been felled and 35 cleared; total acreage cleared 570; cost of land clearing is down to 49 per acre against £29 10s. last season; by January, 1952, 480 acres had been planted, including 200 on second year land.

Yields of maize and sorghum planted in December, 1951, constituted well; crop income was £21,262; average selling price 1951 per lb. gross profit was £7,296; net loss was £1,925.

Recent survey indicates that £72,000 additional capital would be required to reach full development by 1963, as originally planned; this is mainly due to need for bigger barns and more water on the job; earnings on present performance could not provide a commercially attractive return; capital expenditure in 1952 will therefore be limited to what is essential for 800 acres of tobacco; further construction work will be deferred; after current harvest (February-May, 1952) future prospects will be reviewed against experience of two seasons' findings.

Vipya Tung Estates (including Limpasa Dambo Farm). In 1948 corporation took over, Nyasaland Government's experimental tung station together with about 500 acres of established tung in Vipya Highlands.

intention was progressive development of up to 20,000 acres of tung.

In 1949 a farm was established in Limpasa Dambo to grow predominantly rice; for employes an adjacent tung estate and for contributors to Government's food production programme, Vipya Tung Estates and Limpasa Dambo Farm, are now operated as one undertaking.

As to tung estates, after an unsatisfactory start in first two years, land clearing and tung planting made better progress in 1951; cumulative achievements to 31.12.51 were 10,000 acres planted, 6,110 cleared, 3,800 planted to tung, 1,774 contour-banded, 1,095 due to improved techniques, and 1,000 out of 1,000 of clearing per acre is not less than it was but 100% shortage. However, less acute; this causes anxiety trial of 100 acres of nuts from 482 acres in bearing yielded 7,275 lb.

Costs in delivery and shipping of sawmill trucks will result clearing in 1952, 10,000 acres (1,500 acres).

Total assets at 31.12.51 of tung estate were £436,600; fixed assets, cow sheds, £20,015 building and plantations, £44,013, plant and equipment, £2,000; other, £1,562; development £194,962.

Supplier Tung Scheme

Whole undertaking was exhaustively reviewed during year; completely new estimate prepared; this shows that nearly £34m. would be needed to carry scheme to full development; under original plan, as corporation has decided for the present to concentrate on a scheme limited to some 6,000 acres of tung, which might be undertaken within the £1,410,000 capital already approved; on this reduced acreage overheads will inevitably be disproportionately high, but experience and success of the restricted scheme will decide prospects of long-term development to fill 20,000 acres.

After long search, a general manager was appointed in January, 1952.

On Limpasa Dambo Farm there has been another crop failure, for third year running; in spite of full tractor equipment, mechanized cultivation under swamp conditions on 6000 acres has not been successful; in 1950-51 owing to continuing heavy rains only 200 acres could be sown instead of 500 acres planned for 1951 harvest; crop of padi was only 140 tons.

In 1951-52 season it was planned to grow 2,000 acres, 1,500 acres had been prepared by end September, in rain there were heavy rains and uncontrolled flooding; only 800 acres were sown; 350 acres are poor and dirty, 90 acres failed entirely, remaining 360 acres may yield only 250 tons; padi loss for 1951 was £15,603; cumulative trading loss to 31.12.51 was £21,426.

Total assets at 31.12.51 were £144,464; fixed assets cost £104,962; development £21,530; mechanized production of staple cereals with European skilled staff and attendant overheads, is not economically viable in Nyasaland; certainly no prospect of the scheme producing rice profitable and provision for total loss has been made; whole concept is being reviewed; area farmed by corporation will be drastically reduced; some land may be farmed by tenants in partnership with corporation.

Bechuanaland

Bechuanaland Cattle Ranch. This is a large-scale cattle ranching scheme in Chobe area of northern Bechuanaland; 9,000 sq. miles of Crown land have been leased; will be developed in sections progressively over the years, beginning at Matetsi on Southern Rhodesia border; 70,000 head of cattle will be established in first five years with agricultural development for 300,000 acres for fodder, banks and food crops.

Development work in 1951 was a bad start; manager and several senior staff had to be replaced; much money and effort wasted; later abnormal rains spoiled all work; cattle purchase had therefore to be slowed down; at 31.12.51 there were 5,750 instead of 12,000 planned for June, 1952; these in good condition; it is expected to have 30,000 by 30.9.52.

Provision of watering points is ahead of schedule; 191 boreholes drilled, of which 47 are complete (some still to be equipped); eight wells sunk.

1951 programme was for 40,000 acres under crops in time for 1952 harvest; 20,000 acres had been under crops; this estimate to 10,000 acres, but rain stopped ploughing at 31.12.51; there were only 5,446 acres planted (chiefly maize and sorghum).

Although this is normally a region of little rain this season's rainfall was abnormally heavy and prolonged; it was prolonged

the ground after planting, about 1,000 acres have been planted in 1952, and extra working capital will be needed largely for purchase of cattle. A total of 600 calves from sale of cattle will not become available for four years.

Total assets at 31.12.51 were £614,358; fixed assets cost £287,775; development £324,912; value of live stock £68,678. **Abattoir Abattoir** Corporation, having bought buildings at Loliondo in Northern Rhodesia and converted them into an abattoir with cold storage facilities, this will handle entire output of both African and European cattle owners in southern, western and eastern parts of territory. 600,000 acres of Loliondo Crown lands have been leased as a holding ranch, has full regulate supplies and a saw fattening of its signature, or improved animals for slaughter.

Abattoir should have begun operations in early 1952, but failure for plant delivery is uncertain, all depends on boilers and engines.

Rising Cattle Prices

At a holding ranch, there were further delays in defining boundaries and agreement on leases was held up, water supply is a central problem, adequate facilities such as bore holes and fencing will be ready by 30.6.52 for cattle stocks planned for that date.

Cattle purchase prices have almost doubled since estimates, but meal prices have risen correspondingly, to avoid excess capital estimates, planned size of herd has been reduced, supplies for abattoir will be secured by forward arrangements with local cattle owners. at 31.12.51, 10,472 cattle and 151 calves were on the ranch, revised plan is for 17,000 by 30.6.52.

Abattoir total assets at 31.12.51 were £168,712; fixed assets cost £120,300; development £11,185; holding ranch total assets at 31.12.51 were £256,667; fixed assets cost £56,067; development £16,224; value of live stock £156,678.

Seychelles

Seychelles Fisheries—Object is to catch fish on extensive banks near the Seychelles and Mauritius.

Shore station of St. Anne is completed, accommodation for employees on main island of Anse is also practically finished.

Two motor fishing vessels purchased and fitted to D.K. and a large motor vessel used as a carrier for fish and whalemeat arrived at the Seychelles in March and April 1951. Fishing began in June but was seriously restricted by mechanical breakdown of one vessel, this was only put out of service for fishing trials since beginning of 1952, both vessels went into Mauritius for annual refit cases in 1952.

On these trips no catches were much smaller than expected due in part to abnormal weather, European catches and type of vessel used with their refits have proved fair to good.

Production of dry salt fish has been about 110 tons, valued at 46,000, compared with an estimated 60 tons at £35,000. Annual income was earned by freight and passenger services, six months trading has resulted in a loss of £27,000.

The original scheme is now proved to have been unworkable, it will be shut down, possibility of a modified scheme using smaller vessels, locally manned, is under consideration, fishing costs would thus be greatly reduced, and there is a market for a new scheme, materials, it would make use of the island base and drying installation already constructed, assets of the original scheme not usable would be sold off, provision for capital losses has been made.

Sections of the reports on the East African projects will appear next week.

Forty-five new schools were registered last year in the Lake Province of Tanganyika, where there were increases of 90% in expenditure on education by Government, 65% by Native authorities, and 110% by voluntary agencies. The ratio of teachers to pupils was one to 48, and the daily attendance of pupils averaged 88% of the enrollment.

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PERSONALIA

MR. J. F. KAPNEK is now in London.
LADY MAIRY BARING has arrived in London.
MR. E. J. VAN OLDENBORGH, of Nairobi, is on leave in Holland.

MR. V. A. C. ROSS, of Nyali, has arrived in London from Kenya.

MR. G. B. BECKETT will leave London by air on Sunday for Lusaka.

SIR PHILIP and LADY MITCHELL have just paid a brief visit to Uganda.

SIR FRANCIS PETHERSTON-GOODEY has been re-elected chairman of the Nairobi District Council.

MR. S. P. JOHNSON has been appointed executive officer of the Tanganyika European Council.

THE HON. ANTHONY CAYZER and THE HON. PATRICK BROUKE will be married in London on June 12.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, left London for Livingstone in last Friday's Comet.

MR. ROY WELENSKI will leave London by air at the beginning of next week for return to Northern Rhodesia.

MR. T. CUNDALL, director of Campbell's Book and Stationery, Ltd., and MRS. CUNDALL have arrived in this country.

MR. JACK WHEELER, editor of the *Sudan Star*, has been re-elected honorary secretary of the Khartoum Press Club.

MR. PATRICK E. W. WILLIAMS is shortly due in this country from Tanganyika. He will spend at least six weeks in Sussex.

LORD and LADY DAVID HAMILTON have returned from Kenya, and are staying at 41 Hertford Street, London, W.1.

MR. D. J. TATE, of Kenya, was eliminated from the men's singles in the second round of the English hard court tennis championships.

MR. L. H. PARKER, who has been appointed manager of the Silver Springs Hotel, Kampala, was formerly an engineer officer with I.O.A.C.

MESSRS. H. K. JAFFER and A. N. MAIRI have been re-appointed non-official members of the Uganda Legislative Council for a further year.

MR. A. M. GEISTHORPE, Bishop in the Sudan, consecrated the lady chapel of the new Cathedral Church of All Saints, Omdurman, on May 10.

COLONEL DAVID STEINBERG will leave London next Thursday by air for East and Central Africa, and expects to be back in this country about mid-June.

The Governor-General of Mozambique, FLORENCE GABRIEL TELHEIRA, and SENHORA TELHEIRA will pay an official visit to Southern Rhodesia from June 20 to 1.

An excellent portrait of MR. B. E. PETHERSTON, chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, is published in the current issue of the journal.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER, at the time Finance Secretary in the Sudan, has been appointed by the Minister of Health to the Board of Governors of the Oxford Hospitals.

MR. SYDNEY H. ASHWORTH, the managing editor of the *Rhodesian Mining Review* and the *Rhodesian Mining Year Book*, has returned to the Colony after leave in this country.

MR. F. A. F. SUTHER has resigned presidency of the Tanganyika European Council owing to ill health. The two vice-presidents are MR. T. W. WARRILL and COLONEL C. I. TOWER.

COLONEL E. S. GIBSON has offered the Kenya Government £10,000 and 300 acres of land near Taveta for the establishment of an African trade school to serve the Coast Province.

MR. J. HAZELL has resigned the presidency of the East African Indian National Congress, owing to disagreement with the standing committee in connexion with the present general election in Kenya.

MR. ANVER HASAN WIRI has been elected president of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce for the current year, with MR. GHAFYR HUSAIN ISMAIL as vice-president and MR. RASTON SIDDIQA as secretary. Last year's president was MR. FAZEL NASSIR.

MR. HENRY BYRGADE, United States Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs, called on HARRY BASHA, the Egyptian Prime Minister, last week, and last night SIR RALPH STEWARTSON, the British Ambassador.

A painting of Mount Kenya by MISS ROBIN ANDERSON of Nairobi, has been presented to the Kenya Chamber of Commerce by the Governor, SIR PHILIP MITCHELL. Another of MISS ANDERSON'S works, depicting Fort Jesus, Mombasa, was presented to the ship by SIR VERNON THOMSON.

MR. DOUGLAS BAILEY, a member of the Executive Council of the Seychelles, who will shortly arrive in this country on leave, has been spending a few weeks in Kenya with his brother. He is bringing new exhibits for the Seychelles display at the Imperial Institute.

SIR MILES THOMAS received the medal of the Order of the Cedar of Lebanon, first class, in recognition of "notable contribution to the progress of international civil aviation," when he landed at Beirut on the first passenger flight of the Comet from Johannesburg to London.

While this issue is being printed, LORD SALISBURY, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and MR. OLIVER LYTTLETON, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, are paying a special visit to the London Section of the British Industries Fair, in which Commonwealth Governments have taken 17 stands.

MESSRS. G. K. WHITENSMITH (representing Tanganyika), H. J. PEARCE (Kenya Government), and HASHAM S. NAJI (hotels, transport, and travel businesses) have been elected to the executive committee of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, and MR. E. J. JONES re-elected as representative of banking, transport and distribution.

MR. F. W. NEWBURN, who has been re-appointed to the Colonial Legal Service as a puisne judge in Nigeria, after retiring from the post in 1950, began his career as an administrative officer in Uganda in 1926. Seven years later he was transferred to the Judicial Department as a magistrate and in 1942 became judge of the Supreme Court in the Gambia.

Three persons with close East and Central African interests spoke at the first session of the conference in Brighton last Friday of the Advertising Association. SIR MILES THOMAS, president of the body, was in the chair. MR. OLIVER LYTTLETON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the first speaker, and SIR WARELL WAKEFIELD talked of British advertising in hard currency areas.

Among appointments made by the Tanganyika Government are the following: *Labour Board*, The Members for Social Services (Chairman), Local Government, Agriculture and Natural Resources, and Messrs. A. L. B. BENNETT, I. A. BENKRA, H. K. BURROUGHS, L. CAMPBELL, A. MERA, KARIMBE, R. A. M. KROY, H. MARKWALTER, E. MORINA, G. H. RICHARDS, and R. C. WONTNER. *Leaves and Seed Marketing Board*, The Members for Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Provincial Commissioners of the Eastern and Lake Provinces, the Director of Agriculture, the Secretary for Finance and the Members of the C. S. S. C., Messrs. D. PARKER, C. R. PATEL, PAUL TOMANI (representing the interests of Native producers in the Lake Province), and J. NDESHI (representing Native producers of the Eastern Province).

Commons Debate on Central African Federation

Further Extracts from Party Speeches and Minister's Reply

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECHES made in the recent House of Commons debate on Central African Federation are reported below. As recorded last week, the debate was not pressed to a division.

MR. S. N. EVANS (Labour) said that if Colonial policy was to change with every transference of political power in the United Kingdom there would be no hope. He and the other members of the Parliamentary delegation which toured Central Africa last year had concluded that, while everything should be done to safeguard African interests, Native opposition should not be allowed to prevent federation if that were the only obstacle to it.

Illogical Separation

If federation were frustrated, Southern Rhodesia might become the fifth province of the Union, and if African immigration continued for five years that eventually might be unpreventable. It was as illogical for the three Central African territories to remain apart as it would have been for England, Scotland, and Wales to fail to make the United Kingdom.

Mr. Griffiths and I were immensely impressed by the great care that is being taken of the African's education, health, and housing. Ill-health and illiteracy are on the decline; schools and hospitals are increasing in number.

Far from being ashamed of their stewardship, our British kith and kin in the Rhodesias can hold their heads as high as the Himalayas; but the pace of this African advancement which we all want will inevitably depend on the pace of economic development.

Ninety-five per cent. of the Africans lack political consciousness and powers of organization. They are what the ancient Britons were when the Roman legions landed. They are nice people; I like them, but 95% do not know the first thing about federation and care still less.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "I brought back different views. Who are we to say that the Africans who spoke for us did not speak for and represent their own people? The people who spoke to me did represent African opinion."

95% of Africans Not Politically Conscious

MR. EVANS: "I would not challenge the contention that the African delegates represent the opinion of their organizations, but I repeat that 95% of the Africans have no political consciousness whatever. The British and Southern Rhodesian Governments should proclaim to the world their acceptance of Rhodes' dictum, with the added proviso that there should be greater opportunities for all men to become civilized."

It would be foolish to believe that a handful of Europeans can hold down Africa indefinitely. I think it would be very wrong for them to wish to do it. The true path of wisdom lies in evolving a federal constitution which will demonstrably provide greater opportunities and responsibilities for Africans.

Authority could not always wait on the consent of the governed, the circumstances of the time had to be taken into account. A nation could become so preoccupied with philanthropy and benevolence as to lose its capacity to determine and protect its own interests.

MR. ARCHER BALDWIN (Cons.) recalled that during the delegation's visit to Central Africa it had been quite impossible to get the opinion of Africans. The objection now put forward by the so-called representatives of the Africans was made in the wish and hope that there would eventually be a Gold Coast in Central

Africa. That day would never come: Africa must not be handed back to the Dark Ages.

MR. R. SORRESEN (Lab.): "Does Mr. Baldwin mean that at no time may the inhabitants of Central Africa form a majority in the Legislature?"

MR. BALDWIN: "It may be thirty years before we get to that stage. It would not be fair to the Africans."

MR. M. FOLLETT (Lab.): "Does Mr. Baldwin mean that in the Gold Coast our government is putting them back into the Dark Ages?"

MR. BALDWIN: "Nothing of the sort. The circumstances are entirely different. We have to teach the African how to work to give him ambition, and let him help himself. Black or white domination is rejected, and Sir Godfrey Huggins has plainly written that partnership is based on the rejection of racial domination or suppression by either black or white inhabitants of Southern Rhodesia. I protest at statements made in this House, and by an African doctor in London who has not been to Africa for 15 years, that Europeans want to keep the African as a hewer of wood and drawer of water."

S. Rhodesia's Notable Native Policy

The condition of the African in Southern Rhodesia is a pattern. That Colony believes in economic advance for the African before political advance. I have seen there hospitals capable of comparison with any hospital in this country, with devoted white men and women serving the Native to the best of their ability. White officers teach Africans how to manage their land. In the Sabi Valley hundreds of Africans get the benefit of a great irrigation scheme. We are all prepared to endorse safeguards necessary for the African; but if we do not give confidence to the Europeans there to develop the mineral wealth, the land will again become Dark Africa.

MRS. E. WHITE (Lab.) said that the economic and technical advantages of federation were evident, but that some of them could be attained by concerted action without full political integration.

What is there to prevent concerted action in the field of transport development? It can also be done for hydro-electric development. It is undoubtedly more difficult to raise capital on the money market for a smaller territory than for a larger and possibly better balanced territory, but that can be overcome by action of H.M. Government.

Politically, it would clearly be advantageous to have a stable, united territory in Central Africa, possibly even at some time the idea of Capricornia. It has been suggested that if we do not federate at once, Southern Rhodesia will immediately fall into the Union's lap. That seems unlikely at a moment when Natal is discussing secession. I cannot see why a considerable deliberate Afrikaner invasion of the Rhodesias cannot be prevented by the two Rhodesias acting in concert.

Sir Godfrey Huggins Accused

If the African delegates were accused of being not very sensitive, whose fault was that we had not had more adequate organizations by this time? As for the parallel discussions, great damage had been done by Sir Godfrey Huggins' speech in Umlali on October 5, when he made the derogatory remarks about Mr. Griffiths and the Africans who had attended the Falls conference. Less responsible people had made even more insulting remarks.

We all know that Sir Stewart Gore-Brown drew attention to the fact that at the Falls conference European civil servants refused to sleep under the same roof as the African delegates. What is the use of quoting Cecil Rhodes and talking about the rights of civilized man when we have chosen African leaders scoffed at? How can we expect them to believe what we say about partnership? It will be extraordinarily difficult to obtain federation in its full sense and we can give Africans sufficient standing politically for them to feel they will be in a position to defend their own interests.

It was to be hoped that the Africans would use intelligence and moderation, and not allow themselves to be swayed by very natural emotions and prejudices. They could not reach higher standards without European help, but European economic development was not possible without the friendly cooperation of the Africans.

MR. CLEMENT DAVIES (Liberal) said that in Southern Rhodesia 129,000 Europeans had the full franchise,

but that among the two million Africans it was limited to those with an annual income of £250. We were back to the old property classification.

In 1950, only 420 Africans were registered. The European could rise to any height, but an African...

As to Mr. Baldwin's reference to economic progress being political advance, if that principle had been applied the House of Commons would never have come into existence. No one African sat in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, and it had been said that that would not happen for at least 25 years. He quoted a document from the White Rhodesia Council signed by Mr. Charles Olley, stating that the policy of the Colonial Office had "virtually annexed Northern Rhodesia in relation to the black proletariat".

If the Government forced federation upon the Africans they would, Mr. Davies felt, cause disaster throughout the continent.

Misleading Statistics

Mr. F. M. BENNETT (Cons.), who said that he had lived in Rhodesia, accused Mr. Davies of misquoting the House with his figure of 420 African voters in Southern Rhodesia. That was the number who had bothered to register, whereas about 5,000 had been entitled to do so. There was no better way of hardening African opinion against federation than by allowing party politics to enter the topic.

Mr. A. LENNOX-BOYD (then Minister of State for Africa) described the debate as sensible and moderate, except for Mr. Clement Davies's speech. It was regrettable that he should have quoted a silly document from the White Rhodesia Council, a wholly unrepresentative body.

No alternative had yet been advanced to federation. He quoted from Mr. Aneurin's Bevan's recent book, "Place of Fear".

"If democratic institutions are to be helped to take root, it can be done, not by sending professors to teach the virtues of democratic constitution, but by sending the means to raise their material standards."

Referring to criticisms of the continuation of the London talks in the absence of the African delegates, he suggested that Mr. Griffiths would not have refused to carry on with the Falls conference if similar action had been taken by the Africans.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "On the second day of the Falls conference some of the representatives of one of the territories asked that the Africans should leave. I said: 'If they leave, leave too.'"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am not dealing with what might have happened in mid-conference, but whether Mr. Griffiths would have attended if there had not been African representation at the start."

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "I made it perfectly clear that I would not have attended in the absence of African representation."

No Safeguards Acceptable

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I must of course accept the word of Mr. Griffiths. He also appeared to suggest that if the conference had not been held until July, as originally intended, the Africans would have attended that conference. There is no indication whatever of that. A letter to *The Times*, signed by six African representatives, said that whatever the safeguards they would not be satisfied."

"One of the reasons why the Africans were not at the London conference was, I think, the absence of a lead by the Labour Government. We have been terribly handicapped in this matter by the absence of a recognized scheme upon which informed criticism can be brought to bear. We have also been much handicapped by the failure of the last Government to say clearly that they hoped the Africans would accept this scheme."

To quote the Secretary for Native Affairs in Nyasaland: "It is true I said that the attitude of the Nyasaland Africans is simply holding up their hands and just refusing to have anything to do with it because they do not like it as it stands, and I am misunderstanding."

It was reading that, when Mr. Lennox-Boyd's comment on a conversation of an old man in Nyasaland...

...years when the British Government, have wanted me to do something which they thought was to my good they have said it was a good thing. When they were speaking about federation they said: 'We cannot tell you whether it is a good or a bad thing, it's a thing, and you must make up your mind. That being so, he said, it is probably a bad thing and I am against federation.'

"It is my opinion that it is the duty of a trustee, while consulting them also, to try to perfectly plain what we think ought to be done. A great deal of misunderstanding has been caused, at any rate in Nyasaland, due to the position of one man, one of whose documents in London was actually prepared and sent before the official recommendations were even published. We know what anxieties and difficulties there are, because of the absence of a lead, in the minds of Africans, and we are doing all we can to dispel them."

Once again Mr. Griffiths had criticized H.M. Government and the Northern Rhodesian Government for delay in coming to conclusions in regard to partnership.

Mr. Griffiths: "I did not complain about it coming to conclusions, but in antiating the discussion."

Mr. Moffat's Meetings on Partnership

Mr. Moffat: "The final communiqué of the Falls conference was not a disappointment. This explained that the Government was willing to consider partnership in that territory had been formed, and as so far as put into progressive operation. Two days later, when the European representative of African interests and two African councillors explained the communiqué to the African leaders. Similar meetings were held in the territories in the following week, and the reception for about a week has been favourable."

On October 8 Mr. Moffat and the officials held preliminary meetings at which Mr. Sikota and Mr. Griffiths were present, and they had the case for an agreed definition with Mr. Griffiths. A meeting was held in Broken Hill and another in Lusaka. At these meetings preliminary definitions of partnership were discussed.

A few days later there was a conference of African urban advisory council members from Copperbelt towns, and at this on October 28 they denounced the policy of partnership and the Falls communiqué and refused to discuss it themselves with any further discussion. Therefore, it became a matter for the Government.

"A special meeting of the African Representative Council was held in Lusaka, and an effort made to persuade them once more to come into the talks. This was not only in the words in the Falls communiqué, but they were willing to consider were amended for more consideration. The Council did, however, agree to a special definition of partnership if the Government would do the same. The Governor and Executive Council have, in the last few months been evolving a draft statement, and it was issued on April 15."

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "From September-April's those responsible for the Government took about three to bring Europeans and Africans together to discuss the matter."

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think that Mr. Griffiths was responsible for the Government until October 25, that is, for six or seven weeks. But it is not true, and I have been at pains almost week by week to give a summary so that Mr. Griffiths would be convinced."

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "The proposal was that the Governor and officials should convene a conference. When was any conference of that kind called?"

Mr. LENNOX-BOYD: "To have a conference people have to agree to turn up, and that is one of the difficulties we are considering now."

African Fear of Unemployment

History showed that the relations of advanced and backward labour were much more complementary than competitive. The increased employment of Natives would increase the number of supervisory, responsible, and specialist jobs done by Europeans, and the more the latter employed, the more the Natives would need.

"If there is a fear among Africans that no reliance can be placed upon the entrenched classes because of what is happening in South Africa, I would draw the attention of all with powers of persuasion of Africans to this very vital difference—the powers most closely affecting African interests will remain in the hands of the territories, and cannot be taken from them without their consent, without a constitutional amendment and the process of invoking Her Majesty's pleasure and the necessary Orders in Council."



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Candidate's Views in Kenya

Mr. J. R. Martin's Address

MR. J. R. MARTIN, who has spent nearly 25 years in the suburbs in Nairobi, is a candidate in the Nairobi West electoral area, with which he has been closely associated for a long period, having been solely responsible for the development of the Karen and Nairobi residential estates.

In his address to the electorate he writes:

I was educated at Rugby and the Royal School of Mines, London, and came in 1928 to Kenya where my family had business interests. My first Kenya home was on the Marlborough Estate, then at Karen, and later on the Hardy estate. In June 1940, I enlisted as a private in the Kenya Regiment, and at the end of the war was commissioned into the Royal Engineers, with whom I served until October, 1945.

I was brought up in the house of a Conservative Member of Parliament in England (Sir Phillip Nicholson, Ed.) who instilled into me that those fortunate enough to have leisure should devote some proportion of that leisure to the service of the public.

It is in this spirit that I have served as representative of this area on the Nairobi District Council these past two years; that I have supported the Electors' Union, on whose executive committee I served for 12 months; and that in the non-political field I have acted as honorary treasurer of the Lady Northey Home and of the Conservatoire of Music for many years.

It is in this spirit that I present myself as a candidate for Legislative Council, without political ambitions, but prepared to pull my weight steadily in the team—and it must be a team—that is to represent European interests. If the European community is to maintain its position, it must give vigorous leadership, and individuals must volunteer to take an active part in the community's management. Hard work and sacrifices are involved and the burden of present falls on a very few.

The fundamental issue is to establish a system of Government that will ensure the continuance of this as a British Colony aiming at European standards of culture and civilization. The problem of the relationship between the European and African is the one on whose successful solution the whole of our future depends. I advocate a policy of greater understanding and encouragement towards the African, but coupled with much greater firmness. He can no longer be treated as an undeveloped child; he must be given tuition and experience in the functions of government and a feeling of partnership in the management of the Colony; but, as Mr. Lennox-Boyd said recently in the House of Commons, it must be made clear that in every concern, there are senior and junior partners.

Powerful Demagogues

The world situation is such that a demagogue, claiming to represent a backward race, can find a ready ear amongst persons who have neither the knowledge nor the qualifications to judge of Colonial matters. The forces thus marshalled can be very powerful and must be opposed at every stage.

I would most strongly oppose any encroachment on the White Highlands, but greedy eyes will turn towards them whilst large tracts lie undeveloped and whilst individuals hold big areas of land which are not fully utilized. The remedy lies in the scale European immigration, which is a matter of great urgency.

The present constitution of Legislative Council is by general consent unsatisfactory. The possible federation of the three East African territories, of which the High Commission could be looked upon as a pilot scheme, does not promise well. I would oppose any extension of the powers of the High Commission, where Kenya, the senior partner, must often find itself out-voted by the other territories whose interests and viewpoints are greatly dissimilar. For this I satisfied that we receive value for our contribution to this organization.

Despite all efforts over a long period, a satisfactory solution of the problem of our constitution has eluded us, and it may be that no solution is practicable within our present geographical boundaries.

In the opinion of many the time is ripe for a federation of the East and Central African territories into a single

Common Dominion. This offers numerous advantages, commercial and political, and should bring great stimulus to the flow of British settlers and capital, perhaps under the aegis of a body such as a Commonwealth Migration Council; it would result in increased credit freedom from Colonial Office control, and facilities for development of the interior.

Whilst favouring such a scheme, we must be prepared with some alternative solution of our own problems against the possibility that federation (a complex and formidable scheme) may fail to materialize. It has been suggested that in order to make this federation acceptable, it might be necessary to have a "bottom roll." I would not support such a proposal, however limited its scope, without a specific mandate from my constituents, reached by a referendum addressed to every voter.

I believe that a complete halt should be put to Asian immigration, and I say this in no spirit of enmity towards the Asian community, but believing that it is merely this phase of the young population of Kenya-born Asians, etc.

There is scope for a really substantial reduction in the burden of living burden in housing and transport, and without the tax payer. These are my proposals.

Government Housing Scheme Proposed

(a) A Government housing scheme of a substantial scale. By that I do not mean the building of houses for Government employees only. For £1m. 200 houses could be built. They could be sold on the basis of 300 down with the balance spread over a period of, say, 20 years, and a monthly instalment of £17 would cover interest at 5%. In 20 years Government would receive back its capital and some £700,000 in interest.

I can think of no safer investment for surplus balances if they are available, and, if they are not, loans could be raised, without the heavy expenses of public flotation, from building societies or like institutions. Nothing robs an Englishman more to the soil than ownership of his home, and a housing scheme of this type would create happy and permanent settlers.

(b) Coupled with housing schemes, a labour assistance to transport companies to enable all suburban areas to have good bus services. If the town worker could be carried cheaply and in reasonable comfort to his work, and his children to and from school, his high motoring expenses would be drastically reduced.



The 6 minute cigarette

Parliament and Southern Rhodesia

Questions on Whites Rhodesia Council

THE WHITE RHODESIA COUNCIL was the subject of questions in the House of Commons last week.

MRS. MORN DUGDALE (Lab.) pointed out to the Speaker that in the recent debate on Central African federation the Liberal leader, Mrs. Clement Davies, had referred to a document issued by the council. In reply Mr. Lennox-Boyd had described the council as a wholly unrepresentative body, and he (Mr. Dugdale) had in turn asked how many people it represented. Having been asked to put down a question for the Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, he had done so, but it had been refused on the ground that the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations had no responsibility in the matter.

He was being asked to agree to a certain line of policy in Central Africa. Mr. Dugdale continued: "How can we possibly decide this unless we have an opportunity to discover who are the people in Southern Rhodesia to whom power may be transferred—whether they include people of this kind or not?"

Mr. E. M. J. ALPORT (Cons.): "Further to that point of order—"

MR. SPEAKER: "It is not a point of order; it is a question addressed to me. The hon. gentleman gave me notice that he would raise this matter, and I have inquired into the circumstances, and am unable to find in them any point of order or procedure on which I can properly take this as a matter for the House to note."

Matter Not Confined to Colony

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "Southern Rhodesia being a self-governing Colony with complete autonomy in its domestic affairs, questions about its internal affairs cannot be put to any Minister here, but this is a pronouncement by a body in Southern Rhodesia upon a matter confined to that Colony, but on a proposal for Central African federation which affects territories for which Ministers here are responsible. Is it not very desirable that the Minister in question should be

acquainted with the House as to the standing of this body?"

MR. SPEAKER: "Mr. Griffiths has stated the constitutional position entirely correctly, but is not bound by that and cannot pronounce on the merits of the question."

MR. ALPORT: "Is it true that in actual fact it is open to any hon. member to obtain precisely the information which Mr. Dugdale seeks simply by getting in touch with the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia?"

MR. DUGDALE: "It is open to open, it was open to the Minister of State; in fact he had not that information himself and was not able to give it."

MR. ALPORT: "While the Minister cannot of course answer for the internal affairs of Southern Rhodesia, he can answer for the affairs of the conference which he has convened. In any submission he could be asked whom any delegation represented or whom anybody who made submissions to that conference represented."

MR. SPEAKER: "On that agreement, it would extend the responsibility of the Minister to a large number of matters not covered by the practice of this House."

MR. DUGDALE: "Since Mr. Lennox-Boyd did to some extent mislead the House by inviting Mr. Dugdale to put a question on the order paper, would it be in order at least for Mr. Lennox-Boyd or his successor to make a statement or for questions to be put not actually to answer a question?"

MR. SPEAKER: "I have no doubt that suggestion will be considered."

New B.I. Liner

The new British India liner **UGANDA** is scheduled to leave London on August 22 on her maiden voyage to Beira, on which route her sister ship **KEENA** has been employed since last August. These are the largest ships ever built for the British India Steam Navigation Company, and the first to have accommodation for first-class and tourist-class passengers. They are of 14,500 tons and have a service speed of 16 knots. The company has just issued two well-illustrated leaflets giving particulars of the ship. Single fares to Mombasa range from £75 in a four-berth tourist-class cabin to £175 in a cabin de luxe.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A sailfish of 123 lb. said to be a record for the East African coast, has been caught by an amateur fisherman.

A draft constitution establishing Eritrea as an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia has been submitted to the Eritrean Assembly by the United Nations Commission.

A census of the Iringa district of Tanganyika shows populations in the town and the district respectively of 240 and 535 Europeans and 1,019 and 219 Asians. There are just over 4,000 Africans in the township.

Alexander Kanyamala, secretary and treasurer of the Mpwapwa Native authority, Tanganyika, has been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for theft and nine months' for conspiracy, both with hard labour.

The Central African Gliding Association has been formed in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, with Mr. Jack Wall as chairman. There are gliding clubs in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, and Umvukwes, and an R.A.F. club at Gwelo.

A slight fire occurred in a hold of the British India liner, KENYA, in the English Channel at the week-end. The vessel put into Plymouth Sound but the extent of the damage will not be known until the ship is unloaded in London.

The Governor of Kenya has presented to the 23rd Battalion, The King's African Rifles, photographs of The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh as a token of Her Majesty's appreciation of the battalion's duties at Royal Lodge, Sagana, during the Royal visit to the Colony.

As a result of the recent visit to the Seychelles of Sir Alexander Cameron, G.O.C., East Africa Command, it has been decided to maintain at their present strength the four Seychellois Pioneer Companies now serving in the Middle East. They acquired a great reputation at sports, particularly football.

The Sudan Government has agreed that three Egyptian officers should visit the Khartoum to help the officer commanding Egyptian troops in the country to enlist up to 2,000 Sudanese for a motorized internal security force consisting of Saudi Arabian, Sudanese and other non-Egyptian troops.

Strike Leaders Imprisoned

For abetting an illegal strike, 11 members of the Sudan Workers' Federation executive committee were on Monday sentenced to two years' imprisonment. There was little support for the strike, which was called because the Government refused to release the federation's president and vice-president, who had been imprisoned for failing to sign bonds to be of good behaviour.

The executive committee of the Kenya African Union has protested against the decision of the Kenya Government to retain the system of nominating African representatives to the Legislative Council. "The union's policy is to obtain direct representation by electoral system. The union therefore will not recognize those who may be nominated by the Governor to the coming Legislative Council as true African representatives."

A recent Tanganyika *Gazette* records the registration as citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies of 89 Asians, of whom the previous nationality of 70 is described as Indian, of 18 as British subjects without citizenship, and one as a British protected person. The second list comprises 94 names, 18 of which refer to British subjects without citizenship and the rest to Indians. Certificates of naturalization have been granted to five Germans, two Poles, one Greek, and

Disappointment has been expressed by education authorities in the Sudan that only 44% of the entrants gained the Cambridge School Certificate last year. Some attribute the cause to the atmosphere of unrest created by strikes and other political activities in schools.

Mr. Alec Nkhata, who is well known in Northern Rhodesia for his quartet's broadcasts from Radio Lusaka, recently visited Southern Rhodesia giving concerts and lectures to European, Indian, and African audiences. Speaking to the Inter-Racial Club at Bulawayo, he deplored the disintegration of African folk music, and warned Africans that unless the educated members took some interest in their own folk songs they would disappear altogether. It was now difficult to find Africans who could still make the old instruments. At the Bulawayo Eisteddfod, Mr. Nkhata's quartet won the trophy—a silver cup—for the best musical entry. He has also appeared in a film made by Films of Africa, Ltd.

General Election in Kenya Candidates for All Constituencies

NO FEWER THAN SEVEN of the 14 European non-official constituencies in the coming general election in Kenya are returning the sitting members unopposed.

Nairobi North.—Colonel S. G. Gherisc.
Kiambu.—Mr. W. B. Havelock.
Rift Valley.—Mr. Michael Blundell.
Ukamba.—Lady Shaw.
Uasin Gishu.—Mr. L. R. M. Welwood.
Trans Nzoia.—Major A. G. Keyser.

Mombasa.—Mr. C. G. Usher.
Contests will be held in the following constituencies between the candidates named:

Nairobi South.—Mr. Derek Quicke, Eiskine, merchant; Mr. Norman Francis Harris, company director; and Mr. Loë Eric Viga, company director.

Nairobi West.—Colonel Ewan Scott Grogan, farmer; and Mr. Jean Romé Martin, estate agent.

Mau.—Mr. Hubert Edward Buxton, farmer; and Mr. William Edmund Crosskill, farmer.

Aberdare.—Lord Delamere, farmer; and Mr. Humphrey Slade, farmer.

Nyanza.—Lieut.-General Noel Mackintosh Stuart Inwin, farmer; Mr. Cyril Herbert Mayers, and Mrs. Agnes Ramsey Shaw, housewife.

Coast.—Mr. Shipley Victor Cooke, Major G. A. Heath, and Mr. George Mousley.

Mombasa.—Mr. Llewellyn Rolls Briggs, and Lieut. Colonel Thomas Chippindell Colquitt Lewin.

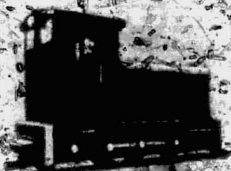
In the Asian constituencies Mr. H. E. Nattoo* is unopposed; for Muslim West; Dr. M. A. Rama* and Mr. S. G. Hassan contest Muslim East.

In Non-Muslim Central the candidates are Messrs. Chunilal Madan, Bachulal Tribhoyan Gatham, Karsanji Dabaybhai Trayabhai, Keshavji Mulji Jetha, Kirpal Singh Safoo, Chanan Singh s/o Daulat Ram, and Parvin Singh Schmi, in Non-Muslim Western, Messrs. Jhabhai A. Patel, and A. Prasad, in Non-Muslim Eastern, Messrs. A. B. Patel, and D. G. Metha.

Sharif Mohamed* Abulla Shary* and Sheikh Mahfood Salem Mackana are the Arab contestants.

* Sitting members; but non-Muslim Asian members have recently boycotted the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

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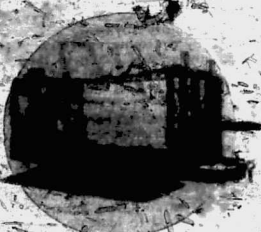
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Anxiety over Uganda Cotton Ordinance Powers Create Dangerous Precedent

THE EAST AFRICAN SECTION of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce views with anxiety the possible effects upon the future of cotton growing in Uganda of the Acquisition of Gineries Ordinance, 1952, passed by the Ugandan Legislative Council on March 28.

At a meeting held recently the Section registered its fears that both the quantity and the quality of future cotton crops would suffer.

The Section, while sympathetic to the objective of bringing Africans into the ginning industry, considers that this objective should be governed by the genuine desire of Africans to own and their ability to manage such enterprises, and urges the Secretary of State for the Colonies to define the policy on this question.

Another resolution reads: "It is the Section's opinion that the powers of compulsory acquisition which are taken in the ordinance create a dangerous precedent and may be prejudicial to the flow of private capital for the development of the East African territories, which is so urgently needed if they are to play their part in the restoration of the solvency of the sterling area."

Clear Interpretation Needed

Mr. Walter Higgin pointed out that the title in the *Uganda Gazette*, which first referred to powers for the Governor to acquire gineries by compulsion for Africans stated that "these powers will be exercised if the development of the African co-operative movement justifies it." It was, he emphasized, most important that there should be a proper interpretation of that undertaking.

A co-operative enterprise was defined by the ordinance as "a co-operative society or co-operative union registered under the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1946, or any person acting for or on behalf of any such society or union." The operative clause regarding acquisition reads: "If the Governor is of the opinion in respect of an undertaking that it is in the public interest that provision should be made for its operation by an African co-operative enterprise, he may give in accordance with the subsequent provisions of this ordinance, a notice of acquisition with respect to the undertaking." The matter was thus at the Governor's discretion.

"The fear which we entertain is that the registrar of co-operatives can import people into his department to run these gineries, it being known that Africans have not reached a stage of development which could enable them to run them themselves. That would make nonsense of the whole conception," Mr. Higgin continued. "Our contention is that gineries thus acquired must be run in the accepted sense of the term by Africans, not by imported co-operative officials."

Africans Cannot Operate 25 Gineries

During my recent visit to Uganda I discussed this aspect with all sorts of people, and every one of them agreed that 20 gineries in the next five years is far outside the number with which Africans will be capable of dealing.

The ordinance, as passed, means that any future increase in the ginning industry is now confined for Africans, and that existing ginery owners are henceforth confined to the ginning of 300,000 bales. Thus all incentive for ginners to work for an increase in the crop in their various zones is destroyed. Where then is the inducement for them to spend the money which is expected of them in modernizing their gineries? The quality of the crop, which is vital to its future, will be prejudiced.

However, the ordinance leaves discretion to the

Governor and what we have asked, so far in view, is for some clarification of the attitude of the Uganda Government as to the qualifications which will be required from the co-operatives.

Is it to be a qualification that Africans must show their ability to run two or three gineries before they will be entrusted with more, or is it to be enough for their share of the industry to be run by co-operative officials?

Cotton is the lifeblood of Uganda, and this is a vital matter for its future, and to a lesser extent for our own textile industry in Lancashire.

Union-Castle Report for 1951 Increased Capital Proposed

UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD., after providing £195,388 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £220,214 in the calendar year 1951, compared with £1,576,096 in the previous year. Reserves received £4,440,000, interest on the preference shares £84,420, and a dividend of 12½% less tax, on the ordinary shares of £179,814, leaving a balance of £2,747,518 to be carried forward, against £2,281,457 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £240,000 in 4% cumulative preference shares of £10 each; £2,500,000 in 6% A cumulative preference shares of £1 each; and £2,740,000 in ordinary stock. Reserves stand at £8,224,762 (net replacement account at £3,365,585), 5% debenture stock at £1,745,828, and current liabilities at £5,350,848. Fixed assets are valued at £84,448,159, and current assets at £9,599,668, including D.K. and Commonwealth securities at £3,598,875, other British securities at £2,354 (total market value £3,601,229), £390,737 in tax certificates at £1,000,000 of deposits at £2,860,000, and £667,000 in cash.

The report states that although revenue from passenger and cargo traffic for the year was substantially higher than in 1950, profit was less owing to the continued serious increase in operating costs.

Shipbuilding costs already inordinately high, continued to rise during the year; nevertheless, regular replacement of older and less efficient ships was essential to maintain the company's high standard of service.

Three New Passenger Ships

The intermediate passenger and cargo vessel *Rhodesia Castle* began the round-Africa service in October 1951, and has now completed two satisfactory voyages. Delivery of the *KENYA CASTLE* was delayed by a dispute until February, 1952, but the first round-Africa voyage was begun in the following month. The third vessel of this class, *BLENHEIM CASTLE*, was successfully launched last April and is due to be delivered next November.

The directors are Sir Vernon Thomson (chairman and managing director), Sir George Perrin Christophers (deputy chairman), the Duke of Abercorn, Sir Robert George Esquire, Sir Campbell Stuart and Messrs. J. H. Flower and A. H. Milbourne.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on June 5, and will be followed by an extraordinary general meeting at which resolutions will be submitted to increase the company's capital to £10,000,000 by the creation of 1,760,000 additional ordinary shares of £1 each and to convert the 2,500,000 unissued preference or participating preference shares of £1 each into additional ordinary shares (making, with the 260,000 ordinary shares at present issued, a total of 4,260,000 unissued ordinary shares of £1 each); to authorize the application of £2,740,000 of the amount available to the credit of general reserve in making up 2,740,000 new ordinary shares of £1 each; and to alter the company's Articles of Association as regards the directors, borrowing powers and the voting rights of the holders of preference capital upon certain resolutions.

The directors consider that the proposed capitalization of £2,740,000 of the general reserve by the distribution to ordinary stockholders of a like nominal amount of additional ordinary capital credited as fully paid is desirable in order to bring the issued capital of the company more in-line with the value of its assets. At the same time it is appreciated that this distribution of the further ordinary capital will, without increasing the company's assets, double the number of votes which can be cast by ordinary stockholders. In these circumstances the directors propose that holders of fully paid existing preference capital should in future be granted a poll on any resolution to wind up the company or to reduce capital by a repayment of preference capital to cast two votes, instead of one vote; for every £1 nominal amount of fully paid preference capital held. It is not at present intended to issue the remaining 1,760,000 unissued ordinary shares of £1 each which will result from the passing of the resolutions.

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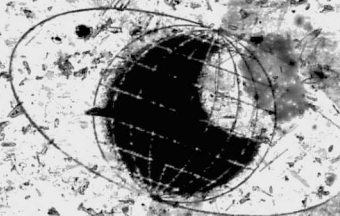
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Of Commercial Concerns

Announcing that underwriting has been completed for an issue of 4,305,200 new ordinary shares of 5s. each at 13s. per share by way of rights to shareholders in the proportion of one new share for every three now held, the directors of Mitchell,otts and Co., Ltd., state that the trading results of the group continue satisfactory, that the consolidated net profits for the year to June 30, 1952, are not expected to be less than those for the previous year, and that the excess profits levy now under consideration by Parliament should not materially affect the company. An interim dividend of 10% has just been declared. The directors expect to be able to declare a second dividend of 15% less tax in December, making 25% less tax for the year to June 30, 1952.

Coffee Contracts

The current monthly letter of Messrs. Edm. Schluter and Co., Ltd., states: "The Ministry of Food are reported to have made new contracts with East African coffee producers covering 6,000 tons Uganda Native robusta f.a.g. for each of the crop years 1952-53 and 1953-54 and the purchase of 4,500 tons Native robusta coffee. An increase of about 15% in the prices at which the Ministry allocates supplies to the trade preceded a rise in retail prices to 3s. 10d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. for loose coffee, and 6s. 1d. per lb. for coffee in tin. Z grades, principally African robustas, now account for 62% of the proportion of each allocation."

"After a year of experimental working, the £320,000 grain storage and conditioning plant at Jinja, Uganda, has been closed for modifications, the most important of which is to guard against the danger of explosion from dust thrown off by the process of conditioning. Full production will be resumed in September, when the processing capacity will be 4,500 tons of grain per month on the basis of a 24-hour day."

At last week's auction in London 1,232 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold for an average price of 1s. 9.07d. per lb.; 310 from Portuguese East Africa for 1s. 7d. per lb.; 84 from Tanganyika for 3s. 8.25d.; and 120 from Kenya for 2s. 1.75d. per lb., making a total of 1,746 packages averaging 1s. 9.87d. per lb., against 2,692 packages averaging 1s. 9.82d. per lb., in the previous week.

A site for an hotel in the centre of Nairobi is being offered for tender. Applications must reach the Commissioner of Lands, Nairobi, before July 7. Two hotel sites in Morogoro, and one each in Tanga, Mwanza, and Dar es Salaam are offered for tender before May 31 by the Land Officer, Dar es Salaam.

Ralli Brothers, Ltd., report current assets at £14,332,103, including £765,247 (£831,910) in cash, and current liabilities and provisions at £6,799,804 (£6,689,982). Total assets are £17,277,716 (£15,694,778).

Mombasa Railings

Average daily railings from Mombasa during the week ended May 9 were 3,181 deadweight tons. At the end of the week there were 30,901 tons of import and 27,355 tons of export cargoes in the port.

The Convention of Associations of Nyasaland has asked the Government to prohibit African civil servants from engaging in commercial activities while following their regular employment.

Licences for Africans to plant a second 100 acres of pyrethrum have been proposed by the Agricultural Officer in the South Nyanza district of Kenya.

A ship has recently had to wait 59 days at Mombasa before getting a berth in the port. Renewed congestion at Beira is also reported.

A new rice mill is now being operated in the Kwimba district of Tanganyika, near Mwanza, by Panbani Ltd.

A policy of trading for cash only has been adopted by the new branch of the East African Co-operative Trading Society.

Last year's cinnamon leaf oil exports from the Seychelles were worth just under 2m. rupees, a record. Installation of an automatic telephone system of about 400 lines is under consideration in the Seychelles. Imperial Tobacco Company's factory at Msasa, Southern Rhodesia, has been extended.

Dividends

Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd.—Interim 12% on the £700,000 A and B ordinary capital is increased by a share bonus of 9.43%. In the previous year an interim dividend of 12% was followed by a final dividend of 15%, making 27% less tax, on £650,000 capital.

Tozer, Kemsley and Millbourn (Holdings), Ltd.—15% less tax, making 20% for the year (the same), plus a special bonus of 5% less tax for last year. After providing £597,540 for taxation, consolidated net profit was £338,916 (£331,063).

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—Interim on increased capital 5% (the same).

Uganda Breweries, Ltd.—Interim 50 cents of a shilling per share.

Sisal Outputs for April

Central Mine Sisal Estates, Ltd.—173 tons of fibre from Pangawe and Kingoiwira estates, making 1,774 tons to date.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,160 tons of sisal and tow, compared with 1,080 tons in April, 1951.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—80 tons of fibre, making 300 tons for four months.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—525 tons of fibre.

British South Africa Company

Profits, Nearly Doubled, Reach £2,723,209

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY, the issued capital of which amounts to £6,560,377, reports a profit for the year ended September 30 last of £2,723,209 (after providing £3,736,129 for taxation, compared with a net profit of £1,460,742 in the previous year. An interim dividend of 13% paid in November required £459,026, and a final dividend of twice that sum, both less tax, will need £919,853 leaving £3,349,560 to be carried forward against £2,097,834 brought forward.

The company's interest in Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., now an investment trust, is represented by its holding, out of a total issued capital of 2,000,000 shares of 1,661,366 shares of £1 each, at a book value of £1,717,414. The market value of that holding on September 30, 1951, was £3,011,226.

The company holds 89,245 ordinary shares of £1 each out of a total issue of 150,000 ordinary shares of Spa Food Products, Ltd., of a book value of £119,050 and a market value of £80,365. 50,000 shares of £1 each out of a total issued share capital of £85,000 in the Ridgeway Hotel, Ltd., which hotel is now being built in Lusaka.

The book value, at or under cost of the company's investments on September 30 last was £9,128,972, compared with £8,977,443 at September 30, 1950. £1,837,123 represents the book value of loans and investments for which no published quotations were available. The market value of the quoted investments entered in the balance sheet at £7,251,849 exceeded their book value by £5,471,714. The gross income (before tax) from investments was £787,597, compared with £347,975 in the previous year.

Revenue from mining royalties, after paying the Northern Rhodesian Government its share of that revenue, was just over £5m. or almost £2m. above the previous year's total.

Fixed assets available at just over £21m., interest in subsidiary companies at just under £2m., investments at £9,128,972, and current assets at nearly £4m., including £3,342,259 in cash and more than £1m. in tax reserve certificates. The capital reserve is £3,211,124.

The directors are Sir Donald Malcolm (president), the Duke of Abercorn, Sir F. Ellis-Robins, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Sir John Chancellor, and Messrs. L. F. A. Erlanger, M. F. Berry, C. Compton, Sir G. Hely Hutchinson, Robert Annan, W. E. M. Evans, and Julian Amery, M.P.

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Chas. H. Challen & Son Ltd. (Pianos).
George Fowell Ltd. (Baromix Mixers).
Fielez Ltd. (Plastic Ware).
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Mining

Rio Tinto Company Report Large Increase in Profit

RIO TINTO CO., LTD., earned a consolidated profit of £961,814 for the calendar year 1951, compared with £271,559 in the previous year. Additional remuneration of directors absorbs £9,690, interest on the preference shares requires £42,656, and a dividend of 35% tax free, £765,078, leaving £102,818 to be carried forward against 1950. £39,439 brought in by the issued capital of the parent company consists of £1,625,000 in 5% preference shares and £2,125,000 in ordinary shares, both of £5. Capital reserve stands at £383,673, revenue reserves at £3,154,867, and current liabilities at £1,887,355. Fixed assets are valued at £2,735,000; investments appear at £2,938,784, development projects at £62,754, subsidiary companies at £254,077, and current assets at £3,185,467, including £1,569,343 in cash.

Further exploration work has been carried out by the Frobisher Company of Canada and the Rio Tinto Company on the venture at Kilembe in Uganda. Indications, says the report, are that considerable capital will have to be found for this project and that the bulk of this is likely to be forthcoming from North America. As a consequence the board has decided to reduce its direct investment in Kilembe, but has taken an indirect interest by means of a holding of Frobisher shares. The board is examining several other projects in Africa and elsewhere, but none has yet reached a stage worthy of separate comment.

The directors are the Earl of Bessborough (chairman), Mr. J. N. V. Duncan (managing director), Sir Mark Turner, Mr. Etienne du Castel, Mr. G. E. Coke, Sir Eric Gore Browne, Mr. A. T. Cough, and Mr. C. E. Byers. The 75th annual general meeting will be held in London on May 22.

Coronation Syndicate

CORONATION SYNDICATE, LTD., is satisfied that, although most of its operations are in Southern Rhodesia, there would be insufficient advantage in removing its headquarters from Johannesburg. The board now consists of Messrs. J. H. Mitchell (chairman), H. N. Clackworthy, L. P. Kent, H. Dreyer, M. Ralphs, R. S. Walker, and H. Tesis.



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Oceana Development Company

THE OCEANA DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., a concern with Central African interests, earned a profit of £7,604 in the calendar year 1951, compared with £1,026 in the previous year. To the year's total is added £2,275 as surplus on the realization of surface and/or mineral rights. Investment reserve receives £2,500, mineral rights reserve £1,322, and £8,000 is set aside for income tax on profits to date. Directors' special remuneration appears at £659, and a dividend of 10% on shares requires £6,591, leaving £9,628 to be carried forward against £9,072 brought in.

The issued capital is £131,821 in stock units of 5s. each. Share premium account stands at £45,000, revenue reserves at £43,635, investment reserve at £42,500, and current liabilities at £11,806. Mineral rights are valued at £33,635, quoted investments at £206,161 (market value £169,593), and unquoted investments at £1,375; debtors appear at £13,200 and cash at £24,684.

The directors are Messrs. F. C. Bronhead (chairman), L. C. Walker, F. R. Peters and G. Franklin, who is also the secretary. The 50th annual general meeting will be held in London on June 10.

Company Progress Reports

Falcon.—At the Sunace and Bay Horse mines respectively 6,324 and 2,296 tons of ore were treated in the first quarter of this year for 2,108 and 531 oz. gold, for working profits of £10,049 and £3,462. At the Dalny mine the small milling plant operated continuously during the quarter and 9,400 tons of ore were milled for 1,491 oz. gold and a working profit of £2,045, after charging £2,400 for development.

Cam & Motor.—A working profit of £103,260 was earned in the March quarter, compared with £22,703 in the December quarter. The option to buy the Pickstone mine has been exercised. In April 23,000 tons of ore were milled for a working profit of £35,297 (£35,323 up, March).

Motana.—23,100 tons of ore were milled in April for 284 oz. gold, and a working profit of £760. Additional revenue £687 from March sales of gold at premium.

Reindeer.—In the March quarter the working profit was £7,594. In April a working profit of £2,912 was earned from crushing 6,800 tons of ore.

Phoenix Prince.—3,265 oz. gold were recovered from 29,280 tons of ore in the March quarter for an estimated working profit of £9,889.

Globe & Phoenix.—3,423 oz. gold were recovered in April from the treatment of 6,200 tons of ore for a working profit of £2,000.

Central.—2,172 oz. gold were recovered in April from the milling of 20,000 tons of ore at the Geita mine.

Wankie Colliery.—205,197 tons of coal and 7,467 tons of coke were sold in April.

African and European Investment

AFRICAN AND EUROPEAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD., report quoted shareholdings on December 31 last at £5,824,308 (£4,011,540) with 24 markets. The £1,422,282 (£1,765,252), and unquoted holdings at £885,476 (£616,452). Current assets, valued at £1,398,314 (£2,460,540), include loans to affiliated companies had others of £128,744 (£1,185,724), and deposits and cash at £631,443 (£1,112,456). Current liabilities and provisions were £214,115 (£864,821). General reserves and undivided profits stand at £3,036,286 (£2,664,100).

Bushrick Liquidation

ALL MINING OPERATIONS at Bushrick have ceased, and no further quarterly reports will be issued. Realization of assets is proceeding preparatory to placing the company in liquidation. Endeavours are being made to interest other parties in the acquisition of the Hibernia and Killarney claims, on which the total expenditure to date is £68,868. Saleable plant and stores may realize about £20,000.

L.A.G.S.

LONDON AUSTRALIAN AND GENERAL EXPLORATION CO., LTD., will make up the accounts of the company to April 30 last and submit them to shareholders in general meeting at an early date. Proposals will be submitted for some return of capital to shareholders and for the reorganization of the company's capital.

Mining Dividends

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA.—Final 500 Belgian francs, making 1,000 francs for the year, against 750 francs in 1950.

GLOBE AND PHOENIX GOLD.—50% interim (the same) payable June 27 next.

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