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African Support for Closer Union

East and Central African Crops

I.E.C.A.B. Report

INTERESTING COMMENTS on some of the East and Central African export crops appear in a report published by the Joint East and Central African Export Commission.

Coffee prices rose to all-time records, Kenya's which had stood at 48s. 6d. per cwt. in March 1949, and 240s. in March 1949, jumping to 50s. in March 1950. The corresponding prices for Uganda, Ceylon and Java are 95s., 100s. and 110s. respectively.

The report states:

"Apart from crops of poor volume, two special factors contributed to extra increases in British East Africa. One was devaluation, which also increased the prices to sterling area buyers of a non-sterling area coffee. The other was the entry of Germany into the market. With sudden heavy demands confined almost solely to British East Africans due to a severe shortage of coffee advanced in November 1949, to prices which are believed to be the highest ever paid in Europe and continued German demand for fine coffee maintained there a premium of 25% to 50% over world market values.

Coffee Negotiations with East Africa

Following a cottage visit by representatives of British East African planters in March 1950, the Ministry of Food agreed to revise prices on all long-term contracts with Empire producers by 10%, but to begin these more, but by no means entirely, into line with current market values. The clause providing for consumption of Kenya's and Uganda's in the United Kingdom was deleted from the contracts. This enabled the Ministry of Food to divert part of its purchases for the U.K. to Canada and U.S.A. for sale in dollars.

"The 1949-50 Kenya crop totaled again only 6,500 tons. The quality suffered from drought. The 2,000 tons available for the free market realized about 480s., against 305s., expected to be the approximate return from the Ministry contract. In a series of advances following devaluation, Kenya's rose from 280s. in September until final coffee history was made when 1,000s. was paid in November, a peak from which they declined to around 650s.

"The quality of crops produced by Africans was again good, and acreages, still very small, are increasing. Production is carefully controlled by the Agricultural Department.

"The Tanganyika crop was estimated to yield 5,000 tons. Severe drought prejudiced quality, as elsewhere. The Ministry may sell up to 30% of the production through the trade for dollars.

"The Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union has been developing slowly and soundly for 25 years, and now contributes three-fifths of Tanganyika's production. Six students from the organization are being trained in the United Kingdom. Other small African productions are progressing under European supervision.

"In Uganda the Bugahu crops were estimated at 2,250 tons. Free market sales will probably realize an average price about equal to Kenya's. Coffee at present covers 8,500 acres in this district, and the acreage is increasing.

Tea Production

Tea production over the past five years has averaged about 12,500,000 lb. in Kenya, 3,200,000 lb. in Uganda, and 1,400,000 lb. in Tanganyika. Nyasaland's exports last season totalled 12,769,957 lb.

"Canadian and American buyers have evinced considerable interest in the best types of East African teas, and the prices offered rose steadily in sympathy with market conditions in Colombia and Calcutta. The average export prices for the year, including shipments to the U.K. and Europe, were between 2s. and 3s. 6d. according to type and quality. Exports to North America were about 250,000 lb. The bulk of the common grade types available for export went to the Sudan and Somalia.

The following statistics are made about tobacco production in Northern Rhodesia:

Fort Jameson is 400 miles from the railway line, and because of this and other factors which make this area suitable for mixed farming, agricultural production has

been confined almost exclusively to the production of tobacco. In 1948 the district produced a crop of about 600 lb., but because of the market preference in the United Kingdom for American tobacco, the district was experienced in disposing of the crop, and production fell away in the ensuing years to something less than 100 lb.

An increase in production is taking place at present, and it is hoped that a figure of 600 lb. will be achieved again within the next year, or two. Hereafter expansion will be limited by shortage of land, but it is hoped that sufficient land will be made available to the European farmers to enable the total crop of some 100,000 lb. to be produced.

"In 1928 production in the Railway belt totalled only half a million lb., and as some of this crop was not finally sold until 1936, production was continued only by a few enthusiastic growers who believed that the time would come when Northern Rhodesia tobacco would find a ready sale in the U.K. Exchange restrictions which have reduced imports of American leaf to the U.K. have prompted farmers in this area to take up tobacco production again, and, in addition to the few experienced growers, many new producers have taken up land for tobacco growing. This year the crop from the Railway belt will amount to 315,000 lb., and, coupled with a similar crop from the Fort Jameson district, the total production of the territory will be about 7m. lb.

"In the North Western area there is a large acreage of land eminently suited to tobacco growing, and it is hoped that production will be expanded to provide a crop of some 10m. lb. within the next three or four years. It is believed that expansion to a 10m. lb. crop will take place rapidly, but because of shortage of Native labour further expansion will be more gradual."

Objections to Bulk Sales

Uganda's cotton crop is recorded to have been sold in bulk to the Raw Cotton Commission and the Government of India in spite of protests. There is a strong feeling in all quarters in Uganda that these bulk sales not only prejudice other markets but are harmful to the quality of the cotton, as incentives to good ginning are lost.

The report adds:—

"Experiments in saw ginning are proceeding, and the British Cotton Growing Association are installing a battery of saw gins at Bugema in the Mbari District. Spinners will be given the opportunity of testing the lint against roller-ginned cotton from the same district. On the result will depend whether other ginneries switch over to saw ginning.

"The new seed 547 has shown promising results in the segregated area of Teso, and about 5,000 bales are being ginned this season. It will be sown over a much wider area for the next crop. Belting machines have been installed in Teso, and it is expected that the seed for replanting in both the segregated area and South West Zone will be delinted and chemically treated. It is hoped that this means disease will be reduced, with a consequent increase in crop.

"The Agricultural Department are experimenting with deeper tilling, and the yields show enormous increases over the primitive methods of the African cultivation. The grower is becoming keen on this improved method of cultivation, and the demand now exceeds the small capacity of the present machinery. It is hoped that arrangements will be made for deep ploughing to take place on a large scale in future.

"In the Lake Province of Tanganyika it is proposed to install a saw gin at Inhalla, and gin 10 tons of seed cotton from each of the Province ginneries there, so that comparative results of saw ginning and roller ginning may be obtained.

"Among essential oils a new product, leptospernum, appeared, selling at between 5s. and 6s. 6d. per lb. c.s.f., and meeting with increasing demand. Clove stem oil ranged from 5s. to 8s. 6d. in the U.K., and small quantities of East African geranium oil were priced at 43s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.

Colonial Office Vote

The COLONIAL OFFICE VOTE for 1950-51 totals £909,845, compared with £861,865 for the previous year, and the increase being due to higher pay rates recently granted to all servants. The Permanent Under-Secretary of State now draws £4,500, against £3,500 for the Deputy Under-Secretary, £3,250 each for the two Assistant Under-Secretaries, and £2,500 for the Secretary and Principals will together add upwards of £23,000.



SUGAR: according to an old Polynesian legend the ancestors of the human race originally sprang from a sugar cane plant and it may well be that the South Pacific is indeed the place of origin of sugar, if not of mankind. In the 18th century Captain Bligh, after visiting the Solomon Islands, brought back some specimens of the 'cane' variety which were planted in the Royal Botanical Gardens in Jamaica and formed part of the parent stock of the cane which for a hundred years supplied sugar to most of the New World as well as to a considerable proportion of the Old.

Sugar cultivation had however been established in the British West Indies long before Bligh made this voyage. Barbados—the oldest English Colony in the British West Indies—has always been among the largest sugar producers in the Empire and today sugar is the most important industry in the Island. Full and up-to-date information from our branch in Barbados on market conditions and industrial trends in the island is readily obtainable on request. Those interested are invited to write to the Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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Rhodesia's Industrial Boom

Mr. F. Gordon Harper, secretary of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, writes in the current issue of *Times Review of the British Colonies* on "The Industrial Boom in Southern Rhodesia." He says, in part:

"Since 1945 about 1,000 immigrants have entered Southern Rhodesia, including a large number from Europe. Inward European immigration is more than 50 per cent of the population per month and is probably higher than at any previous time of immigrant expansion in the history of Empire."

"With a European population equal to that of Southern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia has already built a secondary industrial development numbering nearly 100 establishments. Nearly all are small in fact, the number of employees for a factory is only about 100. But where expansion all are busy, all are planning extensions, all are short-handed and the sum total of this activity is something which is exhilarating."

"Our greatest need is more British people. The Rhodesias are growing largely because of frustrations and difficulties in other parts of the world; people are coming in from the four quarters of the globe to find freedom. Not only can they do most of their ideas, they can achieve fantastic results as well."

Death at the Helm

"There are young people who have come within the past year or so who already in heads of business of considerable magnitude and whose careers after so short a time are well known in many parts of Africa."

"Rhodesia needs more and more British skill and enterprise—especially men and women who are prepared materially to contribute towards the expansion which is going on everywhere in the Colony."

"Scarcely a day passes without someone from Great Britain willing to do that about the possibilities of doing in some of our industry. We need them all, and especially those who will bring with them from the United Kingdom the employment in technical occupations."

"The Federation of Rhodesian Industries is in the capital city of Salisbury exploring the idea of tying out from British young people who have had some technical training. Although folk from many lands are coming to Central Africa, we want Southern Rhodesia to be a British Colony. After all, more young pioneers are coming in industry."

"Many of our firms starting in Southern Rhodesia are moving their bases from Salisbury. Perhaps the greatest scope is for the setting up of branch factories of British companies. Nowhere else in the world are the prospects so good. Sheltered under the wings of a party camp party in the morning and a school bus can quickly get a good account of themselves and strength in the whole imperial trade structure."

"There can be little doubt that within 10 years Southern Rhodesia will become the industrial hub of Central Africa."

Locus Reports

"COMPLETE VICTORY" over the great swarms of red locust hoppers infesting the Bukwa swamps of Tanganyika has been announced by Mr. J. F. ... director of the control service. In four months he and temporary locust officers from South Africa and the Belgian Congo aided by hundreds of Africans had saved three million square miles from famine though experts from other regions had regarded as impossible the task of dealing with the pests in that waterlogged area where the workers had to spend weeks wading through miles of wet plain. Kenya's locust report for the week ended March 20 revealed that a large immature swarm had been reported from the shores of Lake Rudolf. Small swarms in the Thomson's Falls district are expected to break up before maturing. In Tanganyika hoppers are being destroyed near Longido and at Mto wa Mbu. No swarms have been reported from the Territory.

Colonial Development Corporation

Underthings in East and Central Africa

The list of the Colonial Development Corporation undertakings has just been published by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It includes the following:

	Capital sanctioned to date (1950)
KENYA	
McCalden, Kenya Road	1,700
East Africa Industries, Ltd.	700
NORTHERN RHODESIA	
Chilanga Cement	1,275
NYASALAND	
Tung Oil Estate	1,410
Tobacco	173
Mixed Food Farms	142
Land Fisheries	10
TANGANYIKA	
Esate	656
Coal-fields	409
Transport	150
Gold Mines (Kiabari and Karibuni)	100
Hotel	120
UGANDA AND	
Cattle Ranch	225
Battali	910
SEYCHELLES	
Fisheries	350

The list contains 56 projects, with a total sanctioned capital of £10,735,000.

Uganda Cotton Report

UNSETTLED WEATHER conditions were general in Uganda during the year. In the Northern Province, dry weather was prevalent, but occasional showers in the Eastern Province simulated conditions prevailed, but were more variable. Mbale had widespread rains and in Uganda, abnormally wet weather was experienced, except in the northern part, which was hot and dry, as was also the Western Province. In the Buganda Province cotton-picking was delayed by wet weather and pre-occupation with the coffee crop. Crop prospects are unchanged except in the Masaka district, where reduced yields are expected. Picking is almost complete in the Eastern Province, and the yields are generally better than was hoped. In most cases of the Northern Province picking was over by the end of February; in some cases estimates have indicated that picking was also nearly completed in the Western Province, where yields were satisfactory. The official estimate of the crop remains 200,000 bales.

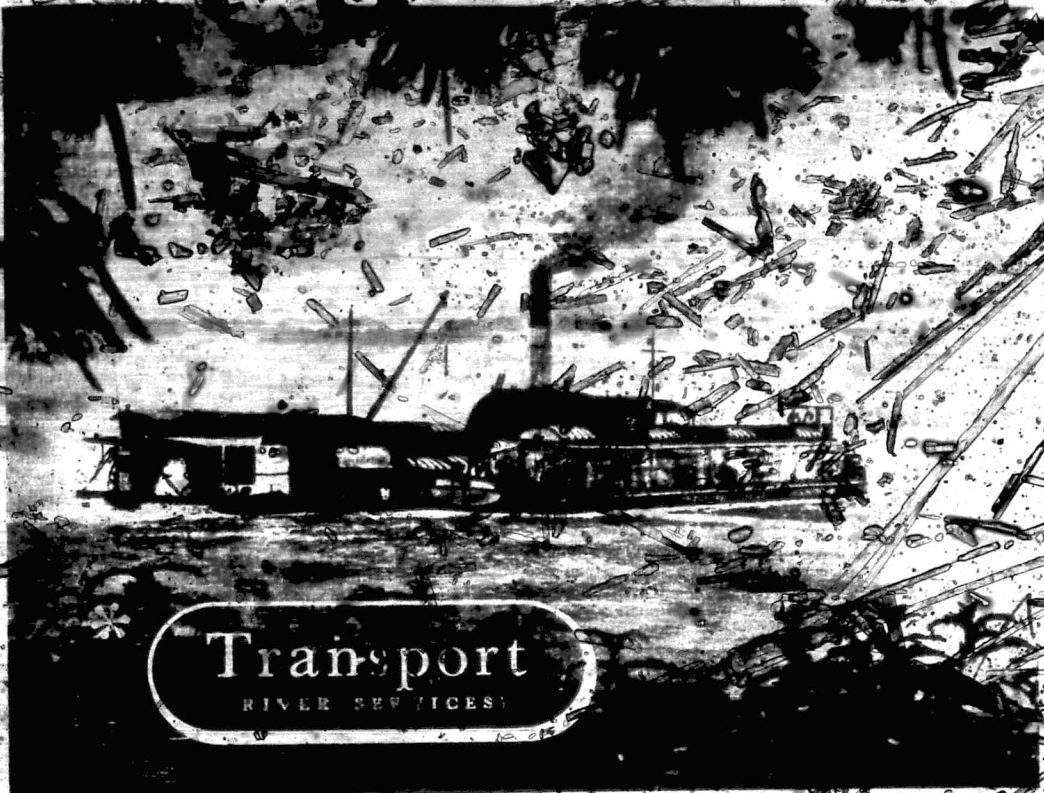
Conscription in Kenya

ANSWERING TO A QUESTION in the Kenya Legislative Council, the Deputy Chief Secretary said that the Government proposed to introduce as soon as possible compulsory military service for European British youths from the age of 23, involving full-time training for five-and-a-half months, followed by part-time training in the Kenya Regiment, and later, when facilities were available, in the East African Naval Force or the Kenya Volunteer Reserve for a further period of four years. Completion of the policy would depend on full support by the Service Ministries in London. Permanent staff and equipment might not be immediately available as recent developments had placed a severe strain on the resources of the Army and the R.A.F.

Sisal Exports Reaching £12m.

SISAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika last year are now known to have totalled 118,909 tons, with an aggregate value of £11,846,057, equivalent to an f.o.b. average of £99 12s. 5d. per ton.

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NEWS-ITEMS IN BRIEF

Subscriptions to the Kenya Hospital Appeal Fund have reached £540,000.

Motorists are being tested for driving licences in Mombasa. Only 23 passed.

Stiffness of air pilots' licences will be introduced in East Africa before the end of the year.

Nairobi's group hospital, by permission of the King, has been named the King's Hospital.

The annual report for 1936 of Kenya and Uganda have been published by the M.M. Stationery Office at Nairobi.

The University College of Ethiopia, which has initial accommodation for 150 students, has been opened by the Emperor.

The Church Missionary Society appeals for male graduates to fill the post of principal of their normal school in Nairobi, Kenya.

The third annual dinner and dance of the 4th (Uganda) King's African Rifles Dinner Club will be held in Nairobi on April 14.

New Church Dedicated

The new St. Andrew's Church on Eastland, Nairobi, has been dedicated by the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, who flew to Kenya for the purpose.

May 15 will be a public holiday in Nyasaland to commemorate the 60th anniversary of its incorporation in the Empire. There will be a special issue of jubilee postage stamps and a programme of celebrations.

Proposing that the Southern Rhodesian Government should undertake an aerial survey of unassigned areas of the Colony on a scale of 1:20,000, the final report of a select committee says that without such assurance an assignment of land can be wisely made.

A tone of Kenya is being made by a party of Church parachutists. Yesterday they played the Combined Services at Rugby football in Nairobi. Three other games are booked. West Kenya, in Eldoret, v. the Kenya Regiment and East Kenya in Nairobi.

Official figures of the outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the Sudan reveal 1,089 new cases and 263 deaths in the week ended March 10. The heaviest infection is in the Kordofan Province (651 new cases and 111 deaths) and Darfur Province (62 new cases and 118 deaths).

N. Rhodesian Census

The 1st census in Northern Rhodesia since 1946 will be taken on May 8. The last figures showed that there were 21,907 Europeans (including over 3,000 Polish evacuees), 1,117 Asians, 804 Coloureds, and 1,660,000 domiciled Natives. The European population is now believed to exceed 30,000.

By the introduction of special trains for third class passengers on the railway between Nairobi and Mombasa, the time taken by trains carrying first and second class passengers has been reduced by 20 minutes travelling to the coast and by 25 minutes travelling to the capital. The stops have been reduced on the respective journeys to 12 and 15 out of the 25 stations passed.

By 24 votes to 9 Mombasa Municipal Board have recommended the Government to amend its composition as follows: 7 Europeans, elected or nominated in a ratio still to be decided; seven elected Asians; two Arabs selected by the Central Arab Association; two Africans selected by the African Advisory Council; and the Lt. Gov. for the Coast, an Arab, *ex officio*. Hitherto the number of European members has equaled the number of African, Arab, and Asian members combined.

Africa's Role in World Economy

(Report continued from page 835)

Cotton, groundnuts and tobacco are among the principal crops, production of which has been encouraged. In British Africa price guarantees and the establishment of marketing boards for specific export crops as well as efforts by instruction and research have been the means adopted to bring about an increased production. Cash crops widely produced by African agriculturists include cocoa, coffee, groundnuts, palm oil and palm kernel, cotton and tobacco. The chief plantation crops, grown on estates owned mainly by non-African producers are sisal, sugar, tea and coffee.

Some indication of the extent to which cash crops has increased in Africa in recent years may be obtained from a comparison of the areas under typical export crops before and since the war. Partial data on 12 export crops—groundnuts, sesame seed, cotton, tobacco, tea and coffee—reveal an expansion of 27% in the post-war period over pre-war years, a combined total of about 5.2 million hectares pre-war to about 6.7 million hectares under cultivation in the post-war period.

The average under tobacco increased from 113,000 hectares in 1934-38 to 205,000 in 1948, or 81%. Sesame seed acreage increased by 66% between pre-war and 1947; groundnuts acreage increased by 22% between pre-war and 1948; tea acreage (for non-African territories, including the principal producers) was 23% higher in 1936 than in 1937; cotton acreage increased by 79% between pre-war and 1949; and coffee acreage (for non-African territories) was 47% higher in 1948 than in 1937. During the years 1937-48 average devoted to coffee in Tanganyika and Kenya doubled.

Available data indicate that there has been an expansion in the areas devoted to cereal crops. The cultivation of barley, maize, wheat, rice and oats—crops grown both for subsistence and for market—increased from a total of about 17.9 million hectares in the pre-war period (1934-38) to about 21.6 million hectares in 1949, a rise of some 21%.

Increases in the acreage devoted to rice and maize in this period amounted to 34% and 33% respectively, and the acreage of oats and barley increased by 22% and 18% respectively. Wheat acreage, however, has remained constant during the decade. No estimates are available of the increases under other basic food crops, such as millet and yams, which are produced almost entirely as subsistence crops.

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Of Commercial Concern

WE could not wish for more friendly relations between Australia and Rhodesia, but the Australian Government wants to tie the knot even more closely, said Mr. G. R. B. Patterson, Australian Government Trade Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, in a recent interview in Salisbury. Australia, now almost entirely dependent on Southern Rhodesia for supplies of tobacco, waxes, even greater quantities together with asbestos and chrome ore. Southern Rhodesia's exports from Australia have risen from £3,289 in 1948 to £1,087,443 in 1949 and £1,444,351 in 1950.

John Brown and Co., Ltd., a company with Rhodesian interests, announce a new issue of 10s shares for every 10s of ordinary stock held on April 25. The new issue capitalizes part of the surplus over-book value of the compensation the company has received for its transferred iron and steel interests. Resolutions for the utilization of reserves to the extent of £2,153,893 will be submitted at an extraordinary general meeting on April 25, the amount being applied in paying up in full 4,307,787 ordinary 10s. shares, thus raising the existing units to £1.

Shal Prices Still Rising

PARIS, because of drought in Mexico, which has done severe damage to the henequen fibre industry, and lack of rain, has also made it doubtful whether growers in Brazil will be able to meet all their commitments for forward sales, and prices have continued to advance in the recent past, and No. 1 has been sold c.i.f. in the U.K. at £244 a ton. The Continent is paying more, and the U.S.A. is believed to have bought up to £250.

The Uganda Cotton Association is to be converted into a limited liability company, and a subsidiary, Uganda Ginners (Distributors), Ltd., is to be registered for the purpose of packing and distributing articles essential to the industry, such as jute products,essian and baling hoops.

Mr. M.S. Chow, a Chinese manufacturer from Hong Kong, has visited the Rhodesias in the course of a world tour to investigate markets for the kitchenware products of his company. He expressed interest in establishing a factory in Southern Rhodesia.

A maize factory is to be built in the South Kyanop area of the Kenya Highlands. The initial capacity will be sufficient to meet about half the present annual imports of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, which total 1m. gross boxes.

The Northern Rhodesia Farmers' Association have recommended their members to possess themselves of a trained span of oxen as a precaution against inability to obtain spares for machinery in case of war.

Average daily sailings from Mombasa during the week ended March 24 were 2,737 tons. At the end of the week there were 17,233 tons of import and 26,549 tons of export cargoes in the port.

Mabira Forest (Uganda) Rubber Co., Ltd., announcing the scheme of arrangement has been approved by the court, and that new share certificates are expected to be ready at the end of April.

Shareholders of Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., have approved the amalgamation scheme and the taking over of the Cayzer Irving interests in Foreign Railways Investment Trust, Ltd.

Increase in cost-of-living allowances and the higher price of petrol will cost East African Airways an additional £70,000 a year. Fares and freight rates have therefore been raised.

Sudan Railways

Freight carried by Sudan Railways last year amounted to 1,009,000 tons, compared with 987,000 tons in 1949. One hundred new 20-ton wagons are expected towards the end of this year.

Kampala has a new hotel, the Spike, of which the manager is Major H. G. Goddard, formerly of the Indian Army. Between the wars he was engaged in hotel management.

The price for European farm produce raised invested in Northern Rhodesia this year will be 32s. 6d. (2s. 4d. more than last season) exclusive of the cost of the bag.

Index numbers of consumer prices in Southern Rhodesia in January 1949 = 1000 were 110 for consumer goods and 124 for foodstuffs.

A new flour mill has been put into operation in Kenya by Maida, Ltd. The plant is of the most modern design.

Petrol consumption in the two Rhodesias is expected to reach 4m. gallons monthly by the end of this year.

Tea from Nyasaland will be offered in the first post-war auction to be held in London on April 18.

Kampala Mutual Co-operative Society, Ltd., is in contact for information in Uganda.

Royal African Society

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal African Society will be held in London on April 19. Members share at the end of 1950 total £937 and the income and expenditure £2,197 and £2,367 respectively. Monthly lunch-time joint meetings with the Royal Empire Society have provided a platform for speakers on many African subjects, and evening discussion group meetings have also been organized. Lately an African delegate has been starting at Hans Creswell House. Nightsbridge smokers were supplied to 27 Royal clubs, seven other clubs, and six women's institutes.

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Uganda's Hydro-Electric Scheme

Mr. Westlake on the Present Position

UGANDA'S GREAT HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME at the Ocea Falls is expected to come into commission earlier than was originally planned, and, despite the many and substantial increases in the costs of material, machinery, and labour, the ultimate expenditure is not likely to exceed the original estimates by more than 25%.

The total outlay, including housing and other provisions, is now put at a maximum of £10m.

That information was given in newspaper representations made to C. R. Westlake, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, just before he flew back to Kampala.

He disclosed that the board took the initiative recently in amending its agreement with the civil engineering contractors for the dam by offering to introduce a bonus clause as an encouragement to them to expedite work on the job. The daily cost of £60,000 for the chairman of Uganda was now £130,000. As much would be spent in commissioning the hydro-electric station at the earliest possible date. The immediate result of the bonus clause was the institution of three shift working.

Mr. Westlake left confident that the two generators would start running in January 1953, and the next two by January, 1954, six months earlier than estimated.

The four generators would represent an installed capacity of 100 kw., and as a set would be kept as a standby. The active capacity of 200 kw. had already been made. It would compete with these almost anywhere in the world, and would be longed for in Great Britain.

Africans would be the chief beneficiaries through the improvement of social services, better wages, more employment, and improved housing.

The late Prime Minister of Uganda had been approached by the Superintendent of African training by the Electricity Board which wanted to prepare Africans for higher responsibilities, there would be no position outside the reach of those who proved their competence and were otherwise qualified. To help choose the right men with the right background would be one of the duties of Mr. Westlake.

By 1960, said Mr. Westlake, the electricity scheme should be meeting the full services of the capital. Had it been undertaken 15 years ago it would have involved only a quarter of the present outlay.

Forward Sales of Sisal Fibre

Mr. E. F. Hitchcock's Statement

THE CHAIRMAN'S ANNUAL REVIEW of Sisal Estates, which recently appeared in these pages.

At the meeting in answer to a question as to the return from the forward sales at the end of the next financial year to June 30, 1951, Mr. E. F. Hitchcock said that his estimates showed that the margin over costs at June 30, 1951, would be over 100% at June 30, 1950, and that thereafter the return would be substantially higher.

It is 30 months it had been the policy of Bird & Co. (Africa) Ltd. to sell their stock reasonably ahead of forward contracts. The object was to reduce the average return on a rapidly rising sisal market and to avoid the falling market which inevitably followed. To hold up sisal sales in order to secure the highest price of current production on a rising market was not in the long run a sound marketing policy for when prices receded the fall in receipts would be serious and precipitate. The company preferred the sound and more even policy which in the long run gave as high but a less exaggerated return.

A shareholder asked what steps were contemplated to increase the share capital to a figure which responded better with the value of the assets. The chairman replied that that question was under consideration, much would depend on future earnings, moreover, the present inflated value might not persist, and the capital structure must not lose sight of that consideration.

Mining

N. Rhodesian Copper Shares

Forecasts of City Brokers

SHARES OF COPPER-PRODUCING COMPANIES domiciled outside the United Kingdom advanced again on the London Stock Exchange last week, but there were no comparable improvements in the case of Roan Antelope and Rhodesian Selection Trust, whose head offices are still in this country, making the companies subject to local taxation.

A firm of City brokers has issued forecasts of the possible earnings by Northern Rhodesian copper producers in varying circumstances, as follows:

		Gross Prod. Earnings	Last Div.	Price	Earnings Yield
Rhodan	A	25,000	23.7	120	21
	C	25,000	23	—	23
Nchanga	A	76,800	60.3	—	25
	D	108,000	154.2	—	14.5
	E	108,000	103.6	—	13.1
	F	85,236	74.2	42.5	—
	B	85,236	79.8	—	—
	G	85,500	66.8	—	—
Roan	A	72,696	94.8	25	25.6
	B	22,696	31.6	—	8.5
	C	74,000	22.6	—	6.1

A=1951 estimated earnings; B=1951 earnings assuming 50 per cent. increase in costs; C=1952 earnings at 1952 rate of production and expenses and costs with 1949 price received; D=E=End-1953 earnings; E=End-1953 earnings assuming 50 per cent. rise in costs; F=E=End-1953 rate of production expenses and costs with 1949 price.

The writers conclude that Rhokana, Nchanga, and Rhodesian Anglo American have better prospects than Rhodesian Selection following a 64% interest in Masulisa or Roan. They regard the companies as a group as representing an excellent investment hedge.

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Rhodesian Mineral Production

Mineral production in Southern Rhodesia in December fell in value from £1,138,395 in the previous month to £1,000,315, but the total for 1950 at £1,806,748 was the highest yet recorded, up 20.5% on the total of 1949. Gold recovered in December was 2,299 oz. valued at £12,618 13s. 6d. valued at £532,870 (in November), the total for 1950 being £1,663,000, valued at £6,344,822. Among other minerals produced in 1950 were: asbestos 71,527 tons (64,600,000), chrome 323,345 short tons (29,857), and coal 2,345,841 short tons (£11,525,210).

Anglo American

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. have declared a final dividend of 25% bonus of 25%, making a total of 60% for 1950. The estimated profit after providing for taxation, was £2,340,000, compared with £2,000,000 in the previous year. The latter figure includes approximately £1,000,000 from the sale of the corporation's holding in Springbok Colliery, Ltd.

Native Strikers

THE ASSOCIATED MINERS of 5,500 men struck work at the Anglo American mines in Northern Rhodesia at the beginning of the year. An African clerk had been dismissed for alleged neglect of duty. Their union threatened to bring out all Africans on the other Corporation mines if the clerk is not reinstated by 10 days.

Diamond Charge

TWO INDIANS and two whites in Tanganyika Territory have been charged with the illegal possession of 150 rough diamonds, valued at some £5,000. The stones were recovered by the police in the Shinyanga district, not far from the Williamson

Allocation of Minerals

ALLOCATIONS of copper, lead, and zinc to industry in the U.K. this month will be at the same rate as in March, according to a Ministry of Supply announcement.

Mining Personnel

MR. C. W. HARRY, ASSOCIATE M.P., has returned to Bulawayo.
MR. G. V. CLETT, STUDENT M.P., has joined Richards Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., in Northern Rhodesia.
MR. H. I. HEAVY, STUDENT M.P., has taken up an appointment with Mutuals Copper Mines, Ltd. in Northern Rhodesia.
MR. L. W. AILEN, of Chingola, Northern Rhodesia, has applied for transfer of membership and Mr. C. R. LARRY of Geita, Tanganyika, to associate membership of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, for admission to which (as associate members) applications have been received from Messrs. E. E. V. BARKER, of Bulawayo, G. H. PARKINSON, of Selousville, and C. A. SMIT, of Grootfontein, of Southern Rhodesia.

Non-Ferrous Metals

INCREASES in the price of non-ferrous metals announced by the Ministry of Supply include electrolytic copper from £203 to £210; good soft pig lead from £136 to £150. And good ordinary brand zinc from £151 to £160. Discounts and premiums unchanged, as does the price of rough copper.

News of Our Industry

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. LTD. announce a final dividend of 10 pence, after a 23% tax free, for the year ended September 30, last, compared with 10 1/6% tax free for the previous year. Corporation net assets were £15,577,000 (£15,377,761), after deducting all charges, including foreign and local taxation and transferring £4,837,725 (nil) to fixed assets and stock replacement reserve. U.K. taxation absorbed £7,059,422.

THE FEARLESS CO. LTD. announce a dividend of 12% (10%), less 1% on the ordinary capital for the year ended December 31, 1950. Their profit was £3,773,637 (£2,447,526), but in his statement the chairman comments that such profits are unlikely to be repeated in 1951, when new models must be introduced, substantial lay-off charges made, and raw material shortages faced.

BRUSH ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO. LTD.—Final for 1950, 6% making 10% for the year (the same). Group trading profits, £1,046,070 (£1,035,515), less U.K. taxation, £940,482, £693,102.



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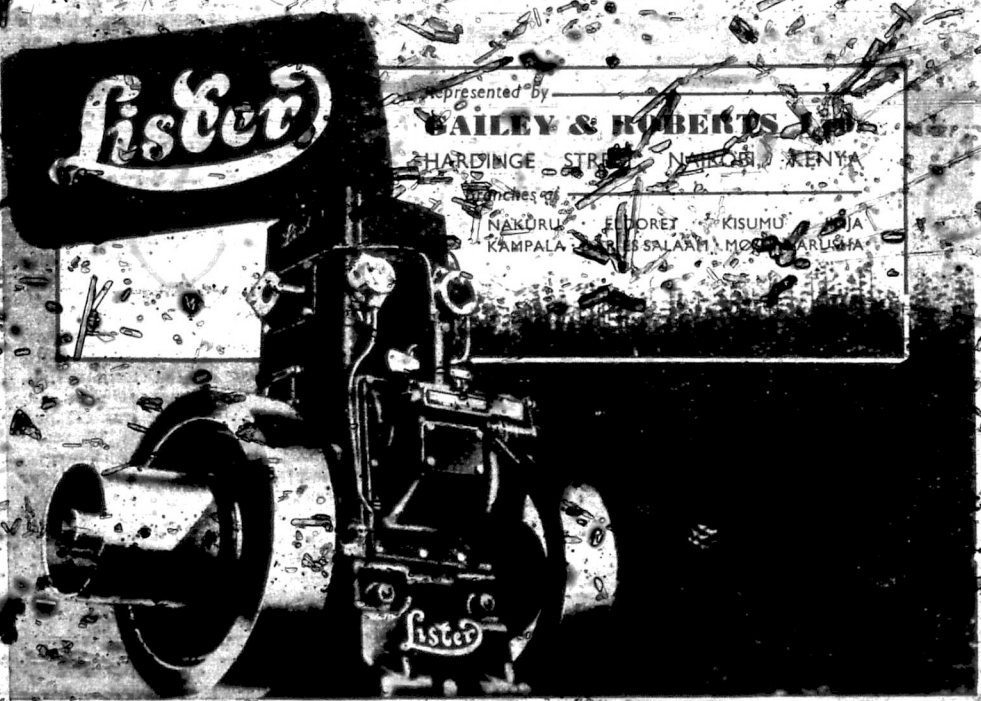
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Another port is at present under construction at Mtwara in Southern Tanganyika for the groundnut scheme, in connexion with which many miles of new railway have been built.

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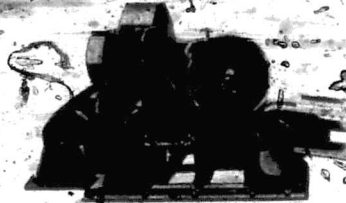
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Mark V Decorticator

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AFRICAN OPPOSITION to any form of closer union in Central Africa is emphasized at every opportunity by a little group of propagandists who look with disfavour on such a plan. They find it convenient to disregard the fact that their objections were made in East Africa before the creation of the High Commission and Central Assembly. The past three years have shown, however, that Europeans, Africans, Arabs, and Asians have been able to work together harmoniously and effectively in inter-territorial Legislatures. The pity is that the achievements of the Assembly are inadequately appreciated by the public, primarily because its proceedings have been so belatedly reported until very recently. Now that the *Herald* records are being made quickly available, the regrettable, unnecessary and serious handicap has been removed. It should never have been allowed to arise.

When the High Commission and Central Assembly were being both were regarded with suspicion by many Africans in the three territories, particularly perhaps in Uganda, which from the High Commission raised for the African standpoint the Central Assembly is constitutional the most advanced of the participating Dependencies. This makes it

the more significant that three African members of the Legislative Council of Uganda who now have declared themselves strong supporters of the Central Assembly. Mr. Kawalya Kaswa, lately Katikiro, Prime Minister of Buganda, and one of the original members of the Central Assembly, said in his own Legislature the other day that during the three years of his membership of the Assembly the only points discussed by it were "not work which is of a beneficial nature to the three territories and the improvement of their economic and natural resources, the common services such as railways and post office, and work of a scientific nature which as one territory could not afford to do by itself." He considered the Assembly to be doing "very good work," and that its discontinuance would be a great loss.

Mr. B. J. Mukasa explained that he supported the Central Assembly because nations, like individuals, depended upon one another, and because British East Africa was not only a geographical but a political unit, the common interests of the Central African territories must co-operate.

Mr. S. Eubeke thought that the regrettable suspicions remaining on the minds of Africans about the Assembly were due solely to ignorance of its work, which ought to be added to be much more widely publicized. These three

speeches... only the testimony of leading Africans to the utility of the... also an important reply to those who... in Central Africa... the most experienced... in Uganda have quickly learned that their

apprehensions had no valid foundation. Africans in Northern Rhodesia, for instance, may be expected to make a similar discovery in the early days of Greater Rhodesia. What Uganda African leaders have said publicly ought not to be overlooked by those who seek to bring Rhodesia and Nyasaland into closer administrative contact.

Notes By The Way

Persons and Penalties

WHEN SOMETHING DOES WRONG... expenditure of public money... should be made in the top direction... add, is neither an expression of my own view nor a... I have repeatedly uttered precisely the same opinion... when commenting on the gross mismanagement of the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika... the sentence in both senses of the word... to which all attention was pronounced a few days ago by the Minister of Works, Mr. R. R. Stokes... when he informed the House of Commons that he had accepted the resignations of the chairman and the managing director of the company responsible for the fun-fair in Battersea Park... which (the fair, not the Festival) will cost the taxpayer some millions of pounds. The Festival, of course, will be a more expensive luxury, almost certainly costing upwards of ten millions.

Circumstances After Cases

THE CABINET... which Mr. Stokes is a member quit... rightly approved his decision to relieve unsuccessful men of their responsibility... but when wages 10 or 20 times as heavy were incurred, largely through manifest mismanagement, in respect of the groundnut scheme... Losie Plummer, the Socialist chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, was allowed by the same Cabinet to remain in office; and when he did at last go (after receiving a knighthood), it was with a tax-free gift from the public purse of £8,000. But his Minister was not Mr. Stokes, a business man; it was an old friend, the ineffable Mr. Strachey—who still escapes the penalty of his calamitous "top direction" or, rather, misdirection.

Imperial Preferences

ANOTHER MONTH MUST PASS before the results are announced of the tariff negotiations which have continued in Torquay since September, but there is already evidence that Great Britain and the Commonwealth have effectively resisted the strong pressure of the United States for further large reductions in some Imperial preferences and the entire elimination of others. There will be relief at this news in the Dominions and Colonies, for encouraged by earlier successes in the conferences in Geneva, Havana, and Ann Arbor, the State Department had hoped for further spectacular gains in a long campaign against the policy of Imperial preference.

Belated Wisdom

AS A CONSIDERATION... the... import duties on a large number of... some of which, however, interested exporters in the United Kingdom, the Dominions, or the Colonies... gaffe fortunately stiffened the attitude of the

Kingdom (which had been unwell at the earlier talks) and brought it into line with the stronger convictions of the Dominions. A few public men and a few newspapers in this country (among them EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA) had just no opportunity of emphasizing that the concession won from the U.S. might be cancelled if that republic at will, whereas Imperial preferences, once achieved or abandoned, could not be raised or restored, and that the whole basis of the bargaining was therefore unchangeable. Wisdom does seem to have been in a very belated way.

Rhodesian Minerals

RHODESIA'S CONTRIBUTION to the British stockpile of metals is important, as was more made evident by the public confession a few days ago by the Minister of Supply, Mr. G. E. Strachey, that the shortage of copper and zinc is now far worse than at any time during the last war and that, whatever the outcome of the discussion now proceeding in Washington, the costs recently imposed on British manufacturers in the use of both metals must continue and that the best that can be hoped is that the position will not grow worse. Northern Rhodesia is the Empire's greatest source of copper production, and from the Rhodesia Broken Hill mine that Protectorate come zinc, lead and vanadium (three other strategic metals in great demand). The Copper belt strike, deplorable from every standpoint, must have direct repercussions on the United Kingdom's rearmament programme, straight enough, it did not cause an immediate fall in copper share prices, as might have been expected. Yet Northern Rhodesian copper share prices have risen about 70% in the past 15 months.

New Enterprise

ANOTHER IMPORTANT DUTCH GROUP has, I learn, decided to establish itself in East Africa, namely the Hagevoer Trading Company, of Amsterdam, which has associated companies in Indonesia, Dutch New Guinea, Malaya, Siam, Hong Kong, Australia, and Great Britain (with Manchester as headquarters). On behalf of the parent company, Mr. O. Bergmann, who has been on the staff of the group in the Far East for a number of years, left London by air on Monday for Kenya, where he will register a subsidiary for general trading purposes. His address is c/o Barclays Bank, Nairobi.

Ardil

THE NEW SYNTHETIC textile fibre named "ardil" is a product developed from the husks of grain and is by Imperial preference free of duty in the United Kingdom. It is being produced for the first time in the Empire at a plant in Lancashire with a capacity of 20m. lb. a year. It will cost only a fraction of the present price of wool, and it can be used on the machinery existing in Lancashire for dealing with both wool and cotton.

Permanent Way

I HAD HOPED to review at some length the story of the Kenya and Uganda Railways which Mr. Mervyn Hill has told under the title "Permanent Way," but the further I get in the supplies having defeated that intention. I must at least recommend the volume cordially as a splendid subject the author has brought ability, assiduity and a determination to expunge the progress of the transport system against the general background of the development of East Africa. The piece declares that the task has been fascinating but exasperating because so many of the documents dealing with the early years of British rule have been lost or destroyed, and because it appeals to the public for contemporary letters and photographs and a negligible response. Nevertheless, Mr. Hill has compiled a record for which many a reader will be grateful. Their gratitude must embrace the Railway Administration, which commissioned the work.

Had You Forgotten?

HAD YOU FORGOTTEN that a weak British Government had tactically offered Bismarck the chapeau of scotching the East African enterprise upon which Sir William Mackinnon and his associates were about to embark and that no British support was given to the Imperial British East Africa Company while Germany provided generous aid for the German East Africa Company? Are you aware that Kenya's pioneer fruit farm was established near Machakos 58 years ago by

the Rev. Stuart Watt? If asked to list the causes which hampered the progress and increased the cost of the K.U.E. would you have included the South African War? Why might the late Sir Clement Hill be compared with Mr. Mackinnon? Why was a strike of the European subordinate staff of the railway not mentioned in any of the reports on its construction? What was the only important article in general use which was cheaper in 1902 than 50 years ago than in London? Many more questions such as these are prompted by the book.

Fifty Years Ago

THERE WERE COMPLAINTS of gross extravagance and of all sorts of miscalculations in building the line. When the Uganda Railway Committee made its final report the receipts of the system for 1902-03 were given as more than £87,000, whereas the estimate made a decade earlier had been no more than £62,000. The capital cost was finally assessed at rather more than £3 m., and the final cost to the British taxpayer, including the service of loans, was almost £8 m.—which was no extravagant price for the instrument which made the Colony of Kenya and kept Uganda within the Empire when Germany was making such strenuous endeavours to secure that country. December 20 next will mark exactly half a century since the first train reached Lake Victoria—surely an anniversary worthy of some celebration. Meantime this book records in considerable detail an achievement which ranks high in Colonial transport.

Sir Philip Mitchell Optimistic of Kenya's Future

Everything I Possess is Invested in Colony, says Governor

KENYA is a land of the most astonishing contrasts, and I only wish more of my fellow-farmers had as many opportunities as I have of traversing the whole length and breadth of it and of seeing, not only the well-ordered and increasingly skilful farming in the highlands and the progressive African areas, but also the wild and rugged country in which so much of the Colony's productive lands are set, and the very primitive people who inhabit it.

From the Regal Road and Isageri you can drive in a couple of hours from this hall into the dawn of the morning, via Kapenguria and the Marich Pass, you can be yourself in a few hours among people who have never been changed at all since the Pharaohs sat on the throne of Egypt.

Trade Route Antidote to Subversion

From the East African border in Uganda across to the Indian Ocean stretches a broad belt of broken mountain and desert country, a large part of it composed of great lava fields dating from some long past upheaval, in much of which it is only with difficulty that a man on foot can make his way, and through which, by slow degrees and the painful perseverance of the officers of the Government, passable tracks are gradually being made where the topography permits, thus opening up the area to the traders' lorries and the dukas, which are probably in the long run the most effective antidote to attempts to subvert the normally loyal but locally ignorant people who inhabit these areas.

I have addressed a large gathering of Africans on the

**Being a slightly abbreviated report of an address by Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, at the annual general meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of the Colony.*

shores of Lake Baringo in Swahili, and it has taken three interpreters (Njems, Kamasia, and Suk) to pass on the few simple things I had to say.

Obstacles to Development of Stock Industry

Throughout the northern areas enormous quantities of meat wander about on spindly legs—poor quality cattle, sheep and goats in hundreds of thousands, with such labour and trouble, and continuous interruption from outbreaks of disease, the administrative and professional departmental officers are slowly working up stock sales, but the obstacles which confront them, especially the obstacles to movement due to disease of animals, are formidable.

Obstacles to selling by the owners is rapidly becoming less, and in the last few years sales of cattle to the Meat Marketing Board and now to the Meat Commission have numbered tens of thousands, and of sheep and goats a hundred thousand annually, and to these numbers must be added as many again sold to the African dealers at organized sales in the Mandi and Masai districts and the Northern Frontier Province. All this, of course, is for internal consumption.

But these areas are producing only a fraction of their potential wealth in hides, skins and meat, and suffer severely from over-stocking and its consequences in erosion. To a question in Parliament about the amount of meat available for export from Kenya, the answer had unfortunately to be "none"—not because there is not a vast potential surplus, but because obstacles to export, mainly rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia, and also drought and distance, have not been overcome. Meantime we cannot even export frozen beef from European ranches because of zootic rinderpest in African areas.

If we cannot achieve disease control, we shall be compelled to release this great potential wealth into vast quarantined districts. We shall not achieve it unless we can show the stock owners that it is greatly to their advantage, as we ought to be able to do, and the important help we are now receiving from the current high prices for hides and skins. The way to do that is beyond doubt to make them see how a "bookend" of stock sales can be used to improve their conditions for themselves, and their flocks and herds out of all recognition, by liberal spending on dams, boreholes, and other forms of pastoral betterment. The capital is there on the hoof, and we have to solve the problem of its employment for local development. The capitalists will be found willing enough if we can show them the way.

From the Uganda border to the Indian Ocean, in the vicinity of the Somalia frontier, is about the same distance as from London to Trieste, while from the Ethiopian border to Lake Baringo is roughly the distance from Hall to Bristol, and almost the whole of the sparse population is nomadic, or at the best semi-nomadic. That shows how impracticable it would be to achieve anything worth while without the co-operation of the

In these circumstances there are, and will probably always be, serious limitations to what can be achieved by the traditional but slow, wasteful, and in a veterinary sense dangerous method of long distances driving on the hoof even when the animals are worth the trek. The short-term solution to finding a steady and reliable market for African cattle at prices which will attract the stock-owner probably lies in a combination of field slaughter of scrub stocks for the value of such portions of the beast as can be utilized combined with any existing plans for a central factory abattoir and canning plant for animals worth the cost of transport on hoof and rail.

But export of beef and mutton to the U.K. is unlikely unless and until we succeed in controlling disease; the need of our people being what it is, we have a clear duty to them as to stock-owners of all races in Kenya to redouble our efforts to break out of the obstacles which now beset us.

Plans for Economic Self-Sufficiency

At the recent meeting of the High Commission agreement on long-range plans for such economic self-sufficiency in these territories as examination in detail may show to be practicable. This means, in effect, the agreed protection from dumping of sudden external price collapses of a wide range of commodities and manufactures, details of which are now being worked out, but which it can be assumed will certainly include maize and maize products, wheat and wheat products, sugar, edible oils, dairy and egg products, meat, coffee, tea, and such industrial products for internal consumption as can be shown to be necessary to the economy of the territories.

In other words, we have been able to reach agreement with our neighbours on an essential part of the long-term policy for the stabilisation of agricultural prices towards which we have been working for a long time. That may not seem very important, now when external prices are high and rising, but it is likely to be very important in the future, and is already relevant in the case of wheat, and maybe sugar.

We have learnt as a result of events in the last 12 months that in working out this plan we have to provide a means of relating it in some appropriate way to external price levels. We have also to face the fact that there is an inescapable relation between prices and wages, and that if prices cannot be held down to wage levels, wage levels eventually have to rise until the man takes care of himself, for wages mean nothing unless the recipients are able to buy their necessities with them. At a time of steeply rising world prices everywhere there is naturally a matter of grave anxiety to anyone who has the responsibilities of government.

But in spite of all our anxieties, I believe that, since we can entrench our long-range policy in formal agreement between the territories, we shall have made an important step forward in securing the position of the producer of essential foodstuffs and manufactured goods. Other things are necessary, including a sense of security and confidence that invested capital is not to be put in hazard because of undue haste in political developments. I know of no intention to use any authoritative quarter to permit that; there are, of course, individuals and organizations ready to give expression to all sorts of ideas and aspirations, much of them sad nonsense.

We live in a changing and unstable world; a tripod may appear to be a very stable thing, but we should be ill advised to concentrate on the sort of stability which the ostrich achieves when he straddles his legs and thrusts his head in the sand. It is much better to stand firmly on one's feet, look the world in the face, and recognize the true nature of the task before us. If we do that, we shall, I hope, conclude that we have no cause for dismay and every reason for faith and confidence.

For the rest, I can only say that everything that I possess is invested in this country, and I hope that that at least is

some indication of the sincerity with which I believe it to be safe and solid.

For some reason which I have never been able to understand, it is almost a habit with some people in this country to denigrate everything in Kenya, and farming does not escape the general mood. But the level of farming in this country has developed in a quite astonishing manner, while soil conservation is at least as advanced and effective here as anywhere in the world, and certainly more advanced than anywhere in Africa.

Settled Areas Rival Any in Africa

In the European farming areas there are many districts in which I would certainly include the Transvaal, Natal, and Njoro, and with a modest smile, also most of the Solai and Sukuma, which are far in advance of anything I have seen elsewhere, and indeed, could serve as demonstration models anywhere. I am not saying that all virtues lie in those areas I have mentioned, for there are others just as good as North Nyanza, Nandi, or the Kipsikis country. They have grave problems to tackle, but they are a fine testimonial to the technical and administrative officers who have been in charge there for the last 10 years; and the same can be said of many other parts of the country, complex and recalcitrant as the problem is, especially where over-crowding is severe or rainfall scanty and erratic.

My travels have given me evidence all over the country of the rapidly growing understanding of the importance of every form of preservation of surface water, especially by dam-building. The most spectacular example I have seen is the wonderful Luga dam; I wonder what Lugard could have thought of when racing in the middle of the Ususi. Gishul Opportunities to achieve such feats of water like that are unlikely to be numerous, but ambitious dams can be made in a great many places, and dam-making on a large scale could transform much of the country, especially the plateau and Trans Nzoia, Laikipia, Ukamba, and the high Fort Hall—Embu plains to the east of the main road.

Government is very active in this matter, and will continue to do as much as its funds permit, and it is most gratifying to see the rapid increase of private enterprise and communal effort. The time and place to secure our water is, first and foremost, when it falls on the surface of the soil, and not after it has percolated hundreds of feet underground. Every man who makes a dam does a service for the country.

A recent tour I met many of the young people who have been established as tenant-farmers or assisted owners under the Government settlement scheme, and I was enormously impressed by them, by their cheerful and determined spirit, by the ability and good sense with which they have set about the development of their farms, and by the good sense, humanity, and sense of responsibility with which they look at the problems that surround them. I must add a word of admiration for their young wives, their courage and adaptability, and for the success they have achieved in creating charming homes, often in very simple conditions.

I also paid a short visit to the Egerton School, a visit which I hope to repeat at an early date. I was able to see some 20 of the students and to commend them also the greatest possible encouragement.

An Incurable Optimist

I remain an incurable optimist as to the future of this country and of its agriculture in particular. Although very much of an amateur, I know enough about farming to say without hesitation that the standards currently achieved are fit to compare with any, although, of course, we have our proportion of bad farmers, like everybody else.

The quality of our stock is continuously rising, the standard of our agricultural practices is continuously improving; the quality of our people seems to me to get better and better; and, as a middle-aged man, when I look at the young people on their new farms or in their parents' homesteads or at the Egerton School or the ordinary schools, that I visit in the course of my official duty, I feel a real pride that the British people are able to breed young ones of this quality. There can be no fear for the future of any country or of any people if its young are of high quality.

"If we want human rights to mean anything, the whole of education must become a practical school of citizenship; not merely national, but international." Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet, Director-General of Unesco.

Northern Rhodesia Must Avoid Racialism

Mr. Roy Welensky's Statement on Native Policy

THERE ARE THREE SCHOOLS of thought in regard to British Colonial Africa.

The first, as enunciated by the Colonial Office, has repeatedly been stressed of late by the present Secretary of State, Mr. James Griffiths, when he states that it is the aim of his Government to raise the Colonies to the status of self-government within the Empire.

The second school of thought accepts the principle that democracy is purely a count of heads, but most people who have experience of backward people say that this is a vain notion. They can work tolerably well only with a reasonably qualified electorate. The higher the standard of general education, the better the chance of making a success of the democratic form of government. With a backward people it is almost certainly doomed to failure.

The second school of thought considers that the policy of apartheid followed by the Union of South Africa is the correct one, and many people in Central Africa are coming to the opinion that the policy of the Union Government, criticized as it might be in many quarters, at least has a definite objective which they say is lacking in the wide generalization of Colonial Office policy, into which anything can be read.

Policy of Partnership

The third school of thought—the one to which I subscribe—the correct policy for a country like Northern Rhodesia is the policy of partnership, based on Rhodesia's dictum of full rights for all civilized men. In that partnership the European, by virtue of his civilization, initiative, energy and capital, is the senior partner.

This section of opinion believes that the African should be permitted to play a part in the government of the territory to the extent of which it is to be judged purely on the contribution that he makes to the development of the State. This section follows the line of thought of Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

They do not believe that suppression ever pays. On the other hand, they are gravely concerned with the breakneck speed at which the British Government are handing over control to an African population who, in addition to being 80% illiterate, have no tradition whatsoever towards liberalism. The experiment is very dangerous.

They feel that whilst there should be a gradual and steady progress towards bringing the African more and more into the government of the territory, this must be tested step by step and judged on the African's ability to accept responsibility.

A clash is almost inevitable. My reason for saying that is that, following a recent announcement that I am forming a Self-Government Party here, in which the African will be included according to his ability to contribute, a meeting held in Chipingola unanimously approved a resolution moved by Mr. C. D. Burney, which stated:

"This meeting is convinced that the policy of the British Government as outlined in statements by senior British Ministers has as its major objective the ultimate eviction of the European from Northern Rhodesia and the transfer of political and economic power to the African. This meeting therefore calls on the elected members and all Europeans to co-operate in the formation of a new political force, the object

**We recently reported a brief summary of a statement made for the South African newspaper "Die Burger" by Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia. The full text has now reached us by air mail, and the salient passages are given above in full.*

of which shall be to attain transfer of political control of the territory to the European residents of Northern Rhodesia, with or without the co-operation of the European residents of neighbouring British territories.

That resolution clearly indicates the concern now felt by the European settlers in this country, and statements recently made by the Secretary of State have done nothing to assuage the alarm that the European colonists are expressing.

In fact, this has been fanned considerably by one recent statement, in which the Secretary of State is alleged to have said that the Government of the United Kingdom is at the present moment creating new democracies in Africa and setting them on the road to self-government.

He suggested that they would follow the path along which India, Pakistan, and Ceylon had gone, and is reported to have included Burma in these remarks—which country, incidentally, is a republic, and has left the Empire.

Gold Coast Elections

Europeans here find it difficult to understand how a person like Mr. Nkrumah, who at the time of the election on the Gold Coast was incarcerated for crimes against the State, and was released from prison only when his party had swept the polls, can be told by the Secretary of State that the people of Britain are his friends. It is all very well to prate of magnanimity, but would it not have been wiser never to have incarcerated him?

The feeling is growing among the European community that the Government of the U.K. is not going to judge self-government for the Colonies on the ability of the people to govern themselves; the whole thing will be a matter of political expediency. To the British Socialist Government, the ills of the Colonies are dispelled by the provision of the ballot box and a trade union. This is a travesty of development.

It is my view—shared by many others—that political development that does not keep hand-in-hand with economic progress is a snare and a delusion.

The politicians may rant off platforms and in Parliaments, but it will be those who pull the economic strings who will call the tune. Many people here who give thought to this subject cannot believe that the Government of the U.K. is so mindful of his fate.

To sum up, I think it fair to say that the colonists in this country accept the policy of partnership, and what is more, they are going to hold the British Government to it. We believe that with the policy of partnership that is known to exist here, between both races and with a minimum of interference from the bureaucrats in Downing Street, Central Africa can hammer out a policy on the spot that will permit both European and African to govern and develop this country to their best advantage, recognizing each section's contribution towards the development of that State.

Middle Course

That policy would be somewhere between the policy followed in South Africa and the policy of the Socialist Government of the U.K. This is a new course, and we are anxious to avoid the mistakes that other States in Africa have made. We want to avoid racialism. Nothing good has ever come out of a racialistic policy.

We are determined to play a greater part in the government of this territory. The move for self-government etc. is spontaneous, and I believe it will achieve its aims.

It would be wise for the Government of the U.K. to do something to dispel the fast-mounting public opinion here that they are disinterested in the fate of the European.

Many of us whose parents were pioneers, and who are responsible for opening up and developing the Rhodesias resent the constant implication in speeches from the U.K. that we cannot be trusted to look after Native interests.

Let me make one point: that Northern Rhodesia spends over half a million pounds this year on African education out of a total income of £14m. Africans do not pay income tax here, irrespective of their earnings (although they can qualify to vote on the common voters' roll). The total direct taxation from Africans amounts to less than £200,000 this year.

It is obvious that the main difference in the views of the spokesmen of the U.K. and the European settlers is that His Majesty's Ministers are ashamed of the word "Empire".

We who live in Africa have seen the tremendous changes for the better that the British administration have brought about feel no shame in that word. In spite of some mistakes, our record is one of which to be proud.

Three New Ships for Union-Castle Round-Africa Service

“Rhodesia Castle” Launched by Mrs. K. M. Goodenough

ANOTHER 17,300-TON LINER for the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., was launched from the Musgrave Yard of Harland & Wolff Ltd. on Queen's Island, Belfast, last week, and named RHODESIA CASTLE by Mrs. K. M. Goodenough, wife of the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia.

RHODESIA CASTLE, a twin-screw, turbine-driven passenger-and-cargo vessel, wore the ensigns of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, the house flag of the owners, and a Pilot's flag on the water; and at the same moment the first keel-plate of a new ship for the same company was swung by crane on to the building blocks of the slipway. A moment or two later a board bearing the number 1,459 was in position. Thus, simultaneously with the launching of one fine vessel, was work begun upon another.

“Kenya Castle”

At a neighbouring berth the KENYA CASTLE is being built; she is expected to be ready for launching in June. These sister ships have the general outline of the 18,400-ton BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, which made her maiden voyage to Africa just a year ago. There is the same well-raked rounded stem, the cruiser stern, and the single, low-type stream-lined funnel. Accommodation is provided for about 530 passengers.

As mentioned by the builders, Sir FREDERICK REBBECK, chairman and managing director of the company, said that the RHODESIA CASTLE was the first large passenger ship launched from a Belfast yard since August, 1949, when the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE took the water. They had then on their books orders for a number of tankers, which gave plenty of work to the “black squads” of workmen, but none for a passenger liner; and it was the passenger vessels which provided the work necessary to keep the “white squads” of craftsmen together. If there was not a continuity of passenger ship-building, these men would tend to be diverted into house building, and perhaps be permanently lost to shipbuilding, one of the most important of British industries.

They had therefore been very gratified when Sir Vernon Thomson decided to place orders for two new vessels. The first was the one just launched, which should leave Belfast in September and start her maiden voyage in October; the other, the KENYA CASTLE would, he hoped, be launched in June and delivered at the end of the year.

Sir Vernon Thomson

Of all the ship-owners he knew, none took a closer personal interest in the aesthetics of a ship than Sir Vernon. He was, of course, interested in what was known as the “hotel accommodation” side, but as he ran his eye and hand over the model of a ship the onlooker could see that he had the mind of a naval architect. Work in connexion with shipping was to him a labour of love.

SIR VERNON THOMSON revealed in his reply that an order for a third ship for the Round-Africa service had been placed.

He said, *inter alia*—

“I am particularly glad to have a personal cablegram of good wishes for the RHODESIA CASTLE from the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Godfrey Huggins. It reads as follows—

“I send my warmest greetings to you and your company on the occasion of the launching of the RHODESIA CASTLE. The RHODESIA CASTLE is a fine example of British skill and British enterprise. Those are qualities which 60 years ago transformed Southern Rhodesia from savage bush into a prosperous self-governing Colony, and I am glad to see that

they are still very much in evidence to-day. I wish the RHODESIA CASTLE every success in her future travels. I pray she bring many Rhodesians to your shores to see and to stay, and return with men and women willing to take out their future for themselves in a new land.”

“May I express to those responsible, officials and workmen alike, our congratulations upon the successful launch of the fine vessel we have just witnessed? The admirable arrangements made for it are evidence of first-class staff work, and reflect the highest credit on all concerned. To me the launch of a great ship is a thrilling spectacle, not readily to be forgotten; and may I add at this birthplace of many famous ships, that in my opinion a fine ship is amongst the noblest works of man.

“The RHODESIA CASTLE, so gracefully named by Mrs. Goodenough, is to be a one-class passenger vessel of about 17,300 tons gross for our Round-Africa service. I hope the RHODESIA CASTLE will help to promote prosperity and mutual good-will between the peoples of Britain and Africa whom it is destined to serve.

“A sister ship, the KENYA CASTLE, is on the stocks, and Messrs. Harland & Wolff have also a third vessel of the type on order for us.

Shipping and the National Emergency

A little over 18 months ago, after the launch of the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, I referred to the effect of the steady increase in the cost of shipbuilding. Prices were becoming uneconomic in the peace-time commerce which was then the basis of our national economy. The Festival of Britain had been planned in the hope that we might serve the world even more with our crafts, in return for the food and raw materials without which our dense population could not exist. Anxiety was increasing as to whether our ships could compete and our shipbuilding yards be kept in steady employment unless the increase in cost was arrested and even reversed.

In June last year almost overnight there was a dramatic change with the outbreak of war in Korea and the possibility that this might issue in world war. This revolutionized the position. To-day there is little prospect of unemployment in shipbuilding, an industry second to none in our national security. The aggressor has challenged. The challenge must be resisted lest our freedom be imperilled.

War, of the threat of war, creates entirely new conditions, calling for still greater exertions and the utmost efficiency. Upon efficiency depends our national safety. Our shipbuilders and engineers are forging the armour of the nation.

“Already we see the prospects of sorely needed housing diminished. Schools and hospitals are still gravely inadequate, but with the international outlook as it is to-day the armour for the defence of the nation must come first.

“In existing circumstances, with shortages of man-power and raw materials, our present austerities can only be mitigated by each of us, according to his opportunity, giving where possible better service in defence, for export, and in the provision of our daily needs—that is, by even greater output. Let each of us, whatever our sphere of service, give of his best in the national emergency; and all honour to those who are already doing so.

“In peace and in war the very existence of our nation has depended upon our ships. May we, British shipbuilders and ship-owners, strive steadily to ensure that neither friend nor potential foe may hope to surpass us in these great national services.”

Mr. Goodenough on Rhodesian Unity

THE RT. HON. J. MAYNARD SINCLAIR, M.P., Minister of Finance for Northern Ireland, proposing the toast of “Rhodesia,” welcomed the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, the Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, the Secretaries for Native Affairs from Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and another guests connected with the two territories.

MR. GOODENOUGH said that the two Rhodesias had their own local 38th parallel imposed upon them by the British authorities when Southern Rhodesia was granted self-government in 1923. But it was a very

artificial boundary for their economy made them really one country, though temporarily divided in two.

Together they represented an area of some 450,000 square miles, or 80 times that of Northern Ireland. The population approaching 5m., only 200,000 were Europeans, but that small number represented the spearhead of progress.

No part of the Empire, he thought, had made a greater advance since the end of the last war, was more conscious of its responsibilities, or more determined to do its utmost to provide the Commonwealth with raw materials it urgently required, such as chrome, asbestos, coal, tobacco, and gold from Southern Rhodesia, and copper from the North Rhodesia would go all out to add to the Empire's stockpile.

Beira Rail Link

It was important to improve communications, and that was being done as quickly as possible. He hoped that within a week or two the data would be available to permit a decision to proceed at once with the construction of a rail link from Sinoia to the Kafue, thus shortening the railway haul between the Copperbelt and Beira by several hundred miles. Survey of a line to provide a second outlet to the sea at Lourenço Marques was also being made.

These improvements, the export of minerals and other raw materials could be very greatly increased.

There had also been enormous development of secondary industries in Southern Rhodesia, which now had more than 800 such establishments.

Both Rhodesias regarded themselves as belonging to the family, black and white, and recognized that the Africans must be brought along as junior partners.

It was usually said that the maximum absorptive capacity of any country in respect of immigrants was 3% of the total population per annum. Since the end of the war, the increase in Southern Rhodesia had been about 3% every three months, and that, of course, had strained local resources.

Some impatient Rhodesians were not content even with that great rate of advance, but if their zeal was laudable, his country was determined not to repeat the tragic blunders made elsewhere in Africa by being in too much of a hurry. Southern Rhodesia, holding a key position, would not make grave mistakes through undue haste. The Colony intended, on the contrary, to follow the example of Ulster, which had shown what could be done by an industrious, energetic, conscientious people.

Mr. Goodenough concluded with a warm tribute to the cordial co-operation of their Portuguese neighbours, through whose port of Beira so much of the traffic of the Rhodesias passed.

N. Rhodesia Has Made Great Strides

MAJOR H. K. MCKEE, Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, said that his country had made remarkable strides.

In the twenties her budget was about £20,000; by 1947 it had risen to £4m., for 1951 it was £14m., and his guess was that it would be upwards of £18m. next year. Three years ago the European population was between three and four thousand; four years ago it had reached 20,000, and now it was more than 40,000.

It was an astonishing fact that the exports at £50m. were almost double the annual imports at £26m. This prosperity rested almost exclusively on copper, a product vital to Great Britain in war and in peace, for almost every industry used the metal.

The question of what Government and what form of government was going to apply its political wisdom to the care of the great copper industry did not in his opinion even merit the prominence which it warranted when the future of Central Africa was under discussion. That highly important issue tended to be obscured by lesser matters.

The people of Northern Rhodesia would be pleased with the decision of the owners to name their new ship RHODESIA CASTLE; it would ensure that any differences between Southern Rhodesians and Northern Rhodesians on land would make them united when at sea—but how long they would have to remain at sea in order to achieve unification he must not attempt to guess.

Meanwhile all who had time and money to spare could be recommended to take a holiday in Southern Africa, including the two Rhodesias in their itinerary.

The Commissioner read the text of a telegram received from the Governor, Sir Gilbert Renne.

The Government and people of Northern Rhodesia desire to join with their neighbours across the Zambesi in welcoming the RHODESIA CASTLE into the Union-Castle fleet. On their

behalf I send my best wishes for a successful launching and many happy voyages in the future, and we hope you will allow us to share your pride in this new ship. We are confident that she will bring comfort to the owners and to the great industry that created her, and to the land whose name she bears.

SIR FREDERICK REBBECK then presented Mr. Goodenough with a diamond cluster brooch as a memento of the occasion.

List of Guests

Guests who had travelled from London for the launching included Mr. J. F. Bowles, of the Department of Overseas Affairs in Southern Rhodesia; Mr. J. Bathurst Brown, Accountant-General in Northern Rhodesia; and Mrs. Brown, Mr. R. P. Bush, Secretary for Overseas Affairs in Northern Rhodesia; Dr. A. L. Geyer (Official Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa); and Mr. Geyer, M. and Mrs. K. M. Goodenough, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Goodenough, Mrs. A. Gray, Sir Norman and Lady Guttenberg, Mrs. R. Hudson, Sheilimour Jenkins, Mr. P. S. Jelson, Mr. L. Powys Jones (Secretary for Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia), Mrs. and Mrs. H. K. McKee, Mrs. H. V. McMeekah, Mr. J. B. Ross (Official Secretary in the office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London) and Mrs. Ross, Mr. K. J. Waddell.

Union-Castle representatives present were Sir Vernon Thomson (chairman), Sir George Christopher (deputy chairman), Mr. James Gray (director and chief superintendent engineer), Mr. J. S. Bevan (assistant manager), Mr. R. J. Bloxham (secretary), Mr. J. Brown (in charge of the Lourenço Marques office) and Mrs. Brown, Mr. R. P. W. Cooper (manager of the Beira office) and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. V. D. Jones (head of the passenger department), Mr. C. J. Curzon, Mr. E. K. Downes, Mr. F. H. Keenlyside (assistant manager), Mr. J. A. H. Lees (naval architect), Mr. A. H. Robson (publicity manager), Mr. S. P. Smith, Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, Captain W. M. Tomkins (marine superintendent), and Mr. S. G. West (formerly naval architect).

At the Cross-Roads in Africa

Mr. A. E. Baldwin's Appeal for Leadership

MR. ARCHER BALDWIN, M.P., wrote in *The Times* of Tuesday:—

"Racial relationships in Africa are at the cross-roads. What direction will they take? Three divergent policies hold the field. One, that of South Africa, with its stubborn refusal to recognize that a policy of *apartheid* means a certain breeding ground for Communism. Two, the policy of Southern Rhodesia, which recognizes that coloured people have a justifiable claim to be something more than manual labourers. Three, the vacillating policy of the Colonial Office in East and Central Africa.

"It is with regard to the latter that I wish to comment. Improved economic conditions and the more generous attitude of a younger generation of European settlers have led to a greatly improved relationship between all races in the last 10 years. This improvement has had a serious set-back during the last six months. Ill-conceived statements by visiting politicians, plus the action of the Colonial Secretary in embarking on the deep, uncharted seas in West Africa, have created a loss of confidence in the future, with the result that prominent African newspapers and many settlers are advocating a policy of partition—surely a policy of despair and a step towards *apartheid*, which is so universally condemned. A step in such a direction should be countered by a forthright statement from the Colonial Office making it quite clear that white leadership in Africa is essential to the well-being of all races.

"With less than that from this country and more responsibility on the men of the spot, the future may be saved. Africa is a bastion between east and west. It is a country of unlimited natural resources. In the opinion of men who have made a study of the subject, Capricorn Africa is capable of supporting a population of 150m. Europeans with a corresponding number of African natives.

"The future peace of the world will depend upon the constitution of this vast continent. Will Great Britain wake up in time and take the lead, or will she allow the present drift to continue, which may result in Africa being dominated by Communism.

British Overseas Airways Corporation expect to show a decrease of £3m. in the deficit for the year ended March 31 compared with the previous year. For the 12 months ended February last, total operating revenue had risen from £19.1m. to £23.6m. and expenditure from £25.3m. to £26.8m.

Mr. Murray Revisiting Nyasaland Preparations for Jubilee Celebrations

MR. S. S. MURRAY, Nyasaland Government Commissioner in London, left by air for the Protectorate on Monday. He expects to be away for about five weeks, on what he described to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA as a "general refresher course."

He hopes to visit as many of the tea, tobacco, and tung centres as possible, and particularly wishes to study at first hand the work of the Colonial Development Corporation on its tung development scheme in the Vwaza Highlands, in the Province, where four units amounting to some 18,000 acres in all are scheduled for planting, with the first 1,000 acres by 1952. It is in this area that European trading companies have protested against the corporation's action in opening retail stores.

The corporation has also been investigating the possibilities of other economic crops, notably wattle and eucalyptus. Mr. Murray hopes to go to the Kasungu area of the Central Province, where 10,000 acres were leased by the Government to the C.D.C. in 1949 for the production of flue-cured tobacco.

With hotel and tourist facilities, particularly on the shores of Lake Nyasa, of growing importance to-day, the Commissioner has been invited to spend a week-end at Cape Maclear.

Increasing American Interest

Asked whether he regarded existing hotel facilities as adequate, Mr. Murray said that a new hotel had been built in Lilongwe, and others had been expanded by building rondavels and annexes. On the whole, however, he thought that there was still a general inadequacy.

Americans were shown greater interest in Africa from the travel point of view and Nyasaland could hope for its share of this business. Pressure on the hotels would be heavier after Central African Airways resumed their special holiday flights to Lake Nyasa on April 20, whereby Rhodesians will be able to spend several days at Cape Maclear during the course of a round trip. A six-day air holiday excursion from Ndola to Lake Nyasa was to begin at the end of the month, and the establishment of a direct air service to Blantyre from Nairobi was another encouraging factor.

General inquiries about Nyasaland came from many sources, some of them surprising, said Mr. Murray. In recent weeks there had been letters from Iceland, Denmark, and Holland, and that morning he had received a request for information from a travel agency in Ceylon.

The end of Mr. Murray's trip will coincide with Nyasaland's Diamond Jubilee, commemorating its formal incorporation as a Protectorate on May 15, 1891. A special issue of stamps is to be made.

New Edition of "Nyasaland Calling"

The Jubilee Committee set up in Nyasaland under the chairmanship of Mr. M. P. Barrow, M.L.C., have arranged for July an exhibition in Blantyre of the Central African Archives of documents, photographs, and other mementoes illustrating the Protectorate's history, beginning with a series of the early maps of Africa. These include illustrations of Livingstone's travels published at the time (1859).

Mr. Murray has sent most of the London office's exhibits to the Archives for this display. Many have been loaned by relatives or descendants of the pioneers.

A new revised edition of "Nyasaland Calling," the comprehensive guide to the Protectorate, is now with the printers, and a new road guide is also to be published.

Unesco and Development Peoples Lord Reith on C.D.C. Policy

ALTHOUGH UNDER-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES was discussed in London last week at a business meeting of the United Kingdom National Commission for U.N.E.S.C.O.

Lord Reith, describing himself as a new entrant into the field of Colonial development, said that the Colonial Development Corporation was now operating 50 schemes, 31 of them in the revenue-earning stage.

Its aim was to do good in the Colonial territories, not only in the way that Development and Welfare work did good, but without losing money. It was very hard to do good and make ends meet at the same time. The C.D.C. must repay interest and capital in due course, which ought to mean profits and business methods.

The corporation fitted in between Government schemes and the more financially attractive projects undertaken by private enterprise. In fact, it primed the pump for private enterprise, for when its schemes were running properly, it would quite likely hand over to others and remove itself, taking its money out for use elsewhere.

Accountability

The Lord had been a welter of confusion and talk about accountability for public corporations, and Lord Reith wished that more thought could be given to the problem. So far as he was concerned, he had never known of anything more proper than the attitude of the C.D.C. of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Griffiths, and his deputies.

M. Jaime Torres Bodet, director-general of Unesco, said that fundamental education was much more than merely teaching people to read and write; it was in the broader sense a war against ignorance in its darkest and most stifling forms.

The purpose of Unesco's special project in fundamental education was to train over a period of 12 years between four and five thousand teachers and specialist field workers. Most trained in the regional centres would return to their own countries and train others. A clearing house service ought to be the centre the experience of the others.

A working group of the Executive Board, under the chairmanship of Sir Ronald Arden, had agreed that the weight of financial provision should be carried by voluntary contribution from Governments, foundations, voluntary organisations, or individual citizens, though member States should contribute to the initial working capital.

Sir Milton Poynton's address will be reported next week.

Three Berths for Dar-es-Salaam Agreement Reached with Belgium

AN AGREEMENT signed by the Foreign Office last Friday between the British and Belgian Governments provides for the construction of a deep-water berth at Dar-es-Salaam for Belgian use. The berth is in addition to the two deep-water berths under development at the port for the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. It will be built at Belgian expense and will replace the existing Belgian *clave* at Dar-es-Salaam, which at present is protected by lighterage, as is the rest of the port.

The work on all three berths will be carried out by Messrs. J. L. Kier and Co., Ltd., of London. It will begin very shortly, and is expected to take about 3½ years to complete.

The decision of the Belgian Government to have a deep-water berth built specifically for Belgian use arises from the post-war increases in their traffic to and from Rwanda-Urundi and the eastern areas of the Belgian Congo. This traffic passes through Dar-es-Salaam, the most convenient port of access to the Tanganyika Central Line, to and from Kinshasa. Under the Convention of March 25, 1921, Belgium enjoys special facilities on this route.

Negotiations in respect of the new berth have lasted many months.

East African Office in London Closes Union Delegates Return Mr. J. F. G. Troughton's Tribute After London Conference

MR. J. F. G. TROUGHTON, lately Financial Secretary in Kenya, has written from Gray's Inn, London, to the *Kenya Weekly News*, Nakuru, in terms which wholly endorse the editorial criticisms made by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of an attack by the Electors' Union of Kenya upon the East African Office in London, which represents the Governments of the territories. Since Mr. Troughton's testimony deserves to be widely known, the following points are quoted hereunder:—

"The action of the Electors' Union in publishing criticisms of the East African Office in London without the evidence on which these criticisms are founded is surprising. Would it not have been much fairer to refrain from publicity until the matter had been dealt with officially, as it apparently is being dealt with at the instance of the union, instead of giving publicity first and investigating afterwards?"

"I have had dealings with nearly all the members of the office over several years. Admittedly, some of our dealings have taken place when I was in England on official duty, but more recently I have received unflinching help and courtesy, often at considerable trouble to the clerks at the counter, as a private citizen from Kenya without any particular influence."

"Moreover, every reasonably informed person with whom I have discussed the office—and there have been many—has had similar experience to mine. In a word, we have found that the members of the staff have followed, and follow, the high standard of public service set by the Commissioner."

N. Rhodesian Native Population

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES of population in Northern Rhodesia show the total of indigenous persons at 1,849,000, of whom 83,000 live outside the territory. In African villages there were 328,000 men, 259,000 boys, 317,000 women, and 464,000 girls; in the main towns 39,000 men, 84,000 boys, 37,000 women; and 213,000 girls.

Most of the overseas delegates to the recent London conference on closer union in Central Africa have now returned to their territories.

Mr. A. H. Strachan, leader of the Southern Rhodesian party, flew back to the Colony last week with Mr. T. G. Gisborne, Secretary for External Affairs, Mr. J. Ward, assistant secretary, Trade and Industrial Development, M. J. R. H. Shaul, Director of Census and Statistics, Mr. H. D. Evans, assistant secretary, Department of Internal Affairs, and Mr. A. F. Bowles, Department of Native Affairs. Mr. L. Potts-Jones, Secretary for Native Affairs, sails in the CAPE TOWN COAST to-day, whilst Mr. W. F. Nicholas, secretary to the delegation, is remaining in this country for five months' leave.

Of the Northern Rhodesian party, Mr. R. C. S. Stanley, Chief Secretary, Mr. George Thornton, Financial Secretary, and Mr. E. Unsworth, Attorney-General, returned by air last Friday; Mr. R. P. Bush, Secretary for Native Affairs, is staying here on leave, and Mr. J. Bathurst Brown, former Accountant-General, is on leave pending retirement.

Mr. C. W. Footman, Chief Secretary in Nyasaland, and leader of the Protectorate's delegation, flew back on Monday with Mr. V. Fox-Strangeways, Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. W. J. Pincoff, Assistant Secretary, leaves by sea to-day, and Mr. J. A. Corrie, Administrative officer, is remaining on leave.

The Civil Estimates for 1952 show that the British Council will receive £80,100 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund in connexion with its services to Colonial students in the U.K.

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PERSONALIA

LORD and LADY RENNELL have returned from abroad. SIR MARSTON and LADY LOGAN are revisiting Kenya. DAME GRACE WEIGALL, wife of Sir Archibald Weigall, left £296,934.

MR. and MRS. W. H. STANSFIELD have celebrated their silver wedding in Nyasaland.

MR. PETER ROSENBERG has been appointed a director of O.K. Bazaars (1929), Ltd.

MR. ARTHUR G.-V. PEEL has retired from the board of Cable and Wireless (U.K.) Ltd.

MR. ANTON WEEJUN, editor-in-chief of a group of Dutch magazines, is touring East Africa.

MR. TOM HICKINBOTHAM, chairman of the Aden Port Trust, has been appointed Governor of Aden.

GENERAL SIR ALAN CUNNINGHAM and MARGERY LADY SNAGGE were married in London last Thursday.

MR. E. HALLAUER, of Luanshya, has won the Duke of Cornwall Cup at the Northern Rhodesia Bisley.

MR. J. H. HAY and MISS ELIZABETH ANN STUDD, of Moiben, Kenya, have been married in Mombasa.

MR. A. BARTLEY is due in Nairobi this month to make the first black-and-white film of Kenya for American television.

MR. H. L. ROPER, until last year Director of Customs in the Sudan, has been appointed adviser to the Sheikh of Kuwait.

FOR SALE

ASTON 10, 1937, drop-head coupe. In good running order and good condition. £250. Can be seen in Mombasa. Apply Box 376, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—MANAGING DIRECTOR, aged 42, in English wholesale company, would take managerial or executive post with established firm in Southern Rhodesia, preferably Salisbury, which he knows well. Experienced in accountancy, office organization and management, as well as good business ability. Write Box No. 37, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

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SOUTHERN IRELAND FOR EUROPEANS ON LEAVE OR TO LIVE IN.—Mild healthy climate, and no-food shortage. Sailing, sea-trout, salmon, snipe and woodcock, in good social centre in beautiful seaside village. Tourist's Comfortably furnished cottage. Reception, three bedrooms, bathroom, w.c., kitchen and maids' room. Available from October 1 till July 31, 1952. For SALE. Superbly situated home facing south, overlooking the sea, in 12 acres of grounds. Four reception rooms, tiled kitchen with Esse range and boiler, chess, tennis court, greenhouse, garage and stables. Telephone. Main electricity and water in both houses. Full particulars from Sir Patrick Coghlin, Castletownshend, County Cork, Eire.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Agricultural Teachers and Farm Managers for Mission Farms

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY requires two farm managers for its mission farms at Bombodema, near Plumtree, and Hope Fountain, near Bulawayo. The men appointed would be required to teach agriculture in the Society's schools, to care for the mission farms, organizing the farming activities of the African tenants. Qualifications required:—two years' approved training in agriculture; two to three years' of genuine farming experience; and enough educational background for teaching purposes, e.g. matriculation, though this latter is not insisted upon. Those appointed would be expected to be full-time missionaries of the Society. Applications to the Rev. M. O. Jones, B.A., B.D., General Secretary, London Missionary Society, Livingstone House, 42 Broad Street, LONDON, S.W.1.

LORD and LADY RENNELL returned to London on an early date from his visit to Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Basutoland.

COLONEL and THE HON. MRS. CHARLES RONSONBY returned early this week from their visit to East Africa and Rhodesia.

Equator news agency has been established in Nairobi by MR. MICHAEL I. FERNANDEZ, local correspondent of the *Bombay Chronicle*.

MR. B. C. KIVELLE, of Bulawayo, spoke of English village life in Friday's B.B.C. programme on Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

DR. J. B. HUTCHINSON, director of the central cold research station at Namulonge, Uganda, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

A son has been born in Nairobi to LIEUT.-COLONEL J. O. CREWE-READY of the 1st Battalion The King's African Rifles.

MR. E. J. SYMONS, Assistant Controller and Auditor General in Southern Rhodesia, left London by air at the beginning of the week for Salisbury.

MR. MICHAEL DUNFORD, general manager of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, expects to return to Kenya in July from leave in this country.

MR. G. E. R. SANDARS, who recently retired from the governorship of the Blue Nile Province of the Sudan after 20 years' service in the country, has left Khartoum.

MR. E. J. COPE, the secretary, has been appointed an executive director of Messrs. Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., printers with an interest in an establishment in Kenya.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, and the LORD OF ATHLONE were the guests at dinner of the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa in Cape Town on Tuesday.

MR. A. W. TUIKE has retired from the board of Barclays Bank (S.C. & G.) on his appointment as chairman of Barclays Bank, Ltd., in succession to SIR WILLIAM GOODENOUGH.

SIR CHARLES JEFFRIES, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was present at the Police College at Ryton-on-Dunmore during the Royal visit last week, and was presented to their Majesties.

At an official reception in Lusaka, the Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, M. DE JONCKHEU, who has been visiting Northern Rhodesia, was presented by SIR GEMMET RENNIE with the insignia of an honorary C.B.E.

MR. EDIANE NOKES, an associate of MR. BENNER BRIDGES, M.P., has arrived in Uganda to assist the Federation of Partnerships of the Uganda African Farmers, an organization created since the African Farmers' Union was proscribed.

MR. H. G. DODD, who has been in practice at Dar es Salaam as an advocate for the past year, and was previously secretary and legal adviser to the Overseas Food Corporation, and MRS. DODD flew back to East Africa from London a few days ago.

LORD ROBIN MOUNTBATTEN, president of the Overseas League, and LADY MOUNTBATTEN, who have just visited East Africa, will receive the guests at a reception at Over-Seas House, London, S.W.1, on the evening of May 2, held to mark the opening of the Festival of Britain.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be the chief guest at the Empire Dinner Club at its first annual dinner in London, over which LORD TEBBSMOR will preside. The date of the dinner is July 12. Further particulars will shortly be issued.

SIR SILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, MR. ROY WELANSKY, leader of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, and MR. G. B. BECKETT, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, will arrive in London this week for discussions with the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. H. L. ADAMS, Secretary of Commerce and Industry in Kenya, and MR. H. H. ROBINSON, of Mombasa, will represent the Eastern African Chambers of Commerce at the congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Commonwealth and Empire to be opened in London by Princess Elizabeth on June 11.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs gave a luncheon party in London last Friday in honour of the ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER. The other guests were the ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR, EARL DE LA WARR, LORD HENDERSON, the HON. KENNETH YOUNGER, M.P., MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, M.P., GENERAL SIR JOHN CROCKER, SIR JOHN GIBBSON, SIR WILLIAM STRANG, and MR. E. SHACKLETON, M.P.

MR. J. DARRELL BATES, who joined the Colonial Service in Tanganyika Territory in 1936 and has probably been seconded to the Seychelles as Officer-in-Charge of the Government, has been appointed Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs in the Somali Protectorate. During the last war he served with the British Expeditionary Force in the Ethiopian Campaign in the Far East. From 1944 to 1946 he was in the Colonial Office.

Obituary

Mr. E. F. Slade

MR. EDWARD FOX SLADE, J.P., who died at London, Oxford, was a director of the Anglo-Siam Rubber Co., Ltd., which was registered in London before the 1914-18 war to grow rubber and sisal in what was then German East Africa and is now Tanganyika Territory. He visited the estates during the summer of 1914, and happening to be in Dar es Salaam when war was declared, was one of the fortunate few British subjects to remain in the then Consul's office with him when he crossed to Zanzibar. Mr. Slade had been chairman of Ceylon Plantations, Ltd., John Tyndall (Export), Ltd., London, and Asiatic Secretariat, Ltd., and Muldana (Borneo) Development, Ltd., and a director of Anglo-Lisiansia Associated, Ltd., Anglo North European Trading Co., Ltd., Palembang (Sumatra) Rubber Estates, Ltd., and Plorinda Ltd.

Professor B. J. Matthews

PROFESSOR B. J. MATTHEWS, formerly of Boston University, who passed at the age of 71, was editorial secretary of the London Missionary Society from 1910 to 1919, and then international secretary in Geneva of the World's Committee of the Y.M.C.A. Among his books were "Livingstone the Pathfinder," "Consider Africa," and "The Clash of Colours."

MR. SIDNEY LOUIS WHITEFORD, who died recently in Bindura at the age of 62, trained for two years as a medical student in London before leaving in 1899 for South Africa. Whilst farming in Natal he decided to go to Rhodesia, and set out with two wagons. On the journey he heard of the stable relationship between back, and joined Colonel Anderson's column of Natal volunteers for the Rhodesia police, travelling with them via the sea to aid in the suppression of the rising. Mr. Whiteford later took up farming in the Mount Darwin district.

MR. LEWIS BARKER, who had lived in the Trans-Nzoia district of Kenya for 20 years, died in Kitale. Until a year ago he farmed near Honey's Bridge. An originator of the local branch of the Poly Club, he had been a number of times its president, chairman, and honorary secretary. He leaves a widow and three sons.

MR. T. DENON, of the staff of the East African Tobacco Co., Ltd., had died in Nairobi.

Somaliland Protectorate Report
Developing Tribal Representation

SEVERAL CASES OF TRIBAL UNREST are disclosed in the annual report of the Somaliland Protectorate for 1949, in one raid from the Ethiopian-protected Ogaden a number of deaths were caused and several hundred camels were seized.

Schemes to give the Somali people a greater share in the government of the country were advanced during the year, and plans for tribal representation and the establishment of town and district councils were prepared for completion this year. The Protectorate Advisory Council is gaining in importance, and the judiciary has been extended by the inauguration of subordinate courts with Somali judges presiding.

Chewing of *kat*, an intoxicating leaf, was banned, and the extreme west of the Protectorate with the majority of Somalis.

The date palm is being financed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and the Colonial Development Corporation is considering the establishment of a *Wittor* in Berbera.

Steps have been taken to preserve the Mad Mullah's tomb at Berbera, which has been declared a historic monument.

Revenue rose from £449 in 1937 to £422,921 in 1947-48, the respective figures for expenditure being £166,201 and £245,357. Exports last year were valued at £560,000 and imports at £844,000.

Estimates of livestock are 1.5m. to 2.5m. camels, 5m. to 13m. sheep and goats, and 260,000 to 500,000 cattle. Only 1,278,363 skins were exported last year, compared with 2,405,646, in 1948, but exports of live sheep and goats rose from 113,881 to 135,915. Exports of gum fell from 7,354 cwts. to 6,836 cwts.

Progress in Education

Eight Government schools provide elementary education for 450 pupils, the medium of instruction being Arabic. One intermediate boarding school provides a four-year course and has a roll of 180, of whom about 25% are being trained in technical subjects. A second intermediate school for 120 boys is due for completion this year. These courses are conducted in English.

Twelve Somalis hold Government scholarships at secondary and other post-primary schools in the Sudan; seven additional scholarships were awarded at the end of the year, and five Somalis are attending courses at university colleges in the United Kingdom under the Colonial Development and Welfare scheme.

There are 39 night- and private and Koranic schools, including five for girls.

Each of the seven districts maintains a hospital providing a total of 744 beds in the Protectorate. Travelling doctors move with the tribes in their seasonal migrations.

The Somaliland police force, consisting of 14 European officers, 10 Somali inspectors and sub-inspectors, and 745 other ranks, is equipped with wireless transmitting and receiving sets at all main stations and certain outposts. It is hoped that all ranks of the Somaliland Scouts will be literate by the end of this year.

The electricity supply for Hargeisa is produced by four worn-out diesel engines coupled to Italian alternators, says the report, and it is carried to consumers by an overhead system which is underpowered and inadequate. A new power station with an output of 300 to 400 k.w. is under construction. There is no broadcasting in English, but Somali and Arabic programmes of news, music, talks, and readings from the Koran are given on weekdays.

Two Somali firms and one from Aden which have secured public works contracts have been awarded contracts of a value of £56,000.

Aden Airways, a subsidiary of B.E.A.C., call twice weekly at Hargeisa on their flight to and from Nairobi. The Government Post and Telegraphs Department, except for a few senior headquarter posts and certain senior appointments in the engineering branch, is now fully operating and technical positions are filled by Somalis.

The report points out that the Protectorate is rich in relics of the stone age, and that erosion of the soil has brought many prehistoric implements to the surface.

Letters to the Editor

Pensions of Retired Officials

Pros. and Cons. of the Argument

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR,—As an old Kenya pensioner I was interested in your editorial footnote to the letters from Mr. Perry Lewis, in which you stated that officials could have arranged their ultimate pensions by insurance and that they cannot now expect to receive from their fellow taxpayers an amount in excess of the sum which their fellows had contracted to pay them in the form of a pension.

With regard to your first point, it is not well if the Crown Agents and the Appointments Branch of the Colonial Service were to advise or instruct entrants into the Service to take out forthcoming insurance policies to cover the risk that through illness or accident they might ultimately find themselves in the same boat as existing old pensioners? When I entered the Service in Kenya in 1909 no-one gave me such advice, and I doubt whether many could have afforded to pay the premiums. This is borne out by the Holmes Report statement that "salaries were in pre-war days incommensurate with the duties and responsibilities attaching to their posts."

You are aware that serving civil servants were granted increases of pay as from January 1, 1946, and have recently been given in addition a 15% cost-of-living allowance. Subsequent upon the fall in the value of the £, and good luck to them. Following your line of argument, should not these benefits have been refused, the officials concerned being informed that they also should have taken out insurance premiums against such an emergency?

Serving officials retiring after January 1, 1946, with their increased scales of pay will ultimately automatically receive increased pensions. It cannot be argued that the increased scales were granted because of more efficient or superior service compared with those who served before the above date, and what the old officials are asking is that their claim should also receive consideration? Pensions are in the nature of deferred pay, and they ask that they should bear a relation to the present value of the same.

Why should a district commissioner who retired in December, 1945, after 25 years' service receive a much smaller pension than one who retired in the next month after similar service?

The claims of the old pensioners have been recognized by Northern Rhodesia and other Colonial Administrations, and by banks and other large concerns in this country.

We are not asking for charity or a bonus from fellow taxpayers. We have no pull or swing power, but we still hope for fair treatment. The extra cost, very small in comparison with the increases to serving officials, would be a rapidly decreasing liability, as the banks of the old pensioners are being sadly depleted. Surely it is not asking too much that pension should be brought to what they would have been had the salary revision been in force at a time when it was granted, or that an increase should be granted on the existing pensions based on the fall in the value of the £, or, in other words, on the cost of living.

With regard to your reference to fellow taxpayers having to pay a share of the benefit, the cost of the administration, pensions etc., are of course part of the taxation to which the officials themselves contribute their quota, and there is no need for the old pensioners to have any computation in setting out their claims for consideration, in view of the services they have rendered to the com-

munity, including the non-officials, and to the present prosperity of Kenya.

Yours faithfully,
G. W. KILGING

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The railwaymen have recently (and with the assistance of a strike) obtained an increase in their pay because of the rise in the cost of living. For the same reason, and also in order to attract recruits, those newly appointed to the Colonial Service receive larger salaries. So we pensioners say of ourselves, it is only if you have something to offer, or can make a nuisance of yourself that anyone will be disposed to do something about the cost of living in our case.

Neither I, nor I am sure, Mr. Lewis, suggests that pensioners have any right in the matter; nor that there are not others as poorly situated, indeed, whose case is far more clamant for generous relief. It is not, for example, a shocking thing that would pensions and the pensions of war widows have not been increased? But its "Thank you Mrs. Atkins" when the band begins to play." How right Kilgling was!

Yours faithfully,
HENRY WEBB.

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR,—I heartedly concur that Mr. Lewis's day money was money, and this is the crux of the matter. No man, however prudent, could have foreseen at that time that the purchasing power of the £ would have dropped so drastically in so short a time. Indeed, had it retained anything like its pre-war stability the question of pension increases would never have arisen.

Supposing a civil servant of Mr. Lewis's day had insured himself out of his £100 p.a. salary in the manner you suggest, would that have solved his present financial problems? I think not.

Yours faithfully,
SYDNEY J. KELSON.

It is unhelpful to say that Governments often submit to clamour instead of being guided by right principles, and as Sir Henry Webb often says "it is shocking that war disablement pensions have not been increased when much greater concessions have been made under pressure to trade unionists. Is not the essence of the argument of the correspondents that one group within the community (former members of the Colonial Service) ought to have preferential treatment over many other groups (who would include war pensioners, retired missionaries, clergy on a pittance, and widows with the slenderest means) who through their tax payments, indirect if not liable to income tax, would be paying part of the additional pensions?

As to former members of the Colonial Service who insured themselves years ago in the normal way and now find that the purchasing power of the capital sum received on the specified date or of the annuity is much below the former expectation of the insured (and of the insuring company) they suffer no more than any professional or business man in this or any other country who entered into a similar contract on the same date in the same circumstances. Why, then, argue for special consideration for the former official?

Former officials are now subject to difficulties and privations from which other comparable sections of the community had escaped there would be a clear case in their favour, but since every argument advanced on their behalf is equally applicable in respect of hundreds of thousands of other citizens who have no hope of recovery their case does not appear to us to have the validity which has been claimed for it. It has not been put forward as a right, now Sir Henry Webb and Mr. Keesom admit that there is no such right. If that attitude had been adopted throughout there would probably have been a more general reaction on the part of the general public, and perhaps also in official quarters.

The subsidiary plea that pre-war salaries were unduly low is scarcely material for if they had not seemed satisfactory at the time to the person concerned he would presumably not have entered the Colonial Service. He does so, he cannot equitably job backwards. Perhaps it will reflect that the late Mr. Delamere, mainly one of the ablest leaders British Africa has known, was only offered £1,000 a year in the Colonial Service, and £1,250 a year, and he took it seriously.

considered its acceptance. Those we repeat, were in the days when money was money.

Present cost-of-living allowances are rationed. Our correspondents may recall our criticisms under this head at the time of the Fitzgerald Report and our prediction that such grants would soon have to be followed by still further grants. That forecast has not had to wait long for fulfilment.

Unless any valid new arguments are advanced to disconcert the attention of correspondents on this subject, it is which much work has already been done. We are not without sympathy for officials from the Colonies who are happily lined up that their pensions do not now enable them to do what they had calculated would be possible. We understand their disappointment, but we cannot accept the plea for special differentiation in their own favour.—E.D., E.A. & R.P.

Parliament

Disposal of O.F.C. Surplus Stores

Co-ordination of Colonial Research

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES of the Overseas Food Corporation in East Africa and of surplus native labour employed on the groundnut scheme were discussed in the House of Commons last week.

MR. C. ALPORT (Cons.) asked: (1) the number, price received, and original cost of jeeps, reconditioned Bedford truck engines, and other vehicles purchased and sold by the O.F.C. at Kongwa; (2) the number, price received, and original cost of mattresses sold at Kongwa; (3) the number, price received, and original cost of E.P.I.P. tents disposed of by the O.F.C. at Kongwa to the Government.

MR. T. COOK: "These questions relate to details of the management of the scheme and can be more suitably put to the corporation. The Minister has therefore asked the corporation to let the hon. member have the answers direct."

MR. ALPORT: "Is the Minister aware that the purchaser of the tents estimates that he will make 13,233% profit on the transaction? Has the Colonial Office been in touch with the War Department about the serious shortage of tents in the Middle East? Does he not think that it is time that an inquiry was made into the disposal of these stores, in view of the very serious information which is reaching this country from East Africa at present?"

MR. COOK: "That is not asking for information, that is giving it. I would prefer that the hon. member should await the reply from the corporation."

Redundant Labour from Groundnut Scheme

BRIGADIER T. CLARKE (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary what proposal he had for the disposal of the native labour now redundant from the groundnut scheme, and what compensation he had paid in that respect.

MR. COOK: "On the first part of the question, I have nothing to add to the statement made by the Minister of State in the debate on March 7, which indicated that few African employees of the corporation would become redundant. As regards the second part, the corporation have paid to redundant African staff about £2,800 in compensation up to March 31."

BRIGADIER CLARKE: "Does the Minister realize that there were 10,000 Natives employed on this work? Does he consider that this is the best way to enhance the British reputation among the coloured Natives? Will he be surprised to wish any more groundnut schemes which finish up in this way?"

MR. COOK: "That has nothing to do with it, but in the sake of the record, should be made clear that the total is 8,000, and that the number involved is only 400, or roughly 5%."

MR. L. JOYNSON-HICKS: "Can the Minister say whether those Africans who were at work on the groundnut scheme and have not been given compensation are made in full productive employment?"

MR. COOK: "Most of them are. Where there is any difficulty the Colonial Secretary has instructed that suitable arrangements should be made for them."

MR. G. WATERS (Lab.) asked what steps were being taken in view of the rearmament programme in Britain to facilitate the recruitment in the Colonies of volunteers to join the Armed Forces.

MR. COOK: "Colonials recruit in this country, especially

the Armed Forces in the normal way. No special steps are being taken to recruit volunteers from the Colonial territories. In a number of Colonies the inhabitants can join local Colonial forces, and as these forces develop their services will be increasingly welcomed."

MR. WATERS asked the Colonial Secretary what was aware of Colonial research in the Colonies and how it would be set up a system of Colonial research in the Colonies.

MR. COOK: "I cannot agree that Colonial research is undervalued or that it is dispersed to a great extent. It is necessary and proper. Since the 1930s has been the policy of successive Secretaries of State to encourage the co-ordination of research by the establishment in the Colonies of regional research institutes and organizations."

"This policy has been applied to all fields, including agriculture; animal health; forestry; medicine; pesticides; insects and trypanosomiasis; research, fisheries, zoology, and social and economic research, and by considerable progress has been made."

"In the Colonies since the Research Department has been set up by various specialized advisory research committees consisting of the most eminent scientists in each field, representing a wealth of experience and knowledge which it would be difficult to surpass. Their task is to advise on all matters involving co-ordination, directing research in their respective fields."

Scientists and Advisory Bodies. In addition, there are attached to the Research Department scientists in the fields of agriculture, medicine, and insecticides, who by frequent visits to Colonial territories, as well as by advisory committees and other specialist advisers. These specialist advisory committees and their sub-committees meet regularly and accounts of their work are of the scheme sponsored by them are given in the annual Colonial research reports."

"The Colonial Research Council, which includes the chairman of all the specialist advisory committees, co-ordinates the work of these committees and advises on general questions relating to research policy and on matters not falling within the province of any of the specialist committees."

"I have therefore no hesitation in saying that the scientific direction of research in the Colonial Empire is as closely co-ordinated as possible for territories scattered throughout the world. It is of course dispersed in the practical sense that work is being done in many different parts of the Colonial Empire."

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Northern Rhodesia Trade Rapid Increase in Exports

A STATEMENT ON THE TRADE OF NORTHERN RHODESIA in 1947 and 1949 prepared by the Central African Statistical Office is the most comprehensive statistical survey of the kind yet produced. It runs to 118 pages and costs 10s. 6d.

Since 1932, states the introduction of Northern Rhodesia has been running a very favourable visible balance of trade. With the rapid increase in the value of exports, this balance has been especially marked in the last three years. The visible balance in 1949 being not far short of £2m.

Imports have risen steadily since the end of the war, the 1949 total being just over £21m, compared with £10m. in 1947. The value of exports has increased at an even faster rate, and in 1949 exceeded £33m. A gain of nearly £12m. within two years.

The most valuable single class of imports, metals and metal goods, increased substantially, the 1949 total being £5,767,169 in 1949. Last year's total included mining, electrical, agricultural, and industrial machinery worth more than £3m. Imported mainly from Britain, the United States, and the Union, and motor vehicles valued at over £1m. came from the same sources.

Clothes, yarns, textiles, and apparel totalled £3,833,000 in 1949, compared with £3,223,000 in 1948. Cotton piece-goods, worth £1m., mainly from Britain, constituted the largest item in this section.

Foodstuffs ranked third, the totals for 1948 and 1949 being £2,400,000 and £2,122,494 respectively. Other important items were iron, engineering, and glassware: £1,164,561 in 1949 (£796,936 in 1948); oils, waxes, resins, and paints, £389,080 (£764,200).

Imperial Trade

Nearly 81% of all Northern Rhodesia's imports last year were supplied by British countries, the United Kingdom increasing her share of the market from 31% in 1947 to 36%.

Copper in its various forms accounted for some 85% of the domestic exports in both 1948 and 1949, and lead and zinc for rather less than 10%. The various totals under these heads were: blister copper, £20,863,015 in 1949 (£17,553,353 in 1948); electrolytic copper (wire bars), £6,037,622 (£5,615,648); zinc ingots, £1,931,278 (£1,522,335); lead, £1,209,759 (£1,154,605).

Unmanufactured tobacco exports showed a marked increase, from £560,844 in 1948 to £554,014 last year.

The United Kingdom continued to be by far the best customer for Northern Rhodesia's exports, although both relatively and absolutely there was a decline in the goods sent—from £18,985,022 (67.4% of domestic exports) in 1948 to £18,598,770 (56.8% in 1949).

It seems incredible that the Government has done practically nothing to recruit a great Colonial army or to use African troops in Malaya, and so release the Guards Brigade for Europe, where it is really needed.

—Mr. L. D. Hammans, M.P.

Roads in Under-Developed Countries Views of Sir Kenneth Hitchcock

SIR KENNETH HITCHCOCK said, when addressing the International Road Federation in London on "Logical Stage Development of Roads in Under-Developed Countries," that if a limit of 10 m.p.h. were set for goods and public passenger coaches, a hard road surface 6ft wide would do, whereas the coach would have to be doubled for speeds of about 30 m.p.h.

The tractor would be to use a tractor unit towing two or three trailers, whether for passengers or goods or both, with a load payload of 10 tons and a speed of 10 m.p.h. The tractor should have large driving wheels and the trailer a single axle, weight perhaps not exceeding 2½ tons.

If the laden weight of the trailers for the 10-ton payload was 15 tons, six axles would be needed and the requirement would be two six-wheeled, fifteen-ton capacity trailers, or three four-wheeled three-and-a-half-tonners.

He concludes "Road transport is the prime need in the development of under-developed countries in order to avoid crippling road debt" at the outset, and consequently high standard costs of transport and the approaching famine, it is necessary to get back to the practice of stage development. The road and the vehicle are parts of a whole, and you cannot develop the one by stages and not the other.

Lower standards will be possible only if speeds of motor vehicles are much less than those prevalent in advanced countries. But the ultimate objective is the provision of modern highways to be used by fast modern vehicles. With this end in view, beginning as the aim, the first and most important stage in all but plain open country is the careful determination of the alignment and thoughtful design of the whole road. The more difficult and blind the country, the more likely is impatience to prevail, and the more serious is the waste of money sure to be.

Loan to Ethiopia

A TWENTY-YEAR LOAN OF \$1,500,000 has been made to Ethiopia by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the rebuilding and extension of telephone and telegraph systems. The loan carries interest at 3% plus 1% commission. Amortization payments will begin on March 1, 1952. Equipment is needed from abroad to expand the telephone service in Addis Ababa, provide long-distance facilities for about 400 towns, and develop an international radio telephone and telegraph service. The Ethiopian Government will establish a new telecommunications authority, which will operate all facilities except those covered by military or aeronautical agencies. Management and staff will be recruited in consultation with the bank, and the authority will receive 3,000,000 Ethiopian dollars (one Ethiopian dollar = 40 U.S. cents) to meet local currency requirements of the project. Ethiopia has received two other loans from the International Bank, since the war: \$5,000,000 to improve roads and \$2,000,000 to provide foreign exchange for projects to be financed by a new development bank.

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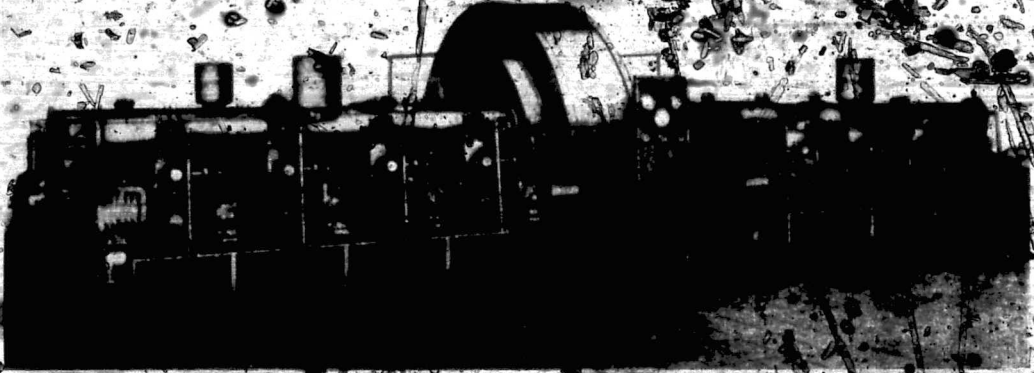
Appointment of a General Secretary

THE BRITISH LEGION, Tanganyika Branch, invites applications from ex-Servicemen for the appointment of GENERAL SECRETARY to the Branch, which will be vacant in May 1951.

Applicants should have a knowledge of East Africa, health, and administration. Emoluments include free furnished accommodation, light and water. Carriage expenses is paid in respect of duty journeys.

Detailed applications, giving names of three personal referees and enclosing a medical certificate of fitness for East African service, should be submitted before May 31, 1951, marked "Confidential Secretaryship" to the HONORARY SECRETARY, BRITISH LEGION, DAR ES SALAAM, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament reassembled on Tuesday.

The Women's Institutes of Rhodesia have just celebrated their 25th anniversary.

It is proposed to establish a school for co-operative workers at the Jeanes School near Nairobi.

The Uganda police have acquired a motor launch in order to patrol the islands in Lake Victoria.

A three-day cricket match in Nkana between Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia ended in a draw.

An overseas delegation was held in London last week to celebrate the golden jubilee of the Victoria League.

"Restatement of Liberty," by Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, M.P., Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, is to be published on April 26.

The Central African Film Unit has been awarded a certificate by the Edinburgh Film Festival for its film "The Migrants," produced by Mr. Alan Izod.

Unsuspected murders of Africans have been reported to the police in the Singida district of Tanganyika since Christmas. Five men are awaiting trial by the High Court.

The new television newsreel, recently featured, shows of the installation ceremony of Chief Kasembe, filmed by the Northern Rhodesian Information Department.

Rescue by Dhow

An Arab dhow has rescued near Dar es Salaam two women previously missing from the abandoned Norwegian motor vessel SLEMMESTAD, which caught fire on March 27.

Passengers who arrived in Mombasa from Bombay in the liner KAMPALA have been advised to be vaccinated, as an Indian child from the ship was found to be suffering from smallpox.

The minimum cost of living in Mombasa for a European couple without children is £50-£55 per month, according to estimates prepared by the East African Women's League.

Travel allowance concessions have been granted Northern Rhodesians. If the allowances for the two previous years (£50 and £35) were not used, these sums may be added to the allowance for the current year.

Protest against the admission of foreigners, other than British, to Uganda has been made in the vernacular newspaper *Muganyizi*. It recalls that the British were invited by the late Kabaka Mutesa to help with the development of the territory, but argues that no such invitation was made to the African people of Uganda.

Migrant labour is being collected from considerable distances to help with the harvesting of wheat, expected to be a record cotton crop in the Central. From the 1,000,000 acres farmed by 24,000 peasants, who receive 40% of the profits, the yield is estimated to be more than the previous record of five kantar per feddan.

Proposals by the Tanganyika European Education Authority that in each alternate year there should be a long vacation of 12-13 weeks and a two-term year have been approved by Government. The object is to minimize staff changes. The Director of Education in Kenya has said that that Colony has no intention of adopting the plan.

When an African woman complained to a location superintendent at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, that whilst she was on holiday her husband had taken another wife, he admitted the charge and explained that he had "transferred" his marriage certificate from the old wife to the new by deleting one name and substituting the other.

Colonial Law Students

New regulations enable law students from the Colonies to obtain dispensation of four terms when studying for their Bar examination in England. Twelve terms (with a possible dispensation of two terms for a certificate of honour) must still elapse between admission and call; six of these may be kept in absentia, with a consequent reduction of the period of residence in the U.K. from three years to two.

The Colour Bar Bill, introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. R. Sorensen (Labour) and 11 other members, seeks to make it illegal for a colour bar to operate in hotels and restaurants. Racial discrimination is defined as applying when a person "refuses, withholds, or denies to any other person accommodation, advantages, facilities or privileges on account of the race or colour of that other person."

More than 1,000 passengers were stranded in three trains on East African railways in Kenya as a result of torrential rain which damaged embankments in several places. The most serious location occurred near Sultan Hamud, where an embankment collapsed after a cloud burst. A train going up-country from Mombasa fell to the breach, causing the death of the driver and injuries to the firemen. Other damage was done on the Voi-Taveta line.

African Students

NATIVE STUDENTS from the East and Central African territories undergoing courses in the United Kingdom and Ireland now number 557, of whom 105 are scholars, 410 are private students at universities and medical schools, 200 scholars and 132 private students at colleges and secondary schools, two scholars and 57 private students at the King of Court, and six scholars and 25 private students working as nurses.

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Of Commercial Concern

Mr. J. H. Southall, general manager of Uplands Bacon Factory, Kenya, has proposed substantial extensions of the building of a new factory over the present one. He estimated that the cost would be about £100,000, only a quarter of the cost of a new factory on a fresh site, and emphasized that, since improvements were last made to the factory the throughput had increased by 400%. In January local sales amounted to £21,000 and exports to £22,000.

Mr. W. M. Disney, Director of the Department of Economics and Trade in the Sudan, told a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in Khartoum that the country had a favourable balance of trade in 1950 amounting to nearly £2,500,000, compared with £1,400,000 in the previous year. The increase was almost entirely due to the higher price of cotton, which still accounted for four-fifths of the Sudan's exports.

Because of the serious drought, Southern Rhodesia will probably have to import 4m. bags of maize, costing some £3m. Officials of the Grain Marketing Board here report that the authorities there were extremely helpful. South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, and the Belgian Congo may also be approached.

Central African Airways

Central African Airways will operate special twice-weekly holiday flights from Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, to Monkey Bay (for Cape Maclear), Nyasaland, from April 15. The adult fare for a round trip of three days from Lusaka, including road transport and hotel accommodation, will be £10. Another innovation is a 14-day "all-in" holiday from Lusaka to Cape Maclear for £40.

A fine of £200 has been imposed in Soroti, Uganda, on the Asian manager of a cotton ginnyery for attempting to do wilful damage to the property of another ginnyery. Two African employees of the defendant were alleged to have been found here down carrying spiked boards and keys for the intention of placing them on the road to block the ginnyer's lorries using the road.

Central African Airways Co., Ltd., has been incorporated in the United Kingdom with a paid-up capital of £250,000 in shares of which 380,000 shares are being offered to the public. The directors are Messrs. P. H. D. H. Nichol, W. Taylor, R. A. Ibbotson, and Sir Charles Mortimer.

Electricity in Dar es Salaam is to cost 15% more owing to the rise in the price of fuel. Diesel oil has risen from 180s. per ton at the end of 1948 to 258s. per ton this year, and fuel represents 40% of operating costs. Sales of electricity last year amounted to 15m. units, compared with 11m. units in 1949.

"Balloon" built in Northern Rhodesia. The idea is to create a large canvas balloon, spray it with cement, and when the cement has set deflate and remove the balloon. Doors and windows are then cut and panes inserted to make four medium-sized rooms.

East African Power and Lighting

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., have acquired a controlling interest in the Nairobi business of Messrs. Lockhead, Moore & Roy, Ltd., by whom all their electrical contracting will in future be undertaken.

Constellation aircraft of South African Airways now land at Lydda in Palestine instead of Khartoum on their service between London and Johannesburg on account of weather and fuel difficulties in the Sudan.

White Horse Inn has been opened at Mackinnon Road, Kenya, largely for the purpose of catering for travellers whose ships are in port in Mombasa for a few days.

Major Harry Jackson, of Doddington, having returned to Kenya, his coffee business in Haslemere has been taken over by Messrs. Milla and Terry, Ltd.

Shares in the Indian subsidiary of Ralli Bros., Ltd., are to be offered to the Indian public.

Price of Indian cotton has advanced in price by 5d. to

Dividends

Pest Control, Ltd.—10% (7½%).

Aberdare Cables, Ltd.—20% (the same as the previous year) of holding company, after providing for income tax, £97,974 (£139,742).

Brooke Bond and Co., Ltd., a company with tea-growing interests in Kenya, have declared an increased interim dividend of 12½% on the ordinary shares, compared with 10% in previous years. The directors state that it should not be taken as an indication that the total dividend for the year will be higher than the distribution of June 30 last.

Sisal Outputs for March

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—120 tons of fibre, making 1,620 tons to date.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—170 tons, making 1,670 for nine months.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—700 tons in March, making 6,020 tons for 12 months.

Sisal & Co. (Africa), Ltd., a subsidiary of Sisal Estates, Ltd., produced 1,140 tons of sisal line fibre and tons in March, compared with 880 tons in the corresponding month of last year, and 3,480 tons (2,630) in the first quarter of the year.

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" Pretoria Castle "	26,705	Apr. 26
" Arundel Castle "	19,216	May 3
" Athlone Castle "	25,567	May 10
" Carnarvon Castle "	20,141	May 17

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" Lanstephan Castle "	11,346	Apr. 19
" Bloemfontein Castle "	18,400	May 10
*Via Ascension and St. Helena *Calls Rabito and Walvis Bay direct.		
to PORT SAID, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN and ADEN		
" Rustenburg Castle "	8,322	Apr. 26
" Durnoffar Castle "	15,002	May 4
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The Conflict in Modern Africa Can Western Civilization Prevail?

"THE WHITE MAN cannot be thrown out of this part of Africa by anything the Colonial Office does, but only by what he himself does," said Dr. Arthur Keppel Jones, senior lecturer in history at Witwatersrand University, when he addressed the African Welfare Society of Bulawayo.

The greatest development in the modern world, he said, had been the development of science, which had won for itself enormous prestige, but had nothing to do with values. Indeed, it had turned people's thoughts from values.

In Africa the Europeans— heirs to western civilization—were undergoing the same conflict, but were in the peculiar position that western civilization was in contact with barbarism. The former was dynamic, but tribal societies were static, discouraging effort, and offering no place for individual responsibility.

"The great question in Africa is: which of these things will prevail? Will the principle of western civilization be implanted in the whole population of Africa, so that the African people live as vigorously as the people of Europe, pushing that civilization forward, or will the old tribal custom and all that goes with it pull down the people who have come from Europe?"

Principles of the Conflict

"These are the principles in conflict, and it is about these that we ought to feel the strongest prejudices and passions, and about which we ought to fight. It was about such principles that our western civilization used to fight, and it has succeeded up to now; but in Africa the conflict is not thought of as between civilization and barbarism, but only as between black and white.

"We may regret this, but it is natural. When Nature has

provided us with skins of two different colours, it is almost as though we had been members of opposing teams from the very start. The result of this attitude of Africa's white is that many Europeans who live in contact with Africans hold that the object of government and law is to preserve this distinction in all social relationships.

"They hold that in the sphere of economic opportunity all advantages and all political rights must be given only to the people in the white jerseys." The first effect of this belief is to destroy our belief in all civilized values. For if we were to divide our society on the basis of civilized values, it is clear that some Africans would conform to those standards and that some Europeans would not; and however few these people might be, the whole principle of racial superiority would be destroyed.

"For this reason those people who have adopted the racial principle as the basis of their thinking dare not give emphasis to these factors, and dare not even discuss them."

Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA writes in a report on commercial conditions in East Africa:—

Kenya.—There has been fair activity in most business centres, with slightly higher prices being asked. Cash is scarce, due partly to heavier commitments in stocks and partly to an expansion of credit.

Building is being retarded by shortage of cement and other building materials. The Government has decided upon the building of a Legislative Council chambers, Plans for office, shop, and residential accommodation show little curtailment, although contract prices have considerably increased.

No rain fell east of the Rift, and very few showers were recorded from any part of the Colony except Sotik and Kericho. The main coffee areas and pasture are affected. From west of the Rift Valley dry weather is reported. Ploughing is in progress. The Kisumu cotton season is nearing an end, with good reports of quality and quantity.

At the coffee auctions in Nairobi 3,704 bags were sold at £24 14s. to £26 3s. per cwt., and in Mombasa 3,500 tons Uganda Robusta were sold at £16 5s. 3d. to £18 4s. 9d. and 8,744 bags at £17 2s. 9d. to £17 4s. 3d.

Record Price for Cotton

Uganda.—The cotton season has been in full swing in most areas. At the last February auction of "free" cotton the record price of 7s. 6d. per lb. was reached. Higher prices for cotton piece-goods resulted in diminished demand and turnover.

Tanganyika.—Business has been steady, if quiet, in the main centres. Stocks would seem to be reasonable, and the general tone is good, except perhaps in the Southern Province, where the removal of boom conditions has caused some deflation.

Rainfall during February is reported from Bukoba, Lindi, Mwanza, Tabora, Arusha, and Moshi. Tanga has reported exports of 4,337 tons sisal, 302 tons timber, and 62 tons tea during January.

Zanzibar.—Since our last report local market prices for cloves have risen from 246s. to 380s. per 100 lb., while business with Singapore is reported to have been done at £480 per ton c.i.f. With these high prices ruling stocks are being quickly marketed. It is estimated that about 17,500 tons will have been shipped by the end of February.

S. Rhodesia's New Immigration Policy

ASSISTED passages by air and sea for immigrants from Britain are to be introduced by the Southern Rhodesian Government, who last week expressed concern at the fall in the number of these immigrants during the past two years. For adults between the ages of 21 and 45 the financial assistance will be £30, with £20 for each child. Income and guaranteed employment qualifications are to be dropped, and boards will be established in London and Salisbury to "screen" intended settlers and issue entry permits. The official statement stresses the need for building up a large white population in the whole of southern Africa, and not merely in one part at the expense of another. An increasing number of the Colony's immigrants have of late come from South Africa; last year of 16,245 newcomers 8,499 were born in the Union compared with 6,469 from the United Kingdom. Some of the South African immigrants move on to Northern Rhodesia or return to the Union; the statement points out, whereas Southern Rhodesia needs permanent settlers.

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Sisal Fibre Bought Far Ahead Buyers and Sellers Share Risks

ADMINISTRATORS IN THE EXTRAORDINARILY HIGH PRICE OF sisal in the current market, review of Messrs. Waplesworth & Co., Ltd., states that buyers have not appear to have resulted from fear of a crisis in world affairs, but from the genuine needs of spinners in order to meet the normal demand for ropes and twines. It

While most of the buying is confined to definite periods this year, orders have been placed for shipment covering the whole of the year. It must be stressed on the risk involved in buying over such a distant period at the present high level of prices.

In some instances growers have entered buyers contracts based on half the quantity at fixed prices and for the remaining half prices are fixed monthly at value ruling on the 15th of the month prior to each monthly shipment. This form of contract shares the risk between buyers and sellers in case of any violent change in prices before the start of the deliveries.

British East African is quoted £241-£248 per ton c.i.f. for sisal from Continental ports. Portuguese East African has been sold up to £249 to the Continent, and spinners in the U.S.A. are showing more interest. German spinners have had to stop buying on account of the withdrawal of licences.

More Trade Unions Wanted

AN ARABIC NEWSPAPER in the Sudan has reported that, failing to find any money in a house when they entered in Athara, a gang of thieves tore up chairs and took assets and left a note saying that the thieves were contemplating forming a trade union. They also the occupier of the house, a Government official, to the public to leave some money lying about at night if they wished to preserve their property from destruction, for if no cash was found the thieves would despoil furniture and other effects in compensation for their trouble.

Wanderer Mine to Close Down Results of Native Labour Shortage

A STATEMENT has been issued by the directors of Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd. to shareholders in the following terms:

The Wanderer mine has operated for some years on a limited outcrop of low grade and with a slender margin of profit, maintained at times only by Government assistance.

Throughout this period it has been a condition of profitable working that the plant should be operated at full, or nearly full, capacity in order to maintain low working costs. Owing to shortage of underground labour it is no longer possible to fulfil this condition. There is a general shortage of labour in Southern Rhodesia, and on account of more attractive conditions available elsewhere, and in spite of all efforts to encourage recruiting, the available underground labour force at Wanderer continues to diminish, and, at the expiration of certain contracts next May, will have decreased by more than 20% in the last year.

Increasing Costs

A corresponding reduction in mine output, together with the continued increase in the costs of all supplies, has raised unit working costs to a point where, even at the increased selling price of gold, more than half of the developed ore reserve is no longer payable, and selective mining of the remainder will still further increase the cost of extraction. Under these conditions it is doubtful if the remaining reserves can be worked at a profit.

After a careful review of all the circumstances, the consulting engineers your directors have reached the conclusion that it is no longer possible to continue full operation on a profitable basis and in consequence they have decided to curtail further development and to put the mine immediately on a policy of extraction of remaining reserves, to be treated as a special dividend to the shareholders.

While every effort will be made to obtain the maximum benefit from all sources, and to reduce costs to a minimum, it is not possible to forecast at this time the maximum attainable or how long selective mining will last. It is not possible to forecast at this time the maximum attainable or how long selective mining will last.

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Taxation of Trade Profits - Progress Reports for 1945

Committee's Recommendations

The report of the Committee on the Taxation of Trading Profits, published on Saturday as Cmd 6189, has recommended the following changes in respect of mining enterprises:

(a) Depreciation allowances should be given for installations that have to be constructed on the expiry of a mining certificate.

(b) Abandonment expenditure should be allowed if incurred in searching for a mineral which has already been found.

(c) Contributions to research and development should be treated as capital expenditure.

(d) A special allowance should be made for depreciation on value of mineral rights.

(e) The abolition of the 10% allowance on the value of mineral rights should be replaced by a 20% allowance on the value of a profit-giving lease of a mineral.

(f) A special allowance should be made for depreciation on remaining exploration expenditure.

(g) The abolition of the 10% allowance on the value of mineral rights should be replaced by a 20% allowance on the value of a profit-giving lease of a mineral.

(h) A special allowance should be made for depreciation on remaining exploration expenditure.

(i) A special allowance should be made for depreciation on remaining exploration expenditure.

(j) A special allowance should be made for depreciation on remaining exploration expenditure.

Nchanga Strike

The strike of African miners at Nchanga, Northern Rhodesia, continues, but without success from the Rhodesia, Malawi, and Zambia. After a clerk who was treated as a strikebreaker in Rhodesia was slain by Mineworkers' Union members for alleged neglect of duty, the strike at Nchanga and throughout the district has been reinstated.

Ring in The Pound

The pound is expected to ring in the New Year for the first time in three months.

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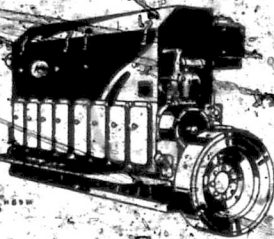
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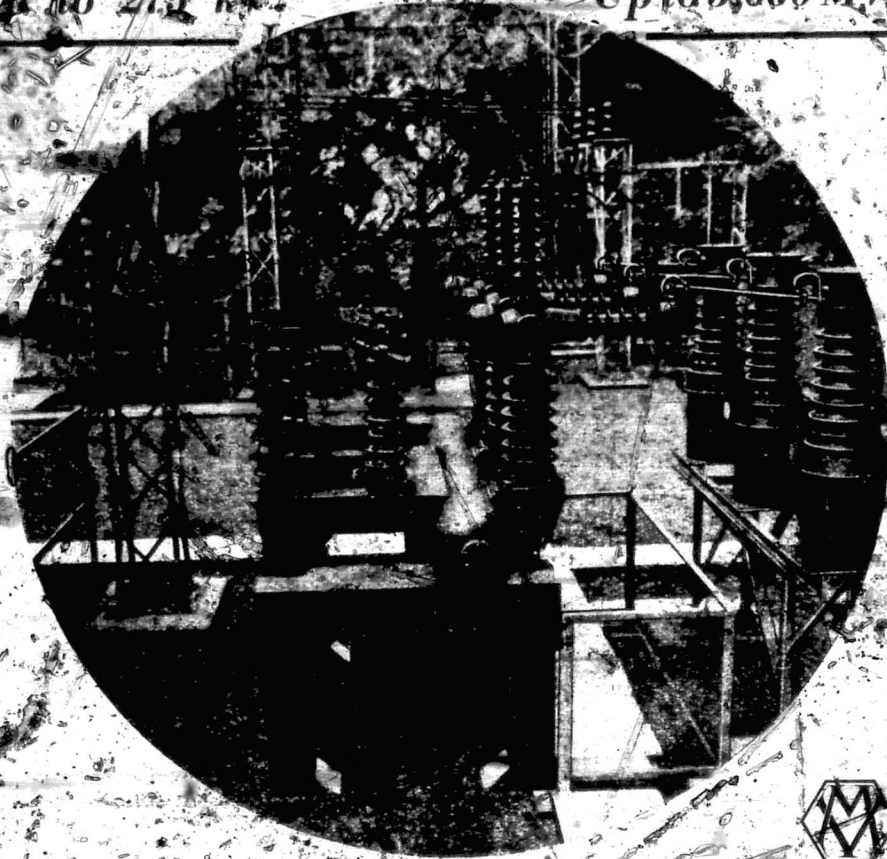
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