

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

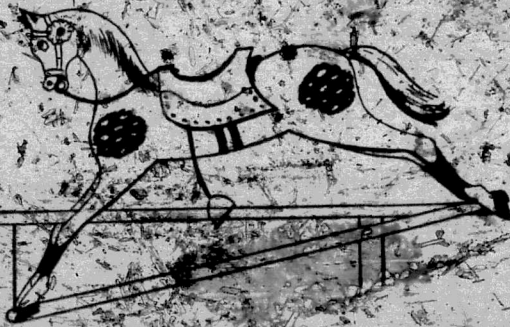
Thursday, January 17

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

Vol. 5 (New series) No. 1421

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

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New Year honours for East Africans and Rhodesians

Continuation of list from last week's issue

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

O.B.E. (Military Division)

JORDAN, LIEUT. COLONEL THOMAS, Defence Force, Southern Rhodesia.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

BARBER, DOUGLAS BASH, senior district Commissioner, Zanzibar.

BAUMONT, CAPTAIN GEORGE NEVILLE, resident engineer and architect, Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education, Kenya.

BELL, GEORGE TRAFFER, district officer, Mbulu, Tanganyika. Entered the Colonial Service in 1926.

BUTTERWORTH, HARRY SCOTT, chairman of the Royton and Shaw Employment Committee; member of council of the British Cotton Growing Association and other bodies concerned with the cotton trade.

CAMBELL, ARTHUR JOHN, ceramic specialist, East African Industrial Research Board, East Africa High Commission.

CHOPRA, IQBAL CHAND, for public services in Tanganyika.

Has practised as a barrister in the Territory since 1928, becoming a K.C. last year. Indian member of the Legislature since 1946, and of the E.A. Railways Committee since 1948. Director of Buzemba Mines, Ltd., and legal adviser to Williamson Diamonds, Ltd.

COWIE, JOHN, since 1948 Secretary for Education, Southern Rhodesia.

Went to the Colony in 1923 as a teacher, becoming an inspector of schools 13 years later; after service in the Defence Force, was headmaster of Allan Wilson School from 1940 to 1946. Chairman of the Salisbury Caledonian Society, 1947-49.

DALE, KENNETH HAY, for public services in Uganda. Went to Kampala as manager of the C.M.S. bookshop in 1922. Municipal councillor and Deputy Mayor of Kampala, and a member of many other boards and committees.

DASHWOOD, THOMAS JOHN RUSSELL, Assistant Chief Secretary in the Office of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland since 1942. Entered the Colonial Service in Tanganyika in 1933, becoming clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils 15 years later, and Acting Assistant Chief Secretary shortly afterwards.

DEUBER, ALGERNON GEORGE CONRAD, Trade Commissioner (grade II), Cape Town, Board of Trade.

Entering the Department of Overseas Trade in 1920, was seconded to the Dominions Office in 1941, and the Colonial Office two years later for a period of two years. H.M. Trade Commissioner in Nairobi, 1945-48.

DUNCAN, COMMANDER ALEXANDER JAMES EARDLEY, chairman of the board and manager of the East Bank of Southern Rhodesia.

FREEDMAN, MANUELL LAZARUS, since 1949 Director of Medical Services, Bechuanaland, where he became a medical officer in 1935.

FROST, RICHARD AYLMER, since 1947 representative of the British Council in East Africa.

Seconded from the R.A.F. in 1944 as Commonwealth research secretary to the Royal Institute of International Affairs; recorder of the 3rd unofficial Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1945; appointed head of Empire information services, Central Office of Information, 1946.

HOGLE, MAURICE CAEDMON, labour adviser, Nyasaland, where he entered the Colonial Service in 1925.

JACOBS, RICHARD GUISE, since 1950 traffic manager, Sudan Railways.

KELVIN-STARK, DAVID, principal, Colonial Office.

KNIGHT, ROBERT LANIER, senior economic botanist to the Sudan Government; author of a dictionary of genetics.

LANSBURY, FRANK HORACE, secretary, Cable and Wireless, Ltd.

LOCKHART, THE REV. RICHARD ARTHUR, principal since 1943 of the Government African Teacher Training Centre and Secondary School, Kagumo, Kenya.

MACMILLAN, LADY MARIAN, for services rendered under the Victoria League scheme for hospitality to visitors from overseas.

RINGWOOD, EDGAR, departmental head, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

SIMPKINS, ALICE LOUIS, lately Director of Public Works, Northern Rhodesia.

SOLE, WALTER, member of the Natural Resources Board, Southern Rhodesia; and a farmer in the Glendale district.

WROTH, WILLIAM HARRIS, for public services in Northern Rhodesia.

Settled in the territory in 1922. Chairman of the Mazoe Farming Association since 1944; president of the Northern Rhodesian Farmers' Union, 1948-50, and chairman 1951; member of the Northern Rhodesia Land Board.

M.B.E.

BAKER, MISS ELSIE, sister-in-charge, Kawimbe Leper Settlement, N. Rhodesia.

BARTON, MRS. MAUREEN JANE, higher section officer, Civilian Office (Administration of African Territories).

CARRON, MRS. GLADYS MAY, for services rendered under the auspices of the Victoria League in connection with hospitality to visitors from overseas.

ASHTON, JOSEPH WILLIAM JAMES, deputy director, Civil Division, Ministry of Food.

CARTER, LESLIE ERNEST, senior assistant, Gray Daves and Co., Ltd.

CUTHBERT, DUNSTAN, since 1946 senior accountant in the Kenya Treasury, which he entered in 1924.

DAVIES, CAPTAIN DAVID RICHARD, master, Colonial Development Corporation's motor vessel, ISLE OF SILHOUETTE.

DUDMAN, JAMES FRASER, for services to music in Southern Rhodesia.

GRANT, PERCIVAL CARDROSS, district officer, Bechuanaland.

HAYWARD, CHARLES JEFFREY, standards engineer, B.O.A.C.

HUGO, MISS HELENA DAVINE, principal of the Margaretho Hugo School for the Blind, Southern Rhodesia.

KENNEDY, MISS MARY ADAM, welfare officer, Domasi Community development scheme, Nyasaland.

KIKKIDES, CHRISTOS, for public services in Tanganyika.

LADDIN, DR. RONALD GREEVES, since 1943 a medical officer in Uganda.

LEYS, HERBERT HENRY, assistant engineer, Civil Engineering Department, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

MCGILL, PATRICK JOSEPH, O.C. Bulawayo Police Force.

MCNALLY, CLARENCE CHARLES, finance officer, Posts and Telegraphs Department, East Africa High Commission.

MCPHEE, EDWARD, chief pharmacist in the Medical Department of Northern Rhodesia, which he entered in 1922.

MALONE, DENNIS KERON, senior executive officer, Colonial Office.

MILES, JOHN EDWIN ALLEN, higher executive officer, Commonwealth Relations Office.

MOULTRIE, MRS. MARQUETTE ESTELLE, for social welfare services, Zanzibar.

MUHLANGA, THE REV. CANON SAMUEL, of Southern Rhodesia, in recognition of long and devoted service to the African people.

MENN, MRS. ELSIE FRASER, principal of the Rhodesia Academy of Music, Bulawayo.

NORRIS, GEORGE EDWARD SHERMAN, secretary to the Sudan Government London Agency, joined Sudan service in 1924.

NOTLEY, MISS STELLA WINIFRED, clerk, Grade I, Kenya Police headquarters.

PETERKINS, MRS. DOROTHY AGNES, for educational and social services in Nyasaland.

PRICE, MRS. NORA, for social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia.

RICE, NEEB, chief warden of St. Joseph's House, Southern Rhodesia, (the only one of the boys).

GOLLESON, MISS FRANCES, (nee MISS FRANCES), for services to education in Tanganyika.

SILCOCK, ROBERT BOARDMAN, superintendent of agriculture, Tanganyika, entered the Territory's Agricultural Service in 1935.

TYRELL-KENYON, MISS SARAH MEFIDA MARY, joint hospitality secretary Victoria League, for services to visitors from overseas.

WAGUDE, MUSA, special grade clerk, Education Department, Kenya.

WYZZIS, JOHN LODWICK, superintendent of works, P.W.D., Uganda, which he joined in 1926.

Honorary M.B.E.

HUMM, chief, Nzeza district, Tanganyika.

WILLIAMS, JOHN MUSOMU, special grade clerk, Account-General's Department, Kenya.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL (Military)

CHEPKWONY ARAB SOO, The King's African Rifles.

PERI, CORPORAL JONATHAN, The King's African Rifles.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL (Civil)

ABDALLAH SWEDI KAPUKU, head of boy East African Tribe and Typenapostimia Research and Reclamation Organization.

ABDILLAH, SHEIKH NOOR, Kadri of Borama, Somaliland Protectorate.

GEORGE, KINGO, chief of the Iramba chiefdom, Singida, Tanganyika.

KIKOKI S/O RICHIE, chief warden, Prison Service, Kenya.

MILLER, JOSEPH WILLIAM, under-ranger, Game and Tsetse Control Department, N. Rhodesia.

MORAMED IBERY, medical assistant, Somaliland Protectorate.

MORUAUETO S/O RÜRIGA, Government chief, Embu, Kenya.

NYIRENDA, RICHARD, agricultural assistant, N. Rhodesia.

King's Police and Fire Services Medal

COLLINGS, CAPTAIN SYDNEY EDWARD, late, superintendent, B.S.A.P.

HOLMES, KENNETH TOM MEREDITH, senior superintendent of police, Kenya.

KILBORN, SYDNEY GEORGE, late chief inspector, B.S.A.P.

WORKMAN, COLONEL JOHN EDWARD, Commissioner of Police, N. Rhodesia.

Great Britain and the Sudan Barrier, Not Bridge, Now Needed

BRITISH CONCERN for the welfare of the Sudan over a long period was stressed in a centre-page article in Friday's *Times* from a special correspondent who was recently in that country.

He wrote *inter alia*:—
"The standard of the British administrative service stood in high repute as, probably, the best in Africa. It was a pioneer in minimizing the academic method of selection and going more for all-round qualifications based on character. Hence the epigram made by the late H. A. L. Fisher, 'The Sudan is a large country populated by blacks and governed by Blues.' The standard of recruitment then enforced, is paying dividends to-day.

The aftermath of the Dervish wars left the Sudan with a religious rivalry between two sects of the Muslim faith which is the basis of nearly all present-day political groupings. These are the orthodox Khatmia sect and the reformed or Mahdist Ansar sect.

To begin with the British Government leaned naturally rather to the Khatmia. They are led by Sir Sayed Ali el Mirghani, whose father had stood by the Anglo-Egyptians during the Mahdist revolt.

The Ansar, however, led by the posthumous son of the Mahdi, Sir Sayed Abdel Rahman el Mahdi, began to gain in influence in the 1920s. They became of political importance during the first world war at the time of the Senussi revolt, since the Senussi were of the reformed sect. Later the Government gave back some of his father's estates to 'S.A.R.' (as the Mahdi's

descendant is known locally to distinguish him from his rival 'S.A.M.').

Independence Groups

It is these sects and their leaders, rather than the actual political parties, which have mainly wielded the power in recent years. They are in a better position to mobilize voters in the rural areas, since party politics still tend to be confined mainly to towns. Implicitly, Ansar would favour a constitutional monarchy under 'S.A.R.' politically, they are linked with the various independence groups, republican or otherwise, which favour self-government for the Sudan with or without British connexion. The most important of these is Umma, probably the biggest party in the country.

To the Khatmia are linked, though with lesser tie, those who favour the Egyptian association in its various forms. The most extreme of these is Ashigga, who favour complete fusion and boycott of the present constitution. The pro-Egyptianism of the Khatmia is basically a counterblast to their rival Ansar, whose stance of jealously under a British administration they watched with jealousy.

That it does not go deep is suggested by the reactions of 'S.A.M.' and others to recent events, since with the exception of the more extreme groups, they are moving steadily away from previous conceptions of unity with Egypt. It is only quite recently that efforts have been made to form parties outside these sectarian divisions.

The Egyptians have taken full advantage of their position as co-domini to spread propaganda for themselves. The presence of Egyptian officials on both the army and the irrigation works gives them many channels, and they spend much money on mosques, schools, and social services which had much better be spent in their own country, where social injustices are much more glaring than ever they were in the Sudan.

One attempt of the Egyptians to gain support was not a success; they enlisted a Sudanese brigade for the Palestine war, but most of these came home complaining that they had been made to bear the brunt of the fighting.

The difficulty is to envisage any form of association between the two countries which would safeguard the Sudanese against Egyptian exploitation.

Likely Causes of Friction

The existence of an independent Sudan alongside Egypt, with the British administration withdrawn, is likely to cause constant friction. In the first instance, the Sudanese have always claimed that the British allow the Egyptians too much of the Nile water, and they might one day be tempted to interfere with this. Secondly, the Sudan is still a sparsely populated area which has to import labour to reap its crops, while Egypt's strictly limited soil is already desperately crowded by an ever-growing population. Although the Egyptians traditionally loathe living in the Sudan, sheer economic pressure might one day burst the bonds.

If matters were ever to come to open hostilities, it is unlikely that the Sudanese for all their military prowess, could successfully oppose Egypt's 30 millions and her industrial and financial potential without outside help.

It has sometimes been claimed that the Sudan can act as a bridge between Africa and the Middle East; but what is wanted now is not a bridge but a barrier, for nothing could injure Africa more than if the present warring disorders of the Middle East were to spread southwards.

Above all, it would be fatal if solutions to the Sudanese problem were countenanced which were based on international expediency, and not on the long-term welfare of the Sudanese.

Capability the Test

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY said in the Sudan Legislative Assembly that the policy of the Gezira Board was to achieve the maximum rate of Sudanization without loss of efficiency. "The board is not working to a definite plan in the sense that on a certain date certain posts will be Sudanized. To do so would be to plan on paper only, as the board cannot estimate how many Sudanese of the required calibre will be forthcoming. In the case of ginnyer engineers, the board lacks training facilities, and is faced with the difficulty that none of the present subordinate engineering staff of the ginnyeries has an adequate knowledge of English for training in the United Kingdom."

"The tsetse fly cannot live unless it gets a big meal of blood every few days."—Dr. H. M. O. Lester.

Letters

**What One Obstructionist Can Do
Kill Annual Leave Scheme**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR,—I read with interest your leading article of December 13 on the leave system in the Colonial Service.

When Sir Philip Mitchell, always air-minded, was Acting Governor of Tanganyika in 1933, he asked me, as Acting Chief Secretary, to submit a scheme of annual leave. Air passages for officials and families would be paid in full; air companies asked for specially reduced rates in return for a guaranteed number of passages a year; savings would be effected by elimination, or considerable reduction, of relief staff. Flying would be virtually compulsory.

First reports seemed promising, but the scheme was knocked on the head by a high personage at the Colonial Office with whom I discussed it. "Make people fly? Not so long as I am here," was his verdict.

I met him a few years later when he toured several Colonies. "Wonderful thing, air travel," he said. "I should never have seen a quarter of the places that I have unless I had flown."

Yours faithfully,

G. F. SAYERS

London, S.W.1

**"Where No Vultures Fly"
"Title of the Film a Misnomer"**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Your description of the film "Where No Vultures Fly" must give pleasurable anticipation to those, like myself, who have affection for the wild game of East Africa. There will be pleasure in seeing good photography of the game in its natural habitat, nostalgia at the scenes of well-known types of country, and perhaps a vicious pleasure in criticizing the misrepresentations which only too often seem to be included in pictures of this kind for the benefit of the "box-office."

Meanwhile, my curiosity is aroused by the title of the film. Doubtless it has box-office appeal, but surely it is a misnomer. Apparently towards the end of the picture the sky becomes clear of vultures. This can be only a temporary phase, for, given that man's guns are for ever silent, life still goes on in the game sanctuary as it has done down the centuries, before even the advent of poisoned arrows, traps, and guns: weaker animals must die so that the stronger may live. In his conception of a national park being free of wheeling scavengers in the sky, does the director of this film visualize the sanctuary being inhabited by vegetarian carnivora?

No: the king of beasts feels it is once more time for the "inner lion" to be served, since four or five days have elapsed since his last meal. Their majesties are on the prowl; a kill is made and the eyes of the heralds of the "sanitary squad" far up in the heavens, note that food is on the way, and by their concentrated wheeling signify to the "ground staff" pretty well where the food is to be found. When his lordship and lady, both heavy with food, condescend to leave the feast, the "ground staff" step in, the hyena dining *à la carte*, but the jackal by *force majeure* being content with *table d'hôte* fare, aware of his snapping neighbour with the strongest jaws in the kingdom.

Meanwhile the scene of the feast is in complete shadow as the cloud of vultures, with ever-increasing tenacity, attempt to oust the "ground forces" from the rapidly diminishing repast. As the hyena, satiated,

slinks off, so the little jackal is forced to give way as the overwhelming force from the air becomes finally grounded, and is being by the ever-watchful marabout. At the outset, the "underground staff" have been hard at work and when eventually the vultures and the marabout stagger obediently away, the problem to this age-old scene is enacted, and the work of the "sanitary squad" is completed by the termites which swarm over the remains of the feast, to pick it clean and leave the bones to become bleached by the tropical sun.

And perhaps the remains were once the framework of a zebra, which romped the plains with his brothers but one too often became unwatchful when acting sentinel, or foolishly strayed outside the perimeter whilst grazing.

That the theme of this film is a laudable one there can be no doubt, but as to the title, even though man's camera may replace his gun, there will always be seen every day, somewhere in the heavens looking down over the vast area of a national park the specks of the scavengers, wheeling, wheeling.

Mufulira,

Northern Rhodesia

Yours faithfully,

P. S. HUNT

African Representation

THAT EACH REPRESENTATIVE of African interests in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia should be made responsible for one particular area of the territory was suggested recently by Mr. P. Sokota, the Secretary for Native Affairs; Mr. R. P. Bush, agreed with the idea, but said that it was a matter for the African Representative Council to settle, such division would become all the more desirable because the African representatives would be invited to sit on the provincial Native treasury boards shortly to be established.

Mr. John Moffat, one of the representatives of African interests, did not agree with the idea of a new system of Native representation. If the entire African population decided that its representatives in the Legislature should act merely as delegates—and that was the stage that Native opinion in the territory had reached—then no change of method would alter that fact.

The correct course for us to adopt is to accept the facts of the present situation, that African opinion on any matter which is expressed in the African Representative Council is crystallized in a council at a lower level. That being so, we feel that we should take particular care to see that in meetings of provincial councils, and even lower councils, the delegates are given the very fullest information possible in order to enable them to come to a right decision.

Mr. Moffat added that the time might come when members of the African Representative Council would consider themselves to be representatives in the true sense of the word and would listen to debates and use their own discretion as to how they should vote. Every measure should be taken to ensure that such a stage should develop.

Land Prices in S. Rhodesia

LAND PRICES in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, continue to rise, according to the latest annual report of the Chamber of Commerce. There has been a growing demand for plots from one-half to two acres in the environs of the capital, but the demand for larger sites has slackened, probably owing to high costs and labour shortage. The high cost of building has prevented many owners of residential plots from developing and maintaining them. A decline in money available for first mortgage bonds is also reported; the usual rate of interest was 6%. Demand for farms by overseas buyers decreased with rising prices, and about 90% of the purchasers of farms and farming land have required a bond in order to pay the purchase price. A tendency to sub-divide large estates is noted; the report adding that the larger ranches in Mashonaland are being cut up, where suitable for tobacco growing, so that demand for ranching land has been restricted to Matabeleland.

Trade Unionism in the Sudan Extravagant Claims Officially Refuted

DURING ITS THREE-DAY SESSION the first annual congress of the Sudan Workers' Federation, meeting in Khartoum, ratified the Executive Committee's recommendation for a series of three, four, and five-day strikes at fortnightly intervals until the workers' demands were met (a) for a general 75% rise in wages, and accompanied by any rise in prices; (b) for a reduction of working hours to 39 per week; (c) for sick leave for all workers, irrespective of their earnings; (d) for annual leave increases of one-third; (e) for free travel warrants for all workers and their dependants to all parts of the Sudan; and (f) for the extension of permanent employment to all categories of workers in Government and non-Government service.

Allegations made against the Sudan Government during the session have been denied by the Public Relations Office. Refuting the charge that Sudanese workers had been imprisoned and that laws had been introduced to impede trade union operations, the statement declared that no Government employee had been discharged during the past year for other than universally recognized reasons, and that no labour laws had been promulgated by the Legislative Assembly except the Wages Tribunal Bill.

Best Conditions in the Middle East

The claim that workers could not afford medicine or education for their children was described as incredible, for the wages of skilled workers had been doubled, and those of unskilled men had increased from ££2.100 to ££5.700, while further revisions were under consideration. Free elementary education was provided for both sexes, and free hospital treatment was granted to all permanent workers over 21. Those facilities were also available to non-Government workers.

The Sudan Government had made greater provisions than any other in the Middle East. They had established minimum conditions of employment for all workers, including notice of discharge, payment of specified minimum wages, annual holidays, sick leave, and gratuities for length of service. Standards of safety, health and welfare were being enforced in factories and workshops, and more generous provisions than anywhere else in the Middle East were made for injured workers. The federation, the statement suggested, was plainly making impossible demands and taking advantage of the liberal trade union legislation of the country.

At the morning political sessions three Egyptians spoke, demanding the evacuation of all foreign troops and civil servants from the Nile Valley, accusing Britain and America of destroying the unity of the Nile Valley, and calling on workers to support the Soviet-sponsored trade unions against the free democratic unions of the west.

The congress policy statement declared in favour of independence and co-operation with the Soviet, was supported, though at the same time an end to all foreign influence in the Sudan was demanded.

The president and secretary-general—both of whom are serving prison sentences in connexion with the recent police mutiny—were re-elected.

Practical Training for Africans

REPLYING TO CRITICISMS by Mr. E. W. Sergeant, M.L.C., of the African education system in Northern Rhodesia, the Director of African Education, Mr. J. M. Cottrell, said that there was very strong practical training throughout the system. The training of teachers had a strong rural bias; considerable time was devoted to practical agricultural work in the schools, some of which had gardens up to 30 acres, even the 1,400 elementary schools were frequently visited by agricultural officers; and three agricultural training schools had been established in the last two or three years. It was now planned to establish 22 trade schools, with one in each large centre of the line-of-rail. Mr. Cottrell estimated that of 4,175 scholars who have obtained the standard IV school-leaving certificate, only 10% had sought clerical work in the towns. Some 1,500 boys had remained in the rural areas to take up agricultural work, trading, or employment with Native authorities.

Scandalizing the Judiciary Non-Official Member Rebuked

BECAUSE MR. C. H. BIRD, a nominated non-official member of the Legislative Council of Uganda, suggested in that House that the judiciary should curtail the work of the police by imposing light sentences, the Attorney-General, Mr. E. B. Drenfield, rebuked him for "scandalizing His Majesty's judges" and gave solemn warning that if a remark such as those made by the member are made again, "I will move in this House a motion to censure him, and if he makes such remarks outside this House, I will deal with him in another way."

Part of the essence of the British constitution, the Attorney-General said, was that judges should be independent of politics, politicians, and the Legislature, for if they began to listen to politics or politicians some form of dictatorship must arise.

It was not the judiciary or even the police, but Africans themselves, and especially their village chiefs, who could stop crime, especially by preventing the manufacture of *waragi*, which probably caused half the crime in the country.

Murders Before Fifty People, But No Witness

After Mr. Bird had explained that he had not intended to impugn the ability or the propriety of either the judges or the magistrates, and that his remarks had sprung from the grave distress continually suffered by the many Africans who were not receiving due protection, the Attorney-General said that he shared that concern, and continued:

"The remedy is to a very large extent in the Africans' own hands. The police are very gravely handicapped in this country by all races—the Africans are not the worst offenders but when they do go to investigate a case people do not find it convenient to assist them."

"We have had murders committed in front of 50 or 60 people, and yet not one of those people had seen the murder. We have had criminals running away in African gress and the crowd in no way assisting the police and in no way attempting to identify the criminals."

"I do beg of all members here present to try and persuade members of their race or tribe that the way to combat crime is to assist the police, and not regard the police as an enemy."

Mr. Eldred F. Hitchcock

THE FIRST PARAGRAPH in the "Table Talk" diary feature of Sunday's *Observer* was about Mr. Eldred F. Hitchcock. It said:

"On Thursday Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Minister of State for the Colonies, flew out to Tanganyika to discuss the proposed new constitution. On the same day a small, cultivated, and widely travelled man, who looks rather like Sir Thomas Beecham, left a suite in the Ritz Hotel for the same destination. This was Mr. Eldred Hitchcock."

He is probably the most important European commercial figure in Tanganyika, and he had been engaged here in high-powered negotiations ever his vast social interests. Europeans in Tanganyika tend to be against the proposed constitution since it would give equal power to all racial groups. But Hitchcock is for it, and he has carried an influential European group with him.

"As a young man, he became 'washed' of Tombs, working with such men as Adèle, Tawney, and Beveridge. In 1919, he switched to Africa."

"He is ingenious as well as high-principled. For example, in 1934, with Eric Gill and others, he founded a successful scheme, which he still directs, to put unemployed sculptors to work on gravestones and stone memorials. He runs his business on multi-racial lines; he has been a pioneer of heavy mechanization. In Tanganyika his influence may prove as important as any governmental actions."

"Kenya looks like having a £6m. coffee crop in the coming season, which will be more than twice as much as was ever before received. The coffee crop for the whole of East Africa will probably reach the astounding figure of 80,000 tons, worth £24m."—Mr. Derek Erskine.

Sir Godfrey Huggins's Visit To London for Federation

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is due in London by air from Salisbury next Thursday for talks with the British Government on Central African closer unions. He will be accompanied by Mr. L. G. Gisborne, Secretary for External Affairs, and Mr. R. Feltham, private secretary.

He said in Rhodesia on Monday:

"I am going to London to see if it is worth while going on with the conference fully, especially as the Victoria Falls Conference had negative results. One of the chief things to be ascertained is whether there is any chance of getting a federal constitution which will meet the main objections of the Southern Rhodesian electorate to the White Paper proposals."

Tremendous Implications

A few days earlier he reiterated his view that federation is essential to the "real Africa" and that if not decided this year it will never take place, saying:

"We have reached a climax and within the next 12 months or so the answer to the fateful question will be known. We must in no circumstances underestimate the magnitude of the issue. The implications are tremendous."

It is not only Southern Rhodesia and the two northern territories whose future is in the melting pot, but every part of Africa where black and white have chosen to live side by side and work together will be affected. If a satisfactory form of closer association is achieved, the possibilities that will be opened up are enormous.

"I have always favoured amalgamation, but there is one point in favour of a federal system: it would enable other States in future to join in easily, which would not be the case under amalgamation."

To be economically strong enough to be free from outside pressure, the Colony must increase its European population. A strong area of white influence must be built up in Central Africa, but to get the greatest result it was necessary not only to encourage white immigration but to help the Bantu people to advance and share in progress.

Success in Rhodesia

IN LAST Friday's "Calling the Rhodesias and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C., Mr. Tony Lawson, of the Information Department in Northern Rhodesia, spoke of some of his fellow passengers aboard the ARUNDEL CASTLE when she recently came home on leave. She told of the success of Mr. W. Finlayson, a building contractor who has been in the Colony five years, and had previously been a seaman, builder, motor mechanic, farmer, and storekeeper in this country and the United States; of Mr. Derek Hambling, who went out to the B.S.A.P. and then entered the office of a Bulawayo architect; of Mr. Tom Hope, who left Scotland five years ago to become a bookkeeper in Fort Jameson and is now doing well as a tobacco grower; and of Mr. John Chadwick ("young Chad" to everybody on the ship), who at the age of 14 went to Rhodesia as one of the first party of Fairbridge boys, is now studying medicine.

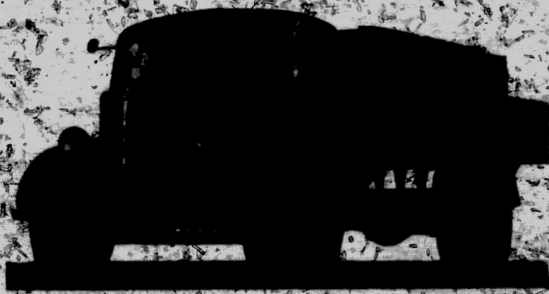
Entebbe Airport

AT TWO HOURS notice after Eastleigh Aerodrome in Kenya had been declared unsuitable owing to exceptionally heavy rains, Entebbe airport was called upon to serve as the main air terminus for the whole of East Africa. During one day 42 plane movements were made on the airfield, and at one time three Hermes, two Constellations, one Argonaut, an R.A.F. Lancaster, and four two-engine transport aircraft were on the apron in front of the airport buildings. 121 passengers were transhipped to and from line aircraft, and two tons of air freight and one ton of air mail and packets were handled. To supplement the hotel accommodation at the airport, the Uganda Government has started to build a hostel with 22 single and eight double rooms.



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PERSONALIA

SIR GODFREY HIGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is expected in London on January 16.

Mr. E. F. HITCHCOCK flew back to Tanganyika last week. He broke his journey in Italy to see H.H. the Aga Khan.

MR. SISSON D. COOPER, former general manager of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company, has arrived in this country from Africa.

Property, including valuable jewellery, has been stolen from Six Mile Cross Hall, near Newmarket, the home of Lady Tweedsmuir.

LADY TWEEDSMUIR, M.P., who is a director of a London company of public relations consultants, arrived in the United States in the QUEEN MARY last week for a business visit.

LADY HALL, wife of John Hall, from 1944 to 1951 Governor of Uganda, will launch the new British-Indiar 14,300-ton liner, UGANDA, a sister ship to the KENYA, at Clydebank next Tuesday.

MR. EDGAR MOSENFELT, chairman of Messrs. Mosenthal Sons and Co., Ltd., shippers to South Africa and Rhodesia, and MRS. MOSENFELT are on their way to the Cape, in the EDINBURGH CASTLE.

MR. E. W. BOVILL, who is a passenger to Cape Town in the EDINBURGH CASTLE, is travelling to East Africa via Rhodesia. After visiting properties near Salisbury, he should reach Nairobi at the end of the month.

In last Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. MRS. ROPER described the Christmas party held in London by the four diocesan associations which support Anglican Church work in East Africa.

DR. J. A. VENN, president of Queens' College, Cambridge, a former vice-chancellor, and a distinguished agricultural economist, is expected to visit Tanganyika on his return from New Zealand at the end of this month.

Northern Rhodesia's new Bishop, the Rt. Rev. OLIVER GREEN WILKINSON, left London yesterday by air on his way to Bishop's Lodge, Lusaka. Fifteen years ago he trained for six months in that district of his diocese.

M. JACQUINOT, French Minister for Overseas Finance, is visiting London this week at the invitation of Mr. OLIVER LYTTLETON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to discuss the policies of the British and French Governments in Africa.

MR. W. W. HIGGEN, a director of the Uganda Co., Ltd., and chairman of the Uganda Co. (Congo) Ltd., left London by air yesterday to revisit Uganda. The chairman of the company, GENERAL BOSKLEY, will visit East Africa next month.

VISCOUNT SCARSDALE, chairman of a company of London paper merchants and agents, and VISCOUNTESS SCARSDALE have arrived in South Africa on a three months' private and business tour of the Union, the Rhodesias, and East Africa.

MR. T. R. BLACKBURN, a former member of the British Empire Honours, who was awarded the C.W.G. in the New Year Honours, joined the South Political Service in 1922 and was second in the British Military Administration during the war.

SIR HAROLD GRAHAM HODGSON, a radiologist and specialist in ear, throat, and nose treatment, has gone to South Africa in the CARNARVON CASTLE with Lady Graham-Hodgson on his way to tour Rhodesia and Kenya, addressing medical associations.

MR. G. BERESFORD CRADDOCK, M.P., a former president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and general manager of the Uganda Co., Ltd., has been elected chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Empire Industries Association and the British Empire League.

MR. A. J. G. DU BOIS, resident director in Tanganyika of East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd., left London a few days ago to return to the Territory.

MR. ALBERT H. GROSSMOR, editor of the *Natural Geographical Magazine*, and MRS. GROSSMOR have left Washington to begin a three months' Cape-to-Cape tour by air and car.

BRIGADIER E. G. COOK, S.B.E., Building Controller and chairman of the Southern Rhodesian National Building and Housing Board, will retire from that post on January 15, but will remain a member of the board. He will be succeeded by MR. H. J. POSSELL, Assistant Controller.

THE HON. ROBIN CAYZER, elder son of Lord and Lady Roderick, and Miss Sarah-Jane Slade, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Slade, of Castle Hill House, Nether Stowey, Somerset, have announced their engagement. Mr. Cayzer is a director of Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.

MR. B. W. GUSMAN, who has just returned after spending three years studying African urban life in Southern Africa as a Beit research fellow, addressed the Royal Anthropological Institute on Tuesday evening on "African Separatist Churches," illustrating his lecture by a colour film.

PROFESSOR C. Y. SHEPARD, vice-principal and Carnegie professor of economics at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, has reached Nyasaland on his four-months' study tour of agricultural development in Africa. He has already visited Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Northern Rhodesia, and he will go on to visit Southern Rhodesia, the Union, and West Africa.

MR. FRANK SAMUEL, managing director of the United Africa Co., Ltd., has been appointed deputy chairman, and MESSRS. G. J. COLE and A. H. SMITH jointly will take over the managing directorship. BRIGADIER E. H. L. BEDDINGTON and MR. R. H. MUIR have resigned from the board, having reached the age of retirement, and MESSRS. C. C. BAXTER, T. BAYNE, and H. A. FRANKLIN have been appointed directors.

MONSIEUR LEO A. N. PETELON, who has been appointed Governor General of the Belgian Congo in succession to M. EUGENE JUNGERS, went to the Congo early in 1950 as chief private secretary to the then Governor General, M. Ryckmans, and remained in the Colony throughout the year. Then, after a year in Belgium, he was appointed Vice-Governor General. Two years later he was recalled to Brussels, and in 1949 became Governor of Ruanda-Urundi.

Promotions in and appointments to the Order of St. John the Baptist sanctioned by the King last week include: *Knight*—SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, BRIGADIER J. P. MORRIS, SIR ROBERT ARUNDELL, MR. K. W. BRACKBURN, MR. GEORGE BERESFORD-STOKE, SIR CHARLES ARDEN CLARKE, SIR P. WYN HARRIS, GENERAL SIR KENNETH ANDERSON, *Commanders (Sisters)*—LADY ARUNDELL, MRS. BRACKBURN, LADY BERESFORD-STOKE, LADY WYN HARRIS, LADY ARDEN CLARKE, LADY TWINING, LADY HARRIS, LADY ANDERSON.

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RHODESIAN RIBBONCK PUPPIES Lion's Den strain, 30 to 40 guineas. Apply, 97 Lansdale Road, London, S.W.13.

ACCOMMODATION FOR CHILDREN

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(Continued)

**Mr. Theodore David Wallace, K.C.
Attorney-General in Tanganyika**

THE SUDDEN AND UNEXPECTED DEATH in Dar es Salaam on January 7 of Mr. Theodore David Wallace, K.C., who had practised only a few days as a lawyer, to take up his appointment as Attorney-General in Tanganyika, has deprived the Territory of a man of great ability, promise, and character.

Affectionately known to many friends as Theo, he was the fourth of six sons of the late Octavius Wallace, barrister-at-law, of Dublin—three of whom entered the Colonial Service.

Born on November 4, 1906, he was educated at St. Andrew's College, Dublin, and Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1927. Later he took the degree of LL.B. at Dublin University. He played water polo for Cambridge in 1926 and 1927, and subsequently for Ireland. Having kept terms at the King's Inn, Dublin, he was called to the bar in 1929, and was a member of the Munster circuit for more than four years before he joined the Colonial Penal Service as Crown counsel in Kenya at the beginning of 1934.

During his five years in the Colony, he laid the foundations of a promising career, acting as Solicitor-General for 18 months, with a seat in the Legislature, and for a short while as Attorney-General. He piloted the Kenya Defence Force Bill through the Legislative Council in 1938. His duties gave him the opportunity to travel widely in the Colony, and wherever he went he made friends.

Privations in Internment

In 1939 he was transferred to Malaya, where he was Acting Solicitor-General when Singapore fell. Interned for more than three and a half years, and with other prisoners he suffered privations such that he was in debilitated health when released in September, 1945. But within six months he was in Malaya, occupied in drafting the constitution and the resumption of civil government, and was back at Trengganu.

Early in 1947 he moved to North Borneo as Attorney-General, and there spent close on five strenuous years, acting on occasions as Chief Secretary, and participating actively under the leadership of Sir Edward Mearns in the rehabilitation of that Colony from the ravages of war.

Theo Wallace was a firm believer in the British Empire and the need for British leadership in the development of the Colonies. The achievements of the British community in Kenya made a deep impression on him early in his career, and he remained convinced of the importance of British influence—with emphasis on the non-official rather than the official—in developing ordered and stable societies in lands of mixed races.

He was a good speaker, a delightful friend, given to hospitality, a sportsman, and a man of invariable courtesy and kindness. By his death, the Colonial Service has lost a valuable officer and East Africa and the Far East a good friend.

Whose powers shed round him in the common strife.

Or mild concerns of ordinary life
A constant influence; a peculiar grace.

He married in 1947 Margaret, daughter of the Rev. T. N. Pearson, vicar of Slapton, South Devon. The sympathy of many friends will go out to his widow and two young children, both born in North Borneo, to his five brothers and his sister, Mrs. Kingsmill Partridge.

**The Rev. Canon Henry Mathers
Missionary Services in Uganda**

CANON HENRY MATHERS, O.B.E., whose death while visiting parishioners was briefly mentioned last week, had spent 43 years as a missionary in Uganda in which Mrs. Mathers was for 40 years similarly engaged for the Church Missionary Society.

Born in Ireland in 1876, Mathers was apprenticed to the linen trade at the age of 16, but six years later answered a call to the mission field. He went to Uganda in 1903 after studying at the Church Missionary College in London and at Durham University, of which he was an M.A.

Though he undertook all kinds of work for the C.M.S., it was not surprising that, utilizing his experience as a young man, he should have been engaged in the development of Native industries, which was stimulated by annual exhibitions and other commercial measures. He also threw himself with zeal into the cause of raising funds for the building of Ruwaisi Church.

He became Archdeacon of Eastern Uganda in 1923, and three years later Archdeacon in the Upper Nile diocese. In 1943 he was awarded the O.B.E. for his services in Uganda, from which he retired in 1946. In the following year he was appointed to the living of Sutton with Upton, near Peterborough.

There will be widespread sympathy with Mrs. Mathers and their five sons, one of whom, Major W. H. Mathers, has been engaged on African settlement work in Kenya.

Mr. Arthur E. Hamp

MR. J. G. RUBIE writes:

The news of Arthur Hamp's death must have come as a great shock to his many friends. In his work he was as a rule a man of conscientious efficiency, yet always ready to deal with the most important posts earned by his unusual industry and application was accompanied by an self-effacement. He remained throughout approachable and courteous in argument.

Beside his work, his charm and sense of humour and his wide interests and sympathies made him the most delightful of company. He had been a friend of mine for many years in East Africa, and I was fortunate to have him as a near neighbour in retirement.

LEUT. COLONEL JOHN H. KEMPLE, O.B.E., late 9th Lancers, who has died at Chakari, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 81, had served for 34 years through all ranks from trooper to lieutenant-colonel and rising-master, and was known as a brilliant organizer of military tournaments. He migrated to the Colony by air in his seventies.

MR. JUSTICE L. I. N. LOYD-BLOOD, who has died in Dublin at the age of 55, was for eight years a member of the Tanganyika judiciary. He went to Kenya in 1920 and was transferred to Nyasaland four years later. He had also served in Cyprus and Palestine.

MR. A. MILLER, late of the Agriculture Department and Native Tobacco Board, of Nyasaland, has died suddenly at Domast after a leg operation.

MAJOR LIEUT. COLONEL ARTHUR SCOTT-DUFF, who has died in this country at the age of 77, was vice-consul in Ethiopia from 1901 to 1903.

THE REV. FRANK POTTS, who has died in Nottingham, worked in Uganda for 20 years, and was a former principal of Nabumali High School.

MR. SAMUEL FRANK LANGRISH, who has died in this country, served in the Public Works Department in the Sudan.

MR. ALBERT ANDREW PATTON, who has died in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 71.

Government by Casting Vote

Kenya Officially Irresponsible

EVERY NON-OFFICIAL MEMBER of the Legislative Council of Uganda—eight Africans, four Europeans, and two Asians—voted against the Bill to increase duties on excise duties on tobacco, beer, and spirits, which was carried only by the vote of the Acting Governor, whose official strength is 17.

There was a few debates in the Uganda Legislature in its own official meetings ran higher, though the Acting Financial Secretary began by pleading that irritation at remarks made by a senior official in Kenya should not be allowed to influence Uganda, whose failure to pass the measure would seriously affect the finances of Kenya, which desperately needed the money to balance its budget.

Uganda would, he said, have to pay only about £500 a year on imported tobacco, £25,000 on spirits, and £300,000 on tobacco, as a result of the proposed increases, which would still leave local consumers far better off than those in the United Kingdom.

Kenya's Prosperity

MR. C. HANDLEY BIRD, the first non-official speaker, said that it was sheer provocation to introduce such a Bill after announcing a budget surplus, and that the demand for the increases came not from Kenya, as a whole, but from a few men who spoke in the name of that Colony but had failed to appreciate its position within the inter-territorial union.

Kenya was so prosperous and had made such great development plans that to press for higher duties on the ground of Kenya's desperate need was no better than using false premises. Both Tanganyika and Uganda objected to the proposals, and it was a crude conception of inter-territorial union to force them upon those two territories at the behest of the Government of Kenya.

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, while whole-heartedly accepting the essentiality of the closest economic relations between the East Africa territories, considered it high time for the principles of that co-operation to be worked out together. One condition should be that no territory ought to press for increases in inter-territorial taxation which the other two territories did not want.

Appeal to High Commission Proposed

Referring to "this arrogant, irresponsible official attitude" of suggesting that Kenya would levy transit duties if Uganda did not accept the proposed increases, Mr. Simpson said: "If that is Kenya's attitude, and not just the attitude of one man, the Government should appeal at once to the High Commission, to set it right; and we should apply for an Uganda base in Mombasa if that is what Kenya may do."

Uganda's supplies of cotton seed oil and cotton-cake to Kenya had represented subsidies in recent years exceeding £1m., but instead of being thankful for that help Uganda was now repaid by the arrogant claim that she must follow Kenya.

MR. C. R. PATEL argued that since Uganda and Tanganyika both objected to the new taxes, Kenya should not expect the revenue she needed by other means.

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, an African member, admitted that the proposed increases would make little difference to the balance of the Budget. He supported the Bill on the principles it balanced her budget and did not require further increases. He said that the people could reasonably be taxed only with their consent, which in this case was refused by the non-official members of all races.

MR. H. K. JAFFE suggested telegraphing a protest to the Governor of Kenya against the threat made in his Legislature by the Finance Member, who sought, he held, to be made to withdraw that threat in open Council.

MR. C. C. SPENCER, Acting Chief Secretary, replied that he did not believe that the Finance Member had deliberately issued a threat, but, when hard pressed in debate, had used the first argument that had occurred to him.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Southern Rhodesia's White Population

Falls from Last Year's Census

PRELIMINARY RESULTS of the 1951 census in Southern Rhodesia give the European population as about 136,000, of whom 42,200 were born in the Colony, 41,000 in the United Kingdom or Eire, and 40,800 in the Union of South Africa. Five years earlier the corresponding figures were 31,098, 15,069, and 24,711.

The latest figures show that 1,900 of the Europeans had been born in Northern Rhodesia, and 1,500 in other parts of Africa. The remaining 7% include 5,100 who had been born in Germany, Greece, Ireland, or some other European country.

Of the U.K. and Eire total, 26,900 gave their place of birth as England, 5,900 as Scotland, 2,600 as Eire or Northern Ireland, and 1,000 as Wales; the balance of 5,200 merely stated "United Kingdom" as the place of birth.

Of the European population 60% declared themselves to be citizens of Southern Rhodesia, 12% citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and 16% as citizens of South Africa; 7% were British by naturalization, and 3% declared themselves as citizens of other British countries. Nearly half of the total European population are Anglicans by religion.

Kariba Scheme

THE INITIAL COST of power derived from the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric scheme into the central network of the Colony would be less than that of power generated by any other available means, and as development proceeded the cost would be progressively reduced to something like 0.17d. per unit, said Mr. A. B. Cowen, chairman of the Electricity Supply Commission of Southern Rhodesia, when he recently addressed the Rhodesia National Affairs Association. He estimated that the civil works at Kariba would require about 40,000 tons of steel and more than 300,000 tons of cement in the six years of construction. Owing to the need for further field work, the provision of a railway line, and other factors, the target date for the first stage was now 1961.

Loibito Bay Route

"IT ALMOST LOOKS as if the dice are loaded against anyone trying to bring in a commodity via Loibito," Mr. Welton, Minister of the Northern Rhodesian non-officials, said in the course of a recent discussion in the Legislative Council on the use of that route. Declaring that he did not wish to damage the interests of Rhodesia Railways, in which Northern Rhodesia had invested heavily, he said: "But it is sheer nonsense to continue the position whereby there is spare capacity on the Loibito Bay line and we have vast quantities of goods standing at the various African ports. Development of the two Rhodesias was far more important than the financial structure of Rhodesia Railways."

Sponsored Radio to Be Introduced Twenty-Year Concession Contemplated

PROPOSALS for a private enterprise radio service are to be considered by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament early next session.

Announcing this, the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, said that a notice inviting proposals for taking over the Colony's broadcasting had brought one response, from the Broadcasting Relay Service (Overseas) Ltd., of London.

That company had offered to set up a subsidiary company in Southern Rhodesia with the principal object of providing a continuous broadcasting service in English for 16 or 17 hours daily throughout the Colony and in such neighbouring territories as the Government might require. The program would be on a commercial basis, the company setting fair time and programme material to the business sponsors.

Two Services

Recognizing that there might be opposition to commercial broadcasting, the local company would be prepared to provide two separate programmes simultaneously during the popular listening hours of early morning and early evening, one programme being entirely free from advertising content and including relays from the B.B.C.'s General Overseas Service.

The overseas company would provide the local company with the necessary finance, but the latter would be prepared to make available to residents in Southern Rhodesia a share in its capital provided the control remained with the overseas company. They were also ready to purchase the transmitting and studio equipment used in the Government radio service, together with the land and buildings.

The company would ensure that proper respect was paid to authority, whether spiritual or temporal, and that programmes of a religious nature were presented with proper reverence, were non-discriminatory, and were accepted only from recognized and responsible persons.

An hour of air time would be devoted daily, free of charge, to the Government for broadcasting official announcements and the school broadcasting services. The Government would have the right during an emergency to take control of the system and operate it without payment of compensation to the local company, though meeting the actual continuing costs of maintenance and operation. The agreement and licence would continue for 21 years.

The existing service in Southern Rhodesia provides 56 hours of programmes a week at an estimated annual cost of about £51,000, offset by £20,000 in licence fees. Latest estimates show that any substantial improvement on the scale desired would involve expenditure of at least another £50,000 a year.

Urban Africans

CONDITIONS under which many urban Africans now live were horrifying, said the Northern Rhodesian Member for Health and Local Government, Colonel E. M. Wilson, recently. "The African compounds in the towns have become so large that they are unmanageable. If we establish more of them, the towns will become ringed and choked. We must establish African satellite towns near the larger towns, three or four miles from a centre of employment." Native townships, run by Africans under the supervision of a Government officer, had proved most successful on the Copperbelt, he said. Loans to Africans for home-building should take the form of building materials rather than cash.

Sail Clause

AN AMENDMENT to the Zambesi River Transport Service Bill has been secured in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature by the Rev. E. G. Nightingale, who pointed out that one clause gave power to purchase "ships and barges." By strict definition, he said, a "ship" was a "three-masted, square-rigged vessel"; to moor a three-masted, square-rigged vessel off Livingstone would be picturesque, but the authority might find it more useful to acquire "boats."

Communist Influence in the Sudan Conference of Workers' Federation

THE CONFERENCE in Khartoum of the Sudan Workers' Federation closed with six motions, all of which were pro-Communist in character.

The correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed:

"One of the motions expressed appreciation of the heroic part the Egyptian workers and people are playing in the struggle against the Middle East pact, and urged them to establish unity with Sudanese workers by recognizing the Sudan's right of self-determination."

"Another disapproved of the brutal attacks by imperialistic military forces in the Canal zone, and pledged the organization to resist with Egyptian workers the 'sophistries of imperialist nations, headed by America, to bring pressure on the Egyptian Government."

"A motion proposed by Mohammed es Sayed Farah Ali, member of the preparatory committee of the Egyptian Workers' Federation, that the Sudan federation should affiliate with the World Federation of Trade Unions, was withdrawn. The resolution was couched in familiar Communist jargon, including phrases like 'imperialist war-mongers.' The conference decided to send delegates to a Middle East 'peace' conference in January.

"Mohammed Sayed Salam was re-elected president of the federation and Shafiq Ahmed Eshkeik was re-elected secretary. Both are serving prison sentences in connection with the Khartoum police mutiny in June.

"Observers think that the rank and file of the federation and many delegates to the conference were completely ignorant of the implications of the resolutions."

Central African Council Meets Again

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNCIL held its 12th meeting in Salisbury recently, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, Sir John Kennedy, presiding.

Estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1952-53 were approved and recommended, and the council, having considered the report of the Committee on Higher Education for Africans, agreed to the appointment of a commission to make recommendations for the establishment of a college in Central Africa. A Southern Rhodesian proposal that the council should in future meet only as agreed, instead of twice yearly as hitherto, was approved.

The following were present:

Southern Rhodesia: Sir Godfrey Huggins (Prime Minister), Mr. G. A. Davenport (Minister of Transport and Mines), Mr. W. A. E. Winterport (Minister of Trade and Industrial Development), Mr. A. O. Stockill (Leader of the Opposition), and Mr. T. G. Gielmore (adviser).

Northern Rhodesia: Sir Gilbert Renise (Governor), Mr. R. C. S. Stanley (Chief Secretary), Mr. Roy Welensky, M.L.C. (chairman of the non-officials), Mr. G. B. Beckett (Member for Agriculture), Mr. E. I. G. Unsworth, Mr. J. S. Moffat, M.L.C., and Mr. R. P. Bush (adviser).

Nyasaland: Messrs. M. P. Barrow, M.L.C., G. G. S. J. Hadlow, M.L.C., and V. Fox-Strangeways (adviser).

Postage Stamp Designs

THERE ARE 25 STAMPS in the new Sudan pictorial issue, eight for air mail and 17 for surface mail. Education, engineering and constructional developments are illustrated in the (Khartoum University, the Steel Laboratories, Port Sudan, the Blue Nile Bridge and the G.P.O. in Khartoum). Occupations are depicted in five others (cotton-picking, cloth-weaving, farming, gum-tapping, and the police). Eleven show various types of Sudanese, including the five shown in occupations, and the northern, central, western, and southern parts of the country are represented. For the rest, four are devoted to animals, one to a Nile post boat, one to Suakin, one to Saggia, one to Kassala Jebel, and on one the familiar camel postman is retained. This information was given in the Sudan Legislative Assembly in answer to a criticism that the new stamps gave the impression the Sudan was a backward country.

National Policy in Kenya Few Africans Study Agriculture

KENYA'S EDUCATION POLICY for Africans over the next two years, writes the Director in his annual departmental report for 1950, "is aimed at a reorganization of the present system which will allow in the future an even greater expansion at all levels, and it is hoped that educated men and women will be coming forward suitable for further education and for professional training at the highest possible level.

The reorganization involves considerable expansion; it is estimated that nearly £1m. will be spent on capital works over the next five years, and that Government's recurrent expenditure will increase from £401,000 in 1950 to £718,000 in 1955, while African district council expenditure will rise from £209,000 to £248,000, giving a total over all three of £356,000."

The Government's national policy is based on two fundamental principles: (a) that in all educational planning priority must be given to an improvement in quality, and (b) that education must have a spiritual basis.

Examination Records

During the year, 2,567 Africans passed the preliminary examination, compared with 1,107 in 1945 and 602 in 1940. The corresponding figures for the secondary examination were 275, 127, and 88, and for the school certificate 54, 16, 11.

Fees charged in African schools varied from 1s. a year in some primary schools to £10 in secondary boarding schools. The Government meets the cost of its Makerere students by paying a block grant, and then collects from the individual students fees within their capacity and varying from nothing to £25 a year.

Net expenditure on education for the year was £187,400 for Europeans, £200,600 for Asians, and £424,100 for Africans and Arabs.

The apathy of Arab parents in regard to the education of their children appears to be subsiding as a result of the establishment of the new Mombasa Institute of Muslim education. The Arab girls' school is filled to capacity, and plans for a new building have been approved.

In secondary education there were 1,164 European pupils attending Government schools and 658 at aided and other schools. The respective figures for Asians were 2,680 and 804.

Admissions from the Colony to Makerere numbered 34, the highest recorded, bringing the total of Kenya students to 90, of whom none was studying agriculture.

There were 13 students at universities in the United Kingdom, nine with Government bursaries and three with bursaries from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and one with an ex-serviceman's grant, and eight students at universities in India with financial assistance from the Indian Government.

During the year 14 Government bursaries were awarded to Europeans (five for agriculture and dairying), 10 to Asians (three to Goans, one to an Arab, and two to Africans). None of the last four groups was studying agriculture.

Commonwealth Finance Talks

THE MEETING of Commonwealth Finance Ministers will open in London next Tuesday, when the economic position of the sterling area generally will be considered. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. R. A. Butler, will preside, and the interests of the Colonial territories will be represented by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton. Southern Rhodesia will be represented by Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance, Mr. K. M. Goodenough, High Commissioner in London, Sir Gordon Munro, Financial Adviser, Mr. D. H. Cummings, Under-Secretary to the Treasury, and Mr. W. F. Nicholas, of the Cabinet secretariat. Mr. V. G. Matthews, the new Commissioner for East Africa in London, will attend on behalf of East Africa.

"Northern Rhodesia is perhaps the only country in the world in which the Government makes 100% profit from taxation over and above its normal expenditure."—Mr. C. Burney, of Ndola.

N. Rhodesian Farmers and Government: Food Prices Too Low?

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA FARMERS' UNION has expressed disagreement with Mr. Welensky, leader of the non-officials, over his recent statement that relations between Government and the farming community were considerably strained.

Mr. A. E. Carlisle, secretary of the union, commented that although there had been some strained negotiations with Mr. Ralph Nicholson, the Economic Secretary, relations with Government had never been better.

Interference Rejected

While he welcomes Mr. Welensky's concern in the matter, he added, "we resent any interference that we have not done all we could do most Government in an attempt to create a stable agricultural industry throughout the territory, which can come about only if farming is placed on a sound economic footing.

"Our concern over the food position is real. If prices and conditions are made attractive to farmers, the food will be produced. If a good season is not experienced this year, a large number of food producers will probably be forced off the land unless a substantial grant-in-aid is forthcoming to keep them there.

Many farmers were already heavily in debt, said Mr. Carlisle, and their capacity to carry the burden of further loans was exhausted by poor prices coupled with bad seasons in the past three or four years.

African Music Disappearing

CENTRAL AFRICAN INDIGENOUS MUSIC is rapidly giving way to the jangling of European guitars playing a strict tempo, that is the opinion of Mr. A. M. Kittermaster, of the Central African Broadcasting Station in Lusaka, who on a seven-weeks' tour of Nyasaland collected more than 800 recordings of African music. "In 15 years it will be almost impossible to hear African music," he commented. "Indigenous musical instruments will certainly have become things of the past. The modern African seems to think that it is more intelligent and progressive to listen for cowboy songs. We have some 50,000 African listeners nightly, but they do not want to hear their own music."

Asian Dissension in Kenya

FOLLOWING the approval by the Kenya Legislature of the Government Bill providing for a separate Muslim electoral roll, the East African Indian National Congress has decided to ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies to receive a deputation, and a petition to the King to disallow the Bill is being considered. At a special session of the congress to be held this month the Asian community will probably be asked not to register on the non-Muslim roll until the congress has decided whether Hindu members should continue in the Legislative Council. A Press campaign has already been started by some local Asian newspapers. Mrs. Lennox-Boyd, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, is likely to be asked to receive a delegation while he is in Nairobi.

Native Federation Sued

THE FEDERATION of PARTNERSHIPS OF UGANDA AFRICAN FARMERS and MESSRS. I. Musazi, E. Bwete, S. Muköza, E. Kigozi, Y. Kalibala, Y. Kibabi, D. Kibera, P. J. Seboko, G. W. Kwanga, B. Semanda, Y. Mukasa, J. D. Kisule and S. K. Lukabi, are being sued by 13 African cotton growers' associations for a total of just over £3,825 for deposits paid and cotton sold. It is claimed that this money has not been paid in spite of demands, and that the federation has failed to account for money deposited. Mr. Musazi, who was allowed to return to Buganda last May after deportation, was formerly president of the Uganda Farmers' Union.

Tax Changes in Northern Rhodesia Income Tax Amendments Proposed

THE INCOME TAX (AMENDMENTS) BILL introduced in Northern Rhodesia proposes to increase the marriage allowance from £500 to £700, the single allowance from £250 to £350, and the dependant's allowance from £100 to £150 (limited to the difference between the dependant's income and £300); to exempt from taxation income received from outside the territory; and to vary the insurance allowance so as to permit a deduction of £250, or one-sixth of the total income, or 7% of the sum assured, whichever is the least.

The definition of capital expenditure is amended to include interest on loans used for such purposes, paid prior to production, during any period of non-production, and the maximum allowance for any single renewal or replacement of capital expenditure is increased from £4,000 to £5,000.

The wear and tear allowance could be carried forward to future years if the trading profits in any year were insufficient to cover the allowance.

An Income Tax Appeal Board is to be established with provision for appeals to the High Court.

In the case of taxable debenture interest, tax would be deducted at source at 10% in the cases where interest is derived from the territory. Where the interest is so derived from Northern Rhodesia, four-fifths of the interest only would be allowed as a deduction on arriving at taxable profits, and an 8% tax would be imposed on the recipient in respect of debenture interest.

Mr. Welensky's Views

In the Legislative Council, Mr. R. WELENSKY, leader of the non-officials, welcomed the Bill, reminding members that devaluation had improved the State's position whilst worsening the lot of the taxpayer. Nevertheless not everyone would be satisfied with the proposals. It might appear that the floodgates had been opened, with the prospect of many further reliefs being demanded.

Claiming that the present time was inopportune to consider reducing company tax, Mr. Welensky did not think this was a good way of helping the small man. Many small businesses were under-capitalized, and if they were going to permit capital to be provided from taxation, the consumer would, in essence, be paying for it. Under existing legislation the small business man did obtain a measure of relief inasmuch as he had the need to pay for everyone so far as he believed, the maximum rate of 2s. 6d. on the first pound he earned. Moreover, the Government had already made an attempt to meet the problem of the small man by establishment of the Industrial Loans Board.

When he examined the various proposals, the Acting Financial Secretary, Mr. J. O. Tabor-Phibbs, said that at present the fates for single and married taxpayers were uneven, and it was felt that this resulted, particularly in the lower income groups, in a disproportionate burden being placed upon the single taxpayer. At the same time, the increased personal allowance would have given greater relief to those in the higher income groups, and accordingly, new married and single scales were being introduced which would limit such relief.

The Government felt that debenture interest should be allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable profit. This would do away with the existing obstacles to obtaining essential funds. Initially, it would mean a loss of revenue to the country, but in due course the employment of new capital raised for industrial development would produce further profits subject to taxation. These changes, however, must be regarded as being on a trial basis.

Rail Link to West

MR. C. W. R. L'ANGE having asked in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia if the Government had provided in the 1952 Estimates for a survey of the railway to the west, to link up with Lobito Bay, Walvis Bay, or one of the bays between these ports, the Economic Secretary replied that such a railway would cost about £2m., and that other railway developments, such as the Paguri link and the Sinola-Kafue cut-off, would have to take precedence. As to surveying a route to the Rhodesia Railways with the Benguela Railway through the north-western corner of the territory, recent agricultural surveys had been disappointing.

Kafue Scheme Miscalculation But Power Project Still Attractive

A MISCALCULATION in the elevation between the railway bridge and the dam site of the proposed Kafue hydro-electric scheme has been discovered, according to Mr. G. W. R. L'ANGE, M.C., chairman of the Electricity Development Committee of Northern Rhodesia.

Up to the time of the latest investigations, he said, the difference in elevation between the two points had been popularly accepted as about 200 feet. Since it was appreciated that a reasonable margin of error, about 5%, had to be allowed, but a recent level survey had shown the difference in elevation to be only 95 feet, and that was an error greatly in excess of what was considered reasonable.

This does not mean that the entire proposed hydro-electric scheme goes by the board, said Mr. L'ANGE. "Naturally, the magnitude of the scheme must be affected at the initial stages, but until a contour survey is made of the surrounding area in order that the true volume of water to be generated may be accurately calculated, we cannot pretend even to guess at the potential of the Kafue as a power project."

Work on the contour survey was already in hand, and the Director of Surveys and Land was doing his best to obtain full and accurate information as speedily as possible.

The Economic Secretary, Mr. R. A. Nicholson, said that the error in levels must obviously cause a modification of ideas in regard to the probable magnitude of the interim scheme, but it would be idle to speculate at present on the effect of the error.

He referred to the possibility of a smaller scheme, which could still be of very great value to the territory, especially the copper mines. "With a head of 100 ft. of water storage less available in the interim scheme," he concluded, "but that may not prevent a scheme going forward of the very greatest value and importance to the territory."

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Indonesia has recognized King Farouk as King of Egypt and the Sudan. Persia is the only other country which has taken this step.

Kenya beat Tanganyika by an innings and 27 runs in the first fully representative test cricket match between the two territories.

The cost of living index figure in Southern Rhodesia has now risen to 181 (August 1949 = 100), compared with 168 at the beginning of last year.

Entebbe has had its wettest year since rain records were started more than 50 years ago. A fall of 83.95 inches was recorded from January to mid-December.

The overland telegraph route from Northern Rhodesia to Kenya again was restored last week. Charges are 54d. per word, with a minimum charge of 2s. 9d.

The liner Gothick, which will carry Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh on their Commonwealth tour, has left this country for Mombasa where their Royal Highnesses will join the ship.

E.A. Troops for Malaya

The 1st (Nyasaland) Battalion and the 3rd (Kenya) Battalion, the King's African Rifles, have sailed for Malaya. On arrival they will undergo a further six months' jungle training to accustom them to local conditions.

A Sudanese student in Cairo named Ahmed Suliman, who attended the Youth Congress in Berlin last month, and also visited Austria and Poland, was arrested at Wadi Sedna airfield. He was released on bail after interrogation. A Communist literature was found in his possession.

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THE FOOD FOR GROWING CHILDREN

A K. Delimitation Commission is to begin work in Southern Rhodesia this month for the purpose of redividing the Colony into 40 or more electoral districts, of which at least 14 will be rural electoral areas. The commission is composed of Sir Robert Tredgold (Chief Justice), Mr. A. Sanders, and Mr. L. M. McBean.

Some limit should be placed on the authority of the Standing Finance Committee to recommend expenditure not approved in the estimates, recommends the Public Accounts Committee of Northern Rhodesia. Making the adoption of limits, which Mr. R. Weyland points out that the House of Assembly has authorized outside the Legislature.

Rural Life Conference

Visitors from East Africa and the Sudan were among the 90 persons who attended the sixth annual conference of the Institute of Rural Life, held at Hoddeston, Herts. An address was given by Mr. V. L. Griffiths on an experiment in education carried out at Bahkt-er-Ruda Institute of Education in the Sudan, which was started under his guidance 20 months ago.

The Independent African Church has almost doubled its membership since its inauguration six years ago, there are now 300 full members, 108 probationers, and 20 catechumens. The original members broke away from the Methodist Church in 1946 after some years of pleading for an African church to be controlled by the Rhodesians. Conference of the Methodist Church, branches from Salisbury, there are branches in Bulawayo, Umtah, Gwelo, and Solweby.

The East African Post and Telecommunications Administration announces that the following postage stamps will become invalid after June 30 this year: all stamps bearing the effigy of King George V, South African stamps of 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. denominations overprinted for use in the territories; and all stamps produced from dies used for the 1922 and 1923 issues inscribed "Tanganyika" with a giraffe's head and values expressed in shilling currency.

Nineteen Europeans left Salisbury recently to join the Southern Rhodesia Far East Volunteer Unit in Malaya. A draft of 400 men of the Rhodesian African Rifles, with 25 European officers and N.C.Os., will next Monday for Beira, where they will enter service in the Suez Canal Zone. One hundred European from Kenya arrived in Salisbury to begin six months' military training, and the Army instructors have arrived from the United Kingdom to train them.

Small Packet Postal Service

The small packet postal service from East Africa, hitherto available only to the United Kingdom, has been extended to all the Commonwealth and certain foreign countries. It provides for the transmission of goods, whether dutiable or not, in the same mails as printed papers, which usually travel more quickly than parcels mails. The maximum weight is 2 lb., and the rates are 10 cents of a shilling for each 2 oz. or part thereof, with a minimum charge of 50 cents for the British Commonwealth and 15 cents for each 2 oz., and a maximum charge of 80 cents for foreign countries.

Colonel E. M. Wilson, Member for Health and Local Government in Northern Rhodesia, has stated that during the last two years the sales of bottled beer to Africans has increased in all the large towns, and that the sales of wines had increased in Kitwe, Luanshya, Broken Hill, and Lusaka and decreased in Livingstone, Mafulira, and Chingola. The Copperbelt police had reported a decrease in drunkenness, and where it had increased the sale of wine and bottled beer was not always the cause. In the Lusaka compound, however, there had been more ugly incidents due to drunkenness since the start of wine-selling.



ASPHALT - A local legend at La Brea, Trinidad, describes how the famous pitch lake was once the site of an Indian village. The villagers offended the local deity by their persecution of the humming birds (which were animated by the souls of dead Indians) and as a punishment they were engulfed in the pitch lake with all their belongings.

In 1595 when on his ill-starred expedition to South America in search of El Dorado, Sir Walter Raleigh called at Trinidad. He made use of the pitch for caulking his ships and reported that he found it 'most excellent good' - an opinion which has since been expressed by road makers in Great Britain and in many other parts of the world.

Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Trinidad on market conditions and industrial trends in the island is readily available on request. Please write to our Intelligence Department at the address below.

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Oil Companies Concerned

Imports of Japanese cotton piece goods into East Africa are tripping those from the U.K. by more than two to one, said Mr. R. Barrow at the annual meeting of Monday of the African Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce of which he is chairman. The East African factories, he declared, were already overstocked with textiles, chiefly Japanese, and no orders were being forwarded to Lamu, Shika, where there was growing concern that the docks were open to large-scale imports from Japan. The U.K. had supplied 100,000 square yards in the month of last year, in which Japanese shipments had reached 13m. square yards, while those from India had amounted to 27m.

Duncan MacNeill and Co., Ltd., registered as a private company with £100,000 capital in £1 shares, will acquire the business of MacNeill, Barry and Co., and carry on the business of East India merchants, shippers, shipowners, and managers, insurance brokers, etc. They will enter into an agreement with Lord Inchcape and Lord Craigmore, both partners in the original Duncan MacNeill partnership, and with the Hon. Alan J. F. Mackay, a partner in Gray, Dawes and Co. The subscribers, each with one ordinary share, are Lord Inchcape and Mr. H. C. Waters. The first directors will be appointed by the subscribers.

African Housing

Some 3,500 brick cottage-type houses for Africans, each costing about £164, including service and overhead charges, were built in Northern Rhodesia in 1950, according to that territory's latest annual report. They form part of a £1,000,000 housing programme administered by the Government.

At Nyasaland, 2s. 11.2d. per lb. for tea, compared with 3s. 7d. per lb. Board of Tea Control reported the quantity of tea entered for home consumption during October were Kenya, 709,734 lb. (290,270 lb. in October 1950); and Nyasaland, 110,061 lb. (253,970 lb. in October 1950).

Mechanized farming was not necessarily cheap farming, said Mr. G. B. Beckwith, Member for Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia, when stating that it was not the Government's duty to hire tractors to East African or African farmers. Where African labour and ox-draught were available, he said, undoubtedly cheaper to keep to the old methods of tillage.

U.S. Tobacco Crop

At the auctions for the record United States tobacco crop of 1951, United Kingdom buyers with their allocation of 147m. dollars secured 215m. lb. out of a total of 1,400m. lb., compared with 147m. lb. of a total of 1,250m. lb. in the previous year. A further 10m. dollars were paid for Canadian tobacco.

Minimum wages for Africans in municipalities and townships in Kenya have been increased. They now range from 32s. for monthly contracts with 4s. additional for housing in Nanyuki to 45.75s. with 8.25s. for housing on Mombasa Island. Reductions for stations are unchanged.

Mr. W. J. Boswell, of Kitwe, said recently that 20% worth of sales in the U.K. cost of the average 14s. 10d. showing a gross profit of 25%. In Northern Rhodesia the cost was 16s. 3d. and the gross profit about 20%.

Four 19D class locomotives, built in Germany because British manufacturers could not accept the order, are being shipped to Rhodesia in the KENILWORTH CASTLE.

—Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd., report that the maize market was remarkably steady in December, although the voluminous buying was not large, mainly owing to small offerings. Prices are firmly laid on the basis of £32 per ton C.I.F. UK, ton No. 1, for forward shipment.

Within the next few weeks storage for at least 250,000 gallons of petrol, 39,000 gallons of kerosene, and 2,000 gallons of fuel oil is expected to have been provided in Lusaka, capital of Northern Rhodesia, and it is hoped to provide storage for 250,000 gallons in Ndola.

Rhodesian Cement Kiln Fired

The new kiln at the Rhodesia Cement Company's factory at Colfien Bawn was fired on December 29. It had been installed in the record time of less than 15 months.

The subsidized selling price of maize in Northern Rhodesia has been increased from 18s. to 20s. 6d. per bag of 200 lb., exclusive of the cost of the bag.

The estimated 1951-52 crop of Mauritius sugar was 490,000 metric tons, but it is now considered unlikely that this figure will be reached.

British Stores Stores, Ltd., ask that all correspondence should now be addressed to 33-34 Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C.2.

Goods sent to the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt via Lobito now take an average of 30 days from Southampton to Ndola.

Butter in Northern Rhodesia has been increased in price by 3d. per lb., making the maximum price 3.11s.

Sisal Outputs for December

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd. (a subsidiary of Sisal Estates, Ltd.)—£415 tons, compared with 1,200 tons in December.

Consolidated States of East Africa, Ltd. (tons of fibre)—1,795 tons in the months of December. East African Plantations, Ltd.—180 tons, making 855 tons in the months.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—making 1,036 tons to date.

Dividends

United Tobacco Companies (South) Ltd.—Interim dividend—10% (the same, but on increased capital) on the ordinary and deferred shares.

Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd.—9% (the same). After deduction of £112,125 (£94,752) for its profits amounted to £107,371 (£102,292).

De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd.—10% for 1951 (74%).

Buret Tea Co., Ltd.—Interim 10%, less Kenya tax.

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Need for Lead from Great Britain Basic to East African Unity

THE ANNUAL REVIEW of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Ltd., for the year ended June 30 last states:

"We have applied ourselves in East Africa to the task of consolidating our business, which hitherto had been suffering to some extent from the very rapid expansion since the war, and our earnings have shown a marked improvement over the rather lean results for the previous year. Continued high prices for nearly all produce have been of benefit to us and to the growers and, apart from erosion and other damage caused by torrential rains, climatic conditions have generally been favourable.

"The coffee crop now being harvested is expected to be exceptional, both as regards quantity and quality, and, under the influence of high prices, sisal production has expanded, including sisal cut by Natives in the reserves. For the second consecutive years seasonal surpluses have been such that East Africa has had an exportable surplus of grain. This, however, is unlikely to be a permanent feature, as all the indications are that the increase in Native population may outstrip food production. The pig and dairying industries have made further progress, and seem to be assured of ready markets for many years to come.

"We look for a steady increase in production, especially in the White Highlands of Kenya, where water supplies permit more intensive cultivation and where we are doing our utmost to encourage pasture improvement, both to enable the land to carry more stock and as a safeguard against the dangers of erosion, already a serious problem in the Native reserves.

"All in all, we have great confidence in the future of each of the three territories in which we are interested—Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda—and, in addition, to their ability to produce foodstuffs and important raw materials such as cotton and sisal, there are many indications, and in some cases proof, that they are well endowed with mineral resources, as yet almost untapped.

"Of the more pressing needs to-day, one is for greatly increased equipment of the system of railways and harbours, for better roads, and, perhaps most of all, for a lead from the British Government which will engender sufficient confidence amongst all races in East Africa to enable them to build together a prosperous and united country on a basis of co-operation and understanding."

Demand for Beira Town Sites Shares

THE SHARES of Beira Town Sites, Ltd., having risen sharply, the *Financial Times* has commented:

"A year ago the company's 1s. shares were 1s. 3d., by October they were 2s. 6d., on Christmas Eve 4s. 9d., and yesterday they were dear in up to 6s. Of certainty about the reason, there is none, but a possible explanation is fascinating because of its oddity.

"This is a decree in Portuguese East Africa dating from July, 1950, which requires that all land affected by it should be occupied with approved buildings and fines prohibitive fines for default. The company is not certain whether the decree applies to its holdings, but is quite sure that if it does it cannot comply with it. The local building industry is not large enough, and its land would therefore apparently be forfeited. Presumably anticipated liquidation is the reason for the buying."

"Having seen some results of a development charge here, we may also see the effect of an underdevelopment charge in Portuguese East Africa."

Cotton Fund's £20m.

THE COTTON PRICE ASSISTANCE FUND in Uganda, started in 1948 with £4m., has reached £22m., but is to be closed at £20m. and the balance applied to other purposes of benefit to the African population in particular and the country in general. Interest on the fund will total about £700,000 annually, and the Acting Chief Secretary has claimed that if the cotton crop remains at the present level of 350,000 bales, the fund would suffice to maintain a price to the grower of 6s. per lb. for the next eight years even if the real price fell to about half that figure.

Criticism is a very fine thing. Sir Alfred Vincent, addressing the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly,

S. Rhodesia's Imports and Exports Increased Adverse Trade Balance

OWING TO RAPID EXPANSION in the rate of imports, Southern Rhodesia's visible adverse balance of trade was increased to almost £22m. in the first nine months of 1951, as against £4m. in the corresponding period of 1950, and £13m. in that of 1949.

In the third quarter of 1951 imports were valued at £234m., compared with £204m. in the second quarter of the year, and £184m. in the first quarter. Thus the aggregate value of imports for the first nine months was £624m., an increase of £194m. over the same period of 1950. Exports for the nine months at £144m. were £5m. above those for the same period of the previous year.

Imports of fibres, yarns, textiles and apparel rose sharply to more than £144m. for the nine months, in which period metals, metal manufactures, machinery, and vehicles increased by £5m. to nearly £23m. Outside purchases of foodstuffs, mainly maize, advanced from £4m. to £6m.

British Share of the Trade

Entries from British countries in the first three quarters of the year totalled nearly £52m., compared with £37m. in the corresponding period of 1950, but the relative share of the import trade fell from 85.5% to 83%.

The U.K. sent goods worth £27m., or 43.4%, and the U.S.A. supplied rather more than £3m., or 5.1%, compared with about £2m. in the previous year. Other foreign countries gaining an increased share in the Colony's markets were Japan, the German Federal Republic, the Netherlands, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and the Belgian Congo.

There was a rise of nearly £1m. in imports from Northern Rhodesia, mainly in the form of higher consignments of leaf tobacco for disposal for export on the Southern Rhodesian auction floors.

Tobacco exports, at 54,036,000 lbs., were valued at £11,695,000 in January-September, as against 54,060,000 lb. and £12,647,000 in the same period of 1950. Shipments of chrome ore rose from 201,000 short tons, valued at £1,270,000, to 281,000 short tons, valued at £1,821,000.

Price Control

THE DEARTH OF EFFICIENT TRADING in this country is obvious, said Mr. R. G. Nicholson, Northern Rhodesia's Economic Secretary, in a recent debate on price control, "from the examples we have examined, the efficiency varies enormously." He added that when the price controller fixed a maximum price, he did so in relation to the average efficient trader. Mr. G. B. Beckett, Member for Agriculture, said that he could not understand how the principle of supply and demand could fail to operate under a system which simply ruled the maximum price of any article. "I should have thought," he said, "that, having fixed only the maximum, if the contention of commerce is that supply and demand will bring down the prices, that reduction in price could take place under price control just as easily as without it."

Sugar Agreement

BY THE SUGAR AGREEMENT between the Ministry of Food and representatives of sugar producers in Australia, South Africa, the British West Indies and Mauritius, reached at discussions at which the East Africa High Commission was represented as an observer, exports from Mauritius in any one year are limited to 430,000 tons and those from East Africa to 470,000 tons; provision is made for annual sales to the U.K. of 335,000 tons and 5,000 tons respectively to efficient producers. The agreement was signed on 11.10.50, to December 31, 1959, and will be reviewed in East Africa here after the right to accede to the agreement up to the time of its review in 1955. Until they do accede, none of the rights or obligations of the U.K. will apply to them.



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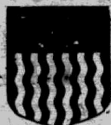
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Volume of Exports Well Maintained

Mr. W. W. F. Shepherd's Review

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TURNER AND NEWALL LIMITED will be held on January 24, 1952, at the Chartered Accountants' Hall, Manchester, when it is expected that Mr. W. W. F. Shepherd, the chairman of the company, will preside.

MR. SHEPHERD'S statement to the stockholders has been circulated to them with the report and accounts, and, after dealing with the results of the company, it contains a detailed review of the company's operations during the year to September 30, 1951, both at home and abroad.

The following are extracts from the statement as regards certain matters referred to therein:

African and Canadian Interests

Our mining companies in Africa have continued to operate to the capacity of their respective plants, but still under difficulties arising from shortages of all kinds. During the year, the small mine, the Croft mine at Filabusi, Southern Rhodesia, has again been brought into production, but it is a low grade and low yield property, and can make only a small additional contribution to our needs.

A new tailing plant at Mashaba, Southern Rhodesia, is now effectively completed and in operation. We expect, as a result, to be able to increase the production of graded ore from this area, but the increase, while welcome, will by no means bridge the gap between available supplies and current needs.

Our Canadian mining company, Bell Asbestos Mines Limited, has operated to capacity in the past year, and the difficulties caused by shortages have not been so acute as in Africa. From the end of 1951 quarrying ceases at the Bell mine, and in future all ore will be recovered by the block-caving method of underground mining. This change, which is inevitable as we proceed to recover ore from lower levels, will somewhat increase our costs, but it is not expected to reduce the total tonnage of fibre produced at the mine.

Demand for Asbestos Textiles

Turner Brothers Asbestos Company Limited, has experienced during the year under review a progressive increase in demand for asbestos textile and allied products, leading to heavy pressure on the manufacturing capacity of its Rochdale factory, where a high level of activity has been maintained despite an acute local shortage of labour.

The large new factory at Hindley Green has also worked up to a high rate of output, particularly in conveyor belting for the coal-mining industry, and has become fully established as a productive and efficient unit.

Good progress has been made with large-scale development plans which include an additional factory at Hindley Green, the substantial completion of asbestos textile processes, and a general programme of reconstruction and improvement at each of our works. It is hoped that actual construction work will have well advanced by the time these schemes can be fully completed.

Expansion of Ferodo

The works of Ferodo, brake and clutch linings and of the other materials manufactured by Ferodo Limited, are continuing to expand both at home and abroad.

During the past year intensive efforts have been devoted to export markets, and they have resulted in a remarkable trading increase. At home two new service depots have been opened—one in Nottingham and the other at Southampton. It is proposed further to expand the use of service depots as suitable premises become available.

During the past financial year a considerable quantity of new plant has been brought into operation, and the company has been fortunate in securing a reasonably adequate amount of additional labour. In consequence the production for the period easily constituted a record, although partly owing to limitations on basic materials, it was not possible fully to keep pace with demand.

A year ago I had to report that Turners Asbestos Cement Company Limited had been hampered to some extent by a lack of suitable grades of asbestos fibre. In this connection I am glad to say that the position improved considerably during the past year, so that it became possible to operate all plant to the maximum, and in fact an extra Sunday shift was introduced during the year on all sheeting and pipe machines.

The demand both from the home and export markets has remained at a very high level, substantially in excess of the increased production. This applies not only to general building products but equally to Everite asbestos cement roof tiles.

Production Efficiency

Although the demand for the products of The Washington Chemical Company Limited has remained at a high level, we have contrived during the year to maintain production on a basis reasonably satisfactory to our customers. This has been achieved by an increased efficiency from existing plant and by additions to the plant where this has been necessary and possible. This policy of keeping pace with demand will be continued.

The work of Newalls Insulation Company Limited during the year in hand has proceeded in a sound manner and has been at its usual high level. In fact, the amount of contract work during the year has reached record figures. Outstanding contracts of importance comprise marine insulation in connexion with oil tankers and other vessels, together with extensive work on power stations and general industrial installations.

The volume of our export business has been well maintained during the year. Continental and other markets' naturally figure largely in our export programmes, but I am glad to say that our shipments to high-currency countries are by no means negligible, and in certain of our products have been increased during the past year.

Financial Position Remains Sound

The Turner and Newall Limited financial scheme has now completed its fifth year, and the strength of our assets, together with the annual contribution recently received from the Government, has enabled us to maintain a sound financial position in the year ending 1951.

In the main, our policy of substituting a sound financial position for a high level of output, and of providing for the future, has been maintained.

Your board has recommended the allocation of £20,000 from the year's profits to Turner and Small Warren Trusts Limited, for account of the trustees of the Robert Turner Fund.

Dividend

This year your board recommend a final dividend of 15% on the ordinary stock, making with the interim dividend of 5% already paid, a total dividend of 20% for the year. This is the same rate of total distribution as last year, but on that occasion 14% was declared as ordinary dividend and 2% as special bonus.

This year your directors feel justified in recommending that an amount corresponding to last year's special bonus be included in the dividend, but, notwithstanding the record earnings, they cannot go further so long as they feel, as they do, that such record earnings are due partly to extraordinary conditions which are beyond their control.

Current Year's Outlook

My short-term forecast of last year has been duly fulfilled, but present conditions in this country and throughout a large portion of the remainder of the world make long-term forecasting just as impossible as it was a year ago.

On a short-term basis, your board expect the continuance of strong demand during the current year, and high production at or near the maximum possible within the plant and raw asbestos, expect to be able again to report a satisfactory year's trading, but costs will continue to rise, and we can hardly expect indefinitely to achieve new profit records year by year.

Competition is strong and increasing, but we remain confident of our ability to retain and, if possible, increase our share of the market in asbestos and magnesia products throughout the world.

Mining

Copper Production Interrupted Heavy Losses from Four-Day Closing

CONCERN over the recent four-day closing of the Northern Rhodesian copper mines has been expressed by Mr. R. Welensky, leader of the non-officials. At a time when Britain was facing a financial crisis, he said, it would have to find extra dollars for copper to make up the loss from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. Talbot-Phillips, Acting Financial Secretary, said that the loss in income tax would probably be between £250,000 and £300,000.

The Economic Secretary hoped that the situation would improve after this month. Both the Government and the Copperbelt management had consulted urgently with the Wankie Colliery and the Southern Rhodesian Government in an effort to avoid the shutdown.

Coal Problem Must Be Tackled

The *Balaway Chronicle* commented: "The time has come when the Government must tackle the coal problem in earnest, if those in whose hands rests the present development of our coal resources are unable to meet Central Africa needs. We are not blaming the concern in question for, within the limits of its means, it is endeavouring to expand its output to meet the demand."

In the past the company has been very kindly treated by Governments, and has had the advantage of lack of competition, but now that national interests are crucially at stake a different attitude must be adopted. If expansion is held up then the Government must use its influence to see that obstacles are swept away. There is plenty of coal, too, other than in the claims held by the Wankie Colliery, and this must be brought to the surface.

We believe in private enterprise, but in these days it is inevitable, where essentials are concerned, that if private enterprise cannot meet the need which it is responsible for

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meeting, the Government is determined to ensure the safety of the national interest, aided by the encouragement and assistance of further private enterprise or by handing over the problem to a public utility corporation.

Marketing Williamson Diamonds

THE MINISTER OF STATE for Colonial Affairs said in Tanganyika this week after his confidential talks with Dr. J. T. Williamson at his diamond mine at Mwadui that he felt sure that a satisfactory solution would be found of the difficulties arising from the sale of diamonds.

Pickstone Mine

CAM and MOTOR GOLD MINING CO. LTD. has acquired an option to purchase the Pickstone Mine in Southern Rhodesia for £233,000. The present owners are London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co. Ltd. (50%) Corporation Syndicate Ltd. (25%) and Sherwood Gold Mining Co. Ltd. (25%). The option expires at the end of this month.

Copper Agency

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., and Nchanaga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., have appointed the British Metal Corporation, Ltd., of London, to act as their agents for the sale of copper throughout the world with the exception of Belgium, France, Switzerland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA in the first 10 months of last year were valued at £1,283,445, compared with £1,652,380 in the corresponding period in the previous year.

Kenya Consolidated

THE 18th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., was held in Kericho, Kenya, on December 31.

Progress Reports for December

White Colliery—183,304 tons of coal and 10,408 tons of coke were sold.

Keston—17,500 tons of ore were treated at the Geita mine for 2,617 oz. gold.

Rhodesia—A working profit of £1,897 was earned from the milling of 6,360 tons of ore.

Tuisie-Ems—335 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 3,200 tons of ore for an estimated working profit of £355.

Cam and Motor—23,500 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £33,376, compared with £31,788 for November.

Rhodesia Broken Hill—1,020 tons of lead, 1,915 tons of zinc, and 22.82 tons of fused vanadium were produced during the month.

Beatrice Gold Mining

BEATRICE GOLD MINING CO., LTD., made a net loss of £10,903 in the year to March 31, 1951, increasing the adverse balance to £29,116. Investments appear at cost in the balance sheet at £1,625,549. Current assets total £19,891 and current liabilities £9,160.

Mining Personalities

MR. N. M. B. BLACKBURN has joined Uruwaa Minerals, Ltd. MR. H. OCKFORD has joined the London committee of Tanganyika Concessions.

MR. J. V. BAIRD has resigned from the board of the Beaufort South Africa Company.

MR. W. REES WILLIAMS, SOC. INST. M.M., is now employed by the Geological Survey Department in Tanganyika.

MR. R. L. FRAIN has been elected president of the British Overseas Mining Association. MR. J. W. WALKER is vice-president.

MR. A. H. BALL has joined the boards of African Investment Trust, Ltd., and London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

MESSES. L. W. ATLEN, of Chingola, Southern Rhodesia, and G. H. PARKINSON, of Selukwe, Southern Rhodesia, have been transferred to membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, to membership of which MR. ISLAND GOSWICK has been elected.



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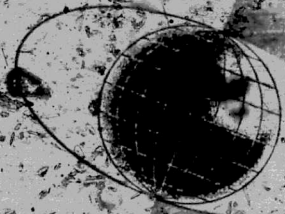
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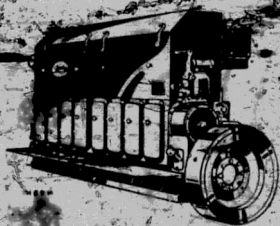
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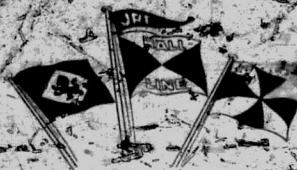
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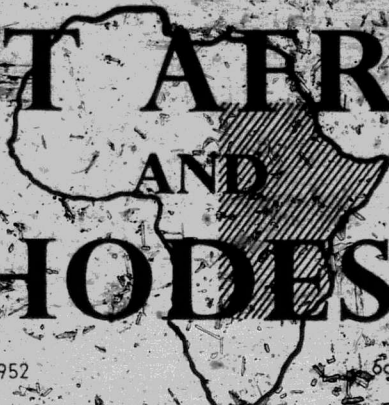
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



Thursday, January 17, 1952

6d weekly, 30s yearly post free

Vol. 28 (New Series) No. 1423

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

Founder and Editor:
London

REGISTERED OFFICES
66, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Telephone — HOLborn 2224-5

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FAITH IN STERLING has weakened in recent years because the outside world clearly saw what the Socialist Government and the mass of the people in this country refused to realize — that **On the Brink Of Bankruptcy** Great Britain was living far beyond her means and was not working hard enough to guarantee that recovery which it was within her power to achieve. The change of Government has come only just in time to stave off national bankruptcy. To such dire straits has Britain been brought by the profligacy of the past six years, one incalculably damaging element was the introduction of a 40-hour week when the nation should have worked harder than ever to ensure the promptest possible recovery from the sacrifices and devastations of two great wars. But misleaders eager for easy popularity used their political control to run the country deeply into debt with the whole outside world, when the task of leadership was to challenge the people to assert their courage and virility. It was and is their greatest asset, as Mr. Churchill and his colleagues recognize as they inherit the duty of saving the pound from its gravest crisis. If the gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area were to continue to flow away at the rate at which they were running when the Conservatives recently attained office, all

would disappear by next August. That is the measure of the threat.

Drastic action is inevitable, and it will be applied in this country by a Government braced to accept unpopularity if that should be the price of saving the currency. Who is to say, however, that Britons will not once more accept harsh tidings with equanimity and reject the propaganda of the pusillanimous? **Through Effort To Solvency.** Bold grappling with the danger must win widespread approbation, and there can be no doubt that that example will be faithfully followed by the Dominions and the Colonial Empire, the members of which will make it a point of honour to share generously in plans designed for the common weal. The present predicament of the sterling area is partly attributable to the fact that prices of its exports have generally fallen more than those of the commodities which sterling countries must import from the rest of the world. Another cause is that capital and consumer goods have been bought much too freely from Europe, indeed, the United Kingdom, the Dominions, and almost all the Colonies have been in consequent deficit throughout most of the past year. As banker for the sterling area Great Britain holds

for the sterling area Great Britain holds

deposits in about 1900, and a dominant factor as important to the creditors as to the United Kingdom herself that sterling should again become a medium of exchange in which all men everywhere have faith. The Commonwealth Finance Ministers now meeting in London have to devise means to that end, to which the Colonial Empire will make its contribution.

Under American pressure this country agreed last year to allow much greater freedom of entry to goods from Europe. Quite naturally, the Dominions and the Colonies followed suit. Now putting first that which Britain has been driven to reverse that premature policy, our overseas partners will doubtless impose similar short-term restrictions, even though that policy must reduce consumption (which means a somewhat lower standard of living) and check development, thereby disappointing

hopes and dislocating plans. In these respects, however, the colonies will be much more fortunate than the Mother Country, which already knows that it will be further deprived of many manufactured articles in order to increase the export trade, particularly within the Commonwealth. Though special endeavours are to be made to foster Colonial progress, the period of easy money — of which Eastern Africa has had a very generous share — is evidently at an end. There will have to be more self-help everywhere, more discrimination between what is essential and what is merely desirable, and drastic reduction in non-sterling purchases. Nothing is more important than an optimum increase in the export trade of all sterling countries, and since in the case of East and Central Africa that policy requires improved railway, road, and port facilities, they must rank high among necessary capital projects. The emergency, in short, demands that first things should be put first.

Notes By The Way

The King's Holiday

THE KING'S acceptance of the invitation of the Prime Minister of South Africa to spend part of his convalescence at his official country residence in Natal has produced comment which has shown both ignorance and lamentable lack of propriety. Politicians and newspapers have asked whether the British Cabinet advised acceptance of the invitation, thereby showing that they do not know that it is His Majesty's South African Ministers, not those in this country, who advise him in South African affairs. They forget that the King of Great Britain is equally King of South Africa, and that as he is above politics there as here, no reasonable being can attribute political significance to his temporary sojourn in the country residence of one of his Prime Ministers.

Above Politics

THAT THE SOVEREIGN, with the Queen and Princess Margaret, should privately revisit a Dominion which not long ago gave the Royal Family a very warm official welcome, ought to please all men of good will of all races and all parties. Why should Dr. Malan's racist policies (which I abhor) be dragged into the matter by controversialists? The King is no more committed to that Minister's opinions than he was to those of Mr. Aneurin Bevan or Mr. Strachey while they held the seals of office.

United Nations' Irresponsibility

THE FOURTH COMMITTEE of the General Assembly of the United Nations — generally but erroneously called the Trusteeship Committee, and not to be confused with the Trusteeship Council — adds quickly to its record of irresponsibility. In Paris last week it resolved by 38 votes to seven that the Powers administering the nine trust territories should be invited to set target dates for the attainment of self-government or independence in each case. Six member nations, including the United States, abstained from voting, and Great Britain,

Australia, Canada, New Zealand, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands voted against the proposal. That India should have taken the initiative in this matter will surprise nobody, and few who have followed the actions of the United States of America in similar cases would have expected her to join with the opponents of so foolish an idea. Instead of joining in denouncing a manifestly absurd notion, America was neutral.

Fruits of Somalia Folly

THIS NEWSPAPER was, I believe, the first in this country for Africa to criticize the decision of the United Nations to grant self-government within 10 years to the former Italian Colony of Somalia, that decision being made on the ground that at the end of that period the territory must still lack anything like the human and economic equipment necessary to make a success of autonomy. It was predicted that the wholly unrealistic pronouncement would encourage similarly irresponsible demands from other parts of Africa, and that forecast was soon fulfilled. Agitation having succeeded in the case of Somalia, its instigators and others of similar outlook — I almost wrote "similar mind" though anyone exercising an instructed and balanced mind could obviously not be a party to such stupidity — have now set themselves to organize chaos in all the other territories over which the United Nations has some right of supervision. If that aim were attained, which it will not be, their wrecking tactics would naturally be extended to Colonial territories if any nation charged with the administration of dependencies were weak enough to listen to such puerility.

By Groups, Not Individually

NOTICE in this column would today try to fix a date for the attainment of self-government or independence by Tanganyika Territory. Yet that is demanded by the Fourth Committee. Do its members not understand that, so far as can be judged, Tanganyika will never be independent? No British Minister of any political

partly new, and the possibility of a British policy, that of social progress, than I personally contemplate is that the British East African group of territories, including Tanganyika, will at a date which cannot now be guessed develop in political, economic and social cohesion to a stage at which it will be wise and safe in their own interests to grant them self-government as a group. That is very different from self-government for one or more members of the group. My view has always been that the territorial union in East Africa and another in Central Africa would be but temporary stages on the way to a greater Dominion embracing all the British Dependencies from Southern Rhodesia in the south to Kenya and Uganda in the north.

British Practice

BRITISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL places plans in the hands of men, not men in the hands of planners, as the White Paper Committee would have it. If a few members of that body, apart from the representatives of the Colonial Powers, have a little knowledge of recent history in East and Central Africa, they might usefully reflect upon it, for then they would see the wisdom of constitutional time-tables. When the White Paper proposals for the creation of a White Paper Commission in East Africa met strong local opposition, they had to be withdrawn, and several years passed before East Africans would accept a new scheme (though then they approved almost without comment practically the same proposals under another label!). Similarly years have been wasted in Central Africa when there was general agreement upon the urgent need for federation. The point is not why the delay was wise or unwise in either case, but why British practice men have to be persuaded to accept such developments, and that the human factor, so often incalculable, makes it impossible to stipulate a time-table long in advance and still do justice to the communities concerned.

Krilium

Krilium, a soil conditioner made from acrylonitrile, a derivative of acetylene and petroleum gases, holds out great hopes of improving crop yields and alleviating the damage done by soil erosion, but the Monsanto Chemical Company of America, which retained in its claims for this new chemical. Its faith, however, is evident from the decision to spend \$50m. on large-scale production in Texas. Krilium is a fertilizer and does not add nutrient to the land, but tests in the last three years in the United States have proved that it so changes the structure of the soil as to enable it to retain moisture longer and use it more effectively. It will not make poor lands fertile, but it will put them in condition to accept the nutrients which will make them fertile.

Hope for Eroded Areas

BAILEY HODGSON, who has been successfully treated and the scientific correspondent of the New York Times, one of the most successful publications in America, has developed a technique for reversing the beginning of a reversionary trend in agriculture, in which man-made factors may be turned in a short time into blooming pastures and green acres. One pound of krilium is said to be as effective on other soil conditions as 200 times the amount of peat moss or other of commercial compost. Costs will be high until mass production can be achieved, about 100 lb. of chemical costing upwards of £100 are required to condition an acre of poor soil, but the treatment should last about three years. Agricultural scientists elsewhere in the country expect to repeat such measures very soon, and it is hoped that some of the techniques will be experimental progress in tropical and sub-tropical Africa.

Kikuyu Kaulois

DID YOU KNOW that the Kinya equivalent for "spiv," at least among the Kikuyus, is "cowboy" (spelt *kaiboi*)? That was news to me until a friend on leave from the Colony mentioned it in the course of conversation. He explained that quite a number of "wide boys" among the Kikuyu now consider *jeu rigueur* to justify themselves in cowboy outfits made for them by local Asian tailors, and that the word describing that garb has consequently been adopted of late to designate the type of tribal misfit who is repulsed by the idea of work and attracted by more questionable and easy methods of acquiring money.

Cowboy Films Banned

WHEN I PROBE for the confirmation I discovered that in at least one of the populous Kikuyu districts the African local district council recently requested its honorary film censor, a European official, to gain the confidence, to prohibit the showing of cowboy pictures. I do not recall having heard any other case of a body of responsible Africans asking that a particular type of American film should be barred from exhibition in their district, but it is clearly a healthy sign that some of them should now want to discriminate and ban films which they regard as injurious.

E.T.R.O.

GROWING COMPETITION from Germany, Japan and other countries in Africa and other overseas markets coincides with the decision to wind up the British Export Trade Research Organization, which was established seven years ago, and to which Government subsidies totalling £140,000 have been paid. When Betco was created with the support of a few of the leading commercial and industrial enterprises in this country, it was generally felt that British exporters would find difficulty in selling their productions throughout the world and that widespread market research was therefore necessary. Instead, sellers' markets almost everywhere have enabled manufacturers to sell their output with little or no difficulty, despite constantly rising prices, slow deliveries, and disappointing quality in too many cases. Now the rearmament drive must further reduce the overseas trade of many companies. At some time in the future a great deal of market research in overseas territories will be essential, but meantime the council, of which Mr. Leslie Gamage is chairman, has apparently taken the right decision in the circumstances, especially as its turnover at £40,000 a year has been only half the total required to make the venture self-supporting. Betco was ahead of its time.

Lord Harlech

LORD HARLECH, who has been elected chairman of the Midland Bank, was the youngest of its first chairman. Chairman of the Bank of British West Africa and a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, he is best remembered in the service with which this journal is concerned as chairman of the Ormsby Gore Commission on Closer Union of East Africa. For as Mr. G. W. A. Ormsby Gore, he sat as the Member of Commons from 1910 until he succeeded to the family bar in 1938. He was Secretary of State for the Colonies for two years, and at the outbreak of the war was became Regional Commissioner for the North-East. Then he was a very successful High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in South Africa. He is a trustee of the National and Tate Galleries and an authority on rare books. Both his grandfather and great-grandfather were directors of the old London and Joint Stock Bank, on which the Midland Bank was built.

Uganda's Railway to the Congo Border

Further Extracts from Economic Survey Report

UGANDA'S PROPOSED RAILWAY to the west will pass through some of the best cattle country in all Africa, the grassy plains of eastern and northern Ankole, the western borders of Masaka, and the southern reaches of Mubende, and a line along the Katonga Valley must attract the whole of the considerable cattle export trade of those regions, states "The Way of the West," the report of the Economic and Railway Traffic Committee appointed by the Government of Uganda.

The total area covered by the survey carries at present about 250,000 head of cattle and 750,000 sheep and goats. Most of these are naturally concentrated in those areas of short grass country, amounting to about one-third of the total area under survey, which are completely free of tsetse fly. Water supplies, hitherto scanty and scattered, are being augmented by a comprehensive dam and borehole construction scheme.

Magnificent Cattle Country

Masaka and Mubende districts contain large herds, but the great grazing areas are in Ankole, where the cattle are reared on open ranges by the pastoral Bahima and the Bairu peasants. The Bahima, the traditional cattle lords of western Uganda, are now a dwindling race, although still owning some 150,000 head. Their aversion to any change in their customary methods of cattle management (which include the butchering of young bull calves and a marked lack of interest in the production of slaughter stock) makes it unlikely that there will be much increase in the number of cattle exported from their herds.

The Bairu, on the other hand, small peasant farmers with no previous tradition of cattle herding, are receptive to improved methods of cattle husbandry. From their 100,000 head of cattle a notable increase in production for export within the next decade may be expected.

The new measures of tsetse elimination and control proposed for Ankole would, if successful, restore to the cattle owners large tracts of magnificent country adjacent to the proposed railway.

Mineral Deposits

In the Katonga section wolfram has been produced from four localities near Kawungera and three near the Hoima road, and it is certain that operation of these and other old workings would be profitable at the present price of the ore, though the grade and concentration are nothing like so good as in Kigezi district.

In the south of Ankole important tin deposits occur among the ancient sediments of the Karagwe-Ankolean system near its contact with the granite penetration. Tin mining began in 1927, and in the first three years produced over 1,000 tons. Export is by way of Kyaka port, and has not therefore been credited to the new line.

This region also contains two other minerals now in great demand, columbite-tantalite and beryl. Exploitation is on a limited scale at present.

The world's only known occurrence of bismuth-tantalite occurs halfway between Mityasa and Kampala, and was worked during the war.

Gold has been won in Buganda from the Mutiti area, the Mase stream, and the Kasaba Hill locality, but the last-named suffers from lack of water for working purposes. Columbite-tantalite, bismuth-tantalite, and beryl are being worked on a claim near Kawungera, and there is every evidence of further occurrence of these minerals.

The main part of the area south of the Katonga Valley, which is theoretically favourable to the occurrence of minerals, has not yet been examined either by Government or private prospectors.

Bahuvani area, which lies along the extreme western border of this section, is an exception. It has been investigated geologically in detail. It produces the greater part of Uganda's

gold exports, some very high-grade tantalite, some small diamonds, and lead, which is being profitably worked along the lower reaches of the Kitomi River.

High-Grade Limestones

The Rift Valley section does not hold the same potentialities as the areas on either side, but even so, it already produces useful minerals. The rocks are composed of lacustrine sediment and volcanics.

The former include some high-grade limestones near Muhokya which are being used for lime-making, and are amongst the best materials of this type in Africa. A million tons has been proved outside the concession held by a private concern, and this cannot represent more than a fraction of the quantity available. Drilling will be undertaken shortly to determine the furthest extent.

Clays are available locally which, together with the limestones, could be used to manufacture cement. Some amount of calcium sulphate (selenite) also occurs, but it is doubtful if it could be worked economically.

The crater of those small, extinct volcanoes which are so common along the southern foot of Ruwenzori supply salt in varying qualities. Of these, Katwe is by far the most important. Investigation by drilling and chemical research should stimulate the production of greatly increased amounts and varieties of saline products, particularly if a new railhead is established in the vicinity.

It is remotely possible that petroleum may occur in this Rift Valley section.

Kilembe

Copper-cobalt-nickel ore occurs at Kilembe, and gold is also associated with these lodes. Copper was first recorded in 1906, and has subsequently been reported from several and far removed localities. The development of workable copper ore reserved at Kilembe, together with these records, should give a considerable fillip to future examination of the mountain. The work will be assisted by the new geo-chemical technique whereby the water from the various streams is examined for traces of base metals.

Some excellent talc has been discovered along the Ruimi, together with showings of graphite. High transport costs have hitherto prohibited development.

Radioactive ores are known in the Toro district, and it is possible that workable deposits may be found within the Toro system. Lead, too, may occur on this side of the Rift Valley.

Kigezi is a region of deep valleys cut into a table-land of Karagwe-Ankolean shales and mudstones, with subsidiary quartzites. The rocks have been penetrated by granites, and in certain areas altered to lustrous phyllites, which themselves are cut by quartz veins.

High Wolfram Prospects

These veins often contain wolfram, and in this region lie most of the wolfram workings of Uganda. The ore is of very high grade and is won at some half-dozen localities already. This prospect of future discovery is high. Some 150 tons of ore were produced in 1950 by hand-operated methods. With the installation of machinery five to 10 times the amount of work could be obtained from the present workings alone.

Bismuth has been found in Kigezi, and further discoveries may be expected. Some small production of tin and gold has also been achieved. Columbite-tantalite occurs in the northern portion.

After many years of prospecting and general exploration, it now appears certain that the Kilembe copper ores on the Ruwenzori Range will be exploited.

Fröbisher Ltd. of Toronto, and the Rio Jinto Co. Ltd. of London, acting in partnership, intend to develop the mine at an initial production rate of 3,400 tons of ore a day, with plant designed to permit early expansion to 5,000 tons. It is estimated that this quantity of ore will produce approximately 520 tons of concentrate a day. The concentrate would then be bailed to a smelting plant, most probably set up at Jinja.

The alternative proposal, that the company should set up a smelter at Kilembe, either generating the necessary hydro-electric power on the Mubuku River, or carrying power from Jinja along a transmission line especially erected for the purpose, has obvious disadvantages; and on the assumption that a western railway extension is built, it is reasonably certain that the smelter will be at Jinja, provided that the mining company come to a mutually satisfactory arrangement with the railway administration regarding tariffs.

At the smelter the concentrate will be processed to produce

initially some 1,000 tons and 1,700 tons of cobalt a year. These figures, however, are as the production rate of ore increases to the maximum capacity of the plant at Kileleshwa.

Chemical Industries Probable

In addition, the smelting process will release as a by-product some 300 tons per day of sulphur dioxide. It is hoped that about half of this product will be used to make sulphuric acid, which will in turn be used with phosphates from Tesoro to produce super-phosphates, for which it is anticipated that Kenya's demands alone will amount to some 100,000 tons by 1955. The remainder of the sulphur dioxide, will in present circumstances be released into the air, though further deterioration in the world stocks of sulphur would no doubt lead to a revision of this policy.

"Moreover, the probability of the establishment of ancillary chemical industries in the neighbourhood of the smelter, to utilize its by-products, must not be overlooked.

"Production from the Kigezi wolfram mines has risen from 13 tons in 1942 to 198 tons in 1950. These half-dozen wolfram mines are small claims worked by manual labour. Options on some have been taken by large mining companies, and the introduction of machinery and modern methods of mining are considered inevitable. On this assumption production should easily be doubled by 1955 and doubled again by 1960.

"Production of lead from the Kitomi River location has been on a small scale in the past—54 tons in 1950. This concession has now been purchased by a large mining concern, and extensive developments are expected. The ore is of high quality, containing 79% of lead and 7% of bismuth by the ton.

Throughout the East African Railways system generally in Uganda imports balance exports, and on that basis, excluding Kileleshwa traffic, imports over the new extension would reach 107,000 tons by 1955 and 145,000 tons five years later. Four separate sets of

estimates were compiled and examined, and that given by commercial leaders of 38,000 tons for the first year was accepted, with subsequent increases of 10% per annum.

Traffic to and from the Belgian Congo is set on a long basis, though Congo freight is expected to reach substantial totals, since about 50,000 square miles of well-populated and fertile territory in the eastern Congo will be much nearer the proposed rail and ancillary motor transport system than to any comparable means of communications with the outside world.

Congo Traffic Alone Might Justify Railway

The committee considers in fact, "that it is not improbable that in the years to come such a railway might prove justified on its Congo traffic alone."

In the last decade the white population of the Belgian Congo has increased from 25,000 to more than 45,000, and is still rapidly expanding. Within the same period the number of European children has nearly trebled, rising from about 1,000 to 7,000.

The highlands on the far side of Lake Edward are extensively farmed by Europeans, who have large estates of coffee, pyrethrum and tea. The coffee crop, of which 1,000 tons were exported through Uganda in 1950, is estimated to yield 40,000 tons by 1960.

The Uganda route to the sea would be far quicker and involve much less handling than any route to the Atlantic coast. It is therefore suggested that the Belgian authorities should be asked to allow a small port to be built at the southern end of Lake Edward and to provide an 11-mile branch line from the main road to Ruindi.

For purposes of calculation the committee takes the terminus of the new railway as a pier of Lake George, 215 miles from Kampala.

Colonial Empire's Contribution to World Food Supplies

Mr. C. G. Eastwood's Address to Royal Society of Arts

MR. C. G. EASTWOOD, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State in the Colonial Office, addressed the Royal Society of Arts last week as Henry Morley lecturer, taking as his subject "The Contribution of the Colonial Empire to World Food Supplies."

He said (in part):

"It is quite surprising how few basic foodstuffs the Colonies export in any quantity. With the solitary exceptions of Kenya, who now exports a little wheat and maize, and British Guiana, who exports a very little rice, the Colonies export none of the basic cereals, on the contrary, as a whole they are net importers of rice, wheat, and flour. They export practically no meat; what meat they produce they consume, and they could well consume more. They export virtually no bacon, no butter, no eggs, no cheese. Instead, several of these things they import in considerable quantities.

Position Summarized

The main foodstuffs they do export are sugar, vegetable oils, and oilseeds. They export over 1,250,000 tons of sugar a year at present, and I hope it will soon be 300,000 tons more; they export some 300,000 tons of oils, and nearly 1m. tons of oilseeds and copra. These are very substantial contributions to the world's needs. Apart from that, if for a moment I may pretend to be Irish, most of the foodstuffs they export are drinks or the raw materials of drinks—cocoa, coffee, tea, citrus juice, and rum.

The 55m. people in tropical Africa are more than self-sufficient in food, though often at a poor level of nutrition. They export a great deal, and they import virtually nothing except some semi-luxuries, mostly consumed by Europeans.

East and Central Africa export less food than West Africa. Their tea and coffee do not balance West

Africa's cocoa in quantity, still less in value. Kenya now exports a little wheat and maize, about 40,000 tons of each this season, but there is nothing to balance West Africa's vast export of vegetable oils and oilseeds. One attempt to grow groundnuts has so far met with little success. Uganda's export of course yields cotton seeds and coconuts are produced on the coast, but they are mostly consumed in East Africa, not exported.

Aided by Science

One recent development connected with coconuts provides a very nice example of the contribution which science can make. Quite a number of coconuts are grown in Zanzibar, Zanzibar's principal export is cloves, which are to Zanzibar what sugar is to the West Indies. Unfortunately the clove tree has been attacked by a mysterious disease known as sudden death. Some party of scientists from the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, led by Dr. F. J. Nutman, for the last five years been trying to find the cause and the remedy. After many disappointments, their efforts are at last proving successful.

In the course of their research they had to make a study of the local nutty in doing so, one of the scientists Mr. M. J. Way, of Rombe, happened to notice that the yield of coconuts in an area was diminished with the species of ant which lived in that area. He further noted that in the area where the yield was lowest was because a certain *Beauveria* known as *Beauveria* was attacking the lower of the coconut, thereby causing gumming disease.

Where the yield was high there was no *Beauveria*, and there was no gumming disease. The yield had been raised by one particular species of ant called *Eciton*. So now it looks as if the scientists who were trying to find a cure for a disease of clove trees may be well on their way to finding a cure for a quite different disease of coconuts—a nice little illustration of the fortunate habit of scientists of being quite unpredictable.

Unfortunately *Eciton* blue is probably and is therefore somewhat unpopular. Nevertheless, this discovery may be really quite important. If it should prove possible to bring such ants into other coconut areas in Zanzibar and East Africa, their yield might be very greatly increased, and

what is possible (there might also be possible in the Seychelles a Colony almost entirely dependent on coconuts for its livelihood). They're free suffer from the same disease. Concerning also, though this is a fair cry, *Ecophylla* might be found in the Solomon Islands where there is an analogous problem caused by another bug, *Ambipeltis*.

At least 10 times, perhaps 100 times, as much energy is spent in tropical Africa in growing the food she eats as in growing what she exports. In most parts of Africa she provides the main, and sometimes indeed almost the whole, occupation of the population. I suppose there are few farming communities of Africa which do not grow most, if not all, of the food they eat. This is subsistence farming, in the strict sense of the word. What money they need they get from the wages earned by their menfolk in mines, on estates, or in the towns. Others grow something more than they need and sell it.

Crops for home consumption are immensely important and Governments have not always paid sufficient attention to them. Some people say that Africa has sufficient food, while Africa will face a food shortage. They say that the population is increasing, that the soil is being wasted, leached, eroded, or exhausted by over-cultivation, and that most of the areas now under bush are under bush because they are not fit for anything else, so that the time will come when Africa can no longer feed itself. Much of what they say is true.

Erosion Menace

There are parts of Africa where erosion certainly makes one feel gloomy. In the Kamba Reserve in Kenya, for instance, or near Moga Irangi in Tanganyika, one feels that Nature is waging a battle. But these black spots are small relatively to the vast wastelands of what will come if we do not take care. I am not pessimistic, I feel that though all these things are a cause for alarm, they are not by any means a cause for despondency, provided we really set to work and do something to prevent erosion, improve soil fertility, and develop better farming techniques. The possibilities of increasing food production in Africa are still very great indeed.

I am quite sure that we should get value for money spent on more research on domestic food plants, maize, sorghum, sweet potato, yams, and so on. Too often the whole effort of the technical staff has been directed towards cash crops for export. An immense change could be effected by breeding high-yielding, healthy, disease-resistant strains of wheat to which disease and ill-health in man reduces the yield of foodstuffs is not generally recognized.

As F. C. Bawden has pointed out, wheat plants are susceptible to more than one virus. This means that perennial plants, or those that are propagated vegetatively, continue to accumulate an increasing number of viruses as long as they live. In the end, therefore, their state of health comes to resemble that of a man who simultaneously and continually has mumps, measles, smallpox, and influenza.

Mosaic disease of cassava stores may well cause a greater loss of food in Africa than swollen shoot of cocoa, but it does not kill the crop, and so causes less general concern. As it occurs throughout the whole crop, the losses are taken for granted.

Disease-Free Cassava

H. H. Storey, and others of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute have succeeded in breeding a strain which is immune to mosaic disease. The yield is very much higher than that of the ordinary crop. As cassava is the main famine reserve in many parts of Africa, this is of immense importance, and this new strain has, I believe, replaced the old susceptible varieties in large parts of East Africa.

If high-yielding strains could be bred of other crops which were resistant to virus and other diseases, that by itself would make an immense difference. We have quite a number of this class man working on this in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, on wheat, sorghum, maize, groundnuts, and, because in all cases the work entails many and laborious trials, and some of the problems are urgent.

Not even high-yielding varieties will give their best yields if grown in the wrong conditions. So another subject which will certainly yield results is the study of soils and the use of fertilizers. We are still vastly ignorant on all this.

In East Africa the regional Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization under Dr. H. A. Macleod is doing its best to accumulate knowledge upon it.

Whatever the pessimists may say, and whatever may have been the experience in one or two instances, it is not by any means always true that land under bush is land that is good for nothing else. Often enough it is under bush because of the tsetse fly or absence of arborescences. In the long run many potentially productive areas will be freed from

the tyranny of the tsetse, and excellent work is being done to sink bore-holes and create dams or reservoirs, and so open up areas which have long been waterless.

"I have been talking about meat, so I must turn almost all over Africa for the internal trade, if not for export, in nothing but fish. That is a subject worthy of a lecture in itself. No one could care it better than Dr. C. Hickling, the Fisheries Adviser to the Secretary of State."

Dr. Hickling's Work

The story of the development of the fish resources of the Colonies and their seas largely thanks to Dr. Hickling's imagination and enthusiasm is fascinating, and we are still only at the beginning of it. I should like him to tell you about fish farming, that ancient art of the Chinese, which he is busy transplanting to Africa and the West Indies. It is not fanciful to imagine that in 20 or 30 years fish from fish farms or rice fields will become a major item in African diet. That is another reason why I am not pessimistic about African food supplies.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd in Tanganyika

Importance of Communications

THE IMMENSE IMPORTANCE of improved communications has been emphasized by Mr. A. A. Lennox-Boyd, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, during his present visit to Tanganyika.

When he received a deputation from the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce last week, he said, in reply to a request for improved rail, road, and air communications: "It is the duty of the Government to provide conditions under which industry and commerce can develop."

In the Southern Provinces, when told that there was difficulty in shipping timber, and that some members contemplated suspending operations, he promised to take up the matter on his return to London, and said that the Minister of Housing would be interested to hear that thousands of tons of hardwood were idle about awaiting shipment.

Representatives of the Mining Association, who complained of the unsatisfactory royalty regulations, and that proposals sent to London last April for their amendment had been shelved at the Colonial Office, were assured that he would examine the matter on his return.

Political Timing

Several times the Minister has referred to timing and method in political affairs.

On his first day in the Territories he told the Sultan and Federal Council, one of the largest and most important local government bodies, that there were no political differences between the parties in Great Britain concerning main objectives in Tanganyika. "We are agreed on the same eventual target, though we may from time to time have differences as to the speed and exact form of various changes," he said. The Council asked that the parity proposal should be promptly implemented.

In Moshi on the following day the Minister of State said to a party of Chagga chiefs who asked if there should be no delay in adopting the proposal for equal racial representation in the Executive Council: "We want to create conditions in the United Kingdom so that so far as development in Tanganyika is concerned, it does not matter to you which party is in power in Britain. We do not want you to be victims of British political differences. There is bound to be disagreement on the timing and method of various changes, but there is complete agreement on fundamental policy."

It was reported on Monday that Mr. Lennox-Boyd, the Governor, and two other officials had been taken ill at the Governor's lodge, Lushoto, with suspected food poisoning. They had been lunching with sisal growers. All have now recovered, but the Minister of State is also suffering from an inflammation of the throat, and will arrive in Nairobi a day later than planned.

Mombasa's Port Facilities Inadequate

Views of East African Section of London Chamber

MR. B. F. PETITPIERRE has been re-elected chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and MR. E. C. SOUTWELL, deputy chairman. Warm tributes were paid to Mr. Petitpierre for his leadership and activities on behalf of the section.

Having circulated to the members a review of the work of the past year, he said in the course of a supplementary statement at the annual meeting:

"As exporters to East Africa, we had learned to expect delay in shipping our goods, and shipments of hazardous and heavy cargoes have had to be very patient indeed. On a basis at the beginning of the year shipping was fairly normal, and we looked forward to an improvement. There was no ground for such to clutter up the ports. We now find a shipments situation as black as any in the post-war period."

Heavy Delays to Shipping

"Abnormal rains which dislocated port and railway working at Mombasa were not the only reason for congestion. They were the immediate cause, since they effectively stopped all working at the port and brought the trouble to a head. It is clear that had been the sole reason, the action that would have been effective, and we should not now be reading that ships have to wait from four to five weeks in Mombasa before they get a berth."

"Clearly, the facilities at Mombasa are totally inadequate to cope with import and export cargo which is offering the old problem of trying to put a quart into a pint measure. Port handling capacity has lagged behind the traffic offered, although the port authorities are to be congratulated on having kept cargo moving so well in the face of such an obvious handicap. The susceptibility of other East African ports to congestion underlines the fundamental cause; they appear to be operating almost on a marginal basis."

"No one in East Africa has admitted frankly that the port facilities are inadequate. The blame has been laid at the door of the local merchant, who is alleged to have failed to clear his cargo quickly enough. How can he do it if it is at the bottom of an unsorted pile?"

Representations to Secretary of State

"The Railway say that they are able to clear all the cargo from the port. Yet we hear of complaints, especially from primary producers, of the inability of the Railway to move their produce to the coast. I think the Railway facilities inadequate to meet the day-to-day needs of the territories, whatever they may say about 12-month averages."

"Now we learn that the Government is going to push ahead, and rightly so, with the development of the primary production of the Colonial Empire, and especially East Africa. They presumably propose to do this on an already overloaded transportation system."

"We have expressed very strongly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies our conviction that without adequate transport and harbour facilities, East Africa's economy cannot expand satisfactorily, and that for these facilities to be made available after increased production has begun is too late. Too often in the past it has been found that transport lags behind production."

"We are also in touch with the Post Office and with the chambers of commerce in East Africa regarding the improvement of air mail services to and from the territories."

Turning to the shipping position, Mr. Petitpierre said that

75,000 tons of general cargo on the register for Mombasa at against 77,000 tons at the end of October, and in the case of Dredge Salamu there had been an increase to 13,000 tons from about 12,000 tons a month earlier.

"The quantity of cargo awaiting unloading in Mombasa was not excessive at any time since the war, and a bank report issued in mid-December has stated that Kilindi was again so congested that ships had to wait from 24 to 32 days for a berth, and that whereas the rated cargo-handling capacity of the port was 55,000 tons a month, there had been a carry-over of 36,000 tons from November and 24,000 tons were due to be received in December. At that time 90,000 tons of cargo were aboard ships in the port awaiting discharge."

Shipowners Not To Blame

Mr. Charles Mandy, speaking for the shipping lines, said that the hopes built up in Government at Mombasa had been disappointed, and that it was not quite clear that the willingness of the lines to stretch and maintain a monthly average of 35,000 tons of cargo for the port would not be fulfilled owing to the lack of facilities. The lines had worked up to a monthly total of about 39,000 tons, only to find their ships being held up for about a month.

"Apart from the heavy financial losses entailed in such delays many of these ships had commitments in other parts of the world, the requirements of which were as pressing as those of East Africa, and they could not turn to their programme if they had to waste four or five weeks in Mombasa."

"The chairman said that the lines were clearly not to be blamed for the congestion, owing to inadequacies of the port, they must reduce their shipments well below the 35,000 tons a month for which they see the commercial community had hoped."

"A draft memorandum on the shipping position and the registration system was considered, and it was agreed that subject to amendment in the light of the discussion it should be circulated to the Colonial Office, the Board of Trade, the Ministry of Shipping, the Governments and chambers of commerce in East Africa, and the Press."

"Several members quoted cases of the surprising ignorance in East Africa, even among the trading communities, about shipping conditions in this country."

Priorities in Development

Referring to the official announcement that His Majesty's present Government intended to expedite developments of the Colonial Empire, Mr. Petitpierre reported that the East African Section has submitted a memorandum to the new Secretary of State, emphasizing that two essential conditions of sound advance were adequate supplies of the right kinds of consumer goods, to encourage greater African production and improved transport facilities.

"Stress had been laid on the need to expand port and railway facilities before the projected developments, added to the cargo overflow, and it had been suggested that the railway track from Mombasa to Nairobi should be doubled with a 5 ft. 6 inch gauge, as a matter of urgency. The desirability of rapid development of the coal deposits in southern Tanganyika, of improving water supplies, and of taking the commercial community into the confidence of the authorities in their development plans had also been emphasized, and the Secretary of State had been asked to receive the deputation."

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An African on Leadership Plea for Inter-Racial Co-Operation

AN AFRICAN LEADER has publicly emphasized the importance of good and honest leadership. Mr. Godwin Lewanika, president of the Kitwe African Society, said in the course of a recent address to the Sons of Barotseland Patriotic Society:

"The hope of every race, community, and country is true and good leadership. Dishonesty, impoliteness, aggrandizement, exploitation, and for power or self-seeking in a community of nations are marks of bad leadership. Leadership is the key to the success or failure of a community, country or nation.

Leadership therefore should not be regarded as an honour, but as a duty to one's country and nation, and a duty also to the world. Such duty should be discharged, not with the object of seeking momentary applause and popularity, but with unquestionable loyalty, sincerity, devotion, truthfulness, and faithfulness throughout, without seeking for personal gain or reputation, and without ignoring, carelessly, other people's just demands.

Basic Family Unity

To encourage good race relationship, and to promote friendly ties with other countries, it should be the duty of all leaders, be they black, white, red, or yellow, to bear in mind that the different races of mankind are like different branches of a tree or the fingers of one hand. Once we recognize the common parent stock from which we have sprung, we realize the basic unity of the human family.

It is the duty of all leaders of all races and nations to see that people who are already advanced are not afraid of the rapid progress and advancement of those who are still backward. The best thing is to encourage them, open the door to them, and show them the right path, and those who are still backward should not feel jealous of the advancement which others get by hard work. The best thing is to work hard and copy all good things from them and co-operate with them.

Leaders of all races in a country should see that, although they disagree in their policies, there should be no enmity between them. They should cultivate a spirit of co-operation in all things beneficial to the country as a whole. All leaders should study the point of view of other communities. It is where most misunderstandings and conflicts come from in countries of mixed races and cultures, because many people often misjudge others without knowing exactly what they mean or want.

It is also poor logic for a leader of any race or society, to assume that he is always in the right and that the others are always in the wrong. There is much that even the most learned man can learn from an ordinary layman. It is

often a leader to assume that all the beliefs and customs of the backward classes of communities are unworthy. It is wise to examine them closely and discuss them point by point with the people concerned before he condemns them. Exchange of views is the best remedy and the best key to true leadership.

Policy of Non-Violence, Needed

Leaders should adopt love and non-violence in all circumstances, and have living faith in the two. There should be no ill-will or bad intentions in whatever they do, and if they are sincere and honest in whatever they do they should not expect failure. Even when there is impenetrable darkness surrounding them, they must not abandon hope. Every person who truly believes in non-violence believes in Almighty God.

My advice to all leaders therefore is the policy of love and non-violence in all their dealings, but it should be the non-violence of the brave, peaceful, thoughtful, and honest, not of the coward, flatterer, sycophant, and sycophant.

Leaders should bear in mind that violence does not only mean to beat, strike, kick, smack, stab or shoot, but that there is also violence in speech. Abusive language challenges the one to whom it is addressed to fight, and annoys the feelings of other hearers. Bad language, like envy, is an assiduous producer of crime and revolution, and therefore the source of most fights and grave misunderstandings.

Impolite speech annoys the speaker of the listener due to him; therefore it is most necessary for leaders of any race to examine the words they use when speaking to other people opposed to their ideas, most especially when there is some disagreement between them on a serious subject.

To abuse others, to despise others, to think meanly of others, to mock at others, and to call them by discrediting

names is violence to my own mind, more bitter than striking. Unless leaders in all communities do away with this unwelcome practice, the world we live in will not be a happy place, and good race relationship will be unknown to our children. Leaders should be co-operative and constructive, not destructive.

One other thing to remember is that leadership will prove ineffectual unless it springs from the people. If leaders belong to the common people, live like them, and think like them, the common people will trust and support them wholeheartedly in all their undertakings. The world situation requires co-operation and unity in all communities. When there is just, victory is certain, because God is always the defender of justice.

New Homes in Southern Rhodesia Owner-Occupier Proportion Decreases

THE NUMBER OF EUROPEANS living in private houses in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, increased from 15,386 in 1946 to 27,400 last year. In Bulawayo the increase was 12,685 to 23,200, and in other towns from 5,122 to 10,200.

There has been a marked decrease in the proportion of owner-occupied dwellings. Only 51% of Salisbury house-holders own their homes, compared with 57% in 1946; in Bulawayo the percentage has fallen from 53 to 47, and in other towns from 39 to 30.

In the same period the number of people in the Colony living in flats (with kitchens) rose from 3,428 to 9,100. Those in lodging-houses, flats, without kitchens, boarding-houses, hotels, and hostels rose from 5,300 to 14,400, whilst residents in barracks, institutions, camps, and tents numbered 3,500 last year, compared with 2,610 five years before.

The average Salisbury rent in 1952 for five rooms (private houses) was £40 4s. a month; last year it had risen to £16. In Bulawayo the comparable figures were £9 3s. and £11 15s., and in other towns £6 10s. and £9 15s.

Nearly 10,000 dwelling units were completed in the five years in the main towns of the Colony, or more than the total existing in 1946.



"The 15 minute cigarette"

The King's Visit to Africa

ATTENTION IS CALLED IN "Notes By The Way" to comments on the acceptance by The King of Dr. Malan's invitation to spend part of his holiday in South Africa.

The executive of the Liberal Party passed the following resolution:

"That the executive of the Liberal Party considers that His Majesty's health is a paramount concern to all his loyal subjects and appreciates the necessity for him to recuperate in the best possible climate. It should be clear that the royal visit to South Africa is dictated solely by medical considerations. The Liberal Party hopes that this visit will not be considered by anyone in the Commonwealth as condoning the racial discrimination policy of Dr. Malan and his Government, which is condemned throughout the world by Liberal opinion as being inhuman and contrary to the Charter of Human Rights."

The Socialist *Tribune* wrote editorially that it was deeply regrettable that almost simultaneously with the news of the South African Government's ban on the Rev. Michael Scott, it was announced that The King had accepted Dr. Malan's invitation to spend a short holiday at his country residence in Southern Natal.

"No doubt this invitation was accepted for purely private purposes and without any political motive. But The King's visit will obviously have profound political consequences. Inevitably, Africans, Indians, and others who have suffered from the Malan brand of discrimination will, however unjustifiably, interpret The King's visit as a gesture of sympathy for Malan—and a gesture of hostility against themselves."

Motion by Labour M.P.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., said that he proposed to table in the House of Commons for January 29, when Parliament reassembles, the following question: "To ask the Prime Minister what representations have been received from African and Asian peoples regarding the intended visit of His Majesty to Botha House, Natal."

The League of Coloured Peoples, claiming to represent thousands of responsible Africans in the world over, has written to the Prime Minister stating that the League

"views with the gravest concern and deplors the unfortunate decision of His Majesty's advisers that The King should visit South Africa in the near future."

"That country's recent behaviour in international affairs... it continues... makes it most undesirable for the head of any State to consider visiting it at this time. In addition, the expressed attitude of the Nationalist Party towards millions of His Majesty's coloured subjects makes it unwise for him to imply approval by accepting the invitation to stay in Dr. Malan's own house."

"Such an action on the part of The King is bound to weaken the confidence which is so necessary between his coloured subjects and His Majesty's Government."

"We wish to make it quite clear that our protest is not in any way prompted by lack of consideration for The King's health. We hope he will fully recover from his recent illness, but hope that for his convenience he will choose another part of the Commonwealth. We trust it is still possible for His Majesty's Government to make alternative arrangements for The King."

Portraying S. Rhodesia

THE VAN RIEBEECK FESTIVAL FAIR, to be held in Cape Town from March 14 to April 5, will include a large Southern Rhodesian exhibit. In a hall of 4,000 square feet there will be exhibits of the Colony's mining, agriculture, Native development, education, electricity, airways, railways, secondary industries, achievements in soil conservation, and bilharzia research. A large mural screen will depict scenes from the national parks. A Cape Town architect, Mr. R. L. de Wet, recently visited Rhodesia to ensure accuracy in the reproduction of the Zimbabwe ruins for a large symbolic facade to the exhibition hall.

The Nyasaland Government has issued a highway code booklet.



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PERSONALIA

LADY IDINA SACKVILLE is visiting Southern Rhodesia. MR. H. C. CANNON has arrived in this country from Uganda.

MR. NORMAN E. GLADWELL has flown back to Nairobi from his visit to London.

MR. W. J. MILL IRVING has been appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture in Uganda.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE is returning to London from Northern Rhodesia for talks with the Secretary of State.

MR. BYRON GEORGIADIS, who was lately called to the Bar by the Inner Temple, will shortly return to East Africa.

MR. JULIAN AMERY, who recently visited Central Africa, has been elected Director of the British South Africa Company.

SIR GORDON MUNRO, Financial Adviser to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in London by air from the Colony.

Mrs. A. CAMPBELL is accompanying MR. LENNOX BOYD, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, on his present visit to East Africa.

ARCHDEACON E. A. BAWTREE, Archdeacon of the Western Province of Uganda, left London by air at the beginning of this week after leaving England.

The viscounty conferred on MR. BRENDAN BRACKEN has been gazetted by the title of Viscount BRACKEN of CHRISTCHURCH in the county of Southampton.

MR. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD, Finance Minister of Southern Rhodesia, arrived in London at the end of last week to attend the Commonwealth Finance Conference.

THE RT. HON. ALAN LENNOX BOYD, M.P., Minister of State for the Colonies, has promised to address the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, March 4.

MR. K. G. Y. BROWNE, general manager of the Imperial Tobacco Co. Ltd., returned last week on the STRILING CASTLE from his visit to South Africa, the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland.

MR. ROY WELNSKY, M.L.C., is to visit Victoria Falls on Tuesday to meet Sir Gordon A. HUGHES, who passed through on his way to London for discussion of a Central African federation.

SIR ALAN BURNS, United Kingdom representative on the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, will visit Tanganyika from January 18 to 21. He is due to attend a session of the Trusteeship Council in New York next month.

MR. EDGAR L. GRANVILLE, who was elected M.P. for Eye, Suffolk, from 1929 until elected in the General Election last October, has applied for membership of the Labour Party.

MR. J. IAN CUMMING, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, of Coulters, Merries, Coulters, Lanarkshire, and former of East Africa, and Miss JULIA DAVIDSON, younger daughter of Captain Allan Davidson, R.N. Retired, and Mrs. Davidson, have announced their engagement.

MR. LESLIE GAMAGE, Director of the Institute of Export, and joint managing director of the Gammage Electric Co., Ltd., and the Hon. Mrs. GAMAGE, left London by air a few days ago for Johannesburg for a 10 weeks' business tour, which will include the Rhodesias.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN STEVENSON BENTINTE, since 1950 Director Secretary in the East Africa High Commission, has been appointed Special Commissioner of Lands in Kenya on conditions terms, in the presence of Mr. E. R. J. R. COUSINS, who will relinquish the appointment next month.

SIR ARTHUR COHEN left London by air yesterday for Entebbe, where LADY COHEN and their family (the wedding has taken place in Government House) will be staying.

MR. A. J. MCCONNELL, since 1946 chairman of Messrs. Hooper, Brothers, McConnell and Co., Ltd., has accepted the position of president, and is succeeded as chairman by MR. J. M. CAMPBELL, who has been, and will remain, a full-time managing director since July, 1945, and vice-chairman since 1947.

LORD ROVERSID, formerly Colonel Clifton Brown, Speaker of the House of Commons for nine years until last October, sailed last week with LADY RUFESIDE in the WINCHESTER CLIPPER for Cape Town. They will make a three months' tour of Southern and Central Africa, returning by sea to the East Coast.

MR. ALFRED BEATTY, JNR., who recently sold his estate at Charing, Kent, has bought a 17-acre farm near Owley, Wiltshire. MR. BEATTY, JNR., whose contribution to the development of the Copperfield in Northern Rhodesia was immense, is wintering in the Mediterranean about 18 months ago and left England to live in Eire.

COLONEL D. G. DE LA HAYE and Mrs. G. H. DE LA HAYE are on their way to Zeyra in the LEANGLBY CASTLE, which carries Mrs. and Mrs. W. R. CLARK for Dorcas Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. LAYERS for Zanzibar, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. K. POTTS for Mombasa. REAR ADMIRAL and Mrs. H. A. FORSTER are on the round-Africa voyage.

MR. S. HUDSON, C.B., who was made a viscount in the New Year Honours, is to take the title of Viscount HUDSON of PEWSEY in the county of Wiltshire. He is to receive the honorary freedom of the borough of Southampton in recognition of his services. Mr. HUDSON has that constituency for more than 20 years. Lord Hudson owns a farm in Southern Rhodesia.

SIR GODFREY HUGHES, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who is due in London to be the guest of the South Africa Club for dinner on Monday and on Thursday, will address a joint lunch-meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies. He contributed a most interesting article on Southern Rhodesian problems to the last issue of the *Sunday Times*.

Appointments to the East African Council Assembly have been made by the Government of Tanganyika as follows: official member, MR. S. S. LESLIE, non-official members, MR. A. V. A. KAMATEE, until August, 1952; CHEB KIDARA MARWAYI, until November, 1952; E. C. PHILLIPS, until November, 1952. BRIGADIER E. H. SKYRMAN has been elected by the non-official members of the Tanganyika Legislative Council to be the Tanganyika representative of the Assembly.

ACCOMMODATION FOR CHILDREN
 CHILDREN welcomed for 10 days or more, visit at Ashley, Athol Goddard, New Milton, Hants. Near sea and New Forests. Good train service from Waterloo. Further particulars from Miss Budden or Miss Gough. Telephone New Milton 1453.

AIR EDITION
 A rise of 26% within 16 months in the number of subscribers to the Air Edition of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is proof positive of its value. Hundreds of the most influential men in the East and Central African territories have said they find it indispensable, because their contents appear nowhere else. The annual subscription to the Air Edition is still only 30s. A detach copy will be sent on request.

Obituary

Mr. W. Lyne-Watt

MR. WILLIAM LYNE-WATT, M.B.E., who has died in Kenya, had been Agrarian Development Officer in that Colony since 1947. After education at Aberdeen University and in Germany, he served in World War I in the Scottish Horse and the R.F.C.

Appointed an agricultural supervisor in Kenya in 1923, he became a senior agricultural officer. Keenly interested in forestry, he did much valuable work for the wattle industry and also for the lake fisheries. For many years he was an elder of two Kenya churches, he was also a past chieftain of the Mount Kenya and Nyandarua Caledonian Societies and a Freemason.

Mr. C. T. Davenport

Mr. Lyne-Watt came to Kenya originally with B.E.A.D.O.C. in 1919, when he and his wife settled down to a farm at Kericho. When that disabled ex-Servicemen's colony broke up he joined the Agricultural Department, and was for many years on the staff of the Scott Laboratories at Kabete. Later in the Native Area he found his real métier in teaching and gently persuading the African to save his soil and change his life-long habit of growing only sufficient crops to keep starvation at bay from his family.

It was the Lyne-Watts that the production of cotton in the Northern Province reached such (equal) proportions in the 1930's. He was the instigator of the cultivation of rice in the district of Lake Victoria.

He had an unflinching sense of duty, and his very Scottish humour was such the means of enforcing attention to his teaching. Lyne-Watt never spared himself in spite of a physical disability, the result of a crash when in the R.F.C. on a training flight in England in the first war. He was much beloved, and he will long remain in the memory of the many district officers who owe him a great debt of gratitude for his unflinching help in the furtherance of their aims for better soil conditions.

Mr. Theo Wallace

SIR MARSTON LOGAN, who was Commissioner for Local Government, Lands and Settlement in Kenya when the late Mr. Theo Wallace arrived in the Colony as a Crown Counsel, writes:

"My wife and I knew Theo Wallace from the beginning of his Kenya days, and he won our instant liking and regard. He had great charm, personality, and a ready Irish wit, and he spread friendliness wherever he went. His conversation was distinctive, and he had the knack of saying shrewd things amusingly. He was selective in his friendships, but we never heard him speak unkindly of anyone. As a tennis partner he was delightful, exuberant in victory, and unruffled in defeat."

"When quite young in the Colonial Legal Service, he acted for some time as Solicitor-General, and gave clear indication of the intellectual and legal capacity which was later to show in responsible offices."

"I last saw him just before he went back to the Far East. He bore the Japanese no malice, though his sudden death may be attributable to three years' confinement in Changi jail, with all the suffering entailed in that war-time experience."

"A gallant gentleman has passed, and his friends are sadly the poorer for the loss of his gay spirit."

Mr. J. Arthur Lee

MR. J. ARTHUR LEE, B.E.E., whose death is reported, served the British Empire Cotton Growing Association for 36 years. He first arrived in Nyasaland in 1910 to take charge of the association's operations in that country, and with the exception of the period from 1916 to 1919, when he was on the staff of the Mozambique Company, he remained until his retirement in 1949 when he resided in Pant, Shropshire. During his long residence in Nyasaland, first in Fort Herald and later in Blantyre, he contributed greatly to the successful development of the cotton industry, and he also took a prominent part in public life, being president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture for many of its years, and at one time a nominated member of the Legislative Council. He was awarded the O.B.E.

Mr. CHARLES H. TIMMLER, who has died in Fort Jameson at the age of 75, was a well-known Rhodesian pioneer, and was the oldest resident in the Eastern Province, having arrived in Fort Jameson in 1896. He was the original registrar of the High Court when North-Eastern Rhodesia had a separate administration, and as a native commissioner had served at various stations. He took part in the German East African campaign of 1914-18, and in the last war he was for a time commandant of a Polish camp at Bwana Mkubwa.

DR. WILLIAM SEYMOUR, who has died in Uganda, was one of the few Africans of that Protectorate, who had returned home to practise after completing an external medical course. He went from King's College, Budo, to Fort Haré College, South Africa, where he took his B.Sc., before completing his medical studies at the University of the Witwatersrand. After serving on the staff of Mengo Hospital, Kampala, he began private practice in that town.

MR. S. T. AMNER, who has died in London, was a manager of Uman Corporation, Ltd., and an alternate director of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., and Selection Trust, Ltd.

DR. R. NICKLIN, a member of the Northern Rhodesian Department of Health since 1937, died at Luanshya last week. He served in Zanzibar for a year, and in Nyasaland for seven years.

MRS. MARGARET MAYNARD, O.B.E., wife of Lieut. Colonel C. I. F. Maynard, who farms near Salisbury, has died in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. ANDREW PATRICK BUXTON, D.T.C., a member of the staff of Makerere College, died last week in Uganda after a short illness.

MRS. MARY FOYNTON, mother of Sir Hilton Foynton, has died in Oxford.

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Defining Partnership in Central Africa

"Manchester Guardian" on African Fears

IN AN UNUSUAL article on the forthcoming visit to London of Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, the *Manchester Guardian* wrote that the need of the moment was a generally acceptable working definition of "partnership."

"The word has been worked hard recently, and perhaps its vagueness has been part of its usefulness. It has had, at least, a clear enough negative meaning; it has excluded the principles of paramountcy on the one side and of permanent white supremacy on the other."

Parasitism takes its name from a famous declaration by a South African Under-Secretary of State nearly 30 years ago that the inevitable indigenous struggles clashed with those of European settlers, the former should be treated as parasitism. Neither side claims to be a "parasite" as a whole now apply to the "European" element in the population, though some individual Labour members do.

Partnership means, broadly, that all members of the community are the citizens (though not necessarily of equal rights) and that they must attempt to reconcile their interests of which that is not possible, to compromise between them. Within these limits there is clearly room for many variations of varying one element or another.

Prime Minister's Liberal Outlook

The journal added that the recent speech in Ndola by Sir Godfrey had confirmed his reputation as a man of liberal and imaginative outlook.

He makes the shrewd objection to the federal constitution drafted at the London conference that, being based on communal representation, it assumes that the Europeans and the Bantu are to be in opposite camps for all time. His position on the affirmative path followed by Southern Rhodesia's common parliamentary voters' roll—a principle practically unique in Africa. (The force of the principle, he might have added, has been weakened of late by raising the property qualification required for the franchise to a figure which excludes many even of those Africans whose claim to be regarded men is beyond question.)

"When Sir Godfrey comes to speak more closely of what partnership means, not less important, what it implies—becomes tantalisingly incomplete. We do not pretend that there is any equality of partnership at present, but the Native has joined the firm, and has his foot on the lower rungs of the ladder. For the foreseeable future, government must remain in the hands of the European, but we do not say to the African: 'Here is your chance to prove your worth and join in the government of the country.'"

That sounds well enough, but it is not the conclusion of the matter. It is the beginning of it: where one starts, where one goes. What is the ladder, and where does it lead? How are the rungs spaced? How broad is the ladder, and to what does it lead? Have its rungs, to prove your worth? Where? For how many? When?

These are not captious questions or mere points of detail. They are of the essence of the problem. Many Africans fear that if a Central African State was created, strong enough to be independent of the Colonial Office, and if political

power was left in the hands of the representatives of the European settlers, the day would never come—or at least be very long in coming—when they could acquire the education and experience which they so lack.

Education the Critical Department

The London plan was an ingenious attempt to allay this fear by retaining the controlling hand of Westminster in the Native Affairs Department of the proposed federal structures. But the critical department is not Native Affairs. It is education, which in its turn is controlled by finance.

Africans are afraid of a federal legislature dominated by Europeans who will say, when it comes to the point: 'Why should we vote large sums of money to promote the education of Africans, when we shall only be learning the day when our own leadership as senior partners ceases to be indispensable and indisputable?'

"They are therefore impelled to demand a more political influence which to Europeans at least seems excessive, in view of their present stage of development, as the only way in which they can keep a clear path to progress open, or alternatively that such decisions should be taken at Westminster and not in a local legislature."

"It is not merely a question of maintaining existing rights and relations, which the London plan might do well enough, but of taking the steps which lie between junior partnership and equal partnership."

"If Sir Godfrey and his colleagues can so define the doctrine of partnership, and the ladder which is to lead from junior to equal partnership, that it spells hope to the African and not evasion or equivocation, then he will have rendered his country and its neighbours a great service. But it will not be easy to do so without alienating a considerable section of the European community in Central Africa."

Tanganyika European Council

Representation on the Legislature

THE TANGANYIKA EUROPEAN COUNCIL has submitted to the Chief Secretary the following representations for presentation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and to Mr. A. T. Lennon, Minister of State.

"The Tanganyika European Council begs that elected representation on Legislative Council be introduced without further delay."

"The Council is anxious that the present position, as to allocation of seats in the Legislature (50 Europeans and 50 African seats) remains, with elected representation to be introduced forthwith for the Europeans and Asians, and nomination to continue for the Africans."

"The seats are to be held by the official side—that is, the officials must all be Europeans, as at present."

"While the same ratio of Europeans and other races of the non-official side should be maintained the Council considers it is in the interests of the Government of Tanganyika that the efficient distribution of the burden of public duties among the individuals concerned. It is understood that the number of seats on the official side would also have to be increased to maintain the official majority."

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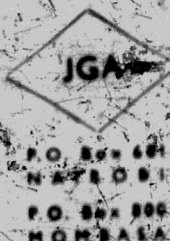
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Self-Government for Sudan This Year Civil Secretary Reiterates Promise

JAMES ROBERTSON, Civil Secretary in the Sudan, again in Khartoum last week that the British Government intended to introduce a self-governing constitution for the Sudan before the end of this year, with a Cabinet of Sudanese, upon whom would fall the responsibility for arranging the transfer of power and the future relations between the Sudan and other countries.

He repeated that the people of the Sudan would be entirely free to make their own decisions. They could set up a monarchy of their own or a republic; they could remain independent of Egypt or join with her, and they could make treaties with any country or none.

During the months between the introduction of the new constitution the mission of the British, said Sir James, would be merely to maintain efficient administration and to ensure that the Sudanese were given real freedom of choice about their political future.

Abdulla Khalil Bey, leader of the Legislative Assembly, and secretary-general of the Umma Party, said in welcoming the statement: "I do not doubt the sincerity of the intentions of the Government and Sir James Robertson to hasten to hand over to the Sudanese, instead of wasting time on side issues. Instead of forming a dozen new parties or sending delegates to the United Nations, the Sudanese should concentrate on being over the country."

Primitive Tribes Need British

Sayed Buti Diu, a member of the Legislature representing primitive tribes of the Upper Nile Province, said: "We are a primitive race and badly need the British; they must not leave until we are on our feet economically and politically."

The tribes in his area constituted three-fifths of the 24m. people of the southern Sudan, he said, they had not yet reached self-governing status, but supported the northerners' demands for self-rule in resistance to the imposition of Egyptian rule without consultation with the Sudanese. "Local development systems compatible with the needs of the south must be obtained. He promised support for the Sudan Republican Party, now being formed, which, despite its name, believes that the Sudan should remain within the Commonwealth.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled on Monday when the Financial Secretary introduced a Bill to increase the business profits tax, the export duty on cotton, and a tax on certain professional classes, including doctors, advocates and accountants. The proceeds of these measures are intended to meet proposed salary increases for officials.

The Civil Secretary has given a public warning that the attempt by some trade union leaders to form an alliance with the World Federation of Trade Unions would "open the door to Communism."

Mr. Wells Stabler, who is in charge of Egyptian and Sudan affairs in the State Department in the United States, and Mr. Gordon Mattson, American Minister in Cairo, who are visiting the Sudan, had interviews early this week with a number of political leaders in Khartoum, including the leader of the new Socialist Republican Party.

Valuable Slate Deposits

SHORTAGE of roofing material in Northern Rhodesia could be greatly alleviated and supplies of cement supplemented if the Fort Rosebery slate deposits were investigated and developed. That suggestion was recently made in the Legislative Council by Mr. John Moffat, who added that thick slabs of slate could be used in foundations, floorings, window sills, wall tiling, skirtings, veranda and yard pavings, damp and anti courses, shelving, and street pavements. He said that the slate deposit area extended for miles, and he urged speedy action in examining and working them. He quoted a local missionary as saying that the deposits were sufficient to put a roof on every house in Europe.

The Economic Committee of the United Nations has resolved by 41 votes to two to undertake a study of measures for the rapid industrialization of underdeveloped territories. The British and Dutch delegates voted against the motion on the ground that the course suggested would waste time and effort, since the administering Powers and business interests were actively and more effectively engaged in such work.

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East African Policy Reversal Needed

Truth's Plea to Government

UNDER THE TITLE "Africans for Africa, Truth pleads for a reversal of policy in East Africa after the return from the territories of the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.

The writer of the article is mistaken in attributing to Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the new Secretary of State, a promise that "there would be no reversal of present policies.

What he did say on his entry into office was that the present Government would honour the specific undertakings of its Socialist predecessors, but that where definite decisions of policy had not been made and announced, matters would remain in abeyance until the facts could be thoroughly examined and conclusions reached.

The article contains the following passages: "Western civilization in its impact upon the African has had most regrettable results, and the Fabian intervention, however well intentioned, has brought the ruin of the African peoples appreciably nearer.

Imitation European

"The African, naturally imitative, is not gifted in the ways which enable his imitations to be passable substitutes for the original. As an imitation European he becomes either a criminal or a clown. The exception to this rule is so rare as to be negligible.

"That is not to argue that western civilization has nothing to offer the African; it has much to offer as long as the African can be induced to accept its benefits without allowing himself in the process to be uprooted from his immemorial way of life. The morals of the shanty towns which ring Johannesburg and of the rapidly growing slum areas in Nairobi show the results of that uprooting.

"Divorced from his tribal code, the African cannot fit in the industrial vortex of modern life does not often acquire a satisfactory substitute code from his white example. As long as his tribal organization remains in the background, and he is able at frequent intervals to refresh himself at its fount, he does not cease to be an integrated human being, but when the tribe ceases he becomes a lost soul. The laughter leaves him to take way for ignorance and evil deeds.

"The British Socialists, knowing not what they did, and each too busy blind to the consequences, strove to scatter the tribes. In place of the authority of the chiefs, they put a democracy of dusty agitators trained in the United States or the London School of Economics. They thought a trade council or a co-operative society a much finer thing than the tribe, and somehow expected it to give its members the same social coherence and spiritual value.

"Civilized European exploiters of its simple, kindly people, is a truth they dare not admit to themselves, because if they did they would find the bottom knocked out of their tribal paternalism. Rather than face this, they are preparing for the Africa to be turned into the conventional sort which is rapidly becoming.

Mr. Lyttelton's No Development

"This is the problem which the new Conservative Government finds wanting a solution. Mr. Lyttelton surely needs without thought what immediately or ultimately will be promised that there would be no reversal of present policies. He is not a foolish, doctrinaire school, but those are more important than the material and official health of the primitive peoples concerned in his case.

"My main concern here is that in West Africa there is being built up, under the new vision of democracy, an appalling apparatus which concentrates in the hands of a few black Africans, who have been unjustly directed, a white leadership, the same result must be bloody massacre. If Mr. Lyttelton had not, when forming the situation in first hand, is able to copy the Fabian blueprint that has altogether new approach to the problem, that may be a crime of a magnitude far greater than any other.

"The task is to preserve the tribes that remain, where possible to gather together the tribes that are scattered, and where this is not possible, to create new tribes, that the African social pattern may be preserved. The African has to be left to his own people, and the white man's role is to be that of a guide and a teacher. Let the white man and the black man meet on the same level, and the white man's role is to be that of a guide and a teacher.

to be fostered by them; do not smash the tribes to serve the new techniques.

The Fabian disease has not eaten so deeply into the African that it cannot be cured. What above all things is needed is a simple propaganda to persuade the Native of Africa of the virtue of being African.

Northern Rhodesia's Development Plan

More Money for Education

THE REVISED 10-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN of Northern Rhodesia envisages an increase in expenditure from the £17m. approved in 1948 to £36m. When the plan is completed in 1956 it is intended that any extensions shall be for periods not exceeding five years.

The revised plan calls for another £3,660,000 for buildings, £2,768,000 for roads, and £2,025,000 for public works and utilities. A total school enrolment of 13,000 Europeans by the end of 1956 is expected, with a further capital outlay of £2,415,000.

Recurrent expenditure on African education is expected to rise from £569,000 next year to £700,000 in 1956. It is proposed that Native authorities should make themselves responsible for the cost of boarding fees.

With a 50% increase estimated in the African population in urban areas by the end of 1956, another £2,140,000 will be necessary for African housing. Another major item is the additional £3m. loan to local authorities for the expansion of local development schemes.

Labour Shortages

A factor materially affecting the rate of execution of the plan is the increasing shortage of semi-skilled and unskilled African labour. All employers are urged to keep their methods of supervision of labour under constant review, to see how labour can be saved by improved planning.

For the revised plan it is proposed that £20.5m. should come from territorial revenues, £2.5m. from the C.D. & W. vote, and £15m. by way of loans. There was already provision for a £9m. loan, of which £2.5m. has already been borrowed.

By the end of this year all the money so far contributed to the Development Fund (£12m.) will have been spent.

Mr. John Moffat, representing African interests, believed that the Development Authority should be reconstituted, since experience had shown certain fundamental weaknesses in the present system. The members of the Authority were the only people presented with a complete view of the territorial plan, but they had no responsibility whatsoever for carrying out that plan. Two or three employees of the Authority ought, he suggested, to be appointed an inspectorate to investigate office organization and administration; the number of new posts in the Civil Service was increasing beyond all reason, and there was a marked tendency to be lavish with Government funds.

The Cunard liner **CARONIA**, which left New York on Saturday for a 100-day cruise, will call at Diego Suarez on February 14, Mombasa on February 16, and Zanzibar on the following day.

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Uganda Pensions Raised Again Non-Official Member's Strong Protest

THIS BILL is merely the beginning of a determined effort to relate all Civil Service pensions to the existing service," said Mr. C. Handley Bird in the Uganda Legislative Council after the Administrative Secretary had moved the Pensions (Increase) (No. 2) Bill, by which pensioners' allowances would be raised from 7½% to 10% and the maximum from £75 to £100.

It would seem, he declared, that every time there was an increase in the cost-of-living allowances or a revision of salaries there would be automatically another Pensions Increase Bill. That was the last occasion on which he would allow such a measure to pass without a division.

An *ex gratia* vote to meet hardship was one thing, but if it was to become an accepted principle that men who retired at the age of 50, or even 45, with opportunities of gainful employment, had a right to increases every time there might be an appreciation in the value of money or an increase in the cost of living during the whole course of their lives, he was not prepared to accept the request.

Far Greater Hardship Among Non-Officials

The money would have to be found by taxpayers, who all suffered from the high cost of living and pensioned themselves without a happy-go-lucky Legislature to vote the increases. There were many cases of far greater hardship outside the retired Civil Service of folk who were trying to live on very attenuated annuities or the proceeds of past investments.

Nor was he content with the absence of any means test and disregard of the conditions of some of the pensioners. He saw no reason why increases should be granted to those who settled outside the East African territories.

Mr. G. B. Cartland replied that he had not suggested that the pensioners had any right to the increases, and that the adjustments were not being made on a sliding scale, as was being done in the other two East African mainland territories.

N. Rhodesia's New Financial Secretary

MR. R. M. TAYLOR, Financial Secretary in Fiji, has been appointed Financial Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, to succeed Mr. G. E. Thornton, who recently retired. Born in 1912 in Plymouth, Mr. Taylor was educated at the University College of the South-West, Exeter, became an assistant commissioner in the National Savings Movement in 1937, and three years later was promoted a deputy commissioner. He served with the Royal Artillery during part of the war, and later in the British Military Administration in Occupied Enemy Territories in East Africa. In 1945 he was Controller of Finance and Accounts in the Civil Affairs Division, Middle East. After demobilization he went to Fiji as Economic Adviser, and in the following year was made Financial Secretary.

African Trade Unionists in Britain

TWO AFRICAN MINING TRADE UNION representatives are now in Britain as official guests of the British National Union of Mineworkers in order to investigate methods of negotiation and trade union organization. They are Mr. Lawrence Chola Kambugu, president of the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union, and Mr. Simon Albert Kalewa, secretary of the union. They are visiting Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and the East Midlands, and are expected to fly back to Northern Rhodesia early next month.

S. Rhodesia's Needs for 1952 Political Expediency Not the Way

THE WISEST COURSE in Southern Rhodesia from a politician's point of view would be to cut down immigrants to one-quarter of the present number," said Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, in a recent address.

That would solve a lot of problems. There would be enough milk, meat, and petrol to go round; our schools and hospitals would be able to meet the demand; houses would be more readily available; and even the railways and coal mines would be given a necessary breathing space.

"We Cannot Stand Still"

But what is politically expedient is one thing, and what is best for the Colony is another. We cannot stand still; we can go back or go forward. To go forward we require more European skill and money; that is an inescapable fact. Admittedly we shall invite further short-cuts, if we endeavour to promote immigration, but it is no good being short-sighted. Maintaining good race relations between the Europeans and the Bantu is most important. The possibilities of the Bantu people are quite unknown, and, although they exhibit certain very bad characteristics at the present stage of development, there is no scientific reason why in the future they should not be as capable as the Europeans.

Time and much patience are required to prove the matter one way or another, but as these people get on they must not be denied any opportunity just because they are a different colour and are on an average very backward in many respects.

Sir Andrew Cohen

SIR ANDREW COHEN was the subject of a diary note in Sunday's *Observer*, which wrote:

For five years, as head of the African division in the Colonial Office, he has been the man chiefly responsible at this end for recommending political advance in Africa in order to satisfy explosive nationalism and make it fruitful.

In advising that we should play for such high stakes, nothing less than the existence of a continent—Cohen has needed moral courage as well as imagination. It is precisely here that his strength lies. He comes from a distinguished and public-spirited Jewish family, and his character is as massive as his physique is imposing. His manner is quiet but very direct; intrusions of any kind is utterly foreign to him. Since accepting a governorship, he has been moved by a desire to work in one territory of Africa after generating policy in Whitehall, and making many necessary changes in a number of years.

It is not usual for a high Whitehall official to become a governor, but even less usual for such a transition to be successful. In this case it seems probable not only that the experiment will be successful but also that it will have an importance beyond Uganda's boundaries.

Corporal Punishment

ABOLITION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT in trust territories must be given adequate preparation. If harmful social results are to be avoided, that day which was expressed last week at the United Nations meeting in Paris by the British representative, Sir Alan Burns. Although the number of offences for which corporal punishment could be inflicted was being progressively reduced in Tanganyika, the Government felt that to abolish it for cattle stealing would create among Africans a lack of confidence in the courts, and that tribals might be tempted to take the law into their own hands. Sir Alan remarks that it might in the near future be possible to restrict such sentences to cases involving assault on persons and theft likely to animals. He pointed out that the Gold Coast Government, which was predominantly African, had retained corporal punishment as the most effective deterrent to armed housebreaking.

By an error which we regret, Miss Moira Lister was stated last week to have been born in Northern Rhodesia. It was Miss Moira Shearer who was born on the Copperbelt.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The possibility of establishing a Northern Rhodesia Air Wing is being investigated.

Rail crossings in Northern Rhodesia are to be replaced by bridges or subways as soon as possible.

The next meeting of the Tanganyika Legislative Council will be held in Dar es Salaam on February 12.

An African garden boy has been hanged in Salisbury prison for the murder last October of Mrs. Phelo Huggins.

A giant swarm of bees recently brought traffic to a standstill in Mombasa. The fire brigade has to be called into action.

Nissan's half-transit cars for Africans may be established at Hyde Park, Bulawayo. The idea is that they should stay in the camp while building their own accommodation on other plots on the site.

Lightning struck the house of Mr. V. M. Wadsworth, Mabelreign, Southern Rhodesia, on three successive days recently. On the third occasion she was knocked unconscious for a short period.

A film entitled "Wild Life of East Africa" is to be shown at a general meeting of the Fauna Preservation Society to be held in the library of the Zoological Society of London at 4.15 p.m. on February 7.

A grant of £5,000 has been made by the Nuffield Foundation to the trustees of the Smuts archives for the preparation of a biography of General Smuts. A similar sum had been subscribed by family friends.

To investigate existing methods of full-time training to fit Sudanese for Government posts a commission has been established in Khartoum under the chairmanship of the vice-principal of the University College of Khartoum.

Civil Service Salary Review

A commission in Northern Rhodesia is to consider the civil servants' case for a revision of salaries and conditions of service. The Chief Secretary has said that any salary revision must have general relation to the salary structure of adjoining territories.

The Egyptian authorities have protested against the landing of East African pioneers in the Suez Canal area because of reports of plague in Tanganyika. These men, of whom 800 have arrived as an advance guard of 10,000, will be used to replace Egyptian labour in the zone.

The original provision in the Uganda estimates of £100,000 for a new Government hotel in Jinja has been reduced to £20,000, and a £60,000 scheme for a new group hospital in the town has been dropped in favour of an expenditure of £30,000 on improving the existing building.

The largest privately owned dam in Southern Rhodesia, with a capacity of 400 million gallons, has been built in his district in the Enterprise district by Mr. Jack Elworthy, its manager Mr. P. Hayter. Started two years ago, the dam has cost £12,000 and is 51 feet deep at its deepest point. It will irrigate 300 acres.

A special issue of East African stamps to commemorate the Royal visit this year will consist of the 10 cents and 50 cents denominations. They will be of current design and colours, but bear the inscription "Royal Visit 1952" printed in larger colours. They will be on sale in the three territories from February 1 to February 9.

The Southern Rhodesian Education Department has advertised for a principal for the Colony's first technical college, which is to be developed from the senior part of the Bulawayo Technical School. The new principal, who will be responsible for all technical education in the Colony, will receive an annual salary of £1,736, plus a cost-of-living allowance, at present £328.

New B.B.C. Empire Series

The B.B.C. will inaugurate this year a series of feature programmes about the men who founded and developed the Empire. Three one-hour programmes will be entitled "The Early Adventurers," "The Story of John Company" and "The Evangelicals," and 13 half-hour broadcasts will then deal with individual pioneers, including Cecil Rhodes, Joseph Chamberlain, Kitchener, and Baden-Powell.

An explosion heard in the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia is believed to have been caused by a meteorite, and a meteoric stone found by two Africans has been sent for investigation to the chief meteorological officer in Salisbury. Reports from as much as 60 miles away spoke of a comet-like object travelling through the sky, and two women in one village said they were dazzled by a falling "ball of smoke," which they discovered to be a meteoric stone which was slowly turning black. In October, 1950, a large meteorite fell in the Monze district.

New Liners

KENYA CASTLE, the new 17,000-ton liner built for the Union Castle Company, is to begin her career on March 7 with a 14-day pleasure cruise from Southampton to Lisbon, Las Palmas, Casablanca, Malaga and Cadix. On April 4 her first voyage round Africa, via the Mediterranean, will start. Her maiden trip was scheduled for January 4, but that arrangement had to be changed because completion of the ship was delayed by a strike in the Belfast shipyard. The British India Company's 14,300-ton turbine liner UGANDA was launched on Tuesday by Lady Hall, wife of the late Governor of Uganda, from the Clyde shipyard of Barclay Curle and Co.

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Mr. R. C. S. Stanley's New Post Ex-Journalist Becomes High Commissioner

MR. R. C. S. STANLEY, C.M.G., Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

He has been in Northern Rhodesia since 1947, having previously been Colonial Secretary in Gibraltar for two years. Born in London in 1899, he was educated at Westminster School and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. After serving with the Royal Garrison Artillery from 1918 to 1921, partly in Palestine, he went into journalism, and was at one time with Reuters Agency. A year later he entered the Colonial Service, and was in Nigeria for 10 years.

In 1938 Mr. Stanley was appointed Assistant Chief Secretary in Cyprus, where he remained for four years. Then he was transferred to Barbados as Colonial Secretary. He was a member of the Northern Rhodesian delegation to last year's London Conference on closer union in Central Africa.

Declaration of Imperial Faith Mr. Eden's Statement in New York

COMMONWEALTH TIES set the pattern for the future political life of the free world, said Mr. Eden in New York last week when he received an honorary degree from Columbia University. The Foreign Secretary continued:

"We have unshaken confidence in ourselves and in our free institutions. We take pride in the Empire and in the Commonwealth, where independent nations, in whose fortunes the British have played a major part, choose of their own free will to be linked with their Commonwealth partners."

"We see in this family of nations the same instinct for variety in unity, for common action without constitutional forms, which has inspired our own political life at home. For us it is the source of faith and the mainspring of endeavour. That, we believe, is the kind of association which endures."

Export Tax Harms Industry

THE NYASALAND TOBACCO ASSOCIATION has again asked the Protectorate Government to remove the export tax on all tobacco. As a temporary measure to ease over the Protectorate's present financial difficulties, the association suggests a compulsory loan of 7½% of the gross proceeds of auction sales, carrying 3% to 3½% interest and redeemable within five years. The chairman, Mr. W. D. Lewis, said that evidence of declining overseas demand was disturbing, and that in an interview the Governor had tacitly admitted that the tax was having an adverse effect upon industry, but that the Government must have the money.

Keeping Africans Informed

AN INFORMATION BRANCH of the Southern Rhodesian Native Affairs Department is to be formed "to promote the development of the powers of reasoning among the African masses." Press, radio, films, and literature are to be used in a general campaign to explain the Government's aims and objects. A mobile film unit will ultimately be supplied to each of the five provinces, and a publications bureau will encourage African authors.

The maximum price for Native beer in Northern Rhodesia is to be raised from 3d. to 6d. per pint. All profits from the sale of beer are used for the benefit of Africans.

PROGRESS



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Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

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Annual consumption
Capital

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Company Report

Rhodesia-Katanga Company, Limited

Further Exploration of Kansanshi Mine

Mr. G. C. Hutchinson's Statement

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIA-KATANGA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on January 9, 1952, at 20, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2.

MR. G. C. HUTCHINSON, managing director of the company, presided in the absence overseas of the chairman, Sir Ulrick Alexander.

It was unanimously resolved that the provisional agreement entered into by the company with the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, and others, particulars whereof were given in the company's circular to the members dated December 19, 1951, be approved and ratified, and that the directors be authorized to carry such agreement into effect with such modifications thereto as they may think fit and to make such provision as they think proper for any matters not expressly dealt with by the said agreement.

New Company To Be Formed

Mr. Hutchinson, in his address to the meeting, pointed out that the agreement recommended to the shareholders for ratification provided that an option over the Kansanshi mine and the surrounding farm area should be granted for a period of four years to December 31, 1955, to a new company formed to undertake further exploration of the mine. If the option were exercised, the Rhodesia-Katanga Company, Limited, would receive £250,000 in cash and a 25% interest in the new company free of cost.

He recalled that before the war some four million tons of ore had been proved at Kansanshi, averaging 3.6% copper. These ores, located at comparatively shallow depths, consisted mainly of oxidized ores which tests had shown to be unsuitable for gravity concentration or flotation or for leaching.

Expert advice, taken in 1931, showed that the only economic method of treating the proved ores was by the segregation process, which had not been tried out commercially, and with the price of copper at £32 per ton there was no prospect of financing the project. By 1937 the price of copper had risen, and a re-estimation of the ore was made, but owing to world conditions it was not feasible to proceed, and the mine was closed.

Application to E.C.A.

After the war the board concluded that the best course would be to investigate the possible existence of an economic copper sulphide deposit, below the oxidized ore. Such sulphide ores would be amenable to flotation, and might justify the installation of a segregation plant or other process to treat the oxidized ores in conjunction therewith. Negotiations to this end were conducted without result with two American mining houses and were followed by an application to the Economic Co-operation Administration authorities, which had been receiving favourable consideration.

The arrangement now made with the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Limited, and its associates, however, appeared to be very strongly in the company's interests, and ensured that the mine would receive the highest technical direction and financial assistance.

Mr. Hutchinson concluded on the morning note that it must not be assumed that the new exploration would necessarily reach a successful conclusion, which would depend entirely on the results of the investigation. The development of a large-scale payable deposit would be necessary to justify the large expenditure required for

Of Commercial Concern

In its first six years the board encountered four drought years," states the 1950 Report of the Sugar Industry Board of Southern Rhodesia, adding: "This seriously handicapped the quick developments which was expected in the initial stages, and resulted in the adoption by Parliament and public of a somewhat pessimistic outlook. Sugar production is in the experimental stage in Southern Rhodesia, and any experiment of this nature must of necessity be conducted over a long period— even as much as 15 or 20 years— before it is safe to adopt, or, what is equally important, to abandon."

The Legislative Council of Uganda resolved last week to advance £31m. to the East African Railways and Harbours Administration for the extension of the railway from Kitanya to a point near the Belgian Congo border. The Acting Financial Secretary said that he had just been informed by Probitser, Ltd., that the Kilemba mine would be put into production as soon as satisfactory financial arrangements had been completed, but that no final decision had been reached as to the site of the smelter.

The new border railway station of Mchchipanda, 100 miles east of Umtali, has been opened by the Beira Railway. Already 300 tons of soil had to be moved and a cutting 100 yards into a hillside. Mchchipanda will be the point at which Beira Railway transfers trains to Rhodesia Railways.

Mr. K. H. Pack, general manager of the Kenya Meat Commission, has announced that the Athi River factory should begin operations in June or July. Its capacity will be about 80,000 head of cattle and 250,000 head of small stock annually. It is hoped to develop an export trade in Kenya meat.

Mauritius Aerial Survey

The Aircraft Operating Company of Africa, Ltd., has just completed the first stage of an aerial survey of Mauritius. The manager of the expedition was Mr. W. L. Restall, who has carried out similar survey projects in various parts of Africa.

Wire Industries, Steel Products, and Engineering Co., Ltd., of Johannesburg, have acquired a 20-acre site at Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, for the manufacture of steel window and door frames.

Mombasa's new telephone exchange is to be equipped by Erickson Telephones, Ltd., for whom the British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., have secured a £115,000 contract.

At last week's auctions in London 1,545 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 1.31d., against 396 packages at 3s. 0.17d. in the previous week.

The Uganda Electricity Board has just put into commission a new 33 kV overhead line from Jinja to Tororo where it will supply the new cement factory.

Price control has been removed in Northern Rhodesia for beer, whisky, canned and bottled fruits, jams, marmalades, and other preserves.

Southern Rhodesia is now buying nearly 12m. worth of goods every month in the Union of South Africa. The price of paraffin and diesel fuel in Southern Rhodesia has been raised by 1d. a gallon.

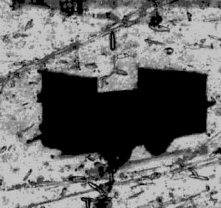
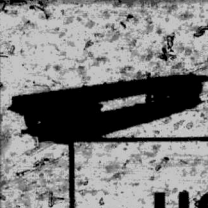
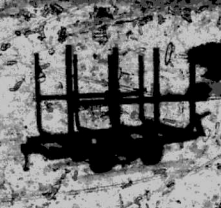
Sisal prices in London advanced last week to £215 per ton for No. 1, c.i.f. U.K.

A branch of the National Bank of India has been opened in Thika, Kenya.

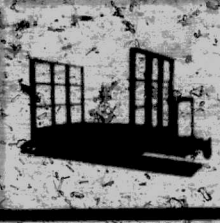
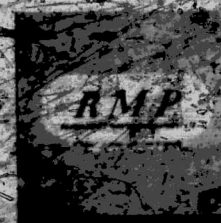
Dividends

Alex. Lawrie, Ltd., 7% interim (the same) on larger capital.

Charter Fruit and Agency, Ltd., 5% on last year's profit for year ended November 30, 1951.



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Mining

U.S. Loan of £103,000 to Mining Group Southern Rhodesia to Repay in Asbestos

TO ENCOURAGE PRODUCTION of asbestos in Southern Rhodesia, the Mutual Security Agency (which at the beginning of this year replaced the Economic Co-operation Administration for Marshall Plan organization) has agreed to advance £103,000 to a Southern Rhodesian asbestos mining group.

Mr. William L. Batt, the Minister in charge of the Mutual Security Agency's Special Mission for Economic Co-operation, has made the following announcement in London:

The United States took a major step in its campaign to secure new sources of vital scarce minerals for the defence of the free world when the Mutual Security Agency concluded arrangements for the advance of £103,000 for the exploitation, development, and production of Southern Rhodesian asbestos.

The agreement was made with Associated Asbestos Mines Ltd., and its associated companies, with mines in Southern Rhodesia. The agreement provided that as far as possible the advance plus 5% interest shall be repaid by deliveries of asbestos of satisfactory grade. After the loan has been repaid the U.S. will have an option to purchase a percentage of the asbestos produced until 1968.

New Mine Shafts

£20,000 of the advance will be used for an exploration and development programme, and approximately £74,000 will be used for a production programme. The major share of the expenditure for the initial phase of the programme will be for costs involved in extending present mine shafts and developing new ones. The major share of expenditure in the second phase will go toward new equipment, refurbishing existing plant structures, and adding new ones. Completion of the first phase is set for not later than December 31, 1952, and of the second phase one year later.

The contract was signed with Associated Asbestos Mines, Ltd. and the following groups associated with it: Asbestos Mining Group (Rhodesia) Ltd., Selected Mines and Marketing (Rhodesia) Ltd., and Shambra Asbestos, Ltd.

The advance will come from counterparty funds which are the sterling equivalent set aside by the British Government to match the dollar grants Marshall Aid contributed to Britain. Ninety-five per cent. of the counterparty funds belongs to the U.K., and has been used, with U.S. approval, for recovery purposes; the remaining 5% belongs to the U.S. and is used for the development of scarce materials and for other U.S. Government sterling expenses.

Mining Dividends

SHERWOOD STAR GOLD MINES, LTD.—The usual dividend is an interim dividend in respect of the year to June 30 next. For the previous year shareholders received 10% in the form of interest and the balance as a final distribution.

CAM AND MOTON G.D.C. MINING CO., LTD., has declared an interim dividend of 18% (the same) or 25% per 125-oz. stock unit in respect of the year ending June 30 next. In the previous year the total distribution was 16%.

SELWICK MINES, LTD.—have declared an interim dividend of 12½%, compared with a 10% interim in the previous year when the total distribution was 22%.

NIGEL VAN RYN REEFS, LTD. (the same).

Star Explorations

STAR EXPLORATIONS, LTD., a company with interests in Southern Rhodesia, showed a consolidated profit of £30,179 in the year ended October 31 last, compared with a loss of £38,827 in the previous year. The debit balance brought forward was £12,388, and £2,342 B. provided for taxation of the subsidiary company, leaving £36,099 to be carried forward.

The issued capital of the parent company is £117,429. Capital reserve funds are £43,504, and £3,669 is due to a subsidiary. Investments in subsidiaries are valued at £5,000. Current assets are £150,061, debtors are £6,708, and cash at £5,932. The directors are Messrs. M. Woodhouse Pugh (chairman and managing director) and H. G. Day. The 41st annual general meeting will be held in London today.

Progress Reports for December

COONATH—8,000 tons milled at Tebekwe in December. Working profit of £2,072 (Nov.—£1,559). 834 tons milled at Mutiwe showed a working profit of £4,409 (Nov.—£4,337), and at Aretawa 2,800 tons milled gave a profit of £1,790 (Nov.—£1,767).

LONDON & RHODESIA—2,679 tons of ore were treated at the Subchikwe mine in December for a working loss of £1,147. At the Connaught mine 764 tons were milled for a working profit of £1,106.

MOTAPA—23,680 tons of ore were treated for 2,180 oz. gold, and a working profit of £564 (£2,997 in November). Additional revenue £1,745 from October and November premium gold sales.

GLOBE & PHOENIX—3,514 oz. gold were recovered from 6,200 tons of ore milled. Working profit, £22,228, against £22,104 in November.

SHERWOOD STAR—A working profit of £1,858 was earned in December from the milling of 2,240 tons of ore.

Mining Board Changes

THE FOLLOWING BOARD CHANGES have been announced—**RHODESIAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD.**—Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Inc. to be the chairman, Mr. Walter Hochschild and Brigadier Ralph Mickleton appointed directors. Mr. Heath Steele has resigned.

ROAN ANTIPOPE COPPER MINES, LTD.—Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Inc. appointed vice-chairman, Mr. Walter Hochschild appointed a director to replace Mr. Heath Steele, who has resigned.

MUPFURA COPPER MINES, LTD.—Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Inc. appointed vice-chairman, Mr. Walter Hochschild and Brigadier Ralph Mickleton appointed directors.

Mining Personalities

DR. L. L. COLE, a mining engineer, vacated the post of metallurgist in the Northern Rhodesian Government and is establishing a private consulting business in Durban, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. A. E. HADLEY, a mining engineer of Johannesburg, Development 1 Co., Ltd. has returned from the West Coast.

MR. C. H. HEDDERLEY, a mining engineer, has resigned his mines, Tanganyika.

Coal Shortage

THREE of the Northern Rhodesian copper mines have reduced production after the five-day Christmas shutdown, with less than 24 hours' coal reserves in stock.

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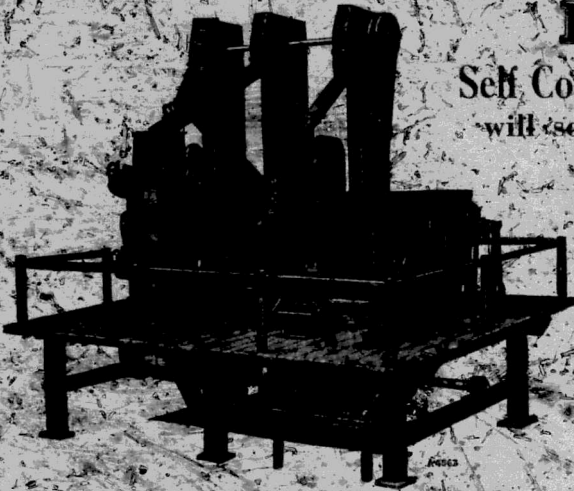
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