

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

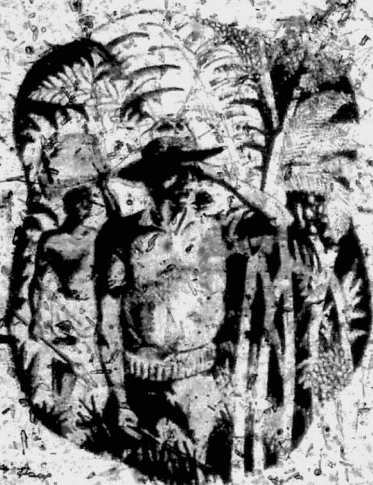
Thursday, 7 March 6, 1952

Vol. 28 (New Series) No. 120

6ds. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

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an east african story



Mr. Andrew Dick, more generally known as 'Trader Dick', was one of the most fearless of those men who, in the days before the Uganda Railway, marched between the Indian Ocean and Lake Victoria. Mr. Dick entered into joint ventures with us and led some of those trading caravans which helped to open up Kenya Colony.

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Parliament

Indian Electorates in Kenya Trade Union Developments

THE SECRETARY OF STATE was asked in the House of Commons by MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) what protests he had received from the East African Indian National Congress and the Kenya African Union against the proposal to establish separate electorates for the Moslem and non-Moslem communities among the Indian electorate for the Kenya Legislative Council, and whether he would reconsider this proposal.

MR. OLIVER LYTTLETON: "I have received a copy of a joint resolution protesting against this measure which was passed by the executive committees of these two organizations. This law has been passed by the Kenya Legislative Council after extensive and prolonged discussion, and I do not propose to intervene."

Kenya African Union

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Colonial Secretary if his attention had been drawn to a resolution adopted by the central committee of the Kenya African Union on December 21 last expressing the opinion that there was no possibility of reaching any agreement between the three main races in Kenya regarding its future constitution, and demanding that a group of impartial experts should be sent from the United Kingdom to examine the situation; and whether he would consider acceding to this request.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The answer to the first part of the question is 'Yes.' I do not propose to alter the present arrangements, which my predecessor agreed with representatives of the communities in Kenya. It is most important that these communities should reach agreement on future constitutional developments, and I earnestly hope that all concerned will do their best to secure it. If they do, I see no reason why they should not succeed."

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Colonial Secretary whether his attention had been drawn to a resolution adopted by the central committee of the Kenya African Union on December 21 strongly opposing the system of nominating African members of the Legislature, and requesting that African members should be elected in 1952 as an experiment.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The answer to the first part of the question is 'Yes.' I do not propose to alter the arrangements for the appointment of the Legislative Council in 1952 to which leaders of all the non-official groups in the Council have already agreed."

MR. J. HYND (Lab.) asked what progress had been made in the establishment of the Whitley Council for Civil Service staffs in Kenya, and whether the council now functioned in regard to the various claims for improvements in the conditions of employment within the various racial categories.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The Whitley Council is not yet functioning. A constitution for a proposed Whitley Council was drawn up in July last year in consultation with the staff associations, but there has been subsequent discussion with staff associations about the functions of the proposed council, and no final conclusions have yet been reached."

Tanganyika Man-Power Committee

MR. J. HYND asked what means were used by the Tanganyika Committee on Man-Power to consult African opinion in view of the fact that to African members were appointed to the committee.

MR. LYTTLETON: "This committee desires to confine itself to a few major recommendations, and approval of the man-power problem, of which adequate statistical information was available, without taking evidence from employers or employees of any race."

BREAGHATH T. CHAKRE (Cong.) asked the War Minister, if it had been decided to close the base at Mackinnon Road, Kenya, and the cost to date of opening and closing that base.

MR. A. HEAD: "I would refer to the reply given by the then Under-Secretary of State for War on November 22, 1950, in which the decision not to proceed with the store-holding organization at Mackinnon Road was explained. The expenditure figure given in that reply still stands."

BREAGHATH T. CHAKRE (Cong.) asked the Minister if a considerable sum has been spent on this base, and will he make quite certain that we will not eventually require it once more and have to spend the same amount on it again?

MR. A. MORRISON (Lab.) asked on what grounds it was decided that the expense allowance for the Colonial Development Corporation should be granted to the board as a whole and not individually to its members.

MR. LYTTLETON: "A block allowance for entertainment expenses was felt to be more appropriate for this board. Individual members are, however, entitled to reclaim actual travelling and subsistence expenses incurred on their own account when travelling on behalf of the corporation."

Wages Boards

MR. J. HYND asked in which territories in East and Central Africa wages boards had been established.

MR. LYTTLETON: "Standing advisory boards with wage-fixing functions covering the whole territory or whole provinces exist in Kenya, Nyasaland, and Uganda. Ad hoc wages boards exist in Northern Rhodesia to determine the wages of African labourers in building and civil engineering in the Copperbelt, of African shop assistants in the Eastern Province, and of Asian shop assistants. Ad hoc wages boards have also been set up in Zanzibar to advise on minimum wages for dairy workers, for workers in producing, packing, and bagging, for carters, and for tailors."

MR. H. WALLACE (Lab.) asked what consultations had taken place between the Government and the trade unions in Kenya on the drafting of the Kenya Trade Unions Bill.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The Bill has been under consideration for two years by the Kenya Labour Advisory Board, on which there are employees' representatives. It was published on January 8 for public comment, and copies were specially sent to the trade unions."

MR. S. S. AWBERY (Lab.): "Will the Minister give consideration to the advisability of sending out to Kenya a few trade unionists in conjunction with the T.U.C. so that they may give advice to workers in this Colony?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "The present situation is, I think, that public opinion is being formed upon this matter in the consultations which are taking place with various trade union leaders, and I do not at all exclude the possibility which the hon. member has in mind."

MR. WALLACE asked why the Kenya Trade Unions Bill included a provision that the secretary or treasurer of a trade union applying for registration must be literate in English; and if he would make representations, with a view to the delegation of that provision.

MR. LYTTLETON: "I am consulting the Governor of Kenya on this matter."

MR. WALLACE asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware that the Bill laid down that all officers of registered trade unions must be actually engaged or employed in an occupation with which the union was concerned; and if he would make representations with a view to the deletion of that provision.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The hon. member's information is not quite correct. The requirement to which he refers is modified by a proviso giving discretionary powers to the Registrar of Trade Unions and the Member responsible for labour matters to permit persons not so qualified to hold office. The reply to the second part of the question therefore is 'No, sir.'"

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "Will the Colonial Secretary place this Bill before the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on Trade Unions for their comment and advice?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I have not thought of that one, but I am very willing to consider it."

Implementing Hartwell Report

MR. H. HYND (Lab.) asked what action had been taken in connexion with the Hartwell Report about Kenya.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The Hartwell Committee was one of a number of committees which presented reports on various aspects of educational policy in Kenya. A general review of policy followed, in which these reports were considered as a whole and not separately. The decisions which have since been taken have incorporated some of the measures recommended in the Hartwell Report."

MR. HYND: "Will the Minister give the House an opportunity to discuss this report at any early date?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "If the hon. member puts down that question a little later on, I might be able to give him a satisfactory answer. I have not yet received any definite information from the Government."

"In our Commonwealth we have something which is really better than the United Nations. And something which is an example on which the United Nations should work."—Mr. Attlee, addressing the Oxford University Labour Club.

Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club Exchange of Tours with S. Rhodesia

MR. C. V. BRAMERIDGE, hon. secretary of the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club, describes in his annual report for 1951 the first visit of a touring cricket team to the Colony (apart from the fleeting visit of Sir Brian Baker's XI), that of the Stragglers Cricket Club of Southern Rhodesia, which was captained by Mr. A. P. Singleton, a former captain of Oxford University and Worcestershire.

The visitors won four matches, lost two, and drew two. An outstanding performance was the scoring of 60 runs off the last four overs by Mr. R. W. Coventry, the youngest player in the team, in a century at Lincoln. The return visit by the Kongonis to Rhodesia has been arranged for July and August this year.

The year saw the first test match between Kenya and Tanganyika—won by the Colony by an innings and 27 runs. The Territory's side was led by Mr. C. de L. Innis, who has played for the West Indies.

Mr. W. R. Watkins, of the M.C.C., in a coaching tour which was extended to Uganda and Tanganyika, was fully occupied with clubs and schools.

A special committee has recommended the formation of an Advisory Board for Inter-Racial Cricket in Kenya.

Thirty-five members of the club took part in the English tour, in which the Kongonis played 14 matches, winning seven, losing four, and drawing three.

R.A.F.'s Gratitude

GROUP CAPTAIN K. R. COATES, O.C. of the R.A.F. station, Khartoum, presented 10 Sudanese of the Fur tribe during their annual tribal gathering with tokens of the R.A.F.'s gratitude for help given when a transport aircraft force-landed near the border of the Sudan and French Equatorial Africa last April. Letters of thanks from Air Marshal V. E. Groom were handed to five Sudan Government officials, and a squadron crest to the commanding officer of the Western Arab Corps, a branch of the Sudan Defence Force.

Southern Rhodesia's Electoral Areas Now 1,640 Non-European Voters

THERE ARE NOW some 54,600 registered voters in Southern Rhodesia, including 574 Asians, 613 Coloured, and 453 African voters. Large numbers of potential voters have not yet registered, but the total has almost doubled in 10 years.

When the Delimitation Commission has completed its task of redividing the Colony into at least 40 constituencies, there will be a new registration. At the last delimitation, in 1947, there were 37,542 voters; the figure in 1942 was only 27,239.

The largest constituency is Salisbury South, with 3,202 voters, although at the last delimitation the maximum number in any constituency was fixed at 1,438.

The other existing constituencies, with the latest electoral figures, are as follows:—

Salisbury District (2,766), Highlands, Salisbury (2,674), Hillside, Bulawayo (2,666), Bulawayo East (2,548), Avondale, Salisbury (2,383), Umtali (2,251), Salisbury City (2,007), Salisbury North (1,924), Bulawayo North (1,852), Gwelo (1,815), Bulawayo District (1,806), Lomagundi (1,803), Eastern (1,684), Bulawayo Central (1,682), Salisbury Central (1,665), Shabani (1,652), Marandellas (1,621), Bulawayo South (1,629), Raylton (1,610), Salisbury Gardens (1,595), Que Que (1,317), Victoria (1,480), Mazoe (1,333), Hartley (1,306), Gatooma (1,291), Charter (1,259), Wankie (1,208), Selukwe (1,177), and Western (1,035).

Salisbury South contains the largest number of non-European voters—137 Coloured, 104 Asians, and 94 Africans. Apart from Bulawayo District and Bulawayo, no other constituency has more than 100 non-European voters.

The current rainy season in Southern Rhodesia promises to be a record, but crops have so far stood up well. In Salisbury the January rainfall was 18.84 inches, the highest monthly figure for the capital since observations began in 1896.

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Letters to the Editor

Mr. G. W. Raby's Sudan Appointment Announcement by "East Africa and Rhodesia"

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

SIR.—Regarding the paragraph headed "Advance Information" in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA of January 10, the decision to employ Mr. Raby was taken by Government only on the day on which news of the decision was telegraphed to London by this office and by local correspondents.

Any previous statement in the journal that Mr. Raby had been definitely appointed to follow Mr. Gaitskell cannot have been quite correct.

I write only to defend the local correspondents here against the charge of futility implied in your paragraph, as I feel it is only fair to them to do so.

Perhaps you will be willing to publish this letter.

Yours faithfully,

D. H. M. EVANS,

Public Relations Officer.

Khartoum,
Sudan.

[The paragraph recalled that "weeks ago the readers of this journal were informed that Mr. G. W. Raby, lately joint general manager of the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika, was to follow Mr. Arthur Gaitskell as managing director of the Gezira Cotton Board," and was headed "Advance Information." Mr. Evans's letter confirms the reliability of our advance information. There was, of course, no thought of charging local journalists with futility. We happened to have sources of information not available to them, as they at other times may have reliable advance information not in our possession.—Ed.]

Biography of Wing-Cdr. Lionel Cohen Author's Appeal for Assistance

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—I am writing a biography of Wing-Commander Lionel Cohen, D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., who fought in the Matabeleland War, the South African War, the Great War of 1914-18, and the war of 1939-45, when he was awarded the D.F.C. at the age of 69. I have gathered a great deal of information from "Sas" Cohen himself, but I should be glad to have personal recollections, stories, anecdotes, etc., from any of your readers who have met or known him. Any material, such as letters, press-cuttings and photographs, will be most gratefully received, acknowledged, and returned.

22 High Road,

Chadwell Heath, Essex.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY RICHARDSON.

Points from Letters

Kenya's Election

"No paper can have dealt more convincingly with the need for better leadership in public affairs in the territories than EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which has earned the right to be very direct in such a matter by its own record over many years, during which it has shown itself the pioneer in some highly important questions, and in others a powerful advocate of the early efforts of others. I believe there is a growing realization in Kenya that we must have now men in the Legislature, and nobody expects unopposed returns in many constituencies in the general election." I think I speak for everyone I know when I say that I hope there will be none, for it is a good thing that even the best candidate

Candidates for General Election First Nominations in Kenya

NOMINATIONS so far received for the general election to be held in Kenya in May are as follows:—

Nairobi North: MR. S. G. GHERSIE (sitting member).

Nairobi South: MESSRS. D. G. PERKINS, L. B. VIGAR, and N. F. HARRIS, (Mr. Clive Salter, the sitting member, is not a candidate).

Nairobi West (new constituency): MR. J. R. MARTIN and LIEUT.-COLONEL E. S. CROGAN.

Kiamba: MR. W. B. HAVELOCK (sitting member).

Ukamba: LADY SHAW (sitting member).

Rift Valley: MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL (sitting member).

Meru (new constituency): MAJOR HUBERT BUXTON and MESSRS. W. E. CROSSKILL and G. R. PEMBRIDGE.

Aberdare (revised constituency): LORD DELAMARE and MR. HUMPHREY SLADE. (Mr. J. G. Hopkins, the sitting member for the former constituency, is not a candidate).

Mount Kenya (new constituency): LIEUT.-COLONEL T. C. C. IRWIN.

Nyandarua: MRS. A. H. SHAW (sitting member), LIEUT.-GENERAL N. M. S. IRWIN and MR. GERRIL MAYERS.

Uasin Gishu: MR. L. R. MACONOCHE-WELWOOD (sitting member).

Trans-Nzoia: MAJOR A. G. KEYSER (sitting member).

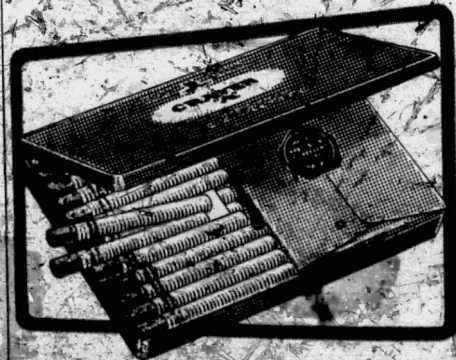
Mombasa: MR. G. USSER (sitting member).

Coast: MESSRS. S. V. COOKE (sitting member), and G. B. MOUSLEY and MAJOR G. A. HEATH.

Cultivation of the Manje cedar tree (*Widdarlingtonia whytei*), originally grown only in the Manje and Mchese mountains is being extended to all three provinces of Nyasaland. Many countries have bought the seed in quantity, including Australia, Java, the French Cameroons, Nigeria, and the East African territories.

Those who smoke

Craven's
seldom care for
other cigarettes



Memorial Services for King George VI

MEMORIAL SERVICES for King George VI were notable in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for their inter-tribe and inter-racial character.

At least 3,000 people are estimated to have attended a service in the airport hangar at Lusaka. The Rev. Matthew Lucheyan, an African Methodist, opened the service, in which ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church and the Methodist Church and the Anglican Bishop took part. The service was relayed by the Lusaka broadcasting station.

In Zomba pastors of the Church of Scotland and the Church of England shared the duties, one of the ministers of the Scottish Church being an African. In Blantyre an African delivered the closing prayer (in Zulu) and representatives of the Church of England and Church of Scotland took the rest of the service. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Shire was on the platform.

The service in Namirembe Cathedral, Uganda, on February 15 fell on the 27th anniversary of the day on which the late Majesty (then Duke of York) had worshipped in the cathedral.

Happy Homes and Integrity Needed

The Rt. Rev. C. Stuart, Bishop of Uganda, said that the people needed nothing so much as happy homes, integrity, and that no country could be great unless its citizens could be trusted to show good will, to do their day's work, and to be honest about money and other things. He appealed to all the people of Uganda to follow the example of the late King, whose chief great wishes had been to serve God, to protect the interests of his people, and to lead a happy home life. The African local Government in Acholi sent to the

Government of Uganda a resolution in the following terms:—

"It was with the greatest sorrow that we heard of the sudden passing away of our most beloved ruler, the late King George VI. In behalf of ourselves and the Acholi people we send our sympathies to the members of the Royal Family in their sad bereavement.

"Words cannot express how deeply the late Monarch was loved by all his subjects—a love which everyone in the Commonwealth, including the Acholi, exercised to the full during the war years. We pray most earnestly that Almighty God may have mercy on his soul and reward him accordingly.

"We further lay ourselves at the protection of his successor, Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, and Her Government. We promise that the bonds which we together during King George's reign will continue to do so."

Service in the Sudan

NO FURTHER EXPATRIATE STAFF will be recruited on long-term contracts with eligibility for gratuity by the Sudan Government, according to a decision of the Executive Council. Henceforth such staff will be recruited only on short-term contracts, with or without bonus, for a period not exceeding six years. Where the contract provides for payment of a bonus, there will be a clause stipulating that, in the event of a fundamental constitutional change, the official shall not be entitled to compensation if he is offered continuation of his service with the successor Government on terms equal to or better than those of his contract. Where there is no entitlement to bonus (as is usually the case in contracts for two or three years), no compensation will be payable in the event of a fundamental constitutional change.

The Union-Castle liner KENYA will leave Southampton on March 4 for her maiden voyage, a cruise to the Canary Islands.

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Kenya's Income and Production

Statistical Department's New Pamphlet

THE EAST AFRICAN STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT has published (1s. 6d.) a most useful 29-page pamphlet entitled "Estimates of the Geographical Income and Net Output of Kenya for 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950".

Geographical income is defined as the sum of income payments accruing to all factors of production in return for the goods and services produced within the territory, or, in more popular terms, the total of all incomes received by individuals from their economic activities in Kenya (excluding the domestic services of housewives and voluntary services of different kinds).

The total geographical income is estimated to have been £53m. in 1947, £60.9m. in 1948, £74m. in 1949, and £82.7m. in 1950.

Profits, Interest, and Earnings

In the last-named year profits, interest, and the earnings of self-employed persons were estimated at £26.9m. and the profits and surpluses of public services, including the operating surpluses in Kenya of the East African Railways and Harbours, at £2.1m. Salaries and wages at £28.1m. showed an increase of almost exactly £10m. in the four-year period.

The contribution of African subsistence agriculture (the product of African agriculturists for their own consumption, not for sale) reached £19m. compared with £15.4m. in 1947. Produce grown by Africans and sold for cash was put at £4.2m. (Compared with £2.5m. four years earlier) and rentals, excluding African huts in Native land units, forest areas, and on farms, appear at £2.4m.

The contribution of non-African agriculture to the geographical net output, which had been £7.2m. in 1947 and £9.5m. in 1949, reached £13.4m. in the following year, when commerce, finance, and insurance contributed £13.6m., a substantial increase on the figure of £8.7m. in 1947.

Manufacturers provided £3.9m., Government (the emoluments of all official employees, royalties, and income from properties), £6.4m., transport, £6.1m., building, £4.1m., mining and quarrying, £1.1m., and other services, £3.5m.

Of Europeans in private industry in 1950, it was estimated that rather more than 53% earned between £600 and £1,199 a year, that 31% earned less than £600, that 10% received between £1,200 and £1,799, that 3.2% came in the next bracket to £2,399, and that 2% earned more than £2,400.

Public Services

In the public services 64.5% received between £600 and £1,199, 24.5% less than £600, 9.5% between £1,200 and £1,799, 1.2% between that figure and £2,399, and 0.3% £2,400 or over. Whether in calculating the public service earnings allowance is made for pension, leave, and other "hidden emoluments" is not stated.

The proportion of European males holding professional, managerial, and administrative posts is 30%. Of the total European males in private industry, a similar proportion for Asian males gives a figure under 10%. If farm managers and assistants are added to the occupation group, the proportion of European males would be raised to 47%, but the proportion of Asian males would still be under 10%. Persons in those occupations have usually undergone a long professional training or possess experience and the ability to accept responsibility, and consequently command high salaries.

In a table of European employees by occupation 1,047 males and 417 females are listed as managers, administrators, and officials, 1,031 males and 32 females as craftsmen, production process workers, etc., 964 males and 43 females as farm managers, workers and related workers, 806 males and 1,409 females as clerical, office and related workers, 397 males and 355 females as professional, technical and related workers, 304 males and 225 females as salesmen and related workers, 37 males workers in transport, 32 in mining and quarrying, and 474 as manual workers and labourers.

Controlling the Red Locust Success in Rukwa Area

M. H. J. BREDO, director of the International Red Locust Control Service, who has been appointed scientific adviser to the newly formed Council for the Co-ordination of Scientific Research South of the Sahara, and has had 21 years of experience in anti-locust work in Africa, said in Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia, that the Red Locusts of southern Tanganyika was more under control than it has ever before.

The latest successful campaign against a red locust infestation numbered 18 cubic 87 square miles of the northern Rufiji Valley and a swarm eight miles long in the central area involved the use of 64,000 lb. of B.H.C. insecticide in power-dusters and considerable quantities of D.N.O.G. respectively.

Short-Wave Radio Used

During operations it was discovered that D.N.O.G. solution in soil could be diluted with water, and that a one-in-15 mixture secured a 100% kill in 25 minutes, against 10 minutes with pure insecticide. This was only the second campaign by the service against adult locusts, previous work having been confined to hoppers. Other infestations were dealt with elsewhere in Tanganyika. The linking of all important stations by short-wave radio proved invaluable in the extensive campaign.

M. Bredo has proved that adult red locusts can be destroyed on a large scale from the ground, but he considers that a campaign against hoppers should follow, the killing season extending over nearly 12 months. Mr. E. O. Albrecht has described in the annual report his surprisingly successful experiment in keeping red locusts in captivity by maintaining a high temperature and controlling the humidity.

Uganda Loan

THE NOVELTY in last week's issue in London of £41,500,000 of Uganda Government Stock, 1956-59, at a discount of 11 points made so strong an appeal that the loan was very much oversubscribed. Indeed, those who applied for amounts up to £2,900 have been allotted no more than £100 of stock. Allotments of £250 have been made to applicants for between £3,000 and £9,000; of £300 for applications up to £6,900; and of £400 to those up to £7,900, beyond which the amount granted ranges from 1% to a maximum of 10%. Apparently, therefore, the public, asked for £4m. only, was willing to lend at least £50m.

University Plans

THE TRUSTEES of the Rhodesian University Association hope that the foundation stone of the new university will be laid in June, 1953. This was stated recently by Dr. Dighton Stammers, organizing secretary of the association, who is in London for discussions with London University. He said that the first 300 Europeans were expected to attend extra-mural courses in Salisbury in June, and that the university would ultimately accommodate 3,000 students.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Northern Rhodesia is to appoint a second President.

Stricter air safety regulations have been introduced in Southern Rhodesia.

The first white-footed bush baby to be bred at the London Zoo has been born of parents which came from Kenya 18 months ago.

The price of the "Saucepan Special" radio receiver has been raised in Northern Rhodesia from £5 to £6, and the battery from 25s. to 27s. 6d.

The Miss ANASTORIAN CARTER of Union-Castle, liner of 1,344 tons, built in 1914, completed her last voyage, and is expected to be scrapped.

The Indian population of Northern Rhodesia is 2,500, an increase of 123% in five years. More than 1,000 Indian immigrants have arrived since 1946.

The bodies of the 30 British passengers and crew who were killed when their plane, bound for Nairobi, crashed in Sicily on February 26 have been flown to this country.

The Rhodesia Tobacco Association is sending free tobacco and cigarettes to European and African forces from the Colony now serving in the Suez Canal Zone and Malaya.

Excellent weather conditions prevailed at Khartoum during the total eclipse of the sun on Monday, and leaders of the 12 expeditions, which comprised some 60 scientists, are satisfied that good records have been obtained.

The foundation stone of a new Methodist Church was recently laid in Salisbury by Sir John Kennedy, Governor of Southern Rhodesia. The total cost of the building will be about £25,000. £20,000 has already been collected.

Nyasaland's Motor-Cycle Police

Nyasaland is the first territory in British Central Africa to employ an unmounted motor-cycle traffic police. The new police traffic branch consists of two European assistant inspectors, two African sergeants, three corporals, and six constables.

The archives of the Mahdiya, consisting of more than 50,000 documents, many of which are letters and diaries, written by Khalfah Abdullah by previous governors, have been examined and microfilmed for the benefit of the students of the period.

On Southern Rhodesia's Conservation Day, February 13, the National Resources Board arranged afternoon drives for school children into the country in order to impress on them the importance of conservating water, soil, and wild life. Every school had a tree-planting ceremony.

In appreciation of the many helpful reports on the reception in Sweden of Radio Omdurman, the Sudan Broadcasting Service has transmitted a five-minute message in Swedish recorded by a distinguished Swedish visitor.

The Vincent committee, established by the European elected members of the Central Legislative Council to advise on constitutional development, has visited Nakuru, Thomson's Falls, Nanyuki, Naivasha, Kericho, Kisumu, Kitale, Eldoret, and the Uramba and Kiambu constituencies.

The Aero Club Royal des Pays-Bas and the Philips Radio Co., Ltd. of Eindhoven, Holland, are planning a balloon tour of East Africa for members of the Hague Balloon Club. Motor cars equipped with film and radio apparatus will follow the balloonists, who may be escorted by aircraft.

Central African Floods

The Zambesian Portuguese territory just south of Nyasaland has reached a record level for this time of year, and many Africans have had to be evacuated by steamer from the town of Dona Ana. Both Fort Johnston and Iwe have been reported isolated. In Southern Rhodesia the heavy rains have somewhat moderated.

Owing to the recent death of Mr. J. Macfarlane of Chisamba, Northern Rhodesia, the opening of the Macfarlane Memorial Dispensary for Africans was postponed. It has been built with funds given by Mr. Macfarlane in memory of his son, Kenneth Lowe Macfarlane, who was killed in action in 1944 whilst serving as an air-gunner in the R.A.F.

A contractor earning £125 a month at the Chilanga cement factory in Northern Rhodesia has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour after pleading guilty to official corruption. It was stated that in forwarding an application to the Department of Trade for a permit to purchase an American car he offered £10 as a personal gift.

The General Assembly of the United Nations has resolved that all Italian State property in Eritrea shall become the property of the new autonomous Eritrea when such a Government is formed, not later than September 13 next. No compensation will be payable. The property to be transferred includes railways, agricultural stations, and farms, and mining and other equipment.

A leading article which appeared in East Africa and Rhodesia recently on the need for modernization of the leave system of the Colonial Service has been republished in full by Northern News of Ndola. "In view of its importance to Northern Rhodesians, our argument was that it would be better to make use of all transport and grant officials short leave every year than long leave at intervals of about three years.

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New Companies in S. Rhodesia

COMPANIES RECENTLY REGISTERED in Southern Rhodesia include the following:

Rhocrome Ltd, Salisbury, miners (£400,000); Peco Ltd, Salisbury, general mercantile (£75,000); Selected Farms of Rhodesia Ltd, Salisbury (£200,000); Cornish Day (Rhodesia) Ltd, Salisbury, mineral products manufacturing (£50,000); Rhodesian Textile Furnishers Ltd, Bulawayo (£50,000); East Asiatic Co. (Rhodesia) Ltd, Salisbury, importers and exporters (£50,000); Rhodesia Africa Mining Co. Ltd, Salisbury (£50,000); Stafford Farms Ltd, Salisbury (£20,000); Beverly Trading Store Ltd, Salisbury, general dealers (£20,000); Makred Co. Ltd, Salisbury, farmers (£20,000);

Enterprise Holdings Ltd, Salisbury, importers and exporters (£10,000); Rainbow Brickfields Ltd, Salisbury, bricks and tile manufacturers (£10,000); Consolidated Mining and Development Co. Ltd, Bulawayo (£10,000); Mayfair Turfrie Ltd, Salisbury (£10,000); Minko Ltd, Salisbury, designers in land and buildings (£10,000); Roadway Estate Agency Ltd, Salisbury, estate agents (£5,000); E. J. Gordon & Co. Ltd, Salisbury, electrical engineers (£5,000); and Tripleby Equipment (Rhodesia) Ltd, Salisbury, mechanical engineers (£5,000).

Tobacco Research

THE BEST TYPE OF ORGANIZATION for agricultural, particularly tobacco, research was a partnership between Government and industry, said Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J. Mc Calduin, speaking at a field day at the new Tobacco Research Station, Prospect, which might, he said, one day become the research headquarters for the whole Colony. Dr. F. A. Robinson, Director of Tobacco Research, said that one of the essentials was the recognition of the humus status of the soil. In one area of the station 54 different tobacco varieties are being tested.

The Rhodesian Cotton Growers' Association are to ask the Government for an enabling Act to empower them to raise a levy for research purposes.

Forests Inadequately Managed Points from Tanganyika Report

IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT to suggest that the forests of Tanganyika are adequately managed, writes Mr. W. J. Eggeling, the Conservator, in his report for 1950. He confesses that reservation is behind-hand, data for prescribing scientific management scanty, and control sketchy.

Concessions, some very large, have been granted in the past with little control of the yield. Some species of wood are being overcut, and it will be difficult to maintain supplies of the favourite timbers. Exploitation must be halted in most areas.

Owing to lack of guards, illegal grazing has been a common occurrence. As forest destroyers the Masai tribe takes a very high place.

Illicit Cutting

Illicit cutting is fairly common, and even major exploration offences were all too easily covered up in the absence of adequate European supervision, though the guards did on duty in most cases, despite attempts to bribe them. Fines are not effective deterrents, as the chances of being taken to court are so small. A fine is obviously a good commercial risk.

Regeneration of 2,467 acres of natural forest and 1,772 acres of plantations was completed during the year. A total of 13,377,800 cubic feet of timber was sold and 6,258,400 cubic feet issued free.

Revenue at the former figure of £161,406 (£141,700 in 1949), compared with expenditure at £77,600 (£63,500), showed a surplus of £83,806 (£77,400). Much more money is being spent on staff and administration than on the forests, the former charges accounting for 78% of the total.



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Of Commercial Concern

The high-level conference which recently met in Kenya to consider port and rail problems agreed on the temporary reduction of shipments to the port of Mombasa, on the regulation by the lines of traffic to the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. to the capacity of the port and raising of the maximum acceleration of all possible mechanization measures at the port; on intensification of efforts to expedite the turn-round of goods wagons; and that goods for Nairobi and Kampala should be dispatched in bond direct from the port to those distributing points.

A proposal by Sir Ronald Storrs, a former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, is adopted by the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation. Arabic script and scrolls will be used to decorate British export pottery. Addressing the Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce, Sir Ronald said that Arabic script was one of the most artistically beautiful things in the world. Used as a medium for decorating pottery, the scroll could open up a new export market for which there might be a big future.

Tea Auctions

At the London auctions last week 678 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold for an average price of 2s. 11.18d. per lb., 219 packages of Portuguese East African teas averaged 2s. 6.79d., and 84 packages from Tanganyika 3s. 9.36d., making a total of 981 packages averaging 2s. 11.08d. per lb. compared with 460 packages averaging 2s. 8.74d. in the previous week.

Best Control (Sudan) Ltd. will this year spray more than 250,000 acres under cotton in the Sudan. The use against jassid of a D.D.T. emulsion has increased crops up to 54% and the extra cotton produced in the 1949-50 season as a result of spraying was estimated to be worth £5m.

Rhodesia Railways Trust accounts to September 30 show investments at £2,290,570 (£2,381,282 in the previous year), valued at £4,714,846 (£4,290,368), current assets at £203,067 (£88,715), including cash at £291,839 (£67,131), and current liabilities £130,195 (£150,154).

The port of Beira handled the record tonnage of 2,355,872 in 1951, an increase of 15% over 1950. Imports were 1,220,433 tons (22.5% higher) and exports 1,135,439 tons (15% higher).

Messrs. Alex. Laurie & Co. Ltd. have changed their address from Brown's Buildings, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3, to 16 Coleman Street, E.C.3 (Tel. Metropolitan 8121-5).

The Government of India has contracted to buy 150,000 bales of Uganda cotton from the forthcoming crop, and the British Raw Cotton Commission will receive 75,000 bales.

Import Ban

Among items covered by the Southern Rhodesian Government's latest import ban are Continental cars and trucks, buses and cycles, prams, wheelbarrows, and trailers.

Work is in progress on a block of municipal flats in Salisbury which will be Southern Rhodesia's highest building with 14 storeys. It will be named Trafalgar Court.

The National Bank of India Ltd. has declared a second dividend of that dividend of 8% less tax, for the year ended December 31 last.

Prices of Uganda cotton, ARK/MSK and G.E. 52 were reduced by 44s. per lb. on Monday by the U.K. Raw Cotton Commission.

Landowners in Southern Rhodesia are being urged to grow softwood trees as a source of match wood.

The offices of the Overseas Food Corporation are now at 17 Berkeley Street, London, W.1.

Cotton Growing in E. Africa and Sudan

Dr. F. C. Toy's Impressions

Dr. F. C. Toy, of the British Cotton Industry Research Association, describing his visit to the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Southern Rhodesia, writes in the *Empire Cotton Growing Review*.

My impression of first-class research led me to wonder if it was being effectively conveyed to and understood by the farmer, and if those who could apply the results commercially were fully alive to the significance of all this splendid work. I admit to feeling some doubts at first on this score, but these were mostly removed as my tour progressed.

The standard of cotton is highest in the Sudan particularly in the Gezira, and falls to a much lower level in Uganda and Tanganyika. The equipment of most East African gineries is ancient, and modernization is long overdue. The problem of how to tackle this question is complicated by political considerations, and to hear of these at first hand made me devoutly thankful that, as a scientist, I was not responsible for their solution.

I was greatly interested in the question of saw-ginning of Ugandan cotton. At present practically the whole crop is roller-ginned, and it was a vivid contrast to visit the ginery at Bogema equipped with a stand of the latest air-blast saw gins.

Doubts about Saw-Ginned Cotton

There is a much greater production, and the labour required is only a fraction of that normally employed today in East African gineries. Saw-ginned Ugandan cotton seems to be viewed with suspicion in some quarters, and I was told that India will not take any of it.

One objection which I heard (apart from the familiar one that the staple is cut), is that roller-ginned cotton is lustreless and is worth more in the market for consequence. While the latter may be true, it seems to me nonsense. In the bale roller-ginned cotton appears to have more sheen owing to the fibres being more parallel when it is pulled off the seed by the specific action of the roller, but all this is lost in opening and carding.

In grading the Gezira again must be awarded pride of place. Poor grading is a familiar cause of complaint against Uganda cotton, and it was therefore a special pleasure to study the new method of grading ginned cotton which is now on trial for the first time. This was being taken very seriously by the Lint Marketing Board.

The process of gathering the crop mechanically is already a feature of the American scene and is likely to grow in importance. The economic prize is the cutting of production costs by labour-saving techniques. I went to Africa with the impression that there was no interest in these, as such, since African labour abounded; and I was surprised to find that in nearly every country there is a labour shortage. In spite of this, there is little or no interest in mechanical harvesting except in parts of the rain-grown American area of the Kordofan Province and in Southern Rhodesia.

The Colonial system is still necessary in parts of the world to-day. Anyone who doubts this should read the reports of the technical bodies of the United Nations itself. —The Times



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Mining

New Plans for Rhodesian Asbestos Proposed Switch from Gold Production

THE ANGLO-RAND MINING AND FINANCE CORPORATION, LTD., is taking over technical control, and development of 23 blocks of claims held by the General Asbestos Corporation, Ltd., near Shabari, Southern Rhodesia. Other large mining houses from the Union, including African and European Investment Co., Ltd., either hold or have options on adjacent claims.

Mr. M. C. G. Moyer, consulting engineer to the General Mining and Finance Corporation, based in Johannesburg recently that the Antelope mine should consider a gradual switch from gold to asbestos production when the results of further investigations of the serpentine deposits on the property became available, probably in about six months. The possibility of switching from gold to asbestos was very interesting, because of the advantages which would accrue from starting with an existing organization and development at depth.

The Antelope, a medium-sized producer, with a monthly output of about 600 to 650 oz. of gold, staffed by some 23 Europeans and 450 Africans, has, like many other mines, been struggling against rising costs.

Falcon Mines Report

FALCON MINES, LTD., earned a profit of £50,137 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £51,764 in the previous year. General reserve receives £50,000, leaving a balance of £63,674 to be carried forward, against £63,537 brought in.

The issued capital is £453,903 in shares of 5s. Capital reserve stands at £259,030, revenue reserves at £243,674, and current liabilities at £31,729. Fixed assets are valued at £839,774, stores, materials and live stock at £63,883, shareholdings in other companies at £29,200, and current assets at £55,479, including £29,849 in cash.

At the Sunace mine 25,800 tons of ore were treated during the year for 2,180 oz. of gold, a recovery of 5.57 dwt. per ton. The working profit, including that from wolfram, was £37,719. The total footage advanced was 3,081 ft., of which 2,627 were sampled and 1,235 ft. proved payable at an average value of 11 dwt. over 22 inches. Ore reserves were estimated at 65,500 tons, averaging 5.7 dwt. per ton over 42 inches.

At the Bay Horse mine 2,099 oz. of gold were recovered from the milling of 8,860 tons of ore (4.23 dwt. per ton average) for a working profit of £7,329. Development amounted to 1,521 ft., of which 1,061 were sampled and 687 proved payable at an average of 7.7 dwt. over 42 inches. Ore reserves were put at 26,000 tons, averaging 5.2 dwt. over 42 ins.

A working profit of £6,398 was earned at the Dalny mine in the 10 months ended September 30 from the crushing of 28,070 tons for 4,365 oz. of gold. Development on the Dalny and Turka Head sections was 4,664 ft., of which 3,430 ft. were sampled in drives, raises, and winzes, and 1,770 ft. found payable at an average of 5.2 dwt. over 70 inches.

The directors are Messrs. E. B. Pappanus (chairman), C. F. Osmond, S. R. Dench (alternate), P. E. Wigley, J. G. Pain, F. L. Wigley, and Sir Digby Burnett (alternate), B. W. Burnham. The London committee consists of Messrs. F. R. Peters, C. J. Burns, and J. P. Ince.

The 42nd annual general meeting will be held in Bulawayo on March 21.

S. Rhodesia's Record Mineral Output But Gold Lowest for 46 Years

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S MINERAL OUTPUT in 1951 was valued at the record of £15,084,634. The annual value has almost doubled in the past five years, and since the start of mining operations the Colony has produced minerals worth over £272m.

Gold output was, however, the lowest for 46 years: 486,907 oz., compared with peak outputs of 930,356 oz. in 1916 and 826,485 oz. in 1940. Nevertheless, the value, at £6,044,027 (to which is added £45,359, proceeds of three months' premium sales) was exceeded in only five previous years.

Asbestos Heads Base Mineral List

Base mineral output for the last year was worth £8,969,878, an increase over 1950 of £1,730,584. Asbestos headed the list with £5,452,108 for 77,663 tons. This weight was exceeded only in 1949, although the value in that year was under £4m.

Despite continuing transport problems, a higher tonnage of chrome ore was exported than in any year since 1942, the figures being 330,289 tons for £1,530,988. Coal output at 2,555,449 tons was a record.

Other contributions included: tungsten concentrates £293,136; beryllium ore £91,841; block mica £69,849; tin concentrates, £57,141; limestones £38,554; iron pyrites, £14,087; silver £25,290; magnesite, £22,441; iron ore, £14,763; and lithium ore, £12,430.

Small sums were contributed by antimony ore, arsenic, barytes, copper, fireclay, fluor spar, kaolin, felspar, bismuth, quartzite, and vermiculite, and in December 40 carats of diamonds were declared from newly registered alluvial claims in the Gwelo district.

Mashaba New Issue

LETTERS OF RIGHTS in connexion with the issue as part of 250,000 shares of 1s. each in Mashaba Asbestos Co., Ltd., in the proportions of one new share for each 20 held, have been sent to shareholders, who have been informed that an option expiring on April 30 to purchase the Rosey Cross property for £50,000, has been granted to substantial Southern Rhodesian interests.

Uganda Mining Association

A UGANDA MINING ASSOCIATION has been formed at a meeting in Kabale. Mr. P. Westenberg is the first president, Mr. J. S. Kasaroto vice-president, and Mr. T. S. Spyropoulos secretary and treasurer. The other members of the committee are Messrs. H. Björndal, T. K. Collins, Y. Kidza, Hazara Singh, and A. Speyer.

News of Our Advertisers

SHERWOOD TOOLS, LTD., have announced a final dividend of 20 5/6%, making 33 1/3% for the year to November 30 last, on capital increased by 30% share bonus, compared with 30% and 25% bonus on smaller capital in the previous year.

VAUXHALL MOTORS, LTD., have raised the prices of their Wyvern and Velox cars by £20. Increases in the prices of Bedford trucks range from £20 to £65. The average number of cars shipped monthly in 1951 was 30,728, in January of this year 38,500 were exported, a record figure.



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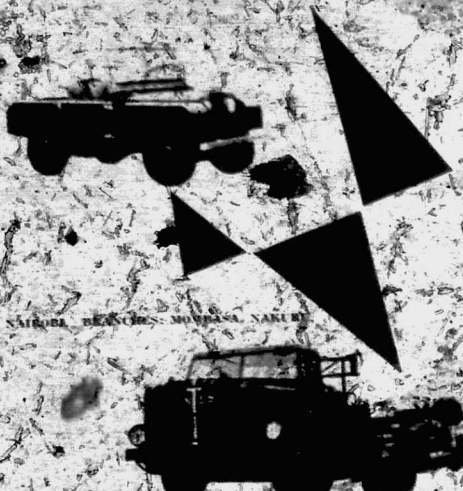
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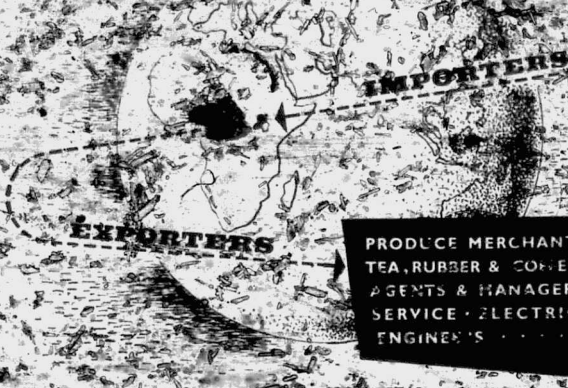
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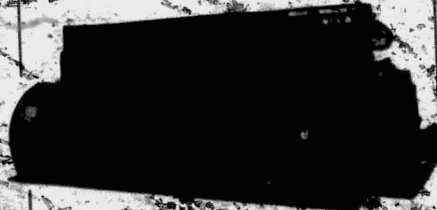
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Founder and Editor
F. S. Joubert

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1951

Vol. 28 (New Series) No. 1430

6d. weekly, 3s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

EXTREMIST AFRICAN LEADERS in Northern Rhodesia are now seeking to defeat the plan for Central African federation by threatening a general strike, particularly in the copper mines which play so important a part in the defence and rearmament of the free world. While nothing can excuse such reckless industrial action for purely political purpose, it must be recognized that this is not original on the part of inexperienced Africans, but strict emulation of the extremely bad example set by trade unionists in this country. Though the United Kingdom is desperately short of coal (the lack of which is one of the major causes of Britain's grave financial crisis), many pits are idle every Saturday because tens of thousands of miners have been persuaded by mischief makers to stay away in protest against the new Government's determination to check the profligacy of its predecessor and economize in the administration of its social services. This patriotic conduct by a small minority of Britons is now hailed as a precedent for adoption in Central Africa. But as the attempt at industrial intimidation in Great Britain will fail to influence Government policy, presumably will the Northern Rhodesian threat.

Nobody of our readers in or closely connected with Central Africa is likely to believe that this development derives from the spontaneous decision of local Africans. They have almost certainly been misled by European and African agitators, who have so far cleared away the fog of the dangers involved in a proposal which, if implemented, would be revolutionary in both senses of the word. The real initiative has probably come from outside Northern Rhodesia. That however does not

mean that a general stoppage of work would do immense damage to inter-racial relations and destroy all present prospects of improving that partnership between Africans and Europeans which is basic to the policy of the Northern Rhodesias and Nyasaland. But the men in the background who are really responsible for this new threat will be attracted, not deterred, by the thought that it must exacerbate racial antipathies. That is the essential issue, and the real danger.

Nobody now doubts that the timely arrest of a small number of extremists in Malaya would have prevented the creation of a situation calamitous alike to the State and its citizens—hundreds of whom **Government** have lost their lives as a **Must Govern** direct result of the total failure to be firm. The lesson ought not to be lost upon the Federal and Northern Rhodesian Governments. It would be far better to arrest promptly a handful of fanatics, whatever their colour, than to allow them to organize large-scale disorder which might easily produce widespread rioting and consequent bloodshed. If the evidence available to the authorities at this spot indicates that the proposed campaign of civil disobedience would have dangerous initial repercussions, they ought to forestall the plotters and their dupes by determined action. Africans in Northern Rhodesia have been told by a little group of irreconcilables that if they are sufficiently vociferous in their protests the authorities will lack the courage to introduce the federation which all four Governments regard as essential. The truth is that if Authority does what she knows to be its duty, federation will succeed—to the benefit of all the inhabitants of all the territories. The prospect of incipient anarchy in conflict with law and order is tempting the African misleaders to overreach themselves, but it also challenges them to a more

Notes By The Way

Transport Loan

HIGH IN THE QUELUBA of a train in the London market is, I believe, the East African Transport and Airports Administration. Its very name, as a matter of fact, is a public issue at the earliest possible moment will certainly have been put with courtesy and force by Sir Philip Mitchell and Sir Reginald Robins, the members of the High Commission, who have had no better success in pleading that optimum development in East Africa demands prompt investment in improvement of communications. The Commissioner for Transport has publicly emphasized that serious difficulties would be avoided in the next year of the year that private banks would follow the failure to place further loans for locomotives and rolling stock. Southern Rhodesia and Uganda have been recent successful borrowers in London. Transport in East Africa, I think, likely to be similarly supplied with funds.

Kenya African Union

THE KENYA AFRICAN UNION can have done its cause no good with a thoughtful meet of any race by the claims made in its name last Friday when the two delegates sent to Europe were received at the Colonial Office by Mr. Lennox-Boyd. Like every other country, Kenya has its serious problems, and representatives who knew their business would have seized the opportunity of a talk with the Minister of State to concentrate upon difficulties which are acute, remediable, and in manifest need of attention. Then the Government has man might have found himself on a sticky wicket. The Koilange-Onko bowling partnership, however, merely provided Mr. Lennox-Boyd with the opportunity of setting easy boundaries. The delegates have done nothing to advance the cause of their union, and the extremist Socialist M.P.s, with whom they have been close touch for some weeks, will presumably not be pleased that on this two main points the Minister was able to reply that the present Government intended merely to continue with the policy which had been endorsed by the two previous Labour Governments.

Tea Prospects

THERE IS STRONG HOPE in London tea market circles that greater freedom of trade is about to be restored. In Great Britain a subsidy of 8d. per pound is still paid by the general body of taxpayers, who find £17m. a year in order to save each tea drinker about a penny a week. If this subsidy disappears with the new budget nobody will be surprised. Another possibility is that the Governments of India and Ceylon, which want to sell more tea to the United Kingdom, the buyers of half the tea exports of the world, may be willing to reduce their present export levies on the commodity if the weekly ration in this country is increased from two to two and a half ounces. That change would increase U.K. consumption by about 70m. lb. If producing countries in Asia removed or reduced their export taxes, the United Kingdom would assuredly press for similar changes in order to reduce costs and so maintain their competitive power.

Need for Improvement

THE OFFICIAL RECORD of proceedings in the Legislative Council of Uganda uses a formula which seems to me to be wholly un satisfactory. On several recent

occasions, after giving the text of a question put by a non-official member and the official reply, there have followed some such statements as the following: "The Honourable A. B. asked a supplementary question. The Acting Chief Secretary replied. The Honourable A. B. asked a further supplementary question. The Acting Chief Secretary replied." It is open to the public advantage to withhold the nature of questions and answers in this way. It is by supplementaries that the heart of an issue is often reached, and they are frequently more worthy of record than the original question, which may be no more than a peg on which to hang a second, third, or even fourth inquiry. I do not recall that any other Legislature has abbreviated, and vitiated, its Hansard report in the way which Uganda has adopted, and I hope that the non-official members in that country will demand the abandonment of a practice for which there can assuredly be no recommendation.

Prosperity

A BUSINESSMAN took me to task the other day for suggesting that the economic condition of East Africa was highly favourable and that there was scope for the exercise of more self-reliance. Things in general were not too bad, he admitted, but he catalogued the drawbacks and difficulties with considerable vigour, and ended triumphantly on the note that, while his own enterprises were as sound as a bell, he had grave doubts about those of other people. The gravity of the situation, he emphasized, lay in the need of the territories to spend vast sums on capital equipment of all kinds when the necessary funds were just not available.

Beyond All Expectation

THE ANSWER is that the exports of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika in 1951 totalled about £130m., and that the imports of the three territories, including new capital equipment of all kinds, cost only about £100m. That there should have been a surplus of no less than £30m. after meeting all the charges for all the entries of capital and consumption goods last year is striking testimony to the immense progress of the post-war period, thanks largely, of course, to the unprecedented prices paid for so many of the export commodities, including in particular cotton, sisal, coffee, and pyrethrum. It is surely safe to write that no one man in East Africa would have thought five years ago that such an achievement was within the bounds of possibility. What none would have predicted so recently has now been attained—and with scarcely a comment. Such is East Africa's state to-day.

Will Make-up Your Mind

Committees take our lives to day
The wilder horses take the strain,
And once a year perhaps we may
Turn up to vote them back again,
But what would happen if (and it
Seems quite a logical demand)
Standing committees would not sit
And sitting members would not stand?

Africans Plan "Mass Action" against Federation

Threat of General Strike in Northern Rhodesia

THE AFRICAN CONGRESS of Northern Rhodesia, meeting in Lusaka, has threatened a general strike in opposition to the plan for Central African federation.

A resolution adopted last week reads: "Realizing that the Tory Government is about to attempt to force through federation against the unanimous wish of the African people, in the absence of normal constitutional power, to such a move, congress adopts in principle mass protest action, and resolves to begin immediately a campaign to organize the people for such action."

Further, Congress appoints a Supreme Action Council of nine, including five seats filled by the Nyasaland Union Congress, to plan mass action. This council is to be empowered to issue orders for action in the name of congress up to and including the serious step of calling for a national strike of work. The council shall have power to call for mass action at any moment during the time of the federation crisis that they think tactically wise.

Women and Children Sent Back to Villages

As soon as this plan was agreed, the Supreme Action Council ordered all African men in urban areas to send their wives and children back to their villages in case of a "crisis."

According to a report telegraphed to the *News Chronicle*, the president of the African Mineworkers Union of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Lawrence Katlungu (who was just returned from a visit to the United Kingdom as a guest of the British miners' unions) said that Northern Rhodesia depended upon copper mining and that Africans could bring the industry to a standstill if they wished.

The president of the African Congress, Mr. Harry Nkumbula, gave the warning to Europeans: "Your lives will be made intolerable if federation is imposed on Africans."

In Nyasaland, however, a fund-raising tour by Congress representatives has been abandoned owing to lack of support.

Africans in Southern Rhodesia are likewise reported to be little interested in the controversy.

In Great Britain a few strong opponents of federation are addressing private and public meetings and lodging protests with Ministers and M.P.s.

In Edinburgh last Friday, Dr. Hastings K. Banda, an African from Nyasaland, spoke at a largely attended gathering convened by the Edinburgh World Church Group. Dr. Kenneth Little, reader in social anthropology at Edinburgh University, presided.

Dr. Banda's Campaign Continued

Dr. Banda described federation as a reversal of traditional British policy and not in the best interests of the people. Whereas the British Government had told the world that its policy was to train Africans for the day when they would be able to stand on their own feet, federation would produce a situation in which the Africans would lose the right to form their own Government within the Commonwealth.

He denied the official statement that Southern Rhodesia's native policy differed from the Colonial Office attitude only in timing and method, asserting that there was a fundamental difference in principle, and that the European settlers in Southern Rhodesia felt that the African was an inferior being created by God to serve the white man, whereas the attitude of the British Government and people was that the African was a human being, entitled to the same rights and privileges as the white man.

Africans rejected the doctrine that because of their supposed political immaturity the Parliament of the United Kingdom had any right to impose on them a federation which they did not want. Nyasaland Africans wanted to remain under the direct control of the United Kingdom "until such time as we ourselves can form the Government of Nyasaland."

Mr. John Hatch, a lecturer at Glasgow University, suggested that an independent commission should visit Central Africa from which he had just returned to ascertain the views of people on the spot. Wherever he went he had found Africans opposed to federation, they quite reasonably feeling that the proposals would in effect hand over the future of their territory to the small minority of white settlers.

The Rev. Dr. Kenneth MacKenzie, a Church of Scotland missionary, said that many missionaries considered it wrong and impracticable to impose a scheme of federation in the teeth of overwhelming local opposition. So far as the danger from South Africa was concerned, immigration could be controlled by the Central African States just as effectively as by a Federal authority.

A message from the Rev. Michael Scott pleaded that the tragedy which had taken place at the time of the Act of Union, whereby the fate of millions of Africans, their lands and rights were surrendered to the absolute sovereignty of the South African white community, must not be repeated in Central Africa. Britain could not afford to make any more mistakes in surrendering the rights and interests of African peoples entrusted to her.

Press Comment

There are signs that negative opinion in the two northern territories is rapidly becoming consolidated, says the *Manchester Guardian* in a leading article upon Central African federation.

On February 16, for instance, a meeting in Mufumbi was attended by many leaders of African societies and trade unions in the Copperbelt. The two African M.L.C.s were also there. The conference resolved to oppose federation with "action" which should include a general strike if other action failed. It also chose a working committee to organize opposition throughout the country. (The secretary of the committee is a European, Mr. Simon Zukas, an engineer, who has made himself a vociferous spokesman for African opinion.)

The conference wants an independent African delegation to go to London in April, not to take part in the conference, but to plead the case against federation in principle. (The Nyasaland African Congress made a similar decision on January 26). The more widely representative Northern Rhodesian African Congress endorsed provisions not only for a strike but for general civil disobedience. In March there is to be a joint meeting with Nyasalanders in Fort Jameson to concert opposition on similar lines.

At the same time news from Southern Rhodesia suggests that the opposition to federation has made little headway with Africans there, even among the Nyasalanders working in Southern Rhodesia.

The question which the Governments concerned must answer is whether this opposition, wrong-headed or not, can or should be over-ridden. It may be said that it is not so substantial as it seems, that the frothy utterances of a handful of agitators will get no sympathy or backing from the mass of the people, or that even if opposition is widespread, it is shallow-rooted and will wither away in face of swift and resolute action by the Europeans.

We wonder. No one can speak very confidently without an intimate and dispassionate knowledge of the local situation, and those who have the most intimate knowledge are not always the most dispassionate. But if it turned out that hostility to federation is general and solid, an attempt to hustle it through would be a disastrous step, if it succeeded.

and opposition collapsed after a stormy period, it would leave a warped and fractured foundation for the new State.

There are surely more to be said for the path followed by Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Gordon-Walker, sturdy and laborious as it was. It may be the long way round, but it dodges the pitfalls of the disaster route. Sir Geoffrey Huggins might reconsider his reluctance to let Africans speak for themselves in these matters. If he could claim they are hostile neither to his government, nor to federation, their voices might be allowed to carry more weight with their fellow Africans north of the border than the assurances of European politicians.

The very fact that they were encouraged to speak for themselves would have some influence. Such influences would take time to ripen, no doubt. But Sir Geoffrey's New or new? attitude towards federation does not impress one as having much reason behind it. Most people here think that federation would be a good thing, but only from an economic point of view, and that it will be so in time. But

whether it comes this year, next year, or in five years' time does not seem to be vitally important.

In so far as the attempt to hasten the fact has roused African suspicions which might have been dissipated by a more considered approach, it has probably set back the date. It is no good saying 'These stupid Africans cannot hold us up.' They can. They may be hard to persuade, but they may be harder still to coerce.

The House of Commons debated federation on Tuesday evening (too late for a report) to appear in this issue of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

An opposition motion for a token reduction in the Colonial Office estimates was defeated by 256 votes to 238.

[Editorial comment on the Northern Rhodesian position appears under 'Matters of Moment']

Kenya Candidate's Criticisms and Proposals

Mr. L. E. Vigar's Attack on Officials and the Non-Official Leaders

MR. L. E. VIGAR, a candidate in the Nairobi South constituency, has issued a leaflet entitled "Had Enough?" which attacks the Government, the Civil Service, and the record of the European elected members in the recent past.

The elected members are accused of "betrayal of the European over finger-printing, and even worse betrayal when the elected members accepted parity in 1948, to quote only two instances." The elected members, Mr. Vigar argues, should be compelled to understand that they may accept nothing short of the government of Kenya by Kenyans under European settler leadership. He continues:

"Are we, the European settlers of to-day, lesser men than our fathers who tamed the wilderness, stopped the slave trade, and put an end to the tribal wars? I refuse to believe it."

"That we must insist that the change in the system of government which is to come about within the next four years finally does what is right; that it puts the power of government into the hands of those proved capable of exercising that power—the European settlers.

African's Future in His Own Hands

"I do not suggest that the African Native of darker blood must be suppressed and kept down. Certainly not! I do, however, suggest that his future must depend on his ability to assimilate the European standard of life. Every effort must be made to train him to earn his living as a farmer, tradesman, or mechanic. The first Academic training comes later.

If he can make the grade, then there is no post, no office, which should not be open to him. If he cannot, then arrangements must be made as in Southern Rhodesia to enable him to carry on his Stone Age existence on areas where he lives undisturbed by the tempo of modern life. His future is in his own hands. No longer can we permit the trouble caused by the half-baked ideas of people who refuse to face the facts."

"The future of the African is in his own hands. Quite a number of the European firm and progressive to train him, and the new Government's scheme of training and trade-testing will help, but his future lies with him."

"Coming to the question of the Indian it is abundantly clear that the problem of the Indian is one with which the country should never have to face. Continually during negotiations between Kenya settlers and the British Government, the intervention of the Indian Office was the deciding factor. The interests of the white settler and the African Native alike were thrown on the scales of the Indian Congress Party.

"The Christian missionaries have made it plain that the slave trade could never have gone on had it not been for the financial support of the Indian moneylender on the coast. The slave trader (mainly Arab) at least risked his life when he penetrated the hinterland; the Indian risked nothing but his money

firm employ numbers of them. On one contract I asked the Indian-under-foreman (himself a very good carpenter) how many of his eight carpenters were skilled men. He replied that none were, but that some of them were semi-skilled. Yet these men expect to be paid over 2s. an hour. The average output per day is not more than a good skilled tradesman would do in three hours."

Importance of Trade Testing

"It is very obvious to those who like myself are engaged in the building trade that this low output and extremely low standard of craftsmanship of the average Indian *fundi* are responsible for a considerable part of the high cost of building in this country."

"In our own business we have employed *fundi* who have been admitted to Kenya from India as carpenters. After a day or two their lack of knowledge is so patent that we have checked up on them and found that they do not even possess the tools of their trade. We have had other cases of people claiming to be carpenters or masons who, as far as we have been able to trace, have been admitted to do various other jobs."

"The only way to deal with this is an efficient system of trade-testing. The Labour Department has seem to have awakened to the necessity of doing this now, but why not have done it long ago? Is it not very obvious that had Kenya been self-governing, that very important matter would have received attention before it became the scandal it is to-day? The difference in cost between efficient and inefficient labour in the erection of a £3,000 house is somewhere of the order of £200 to £250."

"That the Indian inhabitant does not regard Kenya as his permanent home is evidenced by his every organization. Thus we have 'The Indian Association', 'The Indian Chamber of Commerce', 'The East African Indian National Congress'. Had they really wanted any form of unity with others in East Africa, they would surely have used the word 'Hindu' instead of 'Indian'. The whole emphasis is on the perpetuation of the tie with India."

"We Europeans are striving to build up an East African Dominion within the Empire. How then can we ever dream of admitting to equality people who openly proclaim that their loyalty is outside East Africa and the Empire?"

Indians and Africans

"What does the Indian do for the African? From my own observation and that of my staff on contracts, the following facts show clearly. When we use African masons and carpenters on their own, their lack of training becomes very apparent, but in the main they will do as they are told, and numbers of them do try. Put an African with an Indian and he gets steadily worse, and the indications are that the Indian deliberately teaches the African the wrong way to do things. Can this be allowed to go on?"

"Dealing with the need for a more thrifty public policy in order to check the high cost of living, Mr. Vigar writes:

"Were the Government Buildings occupied by Kenya people since 1900 are here; instead of carpenters who expect to be moved after a very few years, I believe that very substantial savings could be made. A very obvious point is the over-lapping and duplication of services between the High Commission and the Colony Government. To quote a recent

examine students at Makerere while there is plenty of medical ability available for the purpose here, at least so I am informed by a doctor who is himself very highly qualified.

The candidate insists that instruction in the schools should be in English only, arguing that mutual understanding between Europeans and Indians requires that Indians should learn the British way of life, which

means that they must learn to speak English. He suggests that no immigrant should be admitted into Kenya unless he can pass a language test.

Mr. Nehru's policy toward East Africa is clear. His intention is clear. He intends to make East Africa a depository for his surplus population.

Captain Keith Caldwell on East African Game Problems

Why Not Kenya Omit "Onus of Proof" Provision?

CAPTAIN KEITH CALDWELL'S report on his last visit to East Africa has been published in *Oryx*, the journal of the Fauna Preservation Society.

The new Game Ordinance of Kenya is in his opinion an immense improvement on that which it replaced. In the course of detailed comments he wrote:

The royal game list (i.e., animals completely protected throughout the Colony) has become formidable. Old friends such as Thomas's cow, yellow-backed duck, aard wolf, papilio, and the red raptor, and by them have been added a whole series of birds. Why this has been done is not very clear, since all of them are plentiful, and more important, I have never heard of anyone wanting to shoot them.

The bare-faced fox has also entered the list. This charming little animal has never previously been scheduled at all. It is very common, and one would not have thought it necessary to make it royal game.

Rosan antelope, now becoming very scarce in the Colony, get complete protection, as do female eland. The eland, though it carries a poor trophy, has alas, a great meat value, and accordingly has suffered severely. In future only males may be shot, and only one on a full licence at that.

Leopard join elephant, rhino, and other animals for which a special licence (£10 in this case) will be needed. In the old days leopard were vermin; then, as their skins became of greater value, they were put on a licence, first in unlimited numbers, and finally as 'one only'. The action came almost too late. In many areas leopard were nearly exterminated and as a result baboon, safe from their normal predators, multiplied enormously. It is hoped that putting leopard on an expensive special licence will give them the extra protection they require to enable the balance of nature to be restored.

Kenya Has Africa's Biggest Ivory

The price of visitors' full and 14-day licences has been reduced by 35/6, i.e., to £50 and £10 respectively, but the cost of an elephant licence has gone up for all to £75 for the first elephant and £100 for the second. Kenya has the biggest ivory in Africa, and rightly does not regard its acquisition to be too profitable to the shooter. The fee for a rhino licence has, I am glad to say, risen from £10 to £15.

"A new clause in the ordinance states that if an elephant or rhino is wounded but not killed, it shall come upon the shooter's licence. A further salutary section makes it compulsory to report the wounding of any dangerous game animal. Failure to do so is an offence for which imprisonment with or without a fine is mandatory.

Drafting game legislation is very difficult and tricky. It is impossible to foresee every eventuality, and slips may occur. As an example, the onus of proof section has, I am sorry to say, been left out of the new ordinance. I fancy the clause as first drafted was dropped as being too general, and by accident a modified clause was never substituted.

"In this instance, broadly speaking, the onus of proof clause means that if anyone is charged with illegal possession of any trophy, it is up to him to prove he got it legally. Without such a clause the Game Department has to prove the accused got it illegally, a very different thing and not always easy to do. Witness the following.

"Many years ago, acting on information received, we caught a Somali trader with a camel safari, making for the border as hard as he could go. In the camel mats were 150 rhino horns. He was charged with illegal possession, got two years imprisonment and the horns were confiscated. In due course he appealed, and it was held that the Game Department had to prove that he had obtained the horns illegally. This was, of course, impossible, with the result that his sentence was quashed and, worse, the horns had to be returned to him!

heavily hunted, and quite a lot of 'browning' of herds took place. To stop all this we amended the schedule of what might be shot to read, 'buffalo, 40, males only, but quite forgot to put cows on the royal game list at the same time. The result was that the luckless cows became vermin! No one, not even defending advocates, ever spotted this, and we got convictions against a number of offenders.

Drought on the Northern Frontier

At the time of Captain Caldwell's visit to the Northern Frontier, water was very scarce owing to drought. He quotes the assistant game warden of the area, as having written the following report:

"At the Sabenna water holes, which lie roughly in the middle of the Lorian Swamp, I was told that as soon as it got dark elephants would come and fearlessly push their way through the waiting stock and drink the water out of the clay troughs as the tribesmen filled them. One in particular had been troublesome and had killed a number of cattle.

"I waited up for him, and sure enough long he came soon after dark. He paid not the least attention to the yelling Somalis who greeted him with a shower of sticks and clods of earth, and started to make a round of the troughs. Obviously he was dangerous and had to be shot and killed with a bow shot. There were too many people around to risk a bow shot, which might not bring him down immediately. After a deal of manoeuvring I managed to get close up to him across the mouth of a well, and while my wife held a torch I put a bullet through his brain.

Captain Caldwell's comment is that "not many folk would have managed to kill an elephant with a bow shot under such conditions, and not many women would have held a torch steadily enough to enable the job to be done.

"I was glad to see the men and women working in the wells dare not leave for their villages until their clothes had dried, as the elephants would scent the water and give chase. Women carrying water would often have to throw down their pots and fly, for their lives while the elephants smashed up the containers. On another occasion an elephant trying to get at the water in a well caused the sides to fall in, burying the three men who were working below. Fortunately, they were rescued.

"The situation seemed hopeless, and all that could be done was for me to wait at the Lorian and protect the people at the wells and collect the ivory of the elephants as they died. Up to this time 11 elephants had died from what is tusks had been recovered, six having been stolen. A police patrol returning from the river brought in seven tusks of elephants which had died of thirst, and reported that gangs of Boker youths had speared several more and stolen the ivory in the neighbourhood of Gabatu. Fortunately on the morning of March 20 the river came down in flood and the situation was saved.

Improvement in Tanganyika

Of his visit to Tanganyika he says:

"In my report written in 1947 I painted a very gloomy picture of game conditions in Tanganyika, but in 1950 stated that after an interview in London with Sir Edward Twining, the new Governor, I was confident that game problems that once before him would be fully examined and fairly judged. These words have been justified.

"The alteration in the general attitude toward wild life in this Territory is almost incredible to those who had experience of previous conditions. Looking back, it feels it very probable that the state of affairs that existed was largely

game—in its proper place—exists on all sides, both in official and non-official circles. Moreover, such sympathy has been translated into very effective action.

The Serengeti National Park, which at one time looked like a paved down to the Ngorongoro Crater, has been restored to something like its original size. Some hundreds of square miles of the Upper Duma Valley have been excised for the benefit of the Sukuma, but it was a matter of give and take and the area could fairly be spared.

Depressing Report from Uganda

His news of Uganda is, however, depressing, starting with the assertion that over most of the Protectorate game outside the reserves is almost finished.

"There is some left in a few small pockets in the Western Province and throughout Korojo, especially near the Sudan border, but elsewhere very little indeed. Much has been destroyed by the Tsetse Control, but only in certain defined areas; most of the decrease is without question due to illegal killing by Natives.

"No less than 120 rifles were recently stolen from the police. These weapons have been a joy to poachers, who, having cleaned up what was left in Buganda, are now moving further afield. K66, hippobosce, and waterbuck are the worst sufferers, for the simple reason that they carry most meat."

"There are one or two brighter spots. Game in the reserves seems to be holding its own, and the white rhino, which have been carefully cherished, are on the increase as are gorilla. Buffalo look after themselves with great success, and my sympathy goes out to those who have to try and control them."

"There is, I am glad to say, reason to think that the Uganda Government is beginning to realize that a game Department has other functions to perform besides the admittedly essential one of control, and that in future sufficient staff will be available to enable a modicum at least of preservation to be carried on. Additional staff is only one of the needs."

"The Protectorate requires a completely different mentality where wild life is concerned. The Gallo-like atmosphere, in which it has hitherto been steeped, needs to be replaced by a healthy public opinion, game laws should be properly and strictly enforced, and not relaxed by irregular exemptions or tacit dispensations."

"In addition, penalties should have some relation to the profits made by the wrongdoer. It is farcical to fine a man 5s. when he has just sold, illegally killed, meat to the value of £5."

"Finally, it must be realized that wild life in general should be conserved as an asset, and not merely squandered as a contribution to the revenue. The only year when the department failed to make a profit was when the loss in department was entirely due to expenditure on economic fisheries."

"An examination of the staff position in the game is interesting. There were six European field officers in the Game Department and three on Veterinary work and three on elephant and buffalo control. In addition, 30 Natives were employed, namely 51 game guards and gun-bearers (on control), 40 fish guards, and eight game scouts. Out of a staff of over 80, the work of policing the reserves, supervision of hunting, and detection of offences was supposed to be carried out largely by three part-time Europeans and eight Africans."

"The situation can be changed. Plans are not wanting that the Uganda Government intends to change, and is starting to take the necessary steps to do so."

African Troops in Malaya and Egypt Protest by Africans in Britain

THE JOINT COMMITTEE of African Organizations in Great Britain has issued a statement which declares:

"The news that African troops have been dispatched to Malaya and Egypt has helped maintain British imperialist rule in those countries, but has been of very great concern to all peoples of African descent. We cannot remain silent in this attempt of the British imperialists to create hatred and disunity among the African peoples and the peoples of Egypt and Malaya. The attitude of these peoples against imperialist domination is inseparable from that of the African people for freedom, democracy, and a better life."

Egypt and Future of the Sudan Negotiations with U.K. Postponed

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS, which were to have opened in Cairo on Saturday have been postponed by the sudden and unexpected resignation of the Prime Minister, Aly Maher Pasha.

The president of the Umma Party in the Sudan, Sayed Sadiq el-Mahdi, is stated by the Sudanese Press Agency to have said that his party would not recognize any agreement unless the Sudanese were invited to take part in the negotiations, and to have recalled pledges by Mr. Eden that no decision on the Sudan's future would be made without consultation with the Sudanese.

Abdalla Mirghani, secretary of the Unionist Party, is reported as saying that the Sudanese should resist any decision on the Sudan taken by Great Britain and Egypt without their consent.

Sayed Buti-Did, a member of the Legislative Assembly for the Upper Nile Province, expressing a personal opinion, said that negotiations were the only way by which the dispute could be settled. He wanted the British administration to remain in the Sudan during the transitional period, and later to see the Sudan as a self-governing and independent State within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Umma Party Policy

The secretary-general of the Umma Party has made the following statement of the party's aims:

"The Umma Party aims at the Sudan being independent both of Britain and of Egypt, within its present geographical boundaries."

"The party has acquiesced in constitutional development as a means to realize its ultimate objective. By this development the party aims at the setting up of a full Sudanese Government drawing its powers from a Parliament freely elected by the people without any foreign interference, during 1952, and then self-determination by way of a Constituent Assembly to decide on the future status and determine the terms of government before the end of 1953."

"The party is of opinion that a neutral international commission should be selected on the recommendation of the self-governing Parliament to watch over implementation of self-government, and render advice as to the establishment of the Constituent Assembly."

"The party is also of opinion that a direct or indirect plebiscite through the United Nations is an equitable international means of self-determination if it can be held before the end of 1953."

"All the members of the Umma Party who will be entitled to speak in its name to foreign visitors, these are members of the party executive committee."

The Egyptian Government has established a Special Committee for Sudanese Affairs to co-operate with the Egyptian Under-Secretary of State for Sudanese Affairs, Hamed Shaban Pasha is chairman, with Sabri El-Kurdy Bey, Sheikh Hassan Maamoun, Lewa Abdal Fattah el-Beshary Bey, and Mohammad Abdul-Hady Bey, as members.

School of African Studies

THE SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN STUDIES in London has issued its departmental reports and accounts for 1950-51. Lord Harlech is chairman of the governing body, and Dame Lilian Pearson, Lord Hailey, Sir Ralph Turner, Sir William Gowers, and Mr. E. R. J. Hussey are among the members. Mr. Malcolm Guthrie is head of the Department of Languages and Cultures of Africa. Mr. A. N. Tucker is reader in Eastern Sudanic and Bantu languages; Mr. W. W. Hollingsworth, senior lecturer in Swahili; and Messrs W. G. Atkins, the Rev. L. P. Harries, and A. Richardson, lecturers in Eastern Bantu languages; Swahili and Central African languages respectively; and P. A. Cluse, is lecturer in the tribal history of

Judgment on Sudanese Editor Penalty for "Arousing Hatred"

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT has issued a statement of the judgment given by Mr. Justice Hayes when he fined the editor of *El Ashugga* £150 and suspended the newspaper for one month. The statements says (in part):

"The first charge which the court had to determine was whether the accused attempted to arouse hatred against the Government of Great Britain.

"The answer is 'Yes.' The article does not merely allege one or two improper acts on the part of British soldiers, but a consistent, maintained policy of brutality. Thus in Egypt their soldiers have gone about looting and committing the worst offences; characteristic of medieval barbarian rudeness. For instance, the British have been boasting of their achievements for civilization, whereas they are turning out to be sheer looting, robbery and bloodshed.

"In particular, two horrible crimes are alleged against British soldiers, as typical of the supposed policy—the murder of a woman and her husband because she objected to being searched, and throwing two Egyptian sailors into the sea (for the Canal) because of an argument. The only authority pleaded for these stories is the Egyptian Press (not produced except for the second story), the Egyptian radio, and two accounts in the local Press, both restrained, and that in *Rai El Am* (factual).

"This article did not amount to criticism of any act or policy of the British Government made in good faith and in temperate language."

The second charge to be determined was whether the statements were substantially true, and, on that point, no evidence was offered.

False Generalizations

To the question whether the accused had reasonable grounds to believe that they were true, the court replied:

"No. Feelings over the Canal Zone are so inflamed that a certain discretion is necessary in estimating the value of reports emanating from that quarter. It is beyond dispute that the conduct of British soldiers in the Sudan towards the population excludes famine and murder, and of this accused, who is 40 years of age, is well aware. No sort of source is offered to verify the false generalizations mentioned under the first charge."

"Accused says that he heard the two stories featured in his article over the Cairo radio, and then saw them in either the *Ahram* or *El Mary* (neither of which are produced). He then reported in *Rai El Am* and *Sawt El Sudan*, and concluded that the stories must be well enough authenticated. Sudanese newspapers do not run to foreign correspondents or to subscriptions to news agencies; for foreign items they rely on foreign papers and on items that they borrow from one another, also the radio.

"Accused produced a copy of the Egyptian *Ahram* of 24.10.51 which contained an account of how two Egyptian sailors were found in the sea, and apparently said that they were thrown by the crew off a British ship accidentally sank. The dock, on a voyage across the Canal, in consequence of a political argument. The *Rai El Am*, which is the version of the British soldiers, who, in the accused's version, were the instigators of the attempt.

"Of the two local papers, the *Sawt El Sudan* had a brief paragraph reporting the first alleged incident, and the *Rai El Am* gave the story as having been told at a Press Conference by *Basel* Khalifa, the Secretary of the Interior, also without comment, appeared on 20.10.51.

"As headed by *Rai El Am*, this is responsible and responsible, as headed by *Sawt*, a more responsible editor could have added the source. Both, however, kept their feet on the ground, and avoided the fantasy and generalizations of *El Ashugga*. Accused has cut before the Court a large periodical called *El Itina* which has a version of the alleged murder story materially different from the others. It may be said not definitely that the only element of consistency in these Egyptian Press stories is that they do not state the place or date of the alleged offences.

"The court appreciates the problems of an editor whose resources do not permit him to contribute to a responsible news agency, far less to employ his own correspondents. But

I saw it in print, it is not a justification, particularly where the source is and is based on his violently partisan.

"Section 105 of the Sudan Penal Code reads: 'Whoever arouses or attempts to arouse illegal opposition to the Sudan Government or against the Government of Great Britain or of Egypt shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.'

"It is not an offence under this section to express criticism or disapproval of any of the said Governments or of any act or policy of any of them if it is done in good faith and in temperate language.

"It is an offence under this section to incite or attempt to incite any person to oppose by force or other illegal means the Government of the Sudan, any act or policy of that Government or any of the constitutional or administrative bodies of the Sudan in whom legislative or executive powers for the time being vested, or grossly to insult or abuse any of the said Governments or their respective heads of rulers."

Central African Centenary Exhibition

THE ORGANIZERS of the Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition, which is to be held in Bulawayo from April 15 to August 15, 1953, have issued a brochure which states that the purpose is "to present a picture of the past, to portray the present, and to peer a little into the future."

The main pavilions are to be grouped at the top of a hill which slopes gently past the arena to the pleasure gardens on the banks of the Matiesumthlope River. The grounds lie between the business area of the city and the inner residential suburbs, within two or three minutes' walk of the business centre. The buildings will cover 50 acres of park land.

While strict trade classifications are not being made by the organizers, the industrial pavilions are sectionalized in three main groups as follows:—
Light industries—textiles, clothing and accessories, footwear, foodstuffs, drugs and chemicals, fancy goods, books and publications, pictures.

Medium industries—furniture, floor-coverings and household equipment, electrical goods, china and glass, paints and domestic hardware.

Heavy industries—factory equipment and machinery of all kinds, building, road-making, and agricultural machinery, and technical hardware and equipment.

Space will be rented on a square foot basis. For light and medium industries the charge will be 30s. per square foot and for heavy industries 2s. per square foot. Additional frontages will be charged at the rate of 12s. per lineal foot. Exhibitors who design their own stands will be charged 15s. per square foot. Open outdoor exhibit spaces will be available at 7s. 6d. per square foot.

Copies of the brochure may be obtained from the High Commissioner's office, 429 Strand, London, W.C.2, from the North Rhodesian Office, 67, Haymarket, S.W.1, from the Exhibition headquarters at Box 274, Bulawayo.

Colonel Sir Ellis Robins is chairman of the board of directors, Mr. I. H. Batcher is vice-chairman, and the other members are Sir Philip Gaiford, Colonel C. M. Newman, and Messrs. H. H. Allan, B. W. Durham, J. W. Pitt, B. Golding, J. Gordon Harper, H. J. Low, and D. Makinlay, M.P. The general manager is Mr. B. M. Bellas, and Mr. N. F. Smith, M.P. is secretary and financial officer.

Ramatswato Protest

WINDHEAD UNREST is linked by the Ramatswato tribe as a result of the return to the reserve that Friday of *Ramatswato*, chief supporter of Tshikoti Khama, with 12 of his followers. This view was expressed on Monday in a cable sent by conventionalist tribesmen to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Dr. George Lowen, Counsel to the tribe, said that he had been instructed to arrange for a deputation of 11 to go to London, to see the Minister Rastbodi and his followers had been in voluntary

Africa Needs Better Leadership Call for Clear Statement of Policy

MR. H. WYNN JONES, lately public relations officer in Tanganyika Territory, has contributed to *Over*, under the title "The Devil is Loose in Africa," an article in which he emphasizes that the British Colonies in Africa "may have to be written off if better leadership is not provided."

"A dimly and adolescent form of nationalism is gaining popularity among the semi-educated Africans in East and Central Africa," he writes. "The Indian element promotes, confuses, and exploits the life of the territories."

"The whole future of British leadership and prestige in Africa is bound up with Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in one group, and Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda in another, with Zanzibar in the fortunate role of spectator."

"Southern Rhodesia is more English than any of the others, yet even here there is grave alarm about the future. The Colony has a man of great ability and attainment as its leader in Sir Godfrey Huggins, who has taken a very prominent part in the effort to establish closer co-operation between the three central territories."

"In the last five years about 20,000 of the 70,000 immigrants into Southern Rhodesia came from the Union of South Africa. Recently there emerged on the political scene a full-blown Afrikaner party calling itself democratic but openly adopting Dr. Malan's *apartheid* policy with all its implications, presumably including that of anti-British sentiment and an ultimate objective of republican status."

Malanism Bedevils British Africa

"It is this shadow of Malanism which is bedeviling British Africa. The British Government's sorry performance over the Tsebedi-Seretse business—which was nothing more nor less than a piece of clumsy appeasement of South African opinion—has done infinite harm by undermining the remaining faith of the African in the infallible fairness of British dealings."

"In recent years British Colonial policy would appear to have contained largely a postponement of urgent tasks, avoidance of great responsibility, and encouragement to Colonial territories to lookle off on their own irrespective of their ability to meet their own costs or safeguard their own interests. Even Dr. Riga Hinden, usually regarded as the voice of Federalism in Colonial affairs, deplores this attitude."

"Northern Rhodesia has an outstanding personality in Roy Welensky, who can handle the tough men of the Copperbelt. He is a born leader, and Central Africa has produced no other figure of sufficient stature to follow Huggins in the fight for federation."

"The keynote is rapidly heading for leadership in East Africa. A vigorous policy of development of communications, food production, water supply, and soil conservation promises well, and the mineral potentialities are very great."

"It is not well with Tanganyika's constitution. A committee which included all the non-official members of Legislative Council heard evidence for many months last year producing a unanimous report in which they recommended among other reforms equal representation for European, Asiatic, and Africans. This produced a howl of wrath from the European settlers, and one section of them in the Northern Province, where the altitude is said to induce a certain light-headedness, is reported to have suggested appealing to Dr. Malan for backing against the proposal."

"I had myself to complete agreement with the author of the recently published *Tanganyika: Attitude to Africa* when they suggested the absence of a clear statement of broad principles of British Colonial Government. Clearly it is completely largely towards the obstruction and delay of future development."

"The charge of nationalism among sections of the African population, the very real dangers to the Continent, the evidence of which is already accumulating, and the serious problem of the large and rapidly increasing Indian immigrant population, are the chief road of any British

Africa for clear-eyed, inspired vision and leadership from Britain. Without it, she and her people will surely perish. These leaders must not know what they are talking about. They must talk to the provincial commissioners, the district commissioners, district officers and cadets, instead of taking for gospel the exaggerated pronouncements of the Secretariat—the local versions of Whitehall. Britain must quickly produce the men to handle this explosive situation."

Kenya African Union's Delegates Colonial Office Reply to Representatives

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, received delegates of the Kenya African Union, Mr. Mbuyi Koinange and Mr. Achungi Onyiah, at the Colonial Office last Friday. The following official statement was issued later:

"On the question of land, the delegates demanded the repeal of the Crown Land Ordinance, 1938, and the Native Land Trust Ordinance, 1938, which they claimed denied the Africans security of land tenure and the right of ownership of land. The delegates stated that Africans felt that any form of co-operation between Africans and Europeans must begin with security of land tenure together with full control by the African local governments on behalf of the people. They added that Africans had never accepted or participated in the general land settlement which followed the Carter Commission Report."

Need for Co-Operation

Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied that H.M. Government had no intention of seeking to repeal these two ordinances. They did not intend to go back on the land settlement reached in the past, which had been accepted by successive Governments of all parties in this country. He added that he did not think that any constructive purpose would be served by seeking to alter arrangements made in the past. He suggested that the most hopeful approach was for all concerned in Kenya to co-operate to make the fullest use of land in Kenya which was not as yet fully developed. He thought that the Europeans had a useful role to play in this.

"The delegates replied that Africans played a very large part in the development of European agriculture, for which they supplied the labour under European supervision."

"The delegates then asked that immediate arrangements should be made to introduce direct elections for African representatives on the Legislative Council."

"Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied that H.M. Government accepted, and did not propose to alter, the amicable arrangements announced by the previous Secretary of State."

"The delegates asked that compulsory education, now restricted to non-Africans, be extended to the whole population of Kenya."

"Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that H.M. Government were anxious to increase educational facilities to the greatest extent possible. However, the shortage of teachers and finance made it impracticable to introduce into Kenya universal compulsory education at once."

[Comment appears under Notes By The Way.]

Land Hunger in Kenya

UNDER THIS TITLE the Congress of Peoples against imperialism announces that delegates of the Kenya African Union, Miss Ethel Mamin, and Messrs. Fenner Brockway, M.P., Leslie Hale, M.P., and Harold Davies, M.P., will speak at the Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, Holborn, London, on narrow evenings. The meeting will start at 7.15 p.m.

True Partnership the Great Need Views of Sir Evelyn Baring

SIR EVELYN BARING said when addressing the Royal African Society last week that the two happiest years of his life and that of his wife were the two spent in Southern Rhodesia for which he was Governor from 1942 to 1944.

Because the Government machine was not very large, it was easy for people in one department to be in touch with those in another, and if minutes and memoranda were shorter than in some other countries, action was usually swifter. The Rhodesian way was to do things rather than write about them.

British Brains, Energy and Money

Africa's great need was the development of its natural resources. The classic example of the contribution of British brains, energy, and money in the service of economic progress in Africa was in the Sudan, where the British had turned a vast and poor area in the Gezira into one of great prosperity in which the people of the country were full partners. There could be no finer instance of what could be done in Africa.

Bechuanaland was in some sense a small-scale parallel with the Gezira—vast, sparsely populated, short of water, lacking communication. But there, too, much might be done by attracting practical brains, enlisting the interest of the inhabitants, and deciding on the correct use of land. Association of the African people with beneficial projects could be achieved only through senior officials in whom they had confidence and who were prepared to exercise patience. The great thing was to have a true partnership by which both African and European gained in good times and by which both lost in bad times.

Minister on S. Rhodesia's Prospects Effect of British Rearmament

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S ABILITY to carry out large development projects of a capital nature will be affected by the rearmament programme and the crisis in the sterling area, said the Finance Minister, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, in his first major speech since his return from the Commonwealth finance talks in London.

The sterling countries, he emphasized, decided to live within their means for the first time since the war; they had tried to go rather faster than was possible, but now realized that a slightly lower speed of development would achieve more efficient results.

Southern Rhodesia need not exactly balance her imports and exports, but must limit development projects. Though private capital available for a desirable scheme would not be turned away, the Colony would have to be selective. It was essential to review immigration policy; the new rate of immigration would probably be half or two-thirds of that of recent years.

No Shortage of Textiles

There would be fewer goods in certain lines, particularly heavy manufactures, but he foresaw no acute shortage of consumer goods, particularly textiles. It was highly important for the Colony to grow more food and cotton.

Mr. Whitehead spoke of a feeling in some quarters that the Government added unnecessarily to the number of civil servants. In fact, the largest section was the Education Department, comprising between one-fifth and one-sixth of the total, with the Department of Posts and Telegraphs second. If they reduced those services the public would be more angry than if they spent money.

Third came the Public Health Department, and then the Police. Those four departments, responsible for more than half the total number of civil servants, kept pace with the general development.



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PERSONALIA

SIR REGINALD ROBINS will leave London by air on Saturday for Nairobi.

MR. W. B. OTSLEY, Assistant Director of Education in Uganda, is Acting Deputy Director.

MR. H. S. POTTER arrived in Nairobi early this week to take up his new duties as Chief Secretary of Kenya.

LORD JOWETT, who recently visited East Africa, has taken the title of VISCOUNT STEVENAGE.

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK has been appointed Tanganyika representative on the East African Revenue Advisory Board.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. C. WALKER, Chief Engineer, M.E.L.F., has visited Kenya on his way to Southern Rhodesia.

MISS D. B. JORDAN has recently joined the staff of the leper mission at Kumi, in the Eastern Province of Uganda.

MISS ELIZABETH GORDON, editor of the American magazine *House Beautiful*, has spent three weeks in East Africa.

CAPTAIN ROY FARRAN, who recently spent some time in Southern Rhodesia, is now a reporter on the *Calgary Herald*, Canada.

SIR JAMES MILNE, a director of the Nyasaland and Trans-Zambesia Railways, and LADY MILNE are on holiday in Madeira.

MR. N. C. BURNETT, deputy superintendent in East Africa of the National Bank of India, Ltd., has been appointed superintendent.

LORD BOYD-ORR has accepted the chairmanship of Pest Control, Ltd., following the retirement owing to ill-health of SIR GUY MARSHALL.

DR. MARY HARRIS is chairman of the permanent committee of the women's section of the Nairobi branch of the Kenya Electors' Union.

MR. OSCAR KLEEMAN, chairman and managing director of O. and M. Kleeman, Ltd., left £243,239, on which duty of £144,197 has been paid.

MR. K. P. HADINGHAM, senior superintendent of police in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya, has been seconded for duty in the Suez Canal Zone.

MR. A. F. MIDDLE has been re-elected to the Beit lectureship in the history of the British Empire at Oxford University for a further five years.

MR. I. C. COOPER, who has been appointed secretary of the Sudan Club, is a New Zealander, and has managed clubs in Cairo, Rome, and London.

Recent callers at the East African Office in London have included, MESSRS. G. PERKIN, J. A. C. REID, A. RUBEN, F. C. SLADE, S. WEBB and SIR EBOO PIRBHAI.

MR. NORMAN HARRIS, a former mayor of Nairobi, has been elected president of the Chamber of Commerce for 1952, with MR. ERIC BAUMANN as vice-president.

SIR ALFRED VINCENT has been re-elected chairman of the East African Central Legislative Assembly Members' Organization. MR. ERIC PHILLIPS is the deputy chairman.

MR. ANTONIO DA LUZDE, Chief of the Portuguese Colonial Service, has arrived in Nairobi to direct the economic, tourist, and propaganda services of the Portuguese Consulate.

MISS W. L. MATHERS will shortly leave England for Uganda. She is taking back to that country, in which she has lived for so long, the ashes of her late husband, CANON HENRY MATHERS.

MR. WALT DISNEY has been elected an honorary

SIR EBOO PIRBHAI left London yesterday by air for the South of France to visit H.H. THE AGA KHAN, who reached Nice last Friday from India in a specially chartered BO.A.C. aircraft.

SIR CHARLES DARWIN, whose appointment to the Board of the Colonial Development Corporation has been extended until February next year, has served on the board since its inception in 1946.

DR. W. A. DAVIES, Director of Geological Surveys in Uganda, who has only recently returned to the Protectorate after his leave in this country on contract terms in the new post of mineral consultant.

The Queen's Commendation for Brave Conduct has been awarded to an African labourer of East African Railways and Harbours, JACKSON BIN SAID, who rescued a small child which had fallen into a cesspit.

MR. ERNEST BERNARD SIMMONS, O.C., since 1949 Attorney-General in the Seychelles, who has been appointed to the newly created post of additional puisne judge in Mauritius, joined the Colonial Service in 1946.

GROUP CAPTAIN C. L. M. BROWN, who has been appointed Director of Royal Air Force Educational Services, was in 1946 Command education officer at R.A.F. headquarters for the Mediterranean and Middle East Command.

SIR HAROLD FLANNERY, chairman of E. W. Tarry and Co., Ltd., is making his first visit to Northern Rhodesia. He is accompanied by LADY FLANNERY and MR. H. S. CROSS, the company's general manager in Johannesburg.

MR. A. P. GRAFFTEY SMITH, a former deputy chief cashier of the Bank of England, took up the position of Financial Adviser to the Southern Rhodesian Government last Saturday, having arrived in the Colony a fortnight earlier.

MR. G. H. HARTWELL, who has been appointed Deputy Chief Secretary in Kenya, was transferred to the Colony as Director of Establishments in 1947 after service in Ceylon and Palestine. He entered the Colonial Service in 1926.

MR. B. F. WRIGHT, from 1927 to 1941 Official Secretary in the office of the High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in London by air with his son, DR. GORDON WRIGHT, who is recovering from an operation in Guy's Hospital.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to address the Rabbinical Colonial Bureau on Central African federation at Denison Hall, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, at 7.30 p.m. on Wednesday, March 19. LORD FARINGTON will preside.

MR. A. T. LENnox-BOYD, M.P., Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, was unable to address the Colonial Group of the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday evening, fulfilment of the engagement being prevented by urgent Parliamentary duties. The meeting has been postponed until Friday, March 21, at 6 p.m. The subject of the talk will be Tanganyika. To-day.

MR. PETER LEWIS, a 24-year-old Rhodesian, is now appearing in the West End musical comedy "Zip Goes A Million." He gave up employment with a motor engineering firm in the Colony to come to London, studied ballet, appeared in television and at Covent Garden, and in the film "Tales of Hoffman" starred with Miss MOIRA SHEPHERD.

APPOINTMENT VACANT OXFORD UNIVERSITY

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Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Swahili. This is a part-time appointment, at a basic salary of £500 p.a., tenable for two years in the first instance, giving with effect from October 1, 1952. Applications, giving the names of two referees, should reach the Secretary, 10, Wellington Square, London, E.C.4, by the post, not later than Friday, March 14, 1952.

MR. L. G. TROUP, who is inquiring into the general economy of European farming in Kenya, fair prices for maize and wheat, and the annual calculation of fair prices to growers of cereals and other farm products under Government price control, is being assisted in the second part of his task by MR. R. E. T. HOBBS (representing the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources), MR. W. H. NEWTON (European maize growers), MR. A. WARD (European wheat producers), and MR. S. EVERETT (African maize growers). MR. A. G. DALGLEISH is acting as his secretary.

Obituary

Mr. John Campbell, C.B.E.

MR. "JOCK" CAMPBELL, superintendent in East Africa of the National Bank of India Ltd., until recently, when he left Kenya on leave pending retirement after a banking career of 50 years, has died in Pretoria, as briefly announced last week.

After a couple of years in India, he first reached Kenya in 1909. In the 1914-18 war he served with the 1/4 Border Regiment and did not return to East Africa again until 1923, when he was posted to Uganda, becoming the first president of the Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce. Three years later he went to Mombasa, and he became superintendent in Nairobi in 1934.

Always a keen sportsman, Campbell was associated with the early efforts to get racing established, and he held many trophies for tennis and golf. Among the many bodies on which he had served were the commission of inquiry into agricultural indebtedness, the Plewman taxation inquiry, and the East African Industrial Management Board. He was a trustee of the King George V Memorial Fund and of the Lady Norrney Home. His C.B.E. was awarded in the New Year Honours last year.

A most friendly, hospitable, clubbable man, he had many friends in all the territories.

Mr. Harry Susman

MR. HARRY SUSMAN, who has died in Mombasa at the age of 79, was one of Northern Rhodesia's best-known business pioneers and a popular dairy trader in Livingstone. With his brother Eli and others, he travelled by ox wagon from Frankston to Barotseland in 1901. The journey was arduous and tragic, for half of the party died on the way. The remainder, however, were received amicably by the Barotses, who escorted them to the seat of the king, Lewanika, who helped them to establish a sound trading and cattle-buying business. After buying ranches, the Susman brothers established a butchery in Livingstone. Mr. Harry Susman married Miss Grill, daughter of another pioneer, in 1910. Before he moved to Salisbury a few years ago he presented a tower clock for the Livingstone Museum.

Mr. A. A. May

MR. ALBERT ARTHUR MAY, who has died in Blantyre at the age of 68, was well known in the Nyasaland tobacco trade; he started the Blantyre cigarette factory which was later bought by the United Tobacco Companies, Ltd. His first stint in Nyasaland from London in 1921 after serving in the Middle East in order to help the late A. J. Storer, a distant relative, in his general business. Five years later he assumed control of the Storey tobacco enterprise at Namwerwa. At one time he was a director of the Blantyre Sports Club.

MR. JAMES MACFARLANE, who has died in Lusaka at the age of 72, first went to the Cape from Scotland in 1901. He soon decided to go north and was manager to a Kenya trading concern for some time. When he visited the Belgian Congo, he was detained on suspicion of hunting elephant, and four years passed before the Belgian authorities accepted the proof of his innocence. Mr. Macfarlane then travelled the whole length of Lake Tanganyika by dug-out canoe, and took up employment in Livingstone as a contractor, building houses for the P.W.D. He returned to Britain in the 1914-18 war, then went back to begin dairy farming in the Chisamba region, where he became well known.

MR. ALFRED GEORGE WILLIAMS, O.B.E., has died in Salisbury, aged 72. Because of poor health he went to the Cape at the age of 15 with his stepfather, a friend of Cecil Rhodes, and two years later joined the Southern Rhodesian Administrator's staff. He subsequently served in the Treasury for thirty years.

MR. JOHN HENRY NEVEET, a former postmaster of Bulawayo, and one of the first telegraphists to enter Southern Rhodesia (in 1898), has died in that Colony at the age of 75. In 1906 he was chief telegraphist in Salisbury, where the same post is now held by his eldest son.

MR. W. E. STONE, who has died in Northern Rhodesia at the age of 80, had been associated with the Meikle Trust for 18 years, and became manager of Betsley's, Ltd., in Broken Hill in 1940. He was chairman of the Broken Hill Chamber of Commerce.

MR. THOMAS LEONARD RUSSELL, who was killed in the air accident in Sicily last month at the age of 22, had farmed in Kenya for the past couple of years. In 1949 he captained the English Public Schools' XV against the Welsh Public Schools.

MR. VICTOR BENTLEY, a white hunter in Kenya, has been killed in a motor accident 30 miles from Nairobi when returning to the camp of Mr. Vernon S. Beck, president of American Hunters, Inc., with whom he was to have undertaken a safari.

MR. T. CARTWRIGHT, whose death in this country is announced, joined the Department of Agriculture and Forests in the Sudan in 1908 and retired in 1933. He designed and created the municipal gardens in Khartoum, Nahr.

MR. B. CHAPMAN, who has died in Moshi, Tanganyika, lived for many years on her husband's farm in the Sani district before taking over a store in Mosaga. Earlier she had had a bookshop in Moshi.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, whose death in London at the age of 71 is announced, visited Kenya at the end of 1949 to stay at the Kitale farm of his son. He was accompanied by Lady Hastings.

FATHER B. J. WEAVER, S.J., who died recently in this country, after coming from Southern Rhodesia for medical treatment, was rector of St. George's College in Salisbury from 1935 to 1949.

MR. LESTER TREFUSIS WYVAN, who died last week in Stratford-on-Avon at the age of 46, joined the Tanganyika Police in 1930 and became senior superintendent in 1949.

KATHLEEN COUNTESS OF DENBIGH, widow of the ninth Earl of Denbigh, has died at the age of 86. She was the stepmother of Lady Betty Walker, of Nyeri, Kenya.

MR. DAVID ALAN ANDERSON, who died recently in Ndolo, went to South Africa from Aberdeen 50 years ago and settled in Northern Rhodesia in 1927.

DR. JEAN ARMAND HIGGS, assistant medical superintendent of the Ingusheni Mental Hospital, Bulawayo, has died in that city at the age of 57.

MR. F. MACLEOD GIBBS, who died recently in Southern Rhodesia, had been employed by the Cam and

Parliament

Self-Determination in the Sudan
Publicity for the Commonwealth

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week, Mr. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked the Foreign Secretary what steps were being taken to implement the policy of the Government to recognize the right of the people of the Sudan to self-determination and to establish self-government before the end of this year.

MR. SELWYN LLOYD: "The report by the chairman of the Constitution Amendment Commission set up by the Governor-General on March 1, 1951, has been published in Khartoum, and two White Papers prepared by the Sudan Government have been laid before the Legislative Assembly. When the Assembly's views on the main provisions of the report are known, a draft amendment to the Legislative Assembly and Executive Council Ordinance of 1948 will probably be prepared for its consideration.

"While, naturally, I cannot predict how long it will take to frame a constitution fully acceptable to the Sudanese people, I am confident that the Sudan Government are taking the necessary measures as rapidly as it lies in their power to do so. H.M. Government, for their part, will give the Sudan Government every encouragement to complete this process by the end of the year. Thereafter, it will be open to the Sudanese to decide on the status of their own country."

Self-Determination as Soon as Possible

MR. BROCKWAY: "While appreciating that answer, may I ask whether those White Papers will be made available to the House, and whether the Minister is aware that the conditions of self-government proposed by the Egyptian Government have caused discontent even among pro-Egyptian circles in the Sudan? Is it not therefore necessary that the British Government should speed self-determination as soon as possible?"

MR. LLOYD: "So far as the first supplementary question is concerned, I will consider that matter. As to the second, we have made it perfectly clear that it is our desire to secure as rapidly as possible in the Sudan representative institutions. As soon as those have been formed, it will be for the Sudanese to decide their own future."

MR. DUNN (Lab.): "Can the Minister give an assurance that the Foreign Secretary's very welcome statement on this subject in his last speech in this House was an unqualified one and that no further consideration will be given to even a nominal gesture of recognition of the Egyptian claim to sovereignty over the Sudan, which would obviously prejudice the right to self-determination?"

MR. LLOYD: "The position of H.M. was made perfectly clear in the statement which the Foreign Secretary made, and I think November 15 in this House. He referred to it again on February 5, and I have nothing to add to or detract from that statement."

MR. R. SORENSEN asked the Colonial Secretary what estimate he had made of the reasons for the greater number of instances of corporal punishment for offences in Tanganyika compared with other Colonies.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Conditions in African territories vary widely, and I do not think that the best approach to this problem is by comparison between them. It must be dealt with in the light of conditions in Tanganyika. One major reason for the number of corporal punishments there is the widespread crime of theft and the importance attached by public opinion, especially African opinion, to its being dealt with by the kind of punishment."

MR. R. GIBB (Cons.) asked what steps were being taken to reassure African workers in the Rhodesian Copperbelt that the conference to be held in London in April regarding the federation scheme in no way invalidated the promises and assurances already given that tribal customs and land tenure would be safeguarded.

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am not aware of any suggestion having been made that the decision to hold a conference in April in any way invalidates the assurances given in the final Communiqué of the Victoria Falls Conference. I do not wish to draw special attention in my statement to the House on November 21. If any reassurances on the point are required, I will certainly give them, and arrange for them to be given

aware of the agitation that was being stirred up among the African mines in the Rhodesian Copperbelt in regard to the inclusion of British in the formation of the new power reserve."

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am informed by the Governor that he is not aware of any such agitation."

MR. R. SORENSEN asked how many African delegates were accommodated at the Government hotel in Livingstonia during the conference on closer association; what reasons were given by the two civil servants for leaving the hotel on the arrival of the African delegates; and whether the hotel was normally open for the accommodation of both Europeans and Africans.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Five African delegates were accommodated at this hotel. The hotel was built primarily to house European officers stationed in Livingstonia, where there is an acute shortage of housing. It was normally occupied only by Europeans. The two junior officials who left the hotel were not, of course, required to state their reasons."

MR. E. BRADDOCK (Lab.) asked why the Colonial Office welfare advisory committee in Liverpool was not consulted before it was decided to close the office there on March 31, 1952, if he was aware that the proposed closing had created much concern among Colonials on Merseyside; and if he would call the committee immediately to ascertain their opinions on this matter.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The reasons for my decision to close the Liverpool area office have been explained to the chairman of the Liverpool advisory committee, and I understand that he is to hold an early meeting of the committee. I recognize that this decision may cause some disappointment among the people from the Colonies on Merseyside, but owing to the decline in business at the area office I cannot justify its continuance in view of the need to reduce Government spending."

MR. P. GORDON WALKER (Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what means the Government employed following his decision to abandon the lecture service of the Central Office of Information, to spread knowledge and information in this country about the Commonwealth.

MR. J. FOSTER: "Publicity in the United Kingdom about other members of the Commonwealth is a matter for their Governments and their official representatives in this country. H.M. Government is, however, most anxious to promote knowledge in this country of the Commonwealth as a whole, and to this end will continue to maintain close liaison with the Press, the B.B.C., and interested societies and organisations. Films about the Commonwealth will continue to be available from the Central Film Library, and official publications on the Commonwealth are available from the Stationery Office."

Policy for Bechuanaland

MR. HECTOR HUGHES (Lab.) asked what was the present policy of H.M. Government in relation to Bechuanaland and the two adjacent British Protectorates.

MR. J. FOSTER: "The policy of H.M. Government in relation to Bechuanaland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland is to promote the social and economic welfare of the people of all three territories and foster the growth of representative institutions."

MR. M. MACPHERSON (Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations about the scope of the enquiries of the group on development in the Commonwealth, over which he had presided.

MR. J. FOSTER: "The Working Party on Development set up by the Commonwealth Finance Ministers has now completed a first series of meetings. The terms of its inquiries were set out in the statement issued by the Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers on January 14. It examines the opportunities for an early transfer of the Conference's power of Commonwealth countries within the sterling area and the possibilities of matching available financial and technical resources with the enterprises most likely to achieve that purpose. The group will discuss both of the general development requirements of Commonwealth countries in the sterling area and their need for capital equipment, and of the possibilities of increasing their production of food, raw materials, and other essential goods."

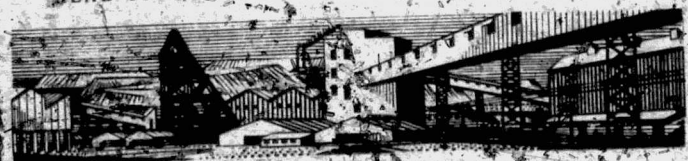
\$28m. for S. Rhodesia

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK has agreed to lend Southern Rhodesia \$28m. (£20m.) for the purchase in Great Britain of equipment to expand production and distribution of electric power. The announcement in Washington suggested that "full co-ordinating of development in Central Africa could be most securely achieved through establishing a single political union." The loan for a period of 25 years will bear



GOLD: The legend of Jason and the Argonauts and their quest for the Golden Fleece is an interesting example of the way in which the passage of time tends to surround disreputable exploits with a rosy glow of romance. It is now generally accepted that the voyage of the Argo was in fact a marauding expedition directed against the unfortunate inhabitants of Colchis who extracted alluvial gold from the river sands by a process involving the use of sheepskins. Although gold was one of the earliest metals known to man, the amount produced by the whole of the ancient world would seem insignificant when compared with the present production of the Union of South Africa. Here the famous Witwatersrand goldfield alone has produced, in less than seventy years, nearly 470 million ounces of fine gold worth approximately £2,260,000,000. We can always provide full and up-to-date reports from our branches in the Union for businessmen who are interested in market conditions or commercial undertakings in the country. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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Pirow's Negotiations with Nazi Germany Proposed Jewish Settlement in Tanganyika

MR. OSWALD PIROW caused considerable anxiety in 1938-39 because, while Minister of Defence, Commerce and Industry in the Union of South Africa, he was known to hold and express opinions which were at complete variance with those held in British Colonial circles generally.

Something of the man and his opinions, as understood by the highest political and diplomatic circles in Germany and Italy, can now be seen, thanks to "Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-45," taken from the archives of the German Foreign Ministry and published by H.W. Stationery Office (21s.).

A memorandum by Ribbentrop, then Foreign Minister, on November 18, 1938, states that Pirow had called on him that day, expressed the wish to use Junkers aircraft on a double airline from South Africa to Europe via East Africa and West Africa, and discussed the Jewish question.

Ribbentrop in Patient Mood

"On the Colonial question," Ribbentrop intoned, "I merely said that the matter did not seem to be acute at present but that it could be discussed in a few years—five or six."

Six days later Pirow was received at Berchtesgaden by Hitler, who was in inebriated mood. The official minute shows that the Fuehrer was emphatic to the point of rudeness, that he flatly contradicted Pirow more than once, and that the South African Minister was most anxious to extend German connections with the Union.

He described Germany as the leading world power. When Hitler replied that she was the greatest power in

Europe and in the world, Pirow asserted that for him Germany was the greatest power in the world.

There was a long discussion of the Jewish question, and Pirow suggested that there must be immigration and resettlement of Jews, adding "Here Germany might help by providing territories. In fact, Germany would be one of the former German Colonies."

When the Fuehrer said that we had no Colonies, Pirow replied that to start to settle Jews in German Colonies would create a new situation in the international discussion of the Colonial problem.

The Fuehrer said that, even if he personally were willing to do this, he could not do it in the face of the German people; they would not understand why areas in which the blood of so many German heroes had been shed, and in which a Leflew-Vorbeck had fought, should be put at the disposal of the bitterest enemies of the Germans. Pirow expressed his appreciation.

Views on East Africa

Later the Fuehrer asked about the position in East Africa. The record continues:

Pirow stated that East Africa was a country which was already integrated, as a result of its internal relations, in the great stretch of territory of white colonies in Africa, which extended in a chain from Abyssinia to the Cape. This was a community of a white master race as opposed to the Negroes.

The Fuehrer asked if Germany would constitute any exception there. Pirow: "Yes and no." No, because Germany naturally would represent and defend the views of the whites. Yes, because Germans would certainly stand outside the community for they could always be Germans first and Africans second, whereas the Africans had a feeling of independence.

Breaking off this question, the Fuehrer said that to-day the Governments had all stated their attitude on the Colonial problem so decisively that it was useless to go on discussing the question. It must be brought up again in five or six years.

Four days later Pirow was in Rome to see Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister. Later that evening von Mackensen, the German Ambassador, telegraphed to Berlin, marking the message "Most secret," that he had asked Ciano for his impressions of Pirow's visit.

His negative judgment of Pirow's personality could not have been more damning. It had been impossible to conduct any serious conversation with this man who was floundering about in world affairs. Among other stupidities he had suggested that Mussolini should mediate between Hitler and the Jews. The conversation had accordingly been a short one and, apart from the visit to the Duce, he had taken no notice of this strange visitor who had come uninvited.

After his talk with Pirow, Mussolini had summed up his opinion of him by saying that he was an outstanding example of the rapidity with which a race living in another latitude could deteriorate. It was almost impossible to believe that Pirow's father had been a German. Pirow was quite right when he always described himself as an African.

Ciano added that the question of German Colonial demands had not been discussed at all.

Such are the candid official records of those whom Pirow was concerned to influence.

East African Shipping Delays Congestion at Port of Mombasa

THE EAST AFRICAN SECTION of the London Chamber of Commerce notes in a statement on the registration system for shipments to East African ports that the delay in despatch of general cargo from London on October 2 last was 16 weeks for Mombasa and seven weeks for Dar es Salaam, and on the first day of 1952 was 14 weeks for London and nine weeks for Dar es Salaam. The statement continues:

The section has tried to make a start by incessant discussions with the shipping lines and the Ministry of Transport. It is hoped that this will lead to extensive developments and the fullest exchange of information between interested parties.

Already the section has had the opportunity of discussing the problem with the Conference Lines and supporting their



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East Africa's Transport Needs Expenditure of £241m. Recommended

LONG-TERM PROPOSALS involving expenditure of £24,700,000 were adopted at a conference held in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Sir Reginald Robins, Commissioner for Transport, as being the "absolute minimum" if transport facilities were to keep pace with developments in East Africa.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Ministry of Transport, the shipping lines, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, the East Africa High Commission, and the United States Consul-General.

Among the major works proposed were:

Mombasa.—Extension of the light and wharf with requisite storage and stacking ground facilities; construction of three deep-water berths, together with necessary transit sheds and electric cranes; provision of stacking ground behind berths 7 and 8; expansion of port storage, siding and marshalling facilities; improvement of railway access between main port area and high-level storage sheds; improvement of basinal wharf and provision of baggage hall. These works are estimated to cost £4m.

Dar es Salaam.—Three deep-water berths, one of which need be paid for by the Belgian authorities with transit sheds, stacking area and electric cranes; new port siding and marshalling yard facilities to be provided; and harbour dredging. The cost of these works is estimated at £21m.

Tanga.—A new deep-water wharf with six electric cranes, storage and rail facilities to be created at an estimated cost of £300,000.

Railway.—Expenditure of £131m. on locomotives and rolling stock, £2,850,000 track renewals and relaying with heavier rails, £14m. ancillary facilities at Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, and Kampala, and £2m. on improved water supply.

Proposals for short-term alleviation of the present congestion at Mombasa include the voluntary regulation by the shipping companies of the arrival of cargo in East Africa, the enlargement of the existing Import Cargo Act, the discontinuance of the practice of splitting bills of lading, a substantial increase in the minimum freight charge per bill

of lading, and the direct dispatch in bulk of goods destined for Nairobi and Kampala.

Assistance and advice in connection with the mechanical cargo-handling devices on order were offered by the representatives of the American Steamship Lines, who emphasized the value of such machinery in connection with the lighterage system at Mombasa, and suggested in order to ensure that it was fully utilized.

In regard to the railways, it was stressed that the track capacity was ample to carry present traffic and could be substantially increased. Rolling stock was parcel adequate for present needs, but there was a margin for expansion.

It was recommended that the appropriate channels of commerce should be approached to persuade their members to help in securing quick turnaround of wagons at country stations.

The need to give priority to certain types of ships was recognized by the conference, which expressed the view that higher charges for the port could be recovered through an increase in East African portwork revenue.

Uganda, Suburb of Kenya

UGANDA is being regarded as a suburb of Kenya, said Mr. H. Pearce, when representatives of the Uganda and Eastern Province Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the African Chamber of Commerce, and the Cotton Association of Uganda attended a meeting in Kampala with Mr. V. B. Matthews, who was recently appointed East African Commissioner in London. Mr. M. A. Maybury, Commissioner for Commerce, presided. Uganda, Mr. Pearce continued, was a very large and self-contained community allied to Kenya through the High Commission, only because it had no sea.

Mr. Matthews said in his reply that the East African Office in London was primarily a trade promotion office. Encouragement of the tourist trade was another of its duties, and it had semi-diplomatic functions which would increase as the territories acquired greater importance.

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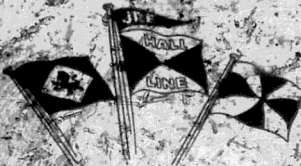
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It is little over 50 years since the first rails were laid of the railway which is to-day the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. Operating 2,620 route miles of main line railway, some 6,000 miles of branch and other passenger services, 1,716 miles of goods and passenger services, and the first ocean ports of Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Zanzibar.

Another part is at present under construction - at Kilindi in Southern Tanganyika for the provincial capital, in connexion with which many miles of new railway have been laid.

In their 50 odd years the Railway has been a chief agent in the material and progress of the territories it serves, and this progress continues. In 1940 the freight tonnage was 177,000 tons, having risen in 1939 to 170,000 tons, and passenger mileage had increased in the same time by 20 per cent.

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RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A Swahili Women's Association has been formed in Mombasa.

A small rise in the level of Lake Victoria of 1.5 ft. for the 24th rains was reached on January 15. It represents one of the highest figures on record since January 19 the level has been falling slowly.

After being stored in the Italian Foreign Office since 1940, the Ethiopian royal throne, silver and gold robes, and personal effects of the Emperor, are being returned to Addis Ababa, whence they were removed by Italian troops.

Continuous heavy rains recently caused the collapse of 274 Kaffir brick houses in the Zanika African suburb of Lilongwe, Northern Rhodesia. About 800 Africans have been rendered homeless. Many were evacuated in lorries to Army cantonments and to partly completed houses elsewhere.

Members of the East African Expeditions which went to Khatoum for the first total eclipse of the sun will meet in Rome in December, when the International Astronomers' Union will receive their preliminary report notes. Laboratory work on the observations made will engage most of the summer for the next two or three years.

U.S. Kenya Castle

THE S.S. KENYA CASTLE, new 7,041-ton British Pacific liner, will leave Southampton on April 6 on its maiden trip round Africa under the command of Captain A. G. V. Pitt. In the 10-week voyage the vessel, which will sail to Suez on the outward trip, will call at some 20 ports and carry 30 passengers. Tomorrow the ship will sail from Southampton on a 14-day cruise to the Canary Islands.

Mika, an African from Bushalandhwa, has been condemned to slavery by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia. Mika, in which he was travelling crashed at night on the Eschburg road, two passengers were killed and the rest of those who were seriously injured, but he crawled out of the car a half mile to a farm to report the accident, thus saving the lives of two children to be saved.

Eleven students of Makerere College have passed in arts and nine in science in the London preliminary examination.

Admission to Makerere for the 1951-52 beginning on March 12 comprises 12 students of arts (including two women) and 10 students of science (10 of arts and 11 of science from Kenya, nine of arts (including one woman) and 17 of science from Tanganyika, three of science from Zanzibar, one of arts from Nyasaland, and three of arts and one of science from Northern Rhodesia.

The first open-air drive-in cinema in Southern Rhodesia is to be built in the small township of Marlborough, five miles from Salisbury. About 500 cars will be accommodated.

Of the 103 African applicants for the first ginnetts training course in Uganda, only 23 had the necessary qualifications; 20 have been selected. Three Africans passed the final examination for a course for ginnetts accountants out of 41 applicants of whom only six passed the preliminary examination.

East Africa High Commission This Year's Budget

EXPENDITURE THIS YEAR of the East Africa High Commission is expected to reach about £3.3m., an increase on last year's total of more than £300,000.

The Directorate of Civil Aviation is to spend an additional £246,503 and the Districts and Survey an extra £189,823. The Customs and Excise Department's estimate is up by £770,872; that of the East African Meteorological Department by £63,581; that of the Income Tax Department by £39,888; that of the Statistical Department by £15,974; and that of the Lake Victoria Fishery Service by £12,653. The cost of the headquarters organization of the High Commission and the Central Assembly has risen from £10,35 to £72,567. There is a decrease of just over £90,000 in the cost of the Veterinary Research Organization, of £81,944 in the cost of medical research, and of £72,443 in the cost of malaria and trypanosomiasis research and reclamation.

Taxpayers in the United Kingdom will provide nearly £1m. annually in grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act appear at £678,171 and direct grants from the Exchequer total more than £270,000.

Territorial Contributions

The contributions of the Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda are £990,925, £667,062, and £539,382 respectively.

The British Government and Southern Protectorate provide £143,000 for the 1952 expenditure in connexion with locust work in the territories, up from £60,000. Zanzibar pays to the High Commission £125,000 for the East African Railways and Harbours Administration (£75,000). The Government of Egypt (£22,400) in connexion with the work of the meteorological department, which has been contributions of £200 from Mauritania and £100 from India.

Nyasaland votes £200 for general services and virus research; Northern Rhodesia contributes £465 to the Virus Research Institute; the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association pays £394 towards the cost of a leprosy specialist.


The special director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, has had an increase in salary from £1,800 to £2,500, but being on the present salary scale, the special officer in the Colonial Research Service, who is in charge of the East African Forests and Land Management Research and Reclamation Organization will receive a grant from £2,500 to £4,900.

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Of Commercial Concern

New capital requirements of African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., are found to be greatly in excess of the £4m. which ordinary shareholders agreed to provide by way of loans a year ago. The directors have therefore decided to liquidate those loans by the issue of ordinary shares at 32s. each, and additional funds will be raised by an issue of notes. The ordinary capital is held in equal proportions by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and the Beers Industrial Corporation Ltd. Consolidated manufacturing and trading profits totalled £2,658,211 for the year-ended September 30 last, against £2,146,081 for the previous year. Profit after tax, was £1,226,334 (£922,387).

Estimates of sisal production in Tanganyika last year exceed 140,000 tons, an increase of nearly 20% on the previous year. This would be an all-time record. The value of sisal exports from the Territory is expected to reach £23,630,000, or 62% of the Territory's total domestic exports of £38,016,368, excluding £3m. of diamonds estimated to have been produced but not sold. The average price of sisal during the year was £168 per ton, and the highest figure was £256 per ton for a consignment to the U.S.A. During 1951 Kenya and Uganda produced 43,700 tons of fibre, exports being valued at £7.2m., or an average price of £180 per ton.

Charter Trust and Agency

Charter Trust and Agency, Ltd., report investments of £1,514,236 on November 30 last, compared with £1,491,918 in the previous year, with a valuation of £1,601,871 (£1,422,537). Current assets are valued at £53,977 (£6,418) and current liabilities and provisions at £58,943 (£51,507). Trust and Agency Assets, Ltd., a subsidiary, is shortly to be liquidated.

Mr. Humphrey Gibbs is chairman of British Metal Corporation (Central Africa), Ltd. (a wholly-owned subsidiary of the British Metal Corporation, Ltd., of London), which has started operations at 55 Exchange Buildings, Selborne Avenue, Bulawayo. The other members of the board are Messrs. J. G. Budd, R. G. Cumming, and C. G. Frost.

At last week's auction in London 450 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold for an average of 2s. 10.98d. per lb. and 214 packages of Portuguese East African tea at 2s. 7.67d. per lb., making a total of 670 packages averaging 2s. 10.09d. per lb.; against 381 packages averaging 2s. 11.08d. per lb. in the previous week. (Hubert Davies & Co., Ltd., engineering contractors and merchants in the Rhodesias and South Africa, report consolidated current assets at £3,687,402 (£3,309,588), and liabilities at £1,725,650 (£1,678,740). Balance forward: £106,339 (£632,56).

Southern Rhodesia's maize crop has been estimated at 24m. bags. Dr. S. M. Makings, chairman of the Grain Marketing Board, said that phenomenal rains had spoiled the hopes of a bumper season, but a small surplus was nevertheless possible.

Official trials of the new single-screw cargo liner CLAN MACINTYRE, built for Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., were successfully concluded last week. The ship has a gross tonnage of 6,558 and a service speed of 15 knots, and will carry 12 passengers.

The total assets of the First Rhodesian Permanent Building Society are now nearly £1m. In the first full year of operation £645,000 was advanced on first mortgage on the security of freehold and leasehold property.

The £1m. 4½% loan offered recently by the City of Salisbury at 498 was closed after the subscription lists had been open for a week. The loan, which runs

Report of Bandanga Company

BANDANGA LTD., a company registered in Nyasaland, earned a profit of £9,607 in the year-ended September 30 last, compared with £1,6742 in the previous year. A sum of £5,000 is provided for taxation, £3,000 is received, and a dividend of 8½% less tax, requires £1,348, leaving a balance of £2,668 to be carried forward against £2,245 brought in. The issued capital is £32,000 in shares of 5s. each. Revenue reserves stand at £16,668, reserve for dividend 1952-53 at £1,400, and current liabilities at £13,775. Fixed assets are valued at £29,187, trade investment at £750, and current assets at £35,708, including £20,382 in cash.

The company owns 678 acres of tea, of which 557 acres are mature. Forty-nine acres have been prepared for tea, planting, 419 acres are under fuel, and 3,878 are reserve land, building sites, etc. Tea manufactured during the year amounted to 266,210 lb. (361,209 lb.) at an average f.o.b. cost of 20.58d. (16.21d.) per lb., and sold for an average price of 32.47d. (28.62d.) per lb. The shortfall in the crop was attributable solely to 'unfavourable weather and shortage of labour during the cropping season. S. Brett (chairman), J. A. Lorange, and R. B. Fidler, are the four annual general meeting will be held in London on March 24.

Blantyre and East Africa Report

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA LTD. earned a profit of £27,342 in the year-ended September 30 last, compared with £109,937 in the previous year. Taxation for the year, special reserve receives £36,000, interest on the preference shares amounts to £241, and a dividend of 2½% less tax, requires £15,750, leaving £23,494 to be carried forward against £22,718 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £7,656 in 6% preference shares and £20,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Capital reserves stand at £2,670, revenue reserves at £165,994. Capital reserve stands at £43,347, and current liabilities at £60,591. Fixed provisions are valued at £112,454, interest in a subsidiary company at £1,859, and current assets at £285,945. The directors are Messrs. J. W. H. Shearman (chairman), R. R. Stark, G. Elmisle, A. R. Stark (who is also the secretary), and Major L. Errington. The 33rd annual general meeting will be held in Edinburgh on March 21.

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Mining

Messina (Transvaal) Development

THE MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., which has large mining interests in Rhodesia, earned a profit of £1,051,188 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £662,672 in the previous year. Capital reserve received £80,000 and general reserve an addition of £250,000. Dividends totalling 280% require £700,000, leaving a balance of £33,860 to be carried forward, against £12,672 brought in.

The issued capital is £250,000 in shares of 5s. each. Capital reserve stands at £457,714, reserves £395,314, £532,860, and current liabilities at £1,185,633. Fixed assets are valued at £697,455, investments at £38,403, and current assets at £1,691,349, including £240,578 in cash.

The company has acquired from the Union and Rhodesian Mining and Finance Co. Ltd., an option to purchase seven blocks each comprising 30 claims, on the old Umkondo copper mine is situated. Fairly extensive development done many years ago proved the existence of an appreciable tonnage of high grade copper ore in a deposit outcropping on the surface and dipping at a flat angle to the north. The claims are situated about 140 miles by road east of Fort Victoria, the nearest railroad.

The company has also obtained from the Rhodesian Government an exclusive prospecting reservation of 100 square miles of land surrounding the Umkondo claims. Diamond drilling operations to prove the extent of the deposit, and work preparatory to dewatering the mine, are being carried on actively with a crew at present comprising seven Europeans and about 45 Africans.

The company holds approximately 20% of the issued capital of Rhodesian Copper Ventures, Ltd.

The directors are Commander H. F. P. Grenfell, R.N. RETD. (chairman), and Messrs. John Miller, R. P. Grenfell, D. E. Cox, A. B. Emery, P. U. Kissik, and C. M. Stuart. The London secretary is Mr. R. E. C. Jobling. The second ordinary general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on March 11.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in the first 11 months of last year were valued at £1,276,693, compared with £1,185,205 in the previous year. November exports were £141,910 (£98,826).

Fanti Consolidated

FANTI CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT CO., LTD., earned a profit of £102,377 in the calendar year 1951, compared with £68,875 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £55,958, general reserve receives £20,000, and a dividend of 6% and bonus of 14%, less tax, require £21,932, leaving a balance of £25,300 to be carried forward, against £20,813 brought in.

The issued capital is £557,000 in stock units of 8s. each. Revenue received stands at £730,500, reserve for future income tax at £49,845, and current liabilities at £48,901. Quoted investments are shown at £563,294 (market value, £358,444), unquoted investments at £36,541, tax reserve certificates at £12,900, and cash at £39,149.

The directors are Messrs. J. E. W. Lomas (chairman and managing director), Rupert de la Bere, M.P., G. Fletcher-Eaves, and Mr. J. F. Corp, who is also the secretary.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on March 21.

Messina New Issue

THE MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., with interests in Rhodesian mining, announces the offer of 300,000 of the 600,000 reserve shares at £4 per share to existing shareholders in the proportion of three new shares for every 10 shares held.

Pickstone Mine

THE OPTION to acquire the Pickstone mine for £200,000 has been exercised by the Cam and Motor Gold Mining Co., Ltd. The previous owners were London and Rhodesia Mining and Land Co., Ltd., Coronation Syndicate, Ltd., and Sherwood Star Gold Mining Co., Ltd. The Pickstone property is about 100 miles from the Cam and Motor mine.

Mining Personalia

MR. E. C. BARRING, a director of Consolidated Mines Selection Co., Ltd., and Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., of which he is also a London agent, has been appointed to the board of Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.

Major changes in mining practice at the property of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., during 1949-50 have been discussed with Mr. E. K. McDONALD at a meeting of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. R. FRANKLIN has joined the board of Oceana Development Co., Ltd.



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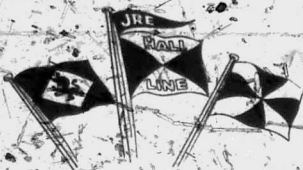
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Founder and Editor
F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY

Vol. 26 (New Series) No. 1431

£1 weekly, 30s. yearly post free

MASTERS OF MOMENT

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS did not deal realistically with Central African federation last week's debate because the Socialists made a party occasion. The Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations did all that could have been done to show that the Government had no wish to disregard African interests, that there was nothing sinister in the recent discussions in London with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and that next month's conference in London was not designed to "railroad" the project through all opposition. But nothing said by the advocates of federation (who included Socialists) carried weight with the Labour leaders, whose main concern was to score off the Government. The argument that the consent of the mass of Africans is the crux of the matter was convincingly repeated by Socialists with the queer conception that trustees, however enlightened and impartial, must not do what might be disliked by unwitting or ignorant wards.

Mr. James Griffiths admitted the desirability of federation, spoke of "Apartheid casting its sinister shadow over Africa," and described the greatest task facing this country in Africa as that of

Mr. Griffiths' Blind Spot seeking in partnership to harness nationalism to constructive tasks. The Victoria Falls Conference had, he said, spent five days in considering not the actual plan of action which it should have debated, but African objections to federation in principle. When labouring that point, the late Secretary of State appeared not to realize that he was condemning himself for declining to allow the Governments under his control to per-

suaide Africans of the advantages of federation. His blind spot as a Minister remains for he can still not see that his refusal to give a lead to African opinion allowed a small group of activists to solidify their obstructive opinions. Mr. Griffiths blamed the Governor of Northern Rhodesia for delay in discussing partnership with African representatives, though there was no delay; no Government spokesman refuted the charge.

Socialist Dilemma. As though he thought it entirely natural that Africans in Northern Rhodesia should be incited to a general strike, Mr. Griffiths mentioned the committees of action recently appointed, but failed to censure such irresponsible, ostensible leaders. The speech recalled Mr. Griffiths's astonishing broadcast during the general election, not his sound judgment on some other occasions. Mr. Gordon Walker was much more reasonable. He stressed the importance of maintaining the British connexion, and said that the strongest of all arguments was that Southern Rhodesia could not be a permanently viable unit in isolation. Though generally favouring the proposals, like Mr. Griffiths he voted against the Government. It remained for two Labour back-benchers, Mr. Stanley Evans and Mr. Coldrick, to show the moral courage of declining to associate themselves with party manoeuvring which had no real bearing on the future of Central Africa. Both abstained from voting.

Mr. Coldrick annoyed his fellow-Fabians by asserting that their dogmatism was often in inverse ratio to their knowledge and that some of their speeches suggested that every white person in Central Africa "is a villain who is not interested in anything except the exploitation of the natives." Nor did his

Socialist colleagues appreciate the reminder that the European trade unionists on the Copperbelt are "the greatest opponents of the ordinary African performing work which he is competent to do." The alternative to federation would, he said, be infinitely worse than the course proposed. This courageous speech was in happy contrast to Sir Leslie Plummer's insinuation that Africans in European enterprises are "tramed" with whips and blows, and to Mr. John Dugdale's denunciation of the official proposals as a disaster for the whole future of Africa. Since they were advanced by the Government in which he was Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, why then, did he not promptly resign his office? In that event his consistency, if not his wisdom, might have earned respect. He repeated the unfounded charge that Southern Rhodesia had succeeded "in getting round the safeguards imposed at the time that she was granted Dominion status—and incidentally revealed his ignorance of the fact that that Colony has never even applied for Dominion status.

Mr. Julian Amery argued that African adolescence must not be mistaken for maturity, and introduced the new point that there was great resistance by Africans when political authority in Southern Rhodesia was transferred from the Chartered Company to the Imperial Government. Mr. Alport claimed that both Rhodes and Livingstone would have favoured federation, and challenged the House, if it believed federation to be advantageous to Central Africa, to accept its obligation and the consequence. Mr. E. M. Bennett, who has practised as a barrister in Southern Rhodesia, replied to Mr. Dugdale's attack; Sir Robert Grimston, who recently visited Rhodesia, wondered why Labour speakers gave so little consideration to the white man's views; Mr. F. Harris, a frequent business visitor to Africa, held that federation would be of inestimable value to Africans as well as others; and Mr. Thomas Reid, a Socialist who favours federation, emphasized that coloured people always oppose new ideas.

Mr. John Foster, Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, pleaded with the Opposition not to divide the House on a side issue, since that must give Africans the erroneous impression that federation was disliked by half the Members of Parliament, whereas the scheme had in fact been put

them to suspend judgment until after the April conference; and emphasized that the Government was soliciting the opinions of Africans and inviting them to London for pre-conference talks and full participation in the April and July conferences. The Labour Party, having obtained a division, a number of its members who had spoken for federation proceeded to vote against those who supported the time-table for the next steps. The result was that 236 voted for the Government, and 238 against. So when statesmanship was needed, the Socialist hierarchy preferred to play politics, despite the risk that this may stiffen the obduracy of the misleaders of African opinion.

THE PETITION to The Queen by a section of the Asian community of Kenya is a skilful document, as can be seen from the lengthy extracts published in this issue; but the readers who will be most impressed by it will be those Asians at variance without intimate knowledge of the Colony and the controversy. The organization in whose name the appeal is made, though calling itself the East African Indian National Congress, represents only the Hindu element of the local Asian population, not "Indians" in general, and almost all the Muslims (sympathetic to Pakistan rather than India since the partition of the sub-continent) withdrew from the congress long ago because they were dissatisfied with its refusal to deal fairly with them. So the congress is neither "Indian" nor "National" in the sense in which the words would normally be understood outside Kenya. It is opposed and distrusted by the Pakistani element, who regard it as sectional, not national. Over a long period their Muslim leaders tried, patiently to find a basis of accommodation with the Hindus. When the word "India" lost its old meaning, they suggested, reasonably enough, but vainly, that the congress should be restyled the "East African Asian National Congress." Proposals that so-called "Indian" clubs, and associations should be renamed "Asian" were likewise rejected.

The Hindus, being in the majority, have relied on their voting strength to perpetuate misleading titles which are an affront to all non-Hindu Asians in Kenya, and they have shown the same spirit of obstinacy and non-cooperation in all discussions of the division of seats in

Muslims. Government has repeated attempts to force the Indians to an attitude of understanding and reason, and not until he was driven to the conviction that they would continue to resist any measures which would provide real security to the Muslims did he advise the Imperial Government to authorize the introduction of legislation for the creation of separate Muslim and non-Muslim electoral rolls. Neither he nor the Muslim leaders were eager to adopt that course, as the petition suggests; on the contrary, both parties accepted it as an inescapable necessity only because the obduracy of those with whom they had to negotiate drove them to the view that there could be no other satisfactory safeguards for the Muslims. They have earned a reputation as loyal East African subjects (following the behest of the Aga Khan, the revered leader of so many of them), whereas the leaders of the Indians continue to think in terms of India rather than of East Africa.

What has happened in Kenya should expose the absurdity of the assumption that the Asians in any East African territory form a close-knit community with common ideas and ideals. Yet that fantastic, Fantastic misconception underlies the Assumption proposal that the Europeans, Africans, and Asians in Tanganyika should each have seven non-official members in the Legislative Council. To talk of such inter-racial "parity" while there are these essential difficulties among the Asians — and they are as deep in Tanganyika as in Kenya, though less openly advertised as yet in the first-named Territory — is to ignore a fact fundamental to the whole political situation. In the light of this cleavage in Kenya, those in Tanganyika who would base a new constitution partly on the quicksands of an Asian solidarity which they postulate ought to re-examine their premises and their consciences.

Notes By The Way

Egypt and the Sudan

THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT in Egypt does not, of course, involve any diminution in the covetousness in high places; designs on the Sudan are not modified. If the Cairo correspondent of *The Times* correctly interprets the position, there can, indeed, be little hope of success in the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations which are shortly to start, for he telegraphed a few days ago:

Presumably it is realized here that the British Government could not acknowledge the King's title without reservation, but in view of Egyptian acceptance of the principle of self-determination for the Sudanese, it is not seen why that difficulty should be insuperable. The answer must be that to admit that Farouk is king both of Egypt and of the Sudan and simultaneously to assure the Sudanese of their complete freedom to decide upon the future of their territory would be fantastically unrealistic. It might serve as a theme in comic opera, but not in real life in a country still largely primitive, and wisely suspicious of the purely political manoeuvrings of Egyptian pashas who think only of their own convenience and not at all of the continuing good of the Sudan.

Fount of Light

IT IS PERTINENT to note that the drive for the extension of Egyptian sovereignty coincides with dangerous instability in Egypt. Several English newspaper correspondents in Cairo have written recently that foreign residents consider themselves to be living on a volcano, and an American business man who has lived in various parts of the Middle East for the past 20 years told the representative of the *Observer* that in all that time he had never seen a situation so dangerous as that in Egypt to-day. An unnamed Egyptian politician who stands close to the new Prime Minister was quoted as saying: "The present Government offers the last chance to turn the tide and build up an Egypt which is worth having as a friend. Unless quick and energetic steps are taken to clean up

public life and begin economic and social reforms, Egypt will drift faster and faster towards revolution, chaos, and probably Communism." It is from that fount of light that a little group of politicians want the Sudan to draw!

Commercial Centenarians

VERY FEW BUSINESS HOUSES with close East or Central African connexions have been in business for so long as 100 years. Congratulations are therefore the more cordial, on the part both of supporters and competitors, when one of them becomes a centenarian. Messrs. Hindley and Co., Ltd., who were among the pioneer dealers in East African sisal, with the development of which industry they have continued to be very closely concerned, had the idea of celebrating their centenary by a reception last week aboard H.M.S. WELLINGTON, the fine floating headquarters of the Worshipful Company of Master Mariners, one of the youngest of the City guilds. Mr. A. S. Bell, chairman of the company, and his colleagues (Lieut.-Colonel A. R. F. Kingscote and Messrs. A. H. Blunt, G. E. H. Bellamy, B. Hindley, and H. G. Sparto) can have been left in no doubt that their thoughtfulness pleased their guests, among whom were many men well known in East African business circles.

Mr. Lionel Curtis

MR. LIONEL CURTIS, one of Milner's young men in South Africa after the war of 1899-1901, reached his 80th birthday last Saturday. "The Prophet" (as he was known by his colleagues, even in those early days) was one of the chief architects of the Union of South Africa, principal founder of the *Round Table*, and largely responsible for the establishment of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, perhaps better known as Chatham House. The wealth which he might so easily have acquired never appealed to Mr. Curtis, who was concerned only to propagate what he believed to be the soundest political ideas and ideals, and especially the merit of federalism. The term "British Commonwealth" loses its currency, if not its origin, to him.