

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

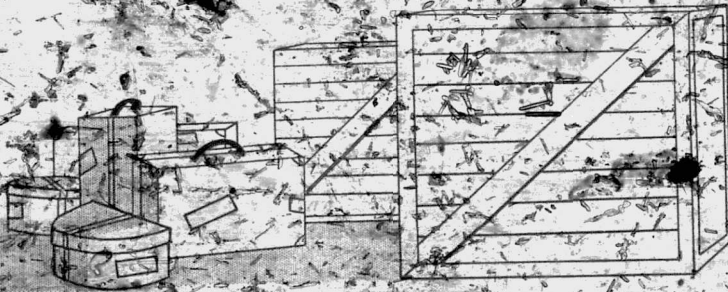
Thursday, April 10, 1952

Vol. 26 No. 1485

6d. weekly; 30s. yearly post free

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

Passage and Freight



BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

122 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3 & 14 COCKSPUR ST., W. & 1, KINGSWAY, W.C.2
AGENTS: GRAY, DAVES & CO. LTD., 122 LEADENHALL ST., E.C.3

Specially Designed
SHIPS and LAUNCHES

ALDOUS

BRIGHTLINGSEA,
ESSEX, ENGLAND.
ALUMINIUM, STEEL OR WOOD CRAFT
UP TO 160 FEET.
COMPLETE OR FOR EXPORT & RE-ERECTION.

Telephone: BRIGHTLINGSEA 1
Telegram: SEWBY, BRIGHTLINGSEA

the first name in car hire

**GODFREY
DAVIS**

Europe's Largest Car Hire Organisation
Paris and London

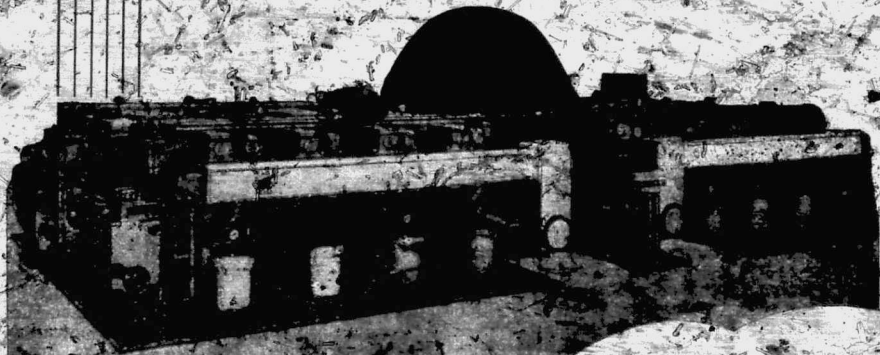
Office: Godfrey Davis, London
Telephone: 8100 on 0217

7, ECCLESTON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

Also at Newcastle, London, N.W.10 (6 Advertisers 4476)

Church of Scotland's Anti-Federation Move

CROSSLEY- PREMIER



**SLOW SPEED
OIL ENGINES
FOR
POWER
GENERATION**



CROSSLEY-PREMIER ENGINES LTD. SANDIACRE N. NOTTINGHAM

LONDON OFFICE, LARGHAM HOUSE 308 REGENT STREET, W.1.

power from waste

The Robey Waste-to-Power Plant, which has been built at the site of the former gas works and coking, produces 10,000 h.p. from 100 tons of waste per day.

ROBEY
OF LINCOLN

Post this
Coupon



Completion of this coupon can help you. It incurs no obligation.

TO: ROBEY & CO. LTD. LINCOLN, ENGLAND

We are interested in the possibility of converting some of our waste products into steam power. Please let us have your recommendations. The main waste available is _____

others are _____

The amount of steam per hour required is _____

The power required is _____

The steam pressure required is _____

General details _____

FIRM _____

SIGNED _____

DATE _____

Ship via London

THE PORT OF LONDON
AUTHORITY

A Self-governing Public Trust for Public Service

London — the Premier Port of the
Empire — equipped for all types
of ships and cargoes

For full particulars apply:

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY, LONDON, E.C.1



Mining

Fuel Trouble at Malilila

PRODUCTION at the Malilila concentrator in Northern Rhodesia has been adversely affected by the shortage of coal aggravated by the threat to the railway route across the Kalua River from serious flooding. Six tons of fuel oil continues to be necessary to hold back part of the water, delivered as a reserve for use in maintaining essential services should the railway connection be broken. The company's production of blister copper for the current quarter will consequently be considerably below normal, and costs will be correspondingly affected, although it is expected that part of the deficit will be made good during the June quarter by the smelting of accumulated concentrates.

Congo Deal for U.S.A.

AN AGREEMENT has been ratified between the United States Government and tin producers in the Belgian Congo for deliveries of tin ore at a fixed price of 3.25 dollars per lb. The contract is basically for 7,000 tons of metal per annum about half the production of the Colony. A quarter of the specified tonnage will be in the form of concentrates with a minimum of 2,000 tons per annum. The balance of the 7,000 tons, the Belgian Congo will deliver to the U.S.A. in the event of any increase in production, and the producers will have the option of delivering 10% above the contract tonnage but this right will lapse if the index of U.S. industrial prices rises above 115%. The contract, which relates to the years 1952 and 1953, includes a "most-favoured-nation" clause.

Kenya's Oil Prospects

DR. D. K. HAMILTON, who was another African geologist, Mr. J. M. Myers, has recently completed a geological survey of the oil and mineral prospects of Kenya. The sponsorship of E.C.A. has enabled the Government of the Colony has asked the oil companies to undertake detailed investigations in the Northern Frontier Province. The report says that the geological conditions promise that Dr. Hamilton gave warnings that oil extraction would be a long and costly business. Within a short time it should be possible to extract graphite from the Voi Hills. Though the public should not expect overnight miracles, Dr. Hamilton has said that he feels most optimistic about the mineral future of East Africa.

Mining and E.P.L.

THE BRITISH OVERSEAS MINING ASSOCIATION has issued the following statement: "On January 29, the association submitted a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the special position of the overseas mining industry under an excess profits tax. The terms of the excess profits levy as defined in the Finance Bill are a bitter disappointment to the industry. The concessions which have been made to mining companies do not to any degree meet the problems of the industry. The association will continue to press its claims in the appropriate quarters, and therefore does not propose at this stage to make any further public statement."

Arbitration on Native Wage Demand

THE COPPER-MINING COMPANIES in Northern Rhodesia have agreed to submit to arbitration a wage increase demand by the African Mineworkers' Union, but they have declined to go so in the case of the demand for a "closed-shop" agreement. A statement by the Chamber of Mines says: "The union is demanding a flat rate of increase of 1s. 4d. per shift for all mine labourers, amounting to £2.50 a week of 20 days to each African." It was after the company had refused to meet this demand that the union invited the Government of the existence of a dispute, and asked for conciliation.

Aid for Gold Mines

A BILL is shortly to be introduced in Kenya to assist the gold mining industry by the establishment of a Gold Mines Development Loans Board to grant loans free of interest for underground development. The Secretary for Commerce will be chairman, and the other members will be the senior mining engineers in the Department of Mines and Geology and two persons appointed after consultation with the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Board of Commerce and Industry.

Wolfram and Nickel

MR. R. STANIS, M.P., Minister of Internal Affairs in the last Government, while in Western Africa, has urged the development of wolfram in Uganda, emphasizing that two tons of wolfram replaces one ton of molybdenum (or hardening steel) and that 90% of molybdenum comes from America. As 80% of the nickel outside the Iron Curtain comes from Canada, possible supplies from Tanganyika should be investigated without delay.

Mining Personalities

MR. ROBERTSON has resigned his seat on the board of Powell Duffry Ltd. for the department for Southern Rhodesia to become executive chairman of the Wankie Colliery Co. Ltd., but will retain his association with the Powell Duffry group through his appointment to the chairmanship of the subsidiary company Powell Duffry (Rhodesia) Ltd., recently registered in Salisbury.

MR. A. V. CONRAD has been appointed alternate director to Mr. E. Franckel, Mr. M. S. T. Ammer, and Mr. E. C. Whitrow (Tiger) alternate to Mr. J. H. Bradford on the board of Selection Trust Ltd.

MR. W. E. STONES, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has resigned the post of manager of Nestor Gold Mining Co. Ltd. to join Messrs. Ross, McIntyre and Partners (Rhodesia) Ltd., consulting engineers in Bulawayo.

MR. J. SPAINISH, INST. M.M., has been appointed mining consultant to the Government of Uganda in addition to his services in that capacity to the Government of Tanganyika.

MR. F. R. PETERS, who is a director of mining companies interested in East and Central Africa, has been elected to the board of Nigerian Consolidated Mines, Ltd.

MR. R. L. W. BRUCE has been appointed a director of Rhodesia Copper Corporation Ltd. and Nchanga Copper Mines Ltd.

MR. J. TRULL, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has joined Kilelesh Mines, Ltd., Uganda.

Lomagundi Copper

AT LEAST FOUR YEARS are likely to elapse before newly mined copper from the Lomagundi district of Southern Rhodesia enters the market. Rhodesia Copper Ventures, Ltd., who hold an exclusive prospecting reservation centred on the field, claims about 35 miles north of Sinoia are now engaged in Government work to prove the results of preliminary drilling.

Copper Shortage

SUGGESTIONS that the copper shortage is passing should be checked by the announcement that the allocations of the metal for the second quarter of the year which were made by the International Materials Conference are to be reduced because world production has not reached the expected level. Output in Northern Rhodesia is hindered by lack of coal.

Anglo American Corporation

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD., announce a final dividend of 40%, making 60% the same as last year's distribution, which included a 20% bonus. Profit for 1951 amounted to £2,894,000 (22,340,000) after providing for taxation.

Copper Dearer

THE MINISTRY OF MATERIALS advanced the price of electrolytic copper in Great Britain on Tuesday by 24 pence to £231, delivered consumers works. This figure is still well below the free market price in many other countries.

Chrome Issue

AN ISSUE of 238,400 shares of 5s. each at 5s. 6d. in Divide Chrome Mines, Ltd., of Southern Rhodesia, has been underwritten by the directors of Northern African Mining and Finance Co., Ltd. of Johannesburg.

Bushtick

BUSHTICK MINES (1934) LTD., on advice from their consulting engineers, have decided to cease operations on the Killarney mine immediately. The company will try to dispose of the property.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

EXPORTS of minerals from Tanganyika in January were valued at £28,651, compared with £134,917 in the previous year.

Wankie Colliery

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., announce that the new articles of association have been adopted with effect from March 31.

Rhodesia-Katanga

RHODESIA-KATANGA CO., LTD., report a loss of £2,423 last year, compared with a profit of £27 in 1950.

News of Our Advertisers

SHERWOOD PAINTS LTD., announce that for the year ended November 30 last consolidated current assets were valued at £591,247, including stocks at £336,592. Current liabilities stand at £221,246.

THE FORD MOTOR CO. LTD., have declared a dividend of 15% (12 1/2%). Group profit for 1951, before deducting £5,461,579 for tax, was £2,446,191.



P.O. BOX 410, MANSION HOUSE, NAIROBI, KENYA COLONY. Cables: TANHOLD

AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

UGANDA AFRICAN GROWN COTTON CO. LTD., Jinja, and Kampala

TANGANYIKA TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. LTD., Mwanza, Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, MUEDEWA ESTATES LTD., Mwanza, Sisal Producers

KENYA AFRICAN GROWN COTTON CO. (KENYA) LTD., Nairobi & Mombasa

Importers of Building Materials • Exporters of Insurance Agents • Clearing and Forwarding Agents • Secretarial Offices and Services

Wh. Correspondents: REYNOLDS and GIBSON, 30 Exchange Street, Liverpool



ANTICORROSION PAINT TROPICAL WHITE PAINT
 HARD GLOSS PAINT ALUMINIUM PAINT
 ETC ETC
 TRADE MARK
PAINTS FOR ALL PURPOSES

THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS CO

HEAD OFFICE: 15 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1
 CITY OFFICE: 14 BILLITER STREET, LONDON, E.C.3
 BRANCHES: RAFFLES PHONE LONDON



It is little over 50 years since the first rails were laid on the railway which is to-day the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, operating 2,930 route miles of metre-gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of lake and river steamer services, 1,716 miles of road motor services, and the four ocean ports of Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Lindi.

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

In these 50 odd years the Railway has been a chief agent in the amazingly rapid progress of the territories it serves, and this progress continues. In 1949 the freight tonnage was 127 per cent heavier than it was 10 years previously, and passenger journeys had increased in the same time by 300 per cent.

The Railway, proud of its past record and alive to its present responsibilities, is making no effort to maintain and speed the development of East Africa.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

Debate on Seretse Khama

(Reported from page 915)

...the present Government... the... of... Having... had at one time demonstrated his total incapacity for any office they now hoped he would have a successful career in Jamaica.

Africa would either go the way of Malaya or the way to which the Labour Government had pointed. The Tories, who had never understood the meaning of the new Commonwealth, had made an unjust, unwise decision.

MR. FENNER-BROCKWAY (Lab.) thought the Labour Government had erred gravely in excluding Seretse. The White Paper had argued that for marrying a white woman he would be rejected by his tribe and that there would be disunity. Exactly the opposite had happened.

The real reason behind Seretse's exclusion was the attitude of the Union Government and the British Government had stupidly announced its latest decision when the Union colour controversy was at its height. It would alienate all hope of good will between Africans and this country. The Bamangwato would regard as an alien impostor any chief imposed upon them by Parliament.

MR. G. B. CRADDOCK (Cons.) said the decision would hurt more Bamangwato tribal pride. South Africa had nothing to do with the problem, which sprang from the wrong action of the Labour Government. Seretse, a person of royal blood, with special obligations, had failed to fulfil them.

MR. T. RHID (Lab.) predicted that the decision would not bring the tribe round to the Government's viewpoint. As to the suggestion that Seretse would not prove an efficient chief, that should be for his people to judge; such cases had often arisen in India, where rulers were permitted to remain until their unfitness had been conclusively demonstrated.

Liberal View

MR. CLEMENT DAVIES (Liberal) disagreed with Mr. Craddock. As for Union influence, had not the observers' report been suppressed because it contained arguments that there would be trouble with South Africa if Seretse were allowed to return with his white wife? The Government had acted precipitately, instead of waiting to see whether some better way could be devised.

MR. MICHAEL STUART (Lab.) said that if the five-year trial period was rejected, the only alternative was to accept Seretse as chief, despite the risks. The new chieftainship could have neither roots in the people nor the influence and sanction of tradition.

MR. C. J. M. ALPOW (Cons.) emphasized that if it had been made clear at the time of the first *Keotla* that the tribesmen would get the British Government's support, what was decided would have held good; but the Labour Government, finding itself in a quandary, had merely postponed decision. Lord Salisbury had acted fairly, telling the truth as he saw it and making Seretse a reasonable challenge.

MR. T. BAINEB (Lab.) believed that in their demand for Seretse's return the tribe had become united. If he did not return they would rend internally into groups of squabbling king-makers. The welfare of the tribe should be paramount; what had been paramount throughout the affair was the disgusting racial prejudice of Dr. Malan.

MR. F. GORDON-WALKER (Lab.) accused the Government of covering their own nakedness by carefully drafting their announcement to tie up with previous Labour decisions, whereas there had been a great departure from that policy which had been that both Seretse and Tsheki should be excluded for at least five years.

The chance of the tribe settling down had been gravely prejudiced by the party tactics of the Conservatives. In opposition Lord Salisbury had made great play with talk of a British citizen being deprived of rights and liberties, and had declared that we must take into account far wider con-

siderations than merely local administration. Now both principles were disregarded. The announcement seemed to have been timed to forestall the Bamangwato deputation and to give the Ministers grounds for the ill-considered and unworthy decision not to receive them. The Government's decision dangerously flouted tribal views.

Need for Chief as Focus

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS, MR. JOHN FOSTER, said that the White Paper's object could not be achieved because it was found that nobody in the tribe would come forward to form an African Council unless there was a chief around whom to group it.

As for the deputation, the Government understood that they would say that a decisive majority of the tribe wanted the return of Seretse Khama. The Government knew those views.

Tsheki would not be allowed to assume the position of chief or any other official position in the reserve. It was necessary to end the uncertainty caused by having no chief. Seretse's exclusion had to be permanent because the Bamangwato, until they had a chief around whom to group themselves, could be in no position to make necessary progress.

The Government wanted Seretse to have a successful and full career. He (Mr. Foster) had met Seretse, enjoyed his company, and tried to help him pass his Bar examinations.

We think that the decision in the White Paper was correct in principle but wrong in application because it did an injustice to Tsheki which we have remedied. Tsheki should hold that Seretse should go back should realize that it would mitigate against the objective which we all have in view, the well-being and unity of the tribe.

When the motion for the adjournment was put, 308 voted for the Government and 286 for the Opposition, the Liberals voting with the latter.

Seretse Khama's Statement

SERETSE KHAMA told journalists after the announcements had been made in both Houses of Parliament that his wife and he had had two interviews with Lord Salisbury that week, and that he had argued that he had shown no lack of responsibility in not consulting his people before his marriage, since that former custom of the tribe had fallen into disuse.

The Secretary of State had, he said, "not shown a great deal of responsibility himself" in disregarding the wish of the tribe to have him back, and he prophesied that the decision to ask the tribe to designate another chief would increase disunity and faction. Things would not quieten down while the British Government refused to listen to the wishes of the people.

He had urged the Secretary of State to receive the Newwato delegation, and had expressed his willingness to renounce the chieftainship if, like any other private citizen, he was allowed to serve his people.

He would not accept the offer of a Colonial Service post in Jamaica because he would not take the bread out of the mouth of any Jamaican, and because it was among his own people that he could be of greatest service.

The Government's statement was read in Serowe by the Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland to a *Keotla* of about 700 tribesmen, who greeted the announcement with angry murmurs. The official spokesman emphasized that the decision was absolutely final and that to send a delegation to London was therefore a waste of time and money.

Mr. George Lowen, chief counsel to the tribe, said in Johannesburg that the tribal deputation would insist on going to London even if the Secretary of State maintained his refusal to receive them.

The House of Lords, which does not usually sit on Monday, met that day this week in order to debate the subject. Owing to pressure of space the report will be held over until next week.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Company Report

Sisal Estates Limited, To Be Liquidated Change-Over to Bird & Company (Africa), Limited

Problems of the Sisal Industry

Statement by Mr. Eldred F. Hitchcock

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, was held in Tanga, Tanganyika, on Monday last, March 31, 1952.

MR. ELDRÉD F. HITCHCOCK, C.B.E., chairman and managing director of the company, said:

"Although we are not holding an annual general meeting, a statement from me on the present position of date may be of interest to shareholders."

Incentives in Tropical Enterprise

"Last year I said that, subject to prudent provision to ensure the soundness of the business, we proposed to make as adequate a return as possible to shareholders, for only by such means could confidence be created in sisal enterprises. It was the importance of capital reorganization was recognized. We have since paid a 100% dividend, and you have now accepted the proposals made to you for the liquidation of Sisal Estates, Limited, the reorganization of the capital structure of Bird and Co. (Africa), Limited, a company incorporated over 30 years ago in East Africa, and the distribution of its shares to the shareholders of Sisal Estates, Limited. I am glad that the proposals which we have made have received your support.

"I would take the opportunity of placing our present policy against the history of Bird and Co. (Africa), Limited, over the last 30 years. Tropical enterprise in primary production is very different from business undertakings in the settled conditions of the United Kingdom, and different standards of incentive for the heavy risks involved are essential to success. In the past the return on the capital invested in this enterprise was inadequate for the risk taken by the investing public; I am fortified to know that at last the tropical primary producer is coming into his own, and that his economic importance is more clearly and generously realized.

Accounts

"Accounts for the business of Bird and Co. (Africa), Limited, for the year to June 30, 1951, show profits of £1,004,590 (£391,908 in 1949-50), from which £257,000 (£75,000 in 1949-50) is deducted for taxation, leaving a net profit for the year of £747,590, which, together with £378,918 brought forward, makes a total of £1,126,508. From the profit sundry appropriations have been made amounting to £250,000 (£156,895 in 1949-50), made up of £130,000 for development and cultivation, £20,000 for staff fund, and £100,000 to general reserve. This leaves £876,508, from which £234,869 dividends are deductible, leaving a balance of £641,639 carried to the balance sheet.

"Our current assets amounted at June 30, 1951, to £1,420,081, and included balances at banks and cash in hand of £1,164,974.

"Since June 30, 1951, our surplus and scale of profits have continued to expand. We have repaid all balances of loans on account of estates purchased amounting to £354,885, and at December 31, 1951, our current assets amounted to £1,615,291, of which £1,413,969 was cash or short-term bills. That position has since been further strengthened.

"Production: Last year I estimated the 1950-51 production at 12,000 tons, and we achieved 12,678 tons. For the coming year to June 30, 1952, I estimate 14,000 tons in spite of the torrential and unseasonal rains in the later part of 1951 which slowed down output, but which we are now steadily overtaking.

Outlook for the Industry

"As a result of abnormal atmospheric conditions, we have also experienced some leaf blight, caused by the globules of rain on the leaves and in the atmosphere acting as a vehicle to the tropical spore rays. A few areas looked as though a severe fire had passed through. This will cause at Tanganyika a fall in the production of higher grades, but we have ample leaf to maintain our estimate.

"More serious factors in future production of sisal in East Africa are labour supply, and to a less degree internal transport and port facilities. These matters are receiving the attention of the authorities concerned.

"The growth of the business of Bird and Company (Africa), Limited, in terms of output, may be seen from the following figures:

	Average Yearly Production
1920-30	3,240 tons
1930-40	5,476
1940-50	9,152
1950-52	13,000 (estimated)

"Our planting programme provides for a steady increase of output up to 30% in excess of the 1950-52 figure shown above. Our future production increase will be the key to our future prosperity.

Company to Grow Tea

"The company is considering the development of tea production, and have acquired an area of suitable freehold forest land of 4,000 feet in the Usambaras overlooking our main estates. Heavy forest-clearing is taking place, and tea nurseries are being developed.

"Labour and Staff: Increase in production is dependent upon increase in labour supply, and this may be the main limiting factor in the future to expanding production. I am glad to report, however, that the sisal industry is increasingly attracting labour, not only from all over Tanganyika, but from the adjacent countries.

"The increase in sisal prices has made it possible not only to increase wages but to make up a great deal of leeway in housing and welfare of all kinds. Since 1941 we have spent about £80,000 in housing, mainly on capital housing construction and medical and other amenities. This has been a proportionately annual figure. In 1941 £10,500 was spent, while last year's figure was £105,500, but this in my view is the real

Indadequate Depreciation Allowance

"Unfortunately we are allowed for taxation purposes to depreciate this expenditure as a charge against profits, only at the rate of 2% annually, which is

inadequate and "disincant" to progress in this direction.

"Over the 10 years... and industrial expenditure charged to... and... by 330%. Most labourers complete their day's work, which traditionally starts at daybreak between 9 and 11 a.m., and the average day worked are about 23 per month, or six terms of an eight-hour day, 11 days per month. That is the tempo and tradition of tropical Africa and the pace cannot, in my estimation, be forced.

Wage Rates and Employment

"African economics are not to be judged by western standards, and an increase in the wage rate generally results in a reduction in the hours worked, save for the gradually increasing margin of more skilled and responsible workers. The often-quoted solution of increasing consumer goods is in my view greatly over-rated. In Tanganyika there has never been any unemployment problem, and the rural Africans gainfully employed or seeking employment do not exceed about 400,000 out of a population of 7,500,000.

"In the more skilled categories of African labour work is more sustained and salaries range from £300 to £400 per annum, and, in addition, annual bonuses are received by an increasing number. Very encouraging ment has for years been given to training as mechanics, turners, welders, motor fitters, electricians, dressers, field assistants, medical assistants, clerks, etc. I must say that the response is very encouraging. We also employ other skilled categories in which the skill especially displayed great technical skills.

Comparison with Groundnut Scheme

"Our major managerial positions are filled almost entirely by Europeans but it is a remarkable fact that throughout the sisal industry of Tanganyika, whose exports last year were valued at over £24,800,000, or about 60% of the total exports of the country including gold, diamonds, minerals, etc., the number of Europeans is less than the present remnant which the groundnut scheme is still carrying on its pay-roll. No wonder we are economic and they are not.

"Price.—I mentioned last year that owing to the established policy of forward sales, we had not derived the full profit represented by the continued quoted rise in sisal prices. On this question of sisal prices I have read statements from various sources which are apt to be misleading, and I would like to make a comment.

"Sisal, as you are aware, is not a seasonal crop but a continuous production. The established practice for years has been to sell ahead at least six months. Market quotations do not record the actual average price received by the producers. Generally speaking, they reflect special prices resulting from buyers who wish to cover current deficiencies or sellers who wish to offer sisal not already sold under long-term contracts. They therefore tend to represent marginal extremes only.

Selling Prices for Sisal

"For example, in mid-March 1951 the price quoted on the London market for the December/February shipment of British East African sisal No. 1 was £23.248 per ton. The average import price, however, for C.I.F. U.K. port of delivery, at that time was £16.59 per ton, whilst the f.o.b. price at East African port was £15.43 per ton.

"The average net f.o.b. price which we received for our sisal during the 12 months to June 30, 1951, was £13.2 per ton. I may add that the average f.o.b. price received per ton for 142,111 tons of sisal exported from Tanganyika for the year to the end of December

1951, which is the latest date to which we have returns, was £16.7, and the average for the last quarter £18.0.

"The average price of the Tanganyika Sisal Market Association (Tasma), through which we market the bulk of our sisal, was slightly in excess of this figure, and on the sale returns from January to June, 1952, up to which month practically all our sisal is sold, the price and our output will be still higher.

"The f.o.b. price of the 394,000 tons of sisal exported from Tanganyika Territory in the three years from 1949 to 1951 averaged £118.10.

"The Sisal Outlook.—The supply and demand of world hard fibre which includes sisal and manila, is gradually moving to equilibrium, and by the end of 1952 availabilities should about meet current requirements, apart from the building up of stocks which any well-balanced industry needs. Exchange factors will be important for manila is a dollar and sisal for the most part a sterling commodity.

World Demand for Sisal

"During 1951 the world requirements of hard fibres were:—

	Including Stockpile	Excluding Stockpile
North America	52.4%	48.8%
Continental	24.0%	26.6%
United Kingdom	14.7%	16.3%
Commonwealth	3.7%	4.0%
Other	5.2%	5.3%

"Sisal, as will be seen, is a multilateral commodity. Since the four European producers have done their best to prevent speculation, and have everywhere steadily met consumer demand for future delivery, consumer demand is mainly determined by world harvests, shipping expansion, etc., and is therefore inelastic, and not greatly influenced by particular price levels. The strength of demand is reinforced by the absence of stocks at most points of consumption and distribution. Apart from the world volume of credit, the stock position will be an important influence.

Price Prospects

"During the next two years prices may decline, but, in my opinion, any fall is unlikely to be appreciably below the average price received by growers during the last 12 months. A somewhat lower basis of value will, in my view, be a more healthy one for all concerned, so long as steady forward buying and selling are continued. So far as your own company is concerned, the steady rise in our future output should to some extent counteract the effect of a price fall.

"Directors.—In addition to the chairman and the two local working directors who are resident in Tanga, the board of Bird and Co. (Africa), Limited, has been strengthened by the addition of Mr. Richard Gray, who has just retired after many years as superintendent of the East African branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited. Mr. Gray, who resides in Nairobi, will be readily accessible for the business of the board. I welcome his financial experience and great knowledge of East Africa.

"Directors resident in the United Kingdom are Colonel C. E. Ponsombey, M.C., D.L., and Mr. A. A. Lough, F.R.C.S. They provide an invaluable link. Mr. Clyde Reggs has resigned, but I am glad that his advice, especially on animal husbandry, will still be available.

"The appointments of Mr. Humphrey Slade and Major F. H. de V. Joyce, M.C., as members of the board of Sisal Estates, Limited, now lapse. I value their personal friendship and their judgment on East African affairs.

"To my staff on the estates, at head office, and elsewhere, I tender my sincere thanks."

Company Report

Cable and Wireless (Holding), Limited

Year of Remarkable Progress

Sir Edward Wilshaw's Review

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CABLE AND WIRELESS (HOLDING), LIMITED, was held on March 28 in London.

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW, K.C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., F.C.I.S., the Governor of the company, said in the course of his speech:

"The year under review shows remarkable progress. It is the best year so far that the company has experienced since the telegraph part of the business was nationalized.

"The profits available to ordinary stockholders, before providing for taxation, increased by £283,395—that is, from £343,997 to £627,392, which is very nearly double.

"This sum of £627,392 represents earnings of more than 124% on our ordinary capital of £5,000,000, whereas, you will remember, at the time of the reconstruction in 1950 we estimated that the earnings for this particular year would be not less than 81% on that capital. The over-all earnings of 124% this year have been achieved in spite of the fact that we have had to realize by sale investments to pay off £2,291,652 of the 3% 34-year unsecured loan stock.

Reduction of Expenses

The administrative expenses have been reduced by nearly £30,000, a reduction of 25%.

"The market value of the portfolio of quoted investments compared with the book value shows an appreciation of £973,000 odd, or 8.7%, which is £720,000 more than the appreciation at the end of 1950.

"The dividend and bonus, which you will be asked to pass later in the meeting, increase the total distribution for the year from 6% to 8%.

"The carry forward is increased by £151,175 from £170,132 to £321,307, which more than covers a year's dividend at what I may call the basic rate of 6%: in fact, it very nearly covers a year's distribution at the rate of 8%, as is being paid this year.

"The capital and general reserves have been increased during the year by £133,000 odd, and now amount, in the aggregate, to £2,266,152. If the profits earned for the year are added to this figure there is a total sum of £2,400,459, which is only £30,541 short of 50% of the company's ordinary capital. This figure, moreover, does not take into account any part of the appreciation in the value of the company's investments, which, as already stated, is some £973,000.

Majority of Stockholders Hold Only £280 of Each

It is interesting to note that we have 10,536 stockholders, 6,693 of whom do not hold more than £200 stock. We therefore have a special responsibility, which we fully recognize, to the small investor. I believe that well-managed investment trusts should be a great encouragement for savings and provide for those who are not experienced in investing a security with a wide cover which could not be obtained by other means.

"When I tell you that our portfolio consists of no fewer than 800 separate investments, exclusive of those held by our companies overseas, it will be realized what a wide spread of security the investor has by investing in such a company as this.

"There is little more I need say on the company's activities except again to emphasize the fact that we do not visualize ourselves merely as a body collecting dividends from others and distributing them to stockholders, but as a body charged with the even more

importance of applying as great a proportion as possible of the company's funds to the best advantage for the development of industry and public works both here and overseas. This is particularly so in South Africa and the Rhodesias, where four companies were formed in conjunction with our associates the Globe Telegraph and Trust Company, Limited, and Cables Investment Trust, Limited.

"To each officer and member of the staff I am sure you would wish to express your thanks for the loyal and arduous services, enthusiastically given, which have contributed in no small measure to the success which has been achieved.

"These results in so short a time after capital reconstruction and distribution of capital arising from centralization and nationalization are, I think you will agree, no mean achievement, and must be highly satisfactory to those stockholders who decided to retain their interest in the company. They are also very gratifying to your court of directors.

Excess Profits Levy

You will have noticed in the remarks which I have just made to you that there is no reference to the effect on the company of the excess profits levy proposed by Mr Butler in his recent budget. Until the publication of the Finance Bill it was impossible to ascertain the effect on your company of this levy. The Bill was published only yesterday, and there has not been time to give more than preliminary consideration to it, but it is clear that as the Bill stands investment trusts are liable to the excess profits levy.

"When the White Paper was published after the introduction of the budget, it was stated that assessments for the proposed excess profits levy would be computed in the same way as they are computed for profits for purposes.

"This was thought to mean that so far as investment income was concerned, what is called franked income, the dividends received from companies which had already been subject to excess profits levy would be exempted from assessment, as otherwise double taxation would arise.

"Clause 1 of the eighth schedule of the Finance Bill which has now been published expressly states, however, that the exemption given to franked income for the profits tax purposes should not apply for the new levy, and the Chancellor would, therefore, seem to be deliberately imposing double taxation on part of our investment income, in spite of the fact that for some years past, by negotiating numerous conventions with foreign countries, it has been the policy of his department to remove this injustice where possible. It is very much to be hoped that suitable amendments will be proposed during the passage of the Bill.

"There are in our case other complications arising out of the peculiar position in which your Company was placed in the three standard years, 1947, 1948, and 1949, whilst awaiting compensation for its nationalized assets, and also as a result of the capital reconstruction scheme which took place in 1950.

"The Bill will shortly be debated in the House of Commons, and there is still time for amendments to be made in it. You may rest assured that your directors will take every step possible to protect your interests, and will press out the special position of the company as it stands under the present Bill.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Company Report

Niger Investment

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NIGER INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED, was held on March 27 at the Grosvenor House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Major Sir Cyril F. ENRIESTE, M.A., D.L., Chairman of the company, presided.

The chairman, in the course of his speech, said:

"The profit and loss account shows a profit for the year ended September 30, 1951 of £2,041 to be carried to the appropriation account. As compared to the previous year this shows an increase of £15,941. The profit on realization of investments was £11,550, as compared with the previous year's loss of £2,891—a net improvement of £14,441.

"During the period under review the gold share market was in a very depressed condition, so that I am sure of your assent and approval in congratulating our managing director on his skilful management in procuring what under the circumstances is a very satisfactory profit on our realization of shares.

"Our dividend income shows an increase on the previous year of £568, and this follows an increase last year over the preceding year of £6,171.

Valuation of Holdings

"Although there was a depreciation of our quoted investments to the amount of £7,992 for which provision made, but only was no transfer from reserves necessary, but, in fact, there is a transfer to investment reserve of £10,000 after a reduction in the carry forward of £1,835.

"This compares with the previous year's transfer from investment reserve of £10,000 and an increase in the carry forward of £473. The total of our revenue reserves now amounts to £40,973, as compared with the previous year's £32,898. Your directors recommend

the payment of a dividend of 3d. per share (5%) less tax—the same as last year.

Unquoted Investments

"As regards our unquoted investments, these are in Kalgoorlie Enterprise Mines Limited, Monument Hill Consolidated (Bendigo) and Umatali Mines Limited. The report gives details of the Kalgoorlie company for the 12 months ended March 31, 1951, and I have nothing to add thereto except to state that recent reports of developments in the lowest levels are promising.

"The Umatali Mines Limited has finally closed down operations, and the claims and plant are to be sold by auction. We have accordingly written off entirely the book value of our shareholding. There remains a debt owing from Umatali of £1,000, and this will be dealt with after the final liquidation is completed.

"Our shareholding in Monument Hill has been written down in our books to £1, but as we have consistently over a period of many years received substantial dividends on this investment, we have decided to revalue it conservatively on an earning basis, which valuation we propose to write off over a period of 10 years. This has offset most of the amount required for the writing off of our Umatali shareholding.

"You will be asked later to pass certain special resolutions to amend the memorandum and articles of association of the company.

"As regards the current year, there has up to date been a further fall in the aggregate market value of our investments. It is anyone's guess in present circumstances what the future trend of markets will be, but I am glad to state that so far the revenue of the company has been satisfactorily maintained.

"The report and accounts were adopted, and after formal business had been transacted special resolutions were passed approving an alteration in the memorandum of association and adopting new articles of association."



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1972

1938

1951

Understand covered
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
(in kilowatt
hours)

1,904
million units
£70,000

Understand covered
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
(in kilowatt
hours)

211
211 million units
£86,000

Understand covered
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
(in kilowatt
hours)

45,772
132 million units
£312,252

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. (Incorporated in Kenya)
Head Office: Nairobi, Kenya. Telephone: 211. Telegrams: "E.A.P.L."
Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kilgus, Naranyu. System: A.C. 11,700
volts 3 ph.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. (Incorporated in Tanganyika)
Head Office: Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika. Telephone: 461. Telegrams: "T.E.S.C."
voltage 240 volts 3 ph.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. (Incorporated in Tanganyika)
Head Office: Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika. Telephone: 461. Telegrams: "D.E.S.C."
Stores: Dodoma, Kilgoma, Uml, Mbeya, Wingo. System: A.C. 2,200
volts 3 ph.

LONDON OFFICE

Tel.: City 2046

Tel. 406: RUOMAL LONDON

Building Materials

If you require Building Materials or Hardware you will find The African Mercantile Co. at your service, with Branches at

- | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|
| MOMBASA | TANZA | ZANZIBAR |
| DAR-ES-SALAAM | NAIROBI | MPALA |
| KISUMU | MBALE | BUKOBA |
| MIKINDANI | LINDI | |

The
African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

ST. SWITHIN'S HOUSE,
11 & 12 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE,
LONDON, E.C.4

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For information regarding
Trade, Commerce, Settlement,
Travel and General Conditions
Apply to

The Commissioner,
East African Office,
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
Telephone: Whitehall 1701/2/3
Telegrams: Bankers Kenya London; Cable: Bankers London

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(which is incorporated in the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers in South Africa to the United Kingdom Government; Bankers to the Government of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and
77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.2; WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street; HAMBURG AGENCY: 11 Spandauer

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND
and throughout the UNION of SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.



The Ford
Zephyr



FULL FACILITIES FOR ALL FORD PRODUCTS IN UGANDA

**THE UGANDA
COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD**

- ★ TRUCKS
- ★ TRACTORS
- ★ CARS
- ★ ACCESSORIES

KAMPALA, P.O. Box No. 1 (Tel: 301) (H.R.) P.O. Box No. 79 (Tel: 35)
 MBALE, P.O. Box 79 (Tel: 15)
 THE UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LTD., 13 Road Lane, E.C.3
 (Tel: Mansions House, 0745)

The Company maintains a skilled and experienced staff in Uganda. A complete service is provided and demonstrations on Ford products will be gladly arranged to suit you.

DISCRIMINATING ENGINEERS

employ up-to-date methods and can only afford to use Packings and Jointings of proved repute. They will always be safe if they specify

“BESTOBELL”

(Registered Trade Mark)

Bestobells were the Pioneers of the Asbestos Industry 70 years ago. They are specialists in all classes of Asbestos manufactures. The "Bestobell" range includes Packings and Jointings for all purposes; also insulating material for Heat, Sound or Refrigeration; Protective Clothing, Brake Linings, and many other forms of engineering equipment.

Representatives:

LEHMANN'S (East Africa) Ltd.

P.O. BOX 163, DAR ES SALAAM

MOSHI

MWANZA

TANZANIA



When the flute is heard in Zanzibar, all Africa East of the Lakes must dance.

This Old Arab saying neatly summed up Zanzibar's position in East African affairs in the 1800's for Arab traders from Zanzibar had, for many years, pierced the "Dark Continent" in search of ivory—black and white—establishing as they went varying degrees of subservience to the Zanzibar Sultanate. It was therefore perhaps appropriate that the growth of the National Bank of India in East Africa should have started with the opening of a branch in Zanzibar in 1893. From this beginning grew the Bank's present system of branches covering Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in the first two of which the Bank is proud to hold the position of Bankers to the Government. All those interested in trade, travel or settlement in British East Africa are cordially invited to make use of the services provided by the Bank.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED**

Head Office: 29 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

In addition to its branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon and Aden, the Bank has a network of branches throughout Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

**TRANS-ZAMBESIA,
CENTRAL AFRICA
and
NYASALAND
RAILWAYS**

*Provide the Link
between Beira
and Nyasaland.*

Passenger trains leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and coast-bound trains leave Beira on Sundays and Thursdays.

Return first-class tourist tickets available for three months for the price of the single fare.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: 3 Thomas House,
Queen Street Place E.C.4.

WJ GROOM & CO^{LD}

22, FENCHURCH STREET,
LONDON, E.C.3.
ENGLAND.

**BUYERS
CONFIRMERS
SHIPPERS**

SEND US YOUR NEXT ENQUIRY

ESTABLISHED 1866.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA,
44 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PLEASE SEND ME One Year, and until countermanded:
 AIR EDITION (70s. per annum)
OR
 ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)
(Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank _____
(Block Capitals, please)

Postal Address _____
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature _____

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LONDON LIMITED

Established 1883

PRODUCE IMPORTS : Cotton, Oil-
Seeds, Coffee, Spices, etc.

EXPORTS : Textiles and Hardware

Leslie & Anderson (East Africa) Limited

Mombasa

Nairobi, Kampala, Zanzibar,
Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS
GENERAL AGENTS

Leslie & Anderson (Nairobi), Ltd.

London and Nairobi
COFFEE SPECIALISTS

London Agents:

EDM. SCHLUTER & Co., Ltd.
4, Cullum Street, E.C.3

BOVILL, MATHESON

& CO., LIMITED

Head Office:

QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET
(P.O. Box 101) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

KERICHO
KAMPALA
ARUSHA
TANGA

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency,
Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the
Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings.

Associated Company:

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents

NAIROBI ARUSHA KERICHO KAMPALA TANGA

London Correspondents:

TREATT, BOVILL & CO., LTD.

Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Tel.: MAISON House 7471

DALGETY & COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal
advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from
stock or on indent.

SHIPPING All classes undertaken and passages
arranged by Sea or Air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and
Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

BRANCHES

KENYA

NAIROBI — P.O. Box 96

Mombasa
P.O. Box 20

Nakuru
P.O. Box 13

TANGANYIKA

Tanga
P.O. Box 89

Dar-es-Salaam
P.O. Box 522

UGANDA

Kampala — Bombo Road

HEAD OFFICE:

65-68, LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Telephone:
Dalgety, Ltd., London

Telegrams:
ROYAL 4480 414 (Inter)

also branches throughout
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

BEST FOR SMALL-PULLEY HIGH-SPEED DRIVES AND SHOCK LOADS



Fasteners are secure in the
tough fabric of this true-
flexing, reliable, genuine
Goodyear.

**Goodyear's 'THOR' transmission belting
will not separate or fray**

'THOR' Belting by Goodyear is
superlatively strong. Parallel plies
of Goodyear Silver Duck, noted
for its ability to hold fasteners
efficiently withstand the strains of
small-pulley, high-speed drives
and shock loads. This belting is
made with either protected edge
or square edge, neither of which
will separate or fray under the
severest flexing.

Endless Cord Belting
Continuously wound for strength
and flexibility, Endless Cord
Belting by Goodyear carries
33 1/3% more load than other belts
of equal thickness.

Goodyear V-Belts
Built to withstand sudden jolting
loads and high rates of flexing,
Goodyear V-Belts last longer —
keep plant costs down.

Write for full details to:

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (Africa) LTD.,
P.O. Box 416, Dar-es-Salaam P.O. Box 180, Tanga

London Correspondents:

Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co. Ltd.,
Port of London Building, Trinity Square, London, E.C.3



FAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between **U.S.A.** and
EAST AFRICA

also between **U.S.A.** and **SOUTH AFRICA**

and between **U.S.A.** and **WEST AFRICA**

General Agents
in East Africa

STEAMSHIP & GENERAL
AGENCIES, LTD.

P.O. Box 323, Mombasa (Tel. 889)

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

26, BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

General European Agents: JOHN I. RENNIE SON & CO., 1, BURY COURT, ST. MARY AXE LONDON, E.C.3



W. H. JONES & Co (London) Ltd.

BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND

Telephone: BARnet 2316-7, 8

BUYERS, CONFIRMERS & SHIPPERS

TO OVERSEAS IMPORTERS

May we act as your London Office?

Free coverability of Carriage and no tariffs would cut costs and help International understanding. Trading freely aids Peace. See Clause IV of the Atlantic Charter.

**SCANDINAVIAN
EAST AFRICA LINE
of OSLO**

Regular sailings
between **NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE**

& **EAST AFRICAN PORTS,
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUS**

KEBLER, BRYANT and CO.,
9-13, Fenchurch Buildings,
London, E.C.3.

Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

NORTHERN



RHODESIA

For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

87, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LEBUARE LONDON"
Telephone: WHItchall 3948. Cable: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

Highest Quality Products

CABLES
V.I.R. Taped and
Braided, Lead
Alloy and Tough
Rubber
Sheathed.



FLEXIBLES
Silk and Cotton
Braided Tough
Rubber
Sheathed.

WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.
106 GARRATT LANE — WANDSWORTH
LONDON, S.W.18

Telephone: BAttersea 3372/4

Telegrams: WAndleside, London

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTDs)

Bankers in South Africa to the United Kingdom Government. Bankers to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and
77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 43 London Wall, E.C.2. WEST END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: Spiesmarkt, 6.

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR,
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

and throughout the UNION of SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

To South and East Africa

MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON

calling at Malaga, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth East London and Durban.

Garnarven Castle	April 17
Edinburgh Castle	April 24
Winchester Castle	May 1
Cape Town Castle	May 8

EXCURSION RATES

Take advantage of the special First Class Excursion Rates in MAY, JUNE and EARLY JULY and save up to £60 on your fares to South Africa and back. Ask for illustrated Folder.



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON

1. Glasgow Castle	April 17
2. Rhodesia Castle	April 26
3. Durban Castle	May 9
4. Warwick Castle	May 18

- * Out and home West Coast.
- * Out West Coast via Ascension and St. Helena to home East Coast.
- * Out East Coast to home West Coast.



UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 1 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel.: MAN. 286.
Passenger Dept. MAN. 710.
West End Passenger Agency: 136 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. West. 1911.
Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester & Glasgow.

CLAN HALL HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to
 PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN & ADEK, *MASSAWA, *MAGADISHU, *BERBERA, *JIBUTI
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

*Direct or by transhipment.

For particulars of sailings, rates of freight, etc., apply to
 THE OWNERS.

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
 MOMBASA.

Loading Brokers:
 STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,
 LIVERPOOL.

London Agents:
 TEMPERLEYS, HASLEHUST & CO., LTD.,
 LONDON, E.C.2.



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 2,930 route miles of metre gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of lake and river steamer services, 1,716 miles of road motor services, and the four ocean ports of Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Lindi.

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

In these 50 odd years the Railway has been a chief agent in the amazingly rapid progress of the territories it serves, and this progress continues. In 1949 the freight tonnage was 127 per cent. heavier than it was 10 years previously, and passenger journeys had increased in the same time by 360 per cent.

The Railway, proud of its past record and alive to its present responsibilities, is sparing no effort to maintain and speed the development of East Africa.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

NO SIGN
OF STRAIN
HOWEVER LONG
THE RUN



GRIPOLY

PATENT FELTING

Sole Manufacturers:-
LEWIS & TYLOR, LTD.
POWER TRANSMISSION ENGINEERS
CARDIFF & FARNWORTH - Branches & Agencies

Represented by

GAILBY & ROBERTS, LTD.
HARDINGE STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches at NAKURU, ELDORET, KISUMU, JINJA, KAMPALA, DAR ES SALAAM, MOSHI & ARUSHA

MEIKLES'

Associated Hotels, Southern Rhodesia

Offer you unrivalled service with reasonable charges.

- BELINGWE—BELINGWE HOTEL
- BULAWAYO—GRAND HOTEL
- GWELO—MIDLANDS HOTEL
- HARTLEY—HARTLEY HOTEL
- SALISBURY—MEIKLES HOTEL
- SELUKWWE—GRAND HOTEL
- UMTALI—CECH HOTEL
- UMTALI—ROYAL HOTEL
- VICTORIA—HOTEL VICTORIA

Renowned for comfort and cuisine.

RECOMMENDED BY THE ROYAL AUTO-
MOBILE CLUB OF SOUTH AFRICA, AUTO-
MOBILE ASSOCIATION OF RHODESIA

Accommodation can be arranged at any of the above
by application to the office of an associate hotel.

CONTROLLED BY

**The Thomas Meikle Trust and
Investment Co., Ltd.**

HEAD-OFFICE: "AFRIKHUIS"
SPUI 16A - AMSTERDAM

BRANCH-OFFICES IN AFRICA AT
MOMBASA, BEIRA, DURBAN,
JOHANNESBURG, PORT ELIZABETH
AND CAPE TOWN



COASTAL
SERVICES
IN
BRITISH AND
PORTUGUESE
EAST AFRICA

UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HOLLAND AFRIKA LUN

AMSTERDAM

3,268 *Farmers*
can't be wrong!



Such is the present membership of the K.F.A., founded by farmers to help farmers. In all matters of produce handling and trading each member benefits from the Association's 25 years experience in these matters. If you are a farmer you can't afford not to join.

UNITY IS



STRENGTH

THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP.) LTD.

Fly by Speedbird between

**LONDON and
EAST AFRICA**

Get there sooner! Stay there longer!

Swift, sure Speedbird services link East Africa with London. You fly without delay, above the weather, in pressurized, deep-seated comfort — enjoy complimentary meals and mealtime drinks, courteous, friendly attention. No extras — not even a tip. It's all part of B.O.A.C.'s 33-year-old tradition of Speedbird service and experience. Consult your Travel Agent or any B.O.A.C. office for advice, information or bookings to fifty-one countries on all six continents.

B.O.A.C. TAKES GOOD CARE OF YOU

FLY B.O.A.C.



EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

66, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	944	Sudan Self-Government	950
Notes By The Way	945	Addresses by Sir Geoffrey Huggins	957
Church of Scotland's Anti-Federation Campaign	946	Feeling	956
Lords Debate on the Khama Case	948	Company Report	967
		Latest Mimeo News	968

Founder and Editor:
P. Jeolson

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1952

Vol. 28 (New Series) No. 1435

6d. 70s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

A **NUMERICAL POINT OF PRINCIPLE** is raised by the news, recorded elsewhere in this issue, that all presbyteries of the Church of Scotland have been invited by the Church Campaign Against Federation, in a circular letter to oppose the plan for Central African federation. The initiative appears to have been undertaken by the Edinburgh World Church Group, which has asked presbyteries to adopt a resolution "that there be no federation in Central Africa without full consultation with, and the agreement of, the Africans in those territories," or, if they prefer, to register disapproval in their own terms and communicate them to the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, and the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and Commonwealth Relations. It is suggested that a Royal Commission should be sent to Central Africa "to discuss with residents of all races what steps can be taken to ensure the undoubted advantages of closer association, without any fear of halting the political, economic, and social advance of Africans in the territories."

One of the enclosures, by declaring that Native policy in Southern Rhodesia does not differ only in method and timing from that of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, flatly contradicts the unanimous **Misleading finding** last summer of the **Assertions**, twenty-seven senior officials of the Governments of Great Britain, the two Rhodesias, and Nyasaland who made a special investigation of this matter. It makes other questionable assumptions and assertions, says categorically that "the opposition of the Africans and many missionaries to this scheme for federation is fully justified," and affirms that there is "almost unanimous local opposition to the plan." That is far too sweeping a

generalization. There is evidence that much of the antagonism is uninstigated, that large numbers of Africans admit that they do not even know the meaning of the word "federation," and that criticism of the scheme has been artificially stimulated by a tiny proportion of educated and half-educated African extremists, who are not fairly representative of their own people or safe leaders of them. No hint of these fundamentals appears in any of the documents circulated to the Church of Scotland, few of whose members can be expected to recognize that they are being given a very one-sided and unsatisfactory statement of the case.

Running through the documents is the mischievous idea that a handful of reactionary Europeans are bent on achieving federation by hook or by crook, not because they believe it to be in the **Infer-Racial** general interest of the three **Co-Operation** territories, but in order to maintain white supremacy.

That is unfortunately a widespread misconception, as is the hypothesis that race relations would become "even more embittered" by federation. If that were the conviction of the Europeans on the spot, they would assuredly refuse to contemplate such a step, for they know better than anyone in this country that their position ultimately depends entirely upon the continuance of inter-racial co-operation. White supremacy is essential to-day, not for the selfish benefit of a couple of hundred thousand Europeans, but because they constitute the only community capable of leading British Central Africa along the road of progress. There is not the remotest likelihood that the services which Europeans now perform for the territories could be rendered equally well by Africans within any period of time which can now be visualized. To expect, as do African extremists in Northern

Rhodesia and Nyasaland, they can be set up in those two Dependencies a few years a form of government similar to that in the Gold Coast is to lose all sense of reality and anyone anywhere who encourages Africans to contemplate such a possibility is either a small ignorant or culpably irresponsible.

The other main implication is that nothing may fairly be done which does not carry the free and full consent of the African leaders. That attitude suggests that an important responsibility should be entrusted to the Wards. The Wards are the wards of Administrations responsible to Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom simply, and solely because they are not capable of managing their own affairs. That fundamental consideration is, however, blandly ignored by the politicians and others who tell the country day by day that the trustee, however honest and though immeasurably more experienced than the ward, may not act for the good of the ward unless he agrees. It is tragic that ex-Ministers of the Crown should lend themselves to so fatuous an argument. If that claim were justified, there would be no case for the continuance of the trusteeship, and no sane man with the slightest knowledge of Central African affairs would accept that logical deduction. The argument must therefore be invalid, but its repetition has none the less done great harm. Conservative spokesmen have been most restrained in commenting on the absurd argument of leading members of the Opposition—so much so that men prominent in East and Central African affairs are beginning to express resentment at what they describe as a tendency to appease those who should be attacked.

Should the Church of Scotland, or any Church for that matter, become involved in a political issue of this kind? Certainly not we suggest, except after the most serious study of the problem. **Action Needed by Church Leaders.** preparation of an indisputably factual appreciation, and adequate deliberation of it by the most responsible representatives. There is no evidence that that prudent course has been taken in this case. On the contrary, the vulnerability of the documents from which we quote is manifest. Moreover, they offer no clear justification for seeking to involve the presbyteries of Scotland in an issue which few

of them can be expected to understand. Any individual, whether ordained minister or layman, is morally entitled to express his opinion on such a matter only if he has knowledge enough to justify judgment; and Church leaders are under a special obligation to avoid the risk of misleading others because they are themselves misled. There is furthermore, a great difference between the expression of individual opinion, favourable or unfavourable, by a few padres or laymen, and an organized campaign within a religious community for the specific purpose of bringing pressure to bear upon the Government. Our view is that what has been done in Scotland was impulsive, unjustified, and misleading, and that the acknowledged leaders of the Church of Scotland should promptly dissociate themselves from propaganda which is both unreliable and unwise.

THE NEW INCOME TAX ACT proposed for introduction in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory is thoroughly objectionable in so far as it would make the Senior official charged with the responsibility of its administration the judge in his own cause. That is bad law. For official apologists to plead that similar provisions have appeared in earlier legislation, and that this Bill is a consolidation rather than an innovation, would be no valid defence. If the law has been bad, it should be changed, not fossilized in permanent injustice. In two matters only (the tax liabilities of persons leaving East Africa and transactions allegedly designed to avoid tax liability) is the taxpayer safeguarded by right of appeal against the commissioner. In everything else the commissioner appears to have dictatorial powers, against which there can be no appeal either to the courts or to local tax committees. To make the chief executive officer an absolute arbiter in this way is to deny an aggrieved taxpayer the elementary right of taking his case to an independent judicial authority. The dictum of a Chief Justice of England that justice must not only be done, but must be manifestly seen to be done, has often been quoted in these columns. If the Bill became law, justice might often not be done, and the injustice would be perpetrated in the privacy of the commissioner's office. Any taxpayer dissatisfied with any decision or direction of the commissioner which affects his assessment to tax should have the right to appeal to a local committee or to the courts.

It is also quite wrong to empower the commissioner to disallow, for taxation purposes

expenditure which the directors of the company have considered to be desirable in its interests. Are they not likely to be far better judges than anyone outside the enterprise—especially as with a disregard of the interests of the shareholders would render them liable to action for breach of trust. To encourage the revenue authorities to interfere in such matters as, for example, the emoluments paid to employees or professional experts, would be to transfer to irresponsible outsiders the duties proper to responsible men with intimate inside knowledge of all the facts. Section 10 which restricts to 40% the proportion of the annual

profit which may be retained in reserve, likewise needs amendment, for such rigidity would inevitably involve injustice in some cases. There might well be cases in which it would be wholly unwise, from the standpoint both of an enterprise and of the territory in which it operates, to distribute in any year too high a proportion of a fortuitously high profit, particularly if a heavy fall in the price of the article was to be expected. There are other points in this lengthy and highly technical Bill which seem to us unjust to the taxpayer, for whom all the members, official and non-official, of all the Legislatures, including the East African Central Assembly, should seek to ensure equity.

Notes By The Way

Raising Funds

SINCE WRITING recently about the fund-raising campaign of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress, I have heard from excellent sources that the extremist leaders are most disappointed at the results so far (though they would doubtless not admit that in public). Not even the special collectors whom they have sent round the mine compounds have had much success. On the other hand, the readiness of Asians to contribute fairly large sums has been noticeable; one firm is known to have promised up to £200, and several other Indian businesses have each subscribed £20 or so. Some of the tribal heads, including one well-known paramount chief, have lately begun to collect, and it is possible that they may have more success than the African politicians, for they have for years collected funds for special purposes from organized workers, and they can command tribal loyalty in varying degrees.

Miscalculations

THE NEWS that Africans in the towns in Northern Rhodesia are refusing to obey the order to send their women and children back to their villages has brought to my mind with unusual opportunities of judging the position a note saying that he does not expect anything like a general trek back to the villages. That could occur, he thinks, only if the African leaders could raise funds to pay for the women and children to go back. Moreover, most of the wives are now so urbanized that very few of them would in any event care to return to village drudgery. These elements in the situation appear to have been completely misjudged by the Native misleaders.

Press Officer Resigns

MR. H. C. DOWNES has, not surprisingly, resigned from the information department in Kenya in order to establish a public relations department for the East African Airways Corporation. I write not surprisingly because twice within the past 18 months he was given notice of the termination of his services, recently in consequence of the refusal of the non-official members of the Legislature to vote funds for his department—not because they were critical of it, but merely as a convenient means of bringing pressure upon the authorities to economize in public spending.

Second Thoughts

THE IRRESPONSIBILITY of the action was emphasized by the fact that it occurred just before Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh were due in Kenya. If the

Governor had not decided to continue Mr. Downes in office until the non-officials could be brought to a wiser frame of mind (as they duly were), the Colony would have lost wonderful publicity because there would have been nobody to whom the representatives of newspapers, photographic agencies, and newsfilm companies from many countries could turn for help and guidance. It should be added that Mr. Downes was the choice of the non-officials rather than the Government, which could at that time have chosen from several Fleet Street men of far wider experience.

Apathy

KENYA'S INFORMATION ORGANIZATION has been far from satisfactory since long before Mr. Downes's time. How can one man be expected to deal successfully with general public relations duties, cope with the prompt production and distribution of news from all the Government departments (which have never been made to discharge the mass of good material of which they make no use), and otherwise help the Press (in particular the local African Press)? The Government and the non-official members of the Legislature in Kenya have for many years tolerated a state of affairs which ought to have been put right long ago. Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia have been far better served, and now the Sudan has a much improved public relations organization. Yet Kenya has at least as much of an efficient service of this kind as any other territory.

F. A. W. L.

MRS. ALEXANDRA FAWCETT has resigned the chairmanship of the England Branch of the East African Women's League after seven years in that office. When she undertook the work at the end of the war some people held very pessimistic views about the prospect of creating an active and really useful branch in London. Though Mrs. Fawcett disagreed with that opinion, she can scarcely have expected so rapid a growth in membership and in the attendances at the meetings (which is so considerable that, though the hall was large, quite a number of people had to stand on the last occasions). Visitors from the parent body in Kenya have on several occasions expressed their surprise at the flourishing state of the daughter organization, which has made a really useful niche for itself. Its expanding influence is attributable mainly to Mrs. Fawcett, Lady Baden-Powell, Mrs. N. P. Jewell (the honorary secretary), and Mrs. Shaw (honorary treasurer).

Changes in Chairmanship

I HAVE BEEN ASKED what maximum period of chairmanship I think most advantageous in such a case. Two years seems to me to be long enough in general. That incidentally was the time stipulated in the constitution of the now defunct East African Group of the Overseas League, which means that I shall now used by the E.A.W.L. An annual change has much in its favour, and two successive years should enable most chairmen to make their optimum contribution.

Mr. Dugdale for Attention

WHEN MR. JOHN DUGDALE was Minister of State for Colonial Affairs in the late Socialist Government, his short visit to Tanganyika was marked by what came to be known as the "Arusha incident," reports of which appeared in newspapers in many countries. His complaint at the time was that there was unfair and discrimination; after returning to England he agreed that no African would be admitted to a European hotel in East Africa. He should be interested to learn that a few months later a West African was not only a guest at a leading Arusha hotel, but made immediate friends with the local settlers and other visitors. Mr. Harold Warrender, who told the story to East Africans in London, "our West African colleague and friend became the centre of attraction in the bar on the night of our arrival."

Chief Groundnutter Kongwa

SIR LESLIE PLUMMER, of Tanganyika groundnut notoriety, has tried unsuccessfully in the House of Commons to secure the insertion in the Discrimination Amendment Bill of a clause which would have made an offence punishable by imprisonment for anyone to bring into hatred, ridicule or contempt any body of persons within the United Kingdom distinguishable as such by race, creed or colour. What would our forefathers have thought of the idea of making it an indictable offence to ridicule (on the music hall stage, for instance) a group of Englishmen, Scots, Welsh or Irish? Does the Socialist notion of liberty need to prevent Scots from inventing more stories about Aberdonians? Would Labour have Caledonian dinners filleted, as it were? Immunity from fair criticism for any group *quod* group would be against the public interest, as the House realized. So the clause was rejected, or so use the term current in Tanganyika, in the heyday of the Plumber regime, kongwa-d.

A Date to Note

TUESDAY, JULY 1, will be the date of this year's East Africa Dinner in London. The chief guest of the Dinner Club will be Sir Philip Mitchell, who is now of office as Governor of Kenya, and on the previous day, concluding 40 years in the Colonial Service, 38 of them in Eastern Africa.

Church of Scotland's Campaign Against Federation

Every Presbytery Asked to Pass Resolutions of Protest

ALL PRESBYTERIES of the Church of Scotland have been invited by circular letter to oppose the plan for Central African federation.

Documents in the possession of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA reveal the extent and nature of this campaign of opposition, and from them the following facts are taken.

A letter bearing the signatures of W. Cattenach, Kenneth MacLennan, and Julius Nygerere has been sent by the Edinburgh World Church Group to presbytery clerks, drawing their attention to the question of federation, and stressing "the urgent importance that Christian opinion should be clearly expressed immediately."

The letter continues:

"The lives of millions of Africans are involved in the decision which will be taken, and human rights are at stake. Perhaps you would be so good as to take the appropriate steps for drawing the presbytery's attention to this matter. It would be of very great value if the presbyteries of the Church were to associate themselves with the enclosed resolution, and even more valuable if they were to move a resolution in their own terms and forward copies to the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition, the Colonial Secretary, and the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations. We write out of Christian concern and will be most grateful for your co-operation. The matter is most urgent."

Fear of Illiberal Policies

One of the enclosures was a letter from the Committee for African Questions, which has headquarters at Community House, 214 Clyde Street, Glasgow. It read:

"At a conference held in Community House on March 10, 1952, on Central African federation, grave concern was expressed at the speed with which the Southern Rhodesian Government was pressing the proposed federation upon Her Majesty's Ministers. It was strongly felt that such a resolution, coming through without consultation with and the full agreement of

the Africans, would lead to illiberal policies prejudicial not only to the interests of Britain's relationships with her African peoples, but also to the work of Christian missions throughout Africa. It was felt that this plan was the responsibility of our British citizens, and especially of churchmen who have a concern for the future of their African brethren.

The conference was attended by many ministers and members of the Church of Scotland, together with delegates from trade unions, political parties, co-operative workers' guilds, and a variety of student and staff societies.

The enclosed resolution was passed unanimously, and the conference requested that it be submitted to all presbyteries of the Church of Scotland, on the belief that they would give consideration to this matter and, if they were so moved, express themselves upon it. It should be gratefully remembered that you would bring this resolution to the notice of your presbytery."

And Text of Secretary

The text of the resolution was as follows:

"Convinced that the decisions of Her Majesty's Government about the proposed federation in Central Africa between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland will be regarded both in this country and in Africa as the acid test of the sincerity of its Commonwealth policy, and having grave doubts about the trends of the present negotiations, we resolve that there be no federation in Central Africa without full consultation with, and the agreement of, the Africans in those territories."

Also enclosed was the following statement:

On February 29, 1952, a gathering of 1,100 persons representing all sections of the community met together in the Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, to consider the proposals for the closer association of the British Central African territories which were discussed at the London and Victoria Falls Conferences in 1951 and which are shortly to be considered by Her Majesty's Government. We are directed to bring to your attention the following resolutions which were passed unanimously at the meeting:

"That no scheme for closer association of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland should be imposed without the free consent of the African peoples in these territories."

"That the three responsibilities for African peoples in

the northern territories which Parliament has passed through the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1949, and which was passed without the full approval of the African peoples.

"That the present freedom of Africans in the northern territories) to form and bring into being unions and co-operatives shall not be curtailed."

"We feel bound to express our conviction that any attempt to impose federation in the interests of overwhelming African opposition would not only embitter race relations but destroy any chance of its successful operation."

"The meeting further recommends that a new approach be made by the sending of a Royal Commission to Central Africa to discuss with residents of all races what steps can be taken to ensure the undoubted advantages of self-government, without any fear of losing the political, economic, and social advance of Africans in the territories."

A printed pamphlet entitled "Spotlight on Central Africa" which is being circulated by the Edinburgh World Church Group, contains these passages:

Central Africa A Testing Ground

"Here, in the eyes of many African and Asian onlookers is a great testing ground of the good intentions of Great Britain. We are responsible for the protection of the interests of Africans in the two northern territories. These interests are menaced by the proposals for federation."

"Europeans are less than 3% of the total population of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland."

"Southern Rhodesia has since 1923 been fully self-governing in domestic affairs. Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are Protectorates for whose administration the Colonial Secretary is responsible to the United Kingdom Parliament. The Southern Rhodesian Native policy is more liberal than that of the Protectorates and does not differ only in method and timing."

"The legal provision exists for the recognition of African trade unions, African co-operative societies are not discouraged. The European attitude has allowed more than half the land. Africans are not encouraged to study overseas. They are deterred by the operation of the Industrial Conciliation Act from many types of employment in municipal areas. While African participation in politics and administration is encouraged in the northern territories, this is not so in Southern Rhodesia. No African has ever sat in the Parliament at Salisbury."

"Naturally the Africans north of the Zambezi are against any scheme that would bring them within the political influence of Southern Rhodesia. They prefer to remain under the tutelage of the Colonial Office."

"Various arguments are presented in support of this scheme. A major one is that South Africa may absorb one or all of these territories unless they get together. It loses its cogency when we remember that immigration is the crucial issue in this connexion and that the three territorial Governments can control this to their advantage from south of the Limpopo as easily as any federal administration."

"In any case Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia would develop closer association with East Africa and Bechuanaland while Southern Rhodesians, if really concerned with this prospect, could strengthen their links with the north."

Not Justified on Strategic Grounds

"Neither can federation be justified on strategic grounds. During the past war Southern Rhodesia belonged to South Africa Command and the other two countries to East Africa Command. The necessity of coordinating communications and administration is an insufficient basis for this, as is going on in the East African territories without federation."

"Development is also quoted. More capital might be attracted to the region, but the extra cost of the federal administration would have to be balanced against this. Is not the economic expansion of all three territories satisfactory at present? This is especially true of Northern Rhodesia."

"We believe that the opposition of the African and many minorities to this scheme is fully justified. The proposals represent a strong bid for white supremacy by many Europeans in the Rhodesias."

"Federation is proposed would increase the power of the white settler minorities and decrease the authority of the Colonial Office in the north. The following aspects of the plan should make this clear—"

"(1)—Many of the subjects allotted to the Federal Government involve directly on African affairs—e.g. immigration, railways, higher education, broadcasting, films, tourism, bankruptcy, economic planning, and industrial development."

"(2)—With 17 European representatives from Southern

Rhodesia and several European non-officials from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland who think the same way, there would be little doubt about how the voting on basic issues would be under a Federal Chamber."

"(3)—The Imperial veto was never used to block illiberal Native Legislation in South Africa between 1910 and 1931. It has never been resorted to in the case of Southern Rhodesia. The proposals give no reasons for expecting that it would be used in British Central Africa."

"(4)—It is not clear to which Secretary of State (the Governor-General) would be responsible—the Colonial Secretary or the Secretary for Commonwealth Relations."

"(5)—Many of the administrative staff would have to be drawn from Southern Rhodesia."

"Any effort to impose such a plan in the teeth of the almost unanimous local opposition will destroy the foundation on which its success must depend. Without the good-will and co-operation of the African people, race relations would become even more embittered."

"Let the steady political progress as practised north of the Zambezi proceed. Let Africans be included in all Government level discussions in London and overseas. Let Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia try closer association. Let the Central African Council be encouraged and expanded. Let Southern Rhodesia put its house in order before it is too late."

"The Edinburgh World Church Group calls on the citizens of Scotland to exert every influence to oppose any scheme for federation lacking African support."

"Provisional comment appears under 'Matters of Moment'."

Rhodesian Good Will May Be Lost

Press Comment on 'Safeguards'

"IS FEDERATION, which is the policy of mature political minds to be postponed indefinitely because of the hostility of immature minds?" asks the *Central African Post*. "If there is no federation the British Government will bear the responsibility for the lack of co-ordination in the development of the Central African territories and the loss of the good will of the vast majority of Rhodesians towards Great Britain."

The *Livingstone Mail* has commented:

"Much was said on both sides of the House during the recent debate about 'safeguards' for the Africans, but nothing about safeguards for the Europeans. The Europeans will insist on safeguards too, for if we do not insist on our rights they will be overlooked in the attempt to ensure satisfaction of those of the Africans."

"Messrs. Ndumbul and Zukas have made it quite clear that they would be satisfied only when it was quite impossible for Europeans to live in Northern Rhodesia. If proper safeguards are not provided for white people they will have to provide their own."

N. Rhodesian Floods

"THE KATWE floods in Northern Rhodesia are now believed to have reached their peak with the clearance between the river and the underside of the Katwe rail bridge about five inches. Considerable anxiety had been expressed during a period of heavy rain tonight when the rise continued steadily and emergency plans were made to bring in essential supplies from the south in the event of the bridge collapsing. A team of mining engineers from Nkana erected a temporary wooden bridge over the flooded causeway approach to the bridge six miles from Katwe. At the road bridge the clearance was about four feet. A power pontoon built by the Public Works Department was launched to deal with floating islands which threatened the piers. At one time the authorities had to appeal to sightseers to refrain from crowding to the rail bridge. Other areas affected by flooding included the Mpika-Isoka Road, closed 42 miles north of Mpika; Kasama-Mporokoso, closed at Luombe bridge near Chiluba Mission; Kasempa-Balovale, closed at Kabompo river; and Solwezi-Mwambuzi, closed at Mwambuzi bridge."

House of Lords Debate—Case of Seretse Khama

Lord Salisbury and Lord Laming Explain Government Decision

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATE on the Bamangwato chieftainship, LORD JOWITT (Labour) said that since the issue of the White Paper two years ago the situation had changed, the overwhelming majority of the tribe now favouring the return of Seretse Khama; and Tshekedi's return had strengthened that feeling.

Had the Government considered offering Seretse employment in Africa, even in Bechuanaland? That might have secured his co-operation. Whatever the merits in substance of the Government's latest decision, in timing and method it was despicable.

The Labour Government had concluded that the interests of peace, order and good government, both Tshekedi and Seretse should be excluded for at least five years, during which period Seretse should not be recognized as chief. Lord Salisbury had cogently criticized that decision.

He continued his remarks to Tshekedi, but they applied with equal force to Seretse. He said: "Tshekedi is not being charged, much less found guilty of any crime. What moral right have you to banish such a man?" He referred to Magna Carta, the statute of Henry III and so on, in support of that principle.

That should be the right criterion applicable to this case, our decision was completely indefensible. But so is the action of the Conservative Government. I could return to: What crime has Seretse committed? It is no crime to marry a white wife. Because he did not consult the tribe, you might well withhold recognition of his chieftainship, but what right have you to banish him from his homeland?

But I did not believe at the time I say this quite frankly—that that was the right criterion, that it was possible to translate into a primitive tribal organization the principles which we have worked out for our society.

Chance for Constitutional Experiments

Had the Government followed the Labour White Paper they would have had three years in which to make a decision during which they might have tried various constitutional experiments. "Worst of all, the decision had been announced at the very time that the Government knew a reputation of Bamangwato tribal leaders was on the way to this country."

Lord Salisbury's excuse—that he had made up his mind and the delegation could not adduce new facts—was the weakest I ever heard. You might as well say that when a magistrate hears overwhelming evidence for the prosecution he should say straight away: "Well, I am going to hear the defence at all."

"Having received hundreds of deputations, I say that the fact that you know you are going to decide against them is all the more reason why you should see them. You have to convince the reputation that you are wholeheartedly anxious to be just."

What has been done is disastrous, but there is some hope to be got out of the matter if Lord Salisbury will receive the deputation, and if he will indicate that his mind is not closed to the question of setting up some kind of Legislative Council for Bechuanaland.

LORD BEN (Liberal) said that the somersaults performed by the two main parties were remarkable. The Labour Government had resisted a proposal, by one of their own peers, Lord Stansgate, that both Seretse and Tshekedi should be allowed to return; now they pressed the Conservative Government to take almost identical action. The Conservatives last year voted *en masse* that the banishment order against Tshekedi should be rescinded; now they banished Seretse.

Lord Salisbury commanded peculiar confidence in the House. That made him (Lord Ben) wonder whether there was not behind this affair, something not fully disclosed. Lord Salisbury would doubtless say that he had inherited an

impossible situation; but the Conservatives' argument a year ago was that things must be given time to settle down.

When Tshekedi was induced to abjure all claims, was it not implicit that that action was undertaken to clear the way for Seretse?

Secretary of State Unrepentant

LORD SALISBURY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS, said that he was entirely unrepentant. In the circumstances the Government was absolutely right in its action. The Labour Government had allowed this unhappy position to arise by their hesitations and vacillations.

There had been nothing wicked in Seretse's marriage to a white girl. But he was a ruler, not a private individual, and for the tribal chief to marry a white girl was contrary to the most deeply held traditions and customs of his tribe. At the *kgotla* held in November, 1948, Seretse had been told by the tribe in no uncertain terms that he must choose between his wife and the chieftainship. Why did the Labour Government not then accept that tribal view? Why did they not tell Seretse that he could not be chief?

Then, while the Labour Government vacillated, tribal opinion began to swing over. The air grew that if they did not let Seretse as chief they would Tshekedi, a man of the highest character and integrity, but also a strong and even formidable ruler. Like other strong rulers, he made enemies. Therefore, at a *kgotla* in June, 1949, the majority voted in favour of Seretse, although they had shed off the vital problem of children.

The Labour Government appointed a judicial inquiry which reported in December, 1949. Full details of that report were not known. Lord Salisbury did not dissent from Labour's decision, not to publish that document. The broad conclusions were, however, known, and the Labour Government had in March, 1950, issued a White Paper giving reasons why Seretse should not become chief. That White Paper was the basis for the Conservative Government's present action.

The whole point of the speech which he (Lord Salisbury) had made last year was that Tshekedi should not have been banished, because he had committed no offence. That view he still held. But Seretse, a potential ruler, had committed a most serious breach of all the tribal customs and traditions; that was the whole charge against him at the earlier *kgotlas*.

Could the late Government really have believed that a postponement of five years was in the interest either of the tribe or of Seretse? If so, they must have hoped for a miracle. It was contrary to all past experience that the prolongation of uncertainty should lead to peace and contentment. What both the tribe and Seretse needed to know was just where they stood.

When the Conservatives came into office they found the situation steadily deteriorating. Where there was no chief a tribal system tended to crumble and disintegrate. Chiefs in other areas saw in direct rule a threat to their own institutions. The longer that situation continued the worse would become the position throughout the whole area.

Nettle Must Be Grasped Now

The nettle had to be grasped now. Tshekedi had absolutely renounced all claims to the chieftaincy for himself and his children. Asked for a similar undertaking, Seretse had refused, although if he gave such a promise it would greatly ease the situation, and then there would be no reason why he should not return at a proper time.

There must be a plan for a new chief to be designated and for the situation to be stabilized. As it was bad for any young man to remain in London with no settled work and living on a Government pension, the Jamaican plan was made. It was not intended as a bribe, as it was not dependent upon voluntary renunciation of the chieftaincy.

Lord Salisbury denied that the Government's decision had been taken in place of a similar opinion in South Africa. Indeed, if the Government had really wished to help the cause of racial extremism the best way would surely have been to send Seretse back as chief; that would have cut the ground from under the very feet of the moderates.

It was a complete misreading of the position to suggest that the Government's action represented a retrograde move constitutionally. Constitutional science was ladder up which all the varied communities of the Empire were climbing. It was our great privilege and duty as a country to help the

peoples at the bottom up through any way we could, taking into full account their status, their culture and existing social systems. But we must not impose our primitive peoples' utopian alien systems which they were entirely incapable of assimilating, except by gradual evolution. Tribes like the Bamangwato were rather like their own country in very early medieval times.

During the period of direct European rule, some responsibility had been tentatively transferred to a small council of leading and suitable persons as soon as they were prepared to serve in that capacity. However good that intention, it had not worked in practice. The Bamangwato and other allied tribes were wedded to chieftainship as an institution, and the chief essentially was to fill that office. It was only under a chief that reforms of the nature set out in the White Paper were possible or practicable.

Constitutional Advance Delayed

All the tribes would benefit by the formation under the chief, as a constitutional ruler, of small representative councils to meet in the conduct of day-to-day business, such as the running of Native treasuries and assisting the chief in his functions. But it has not been practicable to make even modest advances so long as the Protectorate was obstructed by the unrest and frustrations which persisted in the Bamangwato Reserve under the White Paper policy.

Such gradual political development to the final self-administration is a necessary prelude to constitutional advance at the centre. Peoples have to learn to walk before they can run, and the best school for representative government is a local government at the district and parish levels.

But Bechuanaland does not completely lack central institutions. There is already an African Advisory Council, composed of chiefs and leading tribal representatives. There is also a European Advisory Council. About a year ago, by the unanimous consent of both these bodies, a Joint Advisory Council with equal representation was formed, and has already met twice. Their development into more responsible bodies will take time.

Lord Salisbury quoted the following passage from the announcement made to the tribe:

You may wish that the district commissioner should be aided in his handling of the affairs of the tribe by a council representative of sections of the tribe. If such a council could be formed the Government will wherever possible help with a view to carrying out the Secretary of State's undertaking to terminate as soon as possible the temporary expedient of direct rule by European officers. Similarly, this direct rule will come to an end as soon as a chief who is acceptable both to the Government and to you is nominated and appointed.

LORD STANSFELD (Labour) said that the tribe would probably never select another man as chief; there would be constant unrest. Every person of any knowledge and sense knew that the whole of this question must be judged in the setting of the Union of South Africa. We should tear aside the veil of humbug which had covered the case of Seretse and realize that behind it was one of the deepest and most difficult Imperial problems we had ever faced.

LORD ISMAY (Conservative) said that as Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations he had spent more time on this problem than on any other. It was a melancholy and distasteful legacy. The Labour Government's hope—a perfectly natural one at the time—was that, with both Seretse and Tshekedi out of the way, the tribe would settle down. That hope had not been fulfilled, and there was no likelihood of improvement until the vacuum of chieftainship was filled.

Line of Least Resistance Rejected

Had he (Lord Ismay) taken the line of least resistance, he would have looked back upon his short period of office with shame. With his advisers, he had set to work to evolve a plan which would put an end to direct rule, restore settled conditions in the reserve, and inflict the least possible hardship on Tshekedi and Seretse.

Tshekedi had renounced his chieftainship, but the ease of Seretse was infinitely more difficult. Not unnaturally, he was becoming bitter and frustrated. It seemed utterly wrong to allow the unrest to continue. It was with great reluctance and regret that Seretse had it has been decided to exclude him from the chieftainship for ever. The offer of the famous appointment gave the opportunity to Seretse of leading

a purposeful anti happy-life. There were no strings attached to this offer, and it was till open.

I confess that what I had in mind, perhaps too optimistically, was that Seretse would be able to get away from his purposeless life in England, that after his bitter two years he would have a fresh start in new surroundings, that he and his wife would be able to live useful lives, that he would be able to apply to his new work those qualities of statesmanship which he must have inherited from the great house of Khama, and which are being submerged at the moment; and finally, if he so wished, that he could in his own time leave the Jamaican service and return to his home in order to serve his own country, Bechuanaland.

There is no perfect solution to this problem. I believe and pray that, when the tumult and the shouting have died down, the Bamangwato tribe will elect another chief from the Khama dynasty, round whom the tribe will rally unitedly, and that Seretse, together with his uncle, Tshekedi, will find an honourable and happy life with his own people in the councils of his own country.

LORD MELVERTON (National Liberal) suggested that there was nothing at all in the Seretse case which merited the assertions that we are now deciding something that would affect the whole future of Africa. A great many of the gloomy prophecies were no more than stage thunder. It was wrong to try to seek progress by a multiplication of Legislative Councils, and so forth; that really got us no further in helping the African people towards self-government. This development must come from the bottom and local government was the secret.

LORD DOUGLAS (Labour) thought that Africans and coloured people everywhere would believe that the British Government's decision was based on the idea of racial discrimination or racial segregation. There was now no question of Seretse's fitness, for he had been offered an official post.

Africans Not Inferior

It would inevitably be said that those who objected to Seretse's marriage had done so because they regarded Africans as an inferior race. He (Lord Douglas) had lived on a mission station for two years; his grandfather and two great grandfathers had been missionaries in South Africa; and he did not agree that Africans were inferior. They were backward, but given the opportunity, they could advance. In coming to Europe to study to equip themselves with the "tools" of advancement some Africans would inevitably marry white women, but we must leave them to discuss that problem with their own compatriots and solve it without interference.

LORD WINSTER (Labour) said that if we were really true to the promise of self-government in the Colonies, then, once the tribe had approved, we should have let Seretse return as chief. Lord Salisbury had spoken of going up the ladder one rung at a time; if one was active one could climb two or three rungs at a time.

In winding up, LORD SALISBURY said that, in the opinion of everybody who knew the area, the tribe were not ready for such far-reaching measures of self-government as a Legislative Council. The great thing was that these people should take the infant steps in democracy in the sphere of local government.

If the tribe insisted upon Seretse as their chief, it would be a most unfortunate position, but he did not think there was any reason to expect it. The view of the Government's advisers was that the tribe would rally round a new chief.

Lord Ismay had taken the view that there would be no advantage in seeing the Bamangwato delegation, and he (Lord Salisbury) shared that view, for every aspect of this melancholy question had been examined and re-examined over a period of years. Nevertheless, as a matter of courtesy, he was prepared to see the delegation and hear what they had to say.

Kenya's imports totalled rather more than £53m last year, her net exports were valued at £24m, leaving an unfavourable balance of about £29m. Uganda's imports were rather less than £224m, and her exports were what over £47m, the favourable balance of trade in the case of that Protectorate being about £24m.

Self-Government Statute for the Sudan

Provisions of Draft Bill Summarized*

THE PURPOSE of the 1948 Executive Council and Legislative Assembly Ordinance was to make possible the desire of the Sudanese to attain self-government.

The Self-Government Statute, 1952, amends the 1948 Ordinance to complete the attainment of self-government. It will become law on a date to be fixed by the Governor-General.

Fundamental Rights

All persons are free and equal before the law. No person may be arrested, imprisoned, or deprived of property except by due process of the law.

All persons enjoy freedom of conscience, the right to profess their religion, to free expression of their opinion, and to free association, subject to the law.

All persons and associations are subject to the law. The judiciary is independent of the executive and legislature.

All persons may apply to the High Court for the protection and enforcement of these rights.

The Governor-General

The Governor-General is the constitutional head of the constitution and, except where the statute provides to the contrary, he shall act on the advice of the Prime Minister or Council.

The Governor-General is Commander-in-Chief of the Sudan Defence Force, and the supreme military command in the Sudan is vested in him.

The Executive

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Governor-General on election by the Chamber of Deputies from its own members or from the Senate. He is appointed as Minister to one or more departments or without portfolio.

Ministerial Appointments

Not less than 10 or more than 15 Ministers to other departments or without portfolio are to be appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister, provided that in each Council not less than two Ministers shall be elected southerners. Ministers must be qualified for membership of Parliament, and if not members at the time of appointment must become so within six months, but the Prime Minister may exempt not more than three Ministers in any one Council from this provision. Ministers are individually responsible to the Prime Minister for their Ministries.

The Prime Minister (who is to preside) and other Ministers constitute the Council of Ministers, which is responsible to Parliament for the executive and administrative functions of government. The members are collectively responsible for the policy and acts of the Council, but the Prime Minister, in the case of an adverse vote on any matter in the Chamber of Deputies, does not consider it involves an issue of confidence in the Council as a whole, has the discretion as to whether the Council or only the Minister responsible shall resign, or the matter in question be withdrawn.

The Prime Minister may appoint Parliamentary Under-Secretaries to such Ministries as he thinks fit, provided the persons appointed are eligible for membership of Parliament.

The Prime Minister is responsible to inform the Governor-General of all decisions of the Council and to give him such information relating to the administration of the Sudan or to proposed legislation as he may require.

* Being a document prepared by the Public Relations Consultant to the Sudan Government in London.

The Legislature

The Parliament of the Sudan is to consist of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, and these two chambers together with the Governor-General shall constitute the Legislature.

The Senate is composed of 30 members, 20 nominated by the Governor-General at his discretion and 10 (allocated according to respective populations amongst the provinces) by an electoral college, consisting of all the Sudanese members of local government councils in the province and of the province council itself.

Chamber of Deputies

The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 61 members, all elected to represent constituencies. In the case of 24 constituencies election is direct by secret ballot.

In the case of 34 members election is by two stages, a primary election for an electoral college composed of delegates from each administrative unit and from each town in the constituency, and a secondary election by a secret ballot of the electoral college for the member to represent the constituency.

In the case of three members for the graduates constituency, election is by proxy using the method of the single transferable vote.

The qualifications of voters in both stages of elections for the Chamber of Deputies are persons who are born Sudanese of sound mind and not less than 21 years of age and resident for at least six months in the constituency. In the case of the graduates constituency, voters must be Sudanese of sound mind and not less than 21 years of age, who are no longer students and hold certain educational qualifications.

The qualifications for membership of Parliament in the case of the Senate are persons who are Sudanese, of not less than 40 years of age (except that southerners are eligible if 30 years of age), and in the case of the Chamber of Deputies persons who are Sudanese of not less than 30 years of age.

Persons who are Government servants (except in the case of southerners), undischarged bankrupts, ex-prisoners who have served long sentences or been found guilty of certain offences, persons of unsound mind, and interdicts are disqualified from membership of both Chambers.

Parliament meets on a date fixed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister, provided it is summoned at least twice in every year. A session continues until ended by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister either by prorogation of both Chambers or by the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, provided the Governor-General may reject the advice, if he is satisfied that the Prime Minister or Council no longer enjoys the support of the Chamber of Deputies, in which case the Prime Minister and other Ministers must resign and the Chamber of Deputies then proceeds to elect a new Prime Minister.

The duration of the Senate, which is not subject to dissolution, is three years; but in the case of the first session, the Governor-General, in order to facilitate the exercise of the right to self-determination, may at his discretion dissolve both it and the Chamber of Deputies at any time.

Three-Year Term

The duration of the Chamber of Deputies is, unless dissolved earlier, three years, but on its expiration or dissolution, the Prime Minister and other Ministers remain in office until a new Chamber has been constituted and a new Prime Minister elected.

Subject to the transitional provisions, each Chamber may debate and pass for consideration by the Council, resolutions on any subject and a member of either Chamber may subject to its standing orders, put questions and any subject to the Minister concerned.

The Governor-General shall address both Chambers, either separately or in joint sitting, at the beginning of every session, and may, at his discretion at any time, require members to attend for this purpose or send messages on any subject for speedy consideration by either Chamber.

Each Chamber is responsible for making its own standing orders, but for the regulation of joint sittings such orders are made by the Governor-General in consultation with the two Speakers.

Legislation

Legislative Procedure.—Legislation is initiated either by Bill, when Parliament is in session, or by provisional order when it is in recess.

Government Bills are introduced by Council into each Chamber. Money Bills must originate in the Chamber of

Deputies, other Bills or other matters. Private members may introduce Bills in either Chamber. Bills may be passed when passed by both Chambers and when it has received the Governor-General's assent.

The Senate has a delaying power of three months in the case of Money Bills and of one year in the case of any other Bill.

Joint Sitting.—The Governor-General has the discretion in certain circumstances to summon both Chambers for a joint sitting for the consideration of legislation, and if a Bill is passed by a three-quarters majority at such a sitting it is presented to the Governor-General for his assent, which he may at his discretion withhold.

Provisional Orders.—When Parliament is in recess the Council in matters of urgency can make provisional orders requiring the Governor-General's assent, which have the force of law until submitted to Parliament for confirmation. If such orders are not confirmed by either Chamber they cease to have effect.

The Minister of Finance prepares the annual budget covering each 12 months ending on June 30, consisting of estimates of revenue and expenditure (excluding expenditure from reserves), and the Council passes it prior to its being laid before Parliament.

Expenditure Votes

Expenditure to cover all proposals of Council is voted by Parliament by means of an Appropriation Bill, except that expenditure on current debt charges, on the salaries of the judiciary, the Public Service Commission, the Auditor-General and on the Governor-General's office is paid out of revenue without Parliamentary vote under the authority of this Statute. Parliament may decrease any expenditure estimate but may neither increase it nor alter its destination, and may, on presentation by the Council, make advance and supplementary Appropriation Bills.

The Council is responsible for proposing to Parliament the voting of allocations from revenue to services and of expenditure to be charged to reserves. Similar votes can only be imposed or altered by vote of Parliament on the proposal of the Council.

Financial legislation can be introduced only by private members with the prior consent of the Minister of Finance, whose decision as to the propriety of such measures is final.

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor-General at his discretion, and is the servant of and directly responsible to Parliament. He may be removed from his office by the Governor-General on the recommendation of a three-quarters majority of a joint sitting of both Chambers or by the expiration of the term of his office or the age of 70 or on his own resignation. His duties and powers in relation to the accounts have to be laid down by Act of Parliament, but he is not concerned with financial policy. His reports are submitted to Parliament.

The Judiciary

The Governor-General acts at his discretion in exercising his powers under this chapter.

The administration of justice is performed by a separate and independent judiciary, supervised by the Chief Justice, who is appointed by and solely responsible to the Governor-General.

The judiciary is also responsible for the land registries and the office of the Administrator-General, and the Chief Justice is vested with all the legal powers previously exercised by the Governor-General and the Legal Secretary, except that the appointment of judges of the High Court, the making of regulations for prisons, and the power to pardon and to commute death and imprisonment sentences remains with the Governor-General.

Chiefs and Native Courts

The Chief Justice, after consultation with the Governor concerned, appoints presidents and members of Chiefs and Native courts and makes regulations for such courts, and the judge of the Civil High Court of a province exercises all the powers in relation to such courts previously conferred on provincial Governors after consultation with the Governor concerned.

The judiciary is divided into the civil division under the Chief Justice, and the Sharia division under the Grand Kadi, who is also appointed by the Governor-General.

The civil division consists of the courts and uses the jurisdiction laid down in the Civil Justice Ordinance, the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, while the Sharia division consists of the courts and uses the jurisdiction laid down in the Sudan Muhammadan Law Courts Ordinance.

The Chief Justice, the Grand Kadi, and members of the High Court may be removed from their offices only by resignation or on reaching the age of 75 or by the Governor-General on the recommendation either made by the president and all members of the High Court or by a three-quarters majority

at a joint sitting of both Chambers. Members of subsidiary civil and Sharia courts are removable from office by the Chief Justice or by the Grand Kadi respectively.

The Public Service Commission

The Governor-General acts at his discretion in exercising his powers under this chapter.

The chairman and other members of the commission, the number of which is determined by the Governor-General, are appointed by him after consultation with the Council, and their tenure of office, their remuneration, and the provision of their staff are fixed by him.

The general functions of the commission are consultative and advisory with and to the Council or the Minister concerned in respect of the priorities to be observed in the recruitment, appointment, promotion, transfer, and retirement of Government servants; the holding of public service entry and promotion examinations; the Sudanization of the civil service; and in the enforcement of discipline in the public service.

The special functions of the commission, on which it may make recommendations after submission of the matter to it by the Council or Minister, are proposals as to salaries and conditions of service of Government servants, proposals for the creation of new posts in the super-scale salary category, and proposals for the promotion of Government servants to posts in the super-scale salary category.

Transitional Provisions

Until such time as the Sudanese exercise the right of self-determination, the Governor-General retains the powers specified in this chapter and in exercising them acts at his discretion.

The Governor-General is responsible exclusively for external affairs. Notwithstanding this, the Governor-General shall keep the Council informed thereon, and the Council may make representations at any time on these matters for the consideration of the Governor-General, and also, provided the Governor-General has consented, either Chamber may debate and pass resolutions on these matters for his consideration.

The Governor-General has a special responsibility for the public service and for the Southern Provinces, and for this purpose he may either refuse his assent to any Bill which he thinks would adversely affect the performance of his duties in connexion with these matters or make such orders as he considers necessary.

The Governor-General, if requested by a three-quarters majority of a joint sitting of both Chambers, may amend the provisions of the Self-Government Statute and at the instance of either Chamber may at any time remove unforeseen difficulties or technical errors, anomalies or omissions in its provisions; but the Statute cannot be amended or revoked except by the Governor-General.

Constitutional Emergencies

The Governor-General may at any time proclaim a constitutional emergency if he is satisfied that the Government of the Sudan cannot be carried on under the constitution established by this Statute as a result of political deadlock, non-cooperation, boycott, etc., or should he consider his immediate intervention in the interests of good government is necessary because of imminent financial collapse or the breakdown of law and order.

Such a proclamation, unless revoked earlier, will cease to operate after six months unless a fresh proclamation is made; but while it remains in force the constitutional organs will be suspended and the Governor-General will if practicable appoint a Council of State, which shall endeavour to restore Parliamentary government under the constitution at the earliest opportunity, and shall also assist the Governor-General in the government of the country.

During the period of the emergency the Governor-General will carry out the government of the country by means of orders made after consultation with the Council of State.

Sudan University College

AT THE FIRST PRESENTATION of degrees and diplomas at the University College of Khartoum, Mr. L. C. Wilcher, the principal, said that of 276 students who had taken formal examinations in all faculties since April 1951, passes had been obtained by 241, and 17 of the 21 students who had taken London examinations had been successful. Less satisfactory was the fact that in the fifth year of special relationship with London only 13 members of the college were qualified to sit for the B.A. and B.Sc. general examinations in December, and that of the 106 candidates who took the preliminary examination a year ago only 33 passed with credit, qualifying to proceed to degree courses.

Federation Question Cannot Be Shelved Sir Godfrey Huggins's Warning

"PEOPLE WHO SAY that the federation question could be shelved for one, two or three years forget that the situation is not static, but dynamic." This was affirmed by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, when he addressed a meeting of the recently formed United Central Africa Association in the Colony last week.

"Although Closer Association in one form or another has been discussed since 1916, the situation has never been quite the same as it is to-day. The economic situations in Central Africa and the United Kingdom are in a state of flux."

New Society's Campaign

Sir Godfrey said that the new society has been formed, to promote the cause of federation, by the old Association of the same name and the Capricorn Africa Association. It was organized outside political parties, on the same lines as the Responsible Government Association in 1922.

"We would like to get as many people as possible who are convinced of the necessity and desirability of federation to join the association, and to lend their financial support to it. These two associations have decided to get together, so that all men of good will who have at heart the advancement and prosperity of all races within the Rhodesias and Nyasaland can join to promote the cause.

"This issue is likely to come to a head comparatively shortly. I shall be taking a delegation to London this month, and shortly after the middle of the year I hope we shall be able to put before you a scheme which we can commend and which will commend itself to you."

"The development of nationalisms of various kinds in Africa and sentimental movements in the United Kingdom are tending, more than ever before, to obscure the true aim, which is, after all, only a single-minded desire to achieve the greatest good for all the inhabitants of Central Africa under the Crown. Who knows but that in a comparatively short space of time such developments might prejudice for all time the chances of these three British territories in Central Africa combining to form a case of sanity and become a model of what race relations should be in a Continent which badly needs such a stabilizing influence?"

"Amalgamation is out of the question, but federation, because it encourages unity in diversity, centralizes the handling of all matters which transcend the parochial, and sets a new pattern for the commonwealth in Africa, must have a strong appeal to all of us. Federation, in fact, might well provide a sure hope for the whole of British Africa and bids fair to set the pattern for a workable solution to the human problems which confront us and which, quite naturally, arise in a multi-racial society."

Cannot Accept Federation "At Any Price"

"Although the latest phase of the negotiations with the United Kingdom and the other Central African Governments, starting with a conference of officials in London last year, has been going on for some time, these negotiations have not yet reached the point where a scheme can be put before the public here with at least my unqualified blessing. Obviously, we cannot accept federation at any price. We have to be satisfied that any proposed scheme is to the advantage of the people of all races in Southern Rhodesia for which our Government is responsible, and that the scheme can work under the Parliamentary system."

"Although we cannot accept federation at any price, equally we are not going to get everything we want. It is necessary to conduct lengthy and complicated negotiations with the other Governments, and the result must inevitably be that the final draft constitution will of necessity be a compromise to some extent."

"It will be the object of the newly formed association to rally all people in this country, who would be prepared to support a reasonable compromise. The association will lay the duty of combating the harm done by extremists in all countries. There are those in the United Kingdom who

picture white Rhodesians as tyrants, and their almost fanatical misrepresentations are disheartening to the many in this country who are rather better informed. These presumably well-intentioned people are striving to create a rabid African nationalism, and if this is successful in Central Africa it can only end in bloodshed."

"There are one or two vigorous negroophobes in our country whose opinions give just cause for alarm in the United Kingdom and the other Central African territories. In the north it seems that professional agitators are stirring up trouble and hatred and doing harm to the true interests of the Africans there. I wonder if any of these people in the United Kingdom or Central Africa, have ever seen a tribal fight and realise the great danger of working on the feelings of a simple people emerging from barbarism."

"The qualities which we would like to see brought to bear upon the problems facing us in Central Africa, and the qualities which we sincerely believe offer the greatest hope for the future, are the fund of practical experience over a period of years gained from living in the country and having intimate contact with the problems, combined with that liberal, just and sane outlook which we inherit from past generations of British people influenced by years of Western liberal traditions."

Need of Firm Decision This Year

"With the funds we hope to raise, the association will be starting a campaign to promote the federation on terms fair and just to all the countries and to all the races. The imperative need for a firm decision to be taken this year is expressed in Shakespeare's words, 'There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune . . . and we must take the current when it serves or lose our ventures.'"

Sir Godfrey said that the Federal Parliament and Government would be new. State Governments and Parliaments would go on as before under their constitutions, less those functions assumed by the Federation. The Federal Government would not be, as some people thought, a Southern Rhodesian Government grafted on to the other two Governments, giving Southern Rhodesia undue influence. He believed, further, that the Civil Servants of all the territories should be domiciled in Central Africa and have a local patriotism.

Sir Godfrey is president of the association, and Mr. Roy Wefensky vice-president.

Three arrests have been made and £500 recovered by the Uganda police following highway robbery of a lorry carrying cash to Kaija ginnyer, near Mubende. The lorry, which was halted by an African in police uniform, was attacked by about 30 Natives who sprang out of the bush at the firing of a shot. The ginnyer manager was dragged from the vehicle after red pepper had been thrown in his eyes.

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Sudan), Ltd.

Shipping Agents, General Imports and Export Merchants

Khartoum, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Wadi Halfa, El Obeid, Suakin and Tokar, Hodeidah (Yemen), Massawa, Assab and Asmara (Eritrea), Jibuti (French Somaliland), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Cairo (Egypt).

Agents in Saudi Arabia:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co. (Saudi Arabia), Ltd.
JEDDAH YEMBO

Agents in the United Kingdom:

GELLATLY, HANKEY & Co., Ltd.
LONDON LIVERPOOL MANCHESTER GLASGOW

Deportation of Mr. Zulus Reconsidered

Mr. Justice Lewey's Decision

DEPORTATION of Mr. Zulus, Zulu chief and president of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress, has been reconsidered by the territory's High Court on the ground that he had conducted himself in a manner dangerous to peace and good order.

This was announced on Monday. The Chief Justice Mr. Justice Lewey ordered Zulus to be held in custody pending action by the Government upon the reconsideration.

The full finding of the Chief Justice was expected to be announced yesterday. Next week Zulus will appear in a lower court on a charge of contempt of court arising from telegrams received by Mr. Justice Lewey and the Attorney-General demanding his arrest.

Postponement Refused

An adjournment for time to bring counsel from the United Kingdom was sought by Mr. Zulus. The Attorney-General explained that it was not Mr. Zulus's views to which objection was taken although he was a Communist, but to his methods of opposition to certain measures, such as the advocacy of passive strikes and proposed revolution in protest against the action of the British Government in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Mr. Zulus, who went to Northern Rhodesia as a refugee in 1938, was born in Lithuania and served with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment during the war. Later, he took a degree at Cape Town University.

The *Manchester Guardian*, referring to a "disturbing" declaration he had earlier commented that African

organisations were entitled to their opinions, even if these might be regarded as "unpopular".

They are entitled to seek the best of the means of terminating and winning support for their opinions if they do not feel able to do so by the peaceful means of the High Court of law on the basis of local African legislation in the early self-government. Perhaps Mr. Zulus is not the ideal person for the question of the African Congress and cannot go to Mr. Zulus for help and advice to whom should the African people's representatives want a spokesman and the African Congresses wanting to go else, the vacuum is filled by Mr. Zulus's Communist views and if he is not a very responsible person, he has now had himself tempted to put into the mouths of his constituents words which he would not speak for them.

The Government may think it necessary to lawfully order his removal as a misleading counsellor. Then the vacuum appears and the manipulative seems removed as a temporary measure to save them from error, but to silence the one voice through which their voices were heard, and if a better counsellor is offered at last, he has now still taken the place of the voice of their constituents. Mr. Zulus has put the Rhodesian Government in a bad position with the African people. It is to be hoped that the Government will not be worse than the first.

Another Raid from Ethiopia

ONE AFRICAN CONSTABLE has been killed and two were seriously injured during a seven-hour clash between a Kenya constabulary and a great superior force of Galla tribesmen, estimated at 500, about 30 miles south of the Ethiopian frontier on the eastern shore of Lake Rudolf. The patrol managed to extricate itself and return to its outpost at Bahi, in January a Kenya village was raided by Galla, who escaped across the Ethiopian frontier after killing 12 persons. As the local police and military forces in the area were strengthened and armoured cars posted in the district, but these had recently returned to base.



FOUR YEARS OF THIRTY Hundreds of concrete-lined roads, proof of the Bedford Rough Track. Each ounce of the track produces a surprising effect of road capacity that one thousand times that of other equipment of our hundred thousand concrete roads. Each heavy brand, rough drive.

There is a Bedford for every load from 1 ton up to 10 tons.

Sold and serviced throughout the world by our branches in Johannesburg, Durban, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Lagos, Ibadan, Abaya, Addis.

The New BIG BEDFORD

- for ● Larger Loads
- Longer Life
- Lower Costs

Developed on the Rough Track
Proved over 500,000 miles on the road
Tested in the Tropics

It is a big truck and big-hearted too. The Big Bedford has 100 h.p. and has 110 brake-horse-power packed into a wheel base efficiently with gross loadings up to 20,000 lbs. with gross trailer combinations. Yet it's still a Bedford. It's a Bedford for 2000 lb. unless you're a Bedford fan. It's a Bedford for its rugged construction and behind its 100 h.p. engine, 110 h.p. and development programme.

BRUCE LIMITED
P.O. Box 751 - NAIROBI

PERSONALIA

MR. J. H. BOND is Secretary for African Affairs in the Colonial Office. He has left for East Africa on 27th March.

MR. J. P. BURCH has been appointed Resident of Buganda.

MR. J. L. HUGHES, C.B.E., has been appointed to the European Education Authority.

MR. G. H. PALE has been appointed to the new post of Deputy Secretary for East Africa.

THE BIRMIAN AMBASSADOR in London has left by air for Addis Ababa. He expects to be away for about two weeks.

MR. E. F. HUGHES, Chairman of the Managing Director of Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., is expected in London next month.

MR. J. R. DEAN, an attorney at Kampala, is taking up his duties as first principal of the Municipal Madhyam Commercial College.

Leading members of their wives' family, Mr. M. S. LUKAS, a veterinary surgeon, and his wife, who is a beauty of means.

MR. R. J. MEHRING has been elected president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, of which Mr. HARRIS PEARCE is vice-president.

An art exhibition was held recently in London of the works of MR. H. H. D. ... Southern Rhodesian Secretary for Native Affairs.

THE RT. REV. FRANCIS OLIVER OWEN, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a member of the European Education Advisory Board.

MR. H. J. ROBERTS has been elected chairman of the Broken Hill Farmers' Association, with Mr. H. ROOS as vice-chairman and Mr. G. J. HACKETT as hon. secretary.

LORD HORNER has been awarded the Grand Cordon of the Star of Ethiopia by the Emperor in recognition of his services to the Haile Selassie Memorial Hospital, Addis Ababa.

MR. W. H. JONES, chairman and managing director of W. H. Jones and Co., Ltd., has been re-elected as Liberal candidate for Barnet. He contested the seat in 1950 and 1951.

THE EAST AFRICAN SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies has recently visited East Africa House, the inter-racial club at 36 Great Chamberlain Place, Marlborough Arch, London, W.

MR. R. MASTROMAN has retired from the board of East African Breweries, Ltd., of which Mr. E. O. MITCHELL has been elected chairman. The company has long Rhodesian interests.

Gwelo and District Publicity Association has been reconstituted, with Mr. D. A. LARDNER, M.B.E., as its president, and Dr. C. A. GARFIELD-ROOSE and Mr. J. DREBE as vice-presidents.

LIEUT. COLONEL M. A. HARRIS, Royal Fusiliers, who has assumed command of the Somaliland Scouts, has served in the Sudan and was shortly after the war brigade major of a unit in Kenya.

MR. VAN DEN ABEELE, Under-Secretary for Colonial Administration to the Belgian Government, recently visited the headquarters of the International Red Lodges, which is at Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. J. FOX PITT, of former provincial government in Northern Rhodesia, has been re-elected chairman of the territory's Joint Industrial Council for the Building Trade, in succession to Mr. W. M. COMAR.

THE REV. JAMES MACRURH, who has been appointed the first minister of the Church of Scotland in Uganda, is expected to arrive in Nairobi in July and to take up his new duties in Jinja about the end of the year.

MR. JAMES GREENHILL, deputy chairman of the Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank in London, has been appointed a Commandeur of the Ordre Militaire de Cristo by the President of the Portuguese Republic.

MR. A. J. F. BUNNING, formerly Adviser on Internal Transport to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has visited East and Central Africa, has been appointed general manager of the Transport and Harbour Department of British Guiana.

The standing committee appointed by the East Africa Central Assembly to review the expenditure of the non-self-contained services of the High Commission consists of MESSRS. R. B. SCOTT, G. MUNDY, W. A. C. ... E. C. PHILLIPS and ... JAFFER.

MR. PRINCE, Minister for Overseas Trade, last week visited London for an exchange of views on Colonial problems with MR. OLIVER LYBERTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies. They decided that Franco-British meetings at all levels should take place at intervals regular and frequent intervals.

The following appointments have been made to the Victoria Falls Electricity Board: the Provincial Commissioner of the Southern Province (chairman), the Financial Secretary (or his representative) of the provincial engineer, and MESSRS. H. J. MILNER, M.L.C., Mr. G. R. ... and ... JAGER.

MR. B. D. MOXON, a director of the Thomas Meikle Trust and Investment Co., Ltd., chairman of the General Construction Co., Ltd., and deputy chairman of F.M.M. Manufacturing, Ltd., has arrived in London from Southern Rhodesia with MRS. MOXON. Before going to Rhodesia he was in business in East Africa for some years.

MR. R. E. G. RUSSELL has been elected chairman of the Kampala Club, with Mr. W. J. PRETTY as deputy. Mr. P. E. WINCH is the hon. secretary and Mr. R. A. BELL, hon. treasurer. Other members of the committee are COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON and MESSRS. E. F. BENNETT, A. P. CALDER, J. S. COX, J. SPENCE, and E. E. T. TOMPKIN.

MESSRS. J. P. BAMELORE, J. V. BIANCHI, M. FERGUSON, J. J. NEEDHAM, CLARK, D. G. OMMANNETT, A. H. RAYNER, and J. K. SIMONS, all of Kenya, have passed the preliminary examination of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, being seven out of the 41 successful overseas candidates. MESSRS. A. J. CONDON, of Kenya, and E. T. KNIGHT, of Khartoum, passed the special test examination.

MR. F. D. CORFIELD, since 1950 Governor of Khartoum Province, who has left the Sudan on retirement after 24 years' service, spent most of his early years in the Southern Province before being seconded to Palestine in 1938. Returning two years later, he was posted to the Upper Nile Province, and proved himself an enterprising leader of irregulars against the Italians, being mentioned in dispatches. He became Governor of the province in 1948.

The two Rhodesians chosen for this year's six-week tour of Britain under the auspices of the Princess Elizabeth Birthday Fund are Mr. SYDNEY SAWYER (21), of Salisbury, and Mr. J. H. WILSON (22), of Plumtree. They will leave Salisbury by air early in June. Mr. Sawyer was taken to the Colony from Cape Town as a baby after leaving Prince Edward School; he worked for a year in a secretarial capacity to Mr. E. J. F. ... Minister of Finance, and then became articled to a Salisbury firm of attorneys. Mr. Wilson, who recently gained his B.Sc. in agriculture, and works on a farm in the Simons district, was born in Gatooma.

Obituary

Mr. Rupert William Hemsted

MR. RUPERT WILLIAM HEMSTED, C.M.G., O.B.E., who died recently in Nairobi at the age of 76, had given more than half a century of devoted service to Kenya in various capacities, and the men in the country had a better judgment on affairs generally. He had a deep sense of real values, and never hesitated to resist momentary but unsound fads.

Born in Hampshire, the son of a doctor, he went to Kenya in 1899 as an assistant in the Treasury, and two years later was transferred to British Somaliland as chief accountant. In 1912 he returned to Kenya as an assistant district commissioner, with charge of the Masai, and for the next 14 years he continued much to his own pleasure, and to the profit of the country, in that appointment, except for a period during the 1914-18 war in which he was engaged on intelligence and military supply duties.

Member of Kenya Land Commission

He was then successively provincial commissioner in charge of the Nyanza, Central, and Northern Frontier Provinces until he retired in 1930 and settled in the Ngong area to begin fruit farming. He was one of the members of the highly important Kenya Land Commission of 1932-33.

A man of fine stamp, he was in his younger days a good cricketer, golfer, and excellent shot. Mrs. Hemsted died some years ago, and there were no sons or daughters of the marriage.

MR. A. C. E. FARSON, Inspector of Information Services in Northern Rhodesia, who has died suddenly in Lusaka, aged 51, had spent nearly 30 years in the territory, and was one of the pioneer transport riders conducting ox-waggons between Fort Jameson, Tete and Blantyre. He took up tobacco farming in the former town, but after the slump in 1928 went to the Copperbelt and worked at the Nchanga mine. After seeing active service with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in the Italian-Somaliland campaign in the recent war, he joined the Government as an African townships officer, became a district assistant, and was recently made Inspector of Information Services.

SIR JOHN BRIDLEY, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Ambassador to Japan from 1926-1932, who has died in Burgh St. Edmunds at the age of 83, was British delegate to the conference in Brussels in 1910 respecting the frontier between Uganda, German East Africa, and the Belgian Congo, and British representative at the African Liquor Conference two years later. He is survived by a son and two daughters.

MR. DENIS J. BERKE, senior printer of the Blantyre Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., and the *Nyasaland Times*, has died in the Protectorate at the age of 31, following a motor accident. He had gone to the Protectorate only 18 months ago, and at the time of his death his wife and three children were at sea, returning to Nyasaland after a health trip to this country.

MR. GEOFFREY HERBERT BARTER, C.M.G., who has died in Oxford at the age of 51, entered the Sudan Political Service in 1924, becoming Assistant Financial Secretary in 1942 and Director of Establishments in the following year. He retired in 1949, and leaves a widow and one daughter.

MR. EDWIN HOUGH, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Hough, of Kuisper, Northern Rhodesia, has been drowned in the Lunga River.

PRIVATE SAMARLAN LESUKURWA, the 3rd Battalion, The King's African Rifles, has been killed in the Frian area of Pahang, Malaya.

Fantastic Constitutional Experiments

Dr. Malan's Hand Strengthened

IN AN EDITORIAL COMMENT on African affairs, the *Daily Telegraph* recently wrote:

"Fantastic constitutional experiments, such as are now being conducted in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, have inevitably served to strengthen Dr. Malan's hand. The application of the principle of universal franchise in African territories has spread consternation in the Union of South Africa, not to mention the Rhodesias, Kenya, and other areas where there are white settlers.

"From their point of view, the prospect of being governed by a Dr. Nkrumah has implications which seem to be overlooked in Whitehall and Westminster. They have a stake in the country of their adoption, and if the British Government will not help them to defend it they will look to the Union, however abhorred Dr. Malan's harsh pronouncements and practices may seem.

Racial Conflict Must Be Avoided

"What is to the interest of all concerned, of Europeans and Africans alike, is that the bloody racial conflict which now threatens should be avoided. As General Smuts clearly saw, the way to avert it lies neither in impulsive extensions of the franchise nor in the kind of segregation which Dr. Malan is seeking to impose, but in patiently and humanely raising the standard of African economy and culture. Extreme views either way only minister to fanaticism, and so stoke up the fires of racial hatred."

The Sudanese Legislative Assembly on Monday gave general approval to the draft constitution for self-government.



Dependable
as ever

Player's
Please

One can always depend upon "Player's" for cool pleasure and calm enjoyment.

PLAYER'S MEDIUM NAVY CUT TOBACCO

Parliament

Raising of Anti-Federation Funds

Questions in House of Commons

THE RAISING OF FUNDS by the Nyasaland African Congress for the purpose of sending representatives to Britain has been the subject of questions in the House of Commons.

The Colonial Secretary was asked by three Labour members (Messrs. Fenner Brockway, R. Sorensen, and J. Rankin), why such activity by the Congress had been restricted or prohibited.

MR. LYTTLETON: "Several years ago some, but not all, Native authorities in Nyasaland made orders prohibiting the collections of subscriptions from Africans in their areas without a permit signed by the provincial commissioner. Having regard to the numerous complaints and allegations which followed the collection of funds to pay for an African deputation to London in 1948, the Governor decided that provincial commissioners should not grant permits in the present instance.

I see no reason to question the Governor's decision, especially since two of the three persons chosen by the Nyasaland African Protectorate Council to visit this country next month at my invitation in order to discuss the federation proposals are members of the African Congress.

MR. BROCKWAY: "I have in my hand the minutes of meetings between the Chief Secretary and the Nyasaland African Congress, and, arising from that, may I ask the Minister whether he is prepared to fulfil the pledge which was given by the late Chief Secretary that unofficial as well as official African organizations should be consulted, and whether, therefore, he will not place any obstacle in the way of a deputation coming to this country.

MR. LYTTLETON: "I am afraid I have nothing to add to the answer I have given. These are matters of administration, on which some care must be taken."

MR. RANKIN: "Would not the Minister consider what steps could be taken in order to make it possible for the African Congress to send their own representatives to this country to put their own case in their own way, apart from the official delegates?"

Consultation with Africans

MR. LYTTLETON: "I think the attitude of Her Majesty's Government is that the Nyasaland African Protectorate Council is the right and constituted body to consult on these matters, and this was also the attitude of our predecessors. It so happens that as I have said, two of the deputation are also members of the Congress.

MR. SORENSEN: "Does not the Minister realize that this is a most unimaginative and stupid action which will have a very bad psychological effect? In view of that fact, and of the Minister's sincere desire to remove, if possible, any impediments towards the presentation of the case of Africans, would he not consider the matter more sympathetically?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I must make it quite clear that the Government are of the opinion that the spokesmen of African opinion in this case must be the Protectorate Council."

MR. G. GUERRAS: "While agreeing with the Colonial Secretary that, on the scale of official consultations such as attendance at conferences, the right body is the African Protectorate Council in each of the two territories, may I ask him whether he is aware that the African Congress in both Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia is a very influential political body and that, where I was, in the territories last summer I had messages, with the Congress, both in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia?"

May I ask him whether he does not realize that this ban on collections, which is virtually a ban upon the ability of the Congress to send delegates to this country, will have a very bad effect? May I ask him seriously to reconsider the matter, and since the congressmen want to send delegates here, as they are entitled to do, whether we might not to put any difficulties in their way?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I have said that this is a matter of

administration into which I am willing to look. [Interruption.] Of course, it is a matter of administration, because very large practical areas over previous collections, and naturally care has to be taken to see that subscriptions are not made and afterwards used for purposes for which they were not intended. I am quite willing to look into the matter of administration again, provided it is quite clear that Her Majesty's Government think that these are the bodies with whom they ought to have official contact."

MR. C. M. V. ALPORT: "Is my right hon. friend aware that this collection was in fact abandoned a week after it started, because of the lack of response among Africans in Nyasaland?"

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Colonial Secretary whether his attention had been drawn to the eviction from Ndabani, Kenya Colony, of 500 Kambas; if he was aware that Ndabani had been earmarked for the future needs of the Kamba people; that the land had not been sold to the Kamba Estate, Limited; that the evicted persons had been transferred to places like Mukuru, where a man was not allowed to have more than five cattle owing to the aridity of the land; or to the Kamba reserve, which was one of the most congested areas in the country; and what action he proposed to take.

MR. LYTTLETON: "I assume the hon. member is referring to the recent prosecution of the Kamba families in illegal residence on the farm of Captain Harries, which resulted in a magistrate's order for their removal. This area was never earmarked for the Kamba. These families had for eight months repeatedly been warned to leave. After the prosecutions, they were given time to reap their standing crops and provided with free transport to the areas in which they have been resettled. I see no reason to intervene."

MR. BROCKWAY: "May I ask the Minister whether, in view of the land hunger of many of the Africans in Kenya, he will now stop the further extension of the allocating of land to European settlers?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "That is a different question, to which I am not prepared to give an answer in general terms."

SIR LESLIE PLUMMER (Lab.) asked why members of the Kipsigis tribe were evicted from their land in Kenya, and if he would now take steps to return them to their land.

Eviction of Illegal Occupants

MR. LYTTLETON: "No members of the Kipsigis tribe have been evicted from their land in Kenya. I assume that the hon. member is referring to the eviction of certain illegal occupants of Crown land at Kimutit which was alienated after certain exchanges of land between the Highlands and the Lumbwa Native land unit. All concerned, including the local Native Council, gave their consent to this exchange, as a result of which the Kipsigis acquired about 17,650 acres in exchange for reversionary rights to 6,500 acres."

SIR L. PLUMMER: "Is the Minister aware that the information I have is that despite the court order in their favour, hundreds of these Natives were forcibly evicted from their enclosures and policemen were used to bust down their gates and that their land was transferred to the African Highlands Produce Company? Will the Minister look into this matter again to see whether restitution can be made to them?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I have already made full inquiries, and the facts are as I have stated. I am satisfied that the Natives have greatly benefited from the arrangement."

MR. RANKIN: "In the course of his inquiries, has not the Minister come to the conclusion that there is tremendous and widespread dissatisfaction in Kenya on the land problem so far as the Africans are concerned?"

- * SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
- * MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
- * RAILS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
- * STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



Hudson
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIALS

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RAILWAY HOUSE, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND W.M. 7177
London: 11, Brompton Street, S.W.1
Sungulika, Johannesburg (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. 163, District of Johannesburg
Ghana: 1, Bank Street, Accra
Nairobi: 11, Riverside, 1, Willford Avenue, East A.C. 100

MR. LYTELTON: "Corporal punishment and an non-capital offence under the Penal Code, or any other offence punishable by imprisonment. Sentences of corporal punishment awarded by a Native court are subject to confirmation by provincial commissioners who have instructions to confirm only sentences in respect of indecent assaults aggravated by the age, sex, or condition of the victim or of the particular savagery on the offender's part and cattle theft."

MR. SORESEN: "I am asked by what authority and by what officers corporal punishment was inflicted in Tanganyika; for what specific offences; by what instrument and by how many strokes this punishment was normally imposed; to what extent he had evidence of corporal punishments illegally employed; and what records there were of the legal infliction of this punishment on non-Africans, including British, during the past 30 years."

Corporal Punishment in Tanganyika

MR. LYTELTON: "Corporal punishment may be inflicted in Tanganyika on the authority of courts of competent jurisdiction, including Native courts, or, in the case of prison offences, on the authority of the Commissioner of Prisons. The relevant ordinance does not specify who is to carry it out and I am asking the Governor what the practice is."

"2. The offences for which it may be awarded to adults are as follows: rape, attempted rape, defilement of a girl under 12, attempted defilement of a girl under 12, attempted robbery, or attempted defilement of an idiot or an imbecile, robbery, or attempted robbery, with violence; any assault included in chapter 24 of the Penal Code of an aggravated nature by reason of the age, condition, or sex of the person upon whom, or by reason of the nature of the weapon, or violence with which, such assault shall have been committed."

"3. Cattle stealing; indecent assaults of annoying a female, acts done with the intention of causing dishonour, causing grievous harm; injuring animals, cruelty to animals; any offence in chapter 29 of the Penal Code which deals with burglary, housebreaking, and similar offences, after a previous conviction of any such offence; defilement by husband of wife under 12; parent or guardian parting with possession of girl under 12 on the basis that she may be carnally known by her husband; procreation; conspiracy to defile; unnatural offences; attempt to commit unnatural offence; indecent assault of boy under 14; indecent practices between males; attempted murder by convict; disabling in order to commit felony or misdemeanour; intentionally endangering safety of persons travelling by railway; casting away, or attempting to cast away, a vessel; destroying or damaging an inhabited house, or a vessel with explosives."

"Juveniles may be awarded corporal punishment for any non-capital offence under the Penal Code, or any other offence punishable by imprisonment. Sentences of corporal punishment awarded by a Native court are subject to confirmation by provincial commissioners who have instructions to confirm only sentences in respect of indecent assaults aggravated by the age, sex, or condition of the victim or of the particular savagery on the offender's part and cattle theft."

"3. For prison offences corporal punishment may be awarded for mutiny or incitement to mutiny or personal violence to a prison officer."

"4. The instrument used is a rattan cane. No sentence of corporal punishment may exceed 24 strokes for adults, or 12 strokes for juveniles. I am not sure that these rules apply to sentences by Native courts but I am asking the Governor."

"5. There is, as far as I am aware, no evidence that corporal punishment is illegally employed. I have no information regarding the infliction of corporal punishment on non-Africans during the past 30 years."

MR. SORESEN: "Is the Minister aware that this is a Colony in which there is an excessive number of instances of corporal punishment, and in view of the recommendation of the United Nations that in all trust territories corporal punishment should be completely abolished, cannot we follow that example by implementing the principles in this Colony?"

Influence of Public Opinion

MR. LYTELTON: "I have also to take account of public opinion in the Colony concerned. If the hon. gentleman will read my answer he will see that a very large number of serious offences are at present covered by corporal punishment. I should have to be satisfied that it would be an advantage to have another and more severe penalties for some of these offences before I acted."

MR. SORESEN: "Does the Minister mean to suggest that Tanganyika is a more wicked Colony than any other Colony? If not, why is it that corporal punishment is being progressively abolished in other Colonies, but not in this one?"

MR. LYTELTON: "I cannot go beyond what I have already said, and I ask the hon. member to take a slightly more robust view of this matter."

MR. SORESEN: "Owing to the most unsatisfactory nature of that reply, I beg to give notice that I shall raise this matter on the adjournment at the earliest opportunity."

Stylish

AN ASSET TO EVERY BUSINESS



British Built first to last

COMMER

EXPRESS DELIVERY VAN

Maximum Gross Vehicle rating—5736 lbs-1422 Kgs. Approx Pay Load—900 lbs-408 Kgs.

DEVONSHIRE MOTORS LTD.

Distributors for Kenya: G. H. MOULE, VICTORIA STREET, NAIROBI. TEL. 3236. TELEGRAMS: "349"

General Attack On Over-spending

Southern Rhodesia's Crisis

A GENERAL ATTACK on costs and over-spending was essential if Southern Rhodesia was to overcome her problems, said the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, in the recent debate on the economic situation.

He emphasized that the terms of trade had turned against the Colony, and that last year's tobacco return had proved disappointing, owing to bad weather. The adverse balance of payments had reached £14m., including £34m. on visible trade, and the net drain on overseas reserves was over £10m.

Southern Rhodesia's problem was to live within her means, not by stopping development precipitately, but by reducing the speed to match the country's resources. Mr. Whitehead expressed confidence that as a result of the drastic measures initiated by the Legislative Finance Ministers' Conference in London, the position of the sterling area would be retrieved.

Level of Consumption Too High

Her level of consumption being too high, the Colony must get back to the normal price level. Economic practices and reduce purchasing power. If buying power was somewhat reduced in the coming year, imports would take care of themselves. In the level of imports, in fact, lay the real trouble. The Colony was struggling to get a little faster, but not very much faster, than the available materials allowed.

The greatest danger to the Colony in any period of deflation would be that it might not get from overseas the resources essential for development. Britain could not now make large loans to other countries, but he had received certain assurances in London in regard to loans.

Mr. Whitehead promised a determined assault on building costs, for the prices of ordinary homes were far beyond what the ordinary man ought to consider payable. Additional cost-of-living allowances could not be granted now, and he had told the Public Services Association that it was not possible to adhere to cost-of-living indices, as in the past. That question would be discussed again in September.

The increase in the number of public servants would be reduced in 1952 if the Colony was now nearer its full complement of civil servants than at any time since the war. Immigration in the coming year would be limited to about 600 a month compared with the past peak of 1,400, encourage loans to be given to such new-comers as farmers and

small business. He limited pockets of unemployment among Africans in secondary industries, but there was no fear that that would develop into a major problem.

Mr. R. G. Stockall, Leader of the Opposition, said that the Colony was not putting into effect what it was taking out, and the day of reckoning had arrived. A policy of active development was needed. Credit should not be restricted, and every effort should be made to achieve agricultural self-sufficiency.

Beira Delays

He would have liked to hear Mr. Whitehead discuss Beira. One ship, which had arrived at that port on September 25, had not begun to off-load until the end of February, she had left loaded with chrome, on March 13. Demurrage costs for 53 days had totalled some £25,000. Some firms insured against demurrage, and passed the extra cost on to consumers.

Mr. C. J. Barry (United Party) criticized the adoption of the policy of deflation, saying that managed deflation was the worst of all economic devices. The keynote should be "production, production, production." He urged a drive to clear all the accumulated chrome from the Colony, in order to earn much-needed dollars, and an equally intensive effort to produce more fuel and power.

Mr. R. S. G. Todd (United Party) asked what was the use of people in Britain being urged to produce more if Commonwealth countries reduced their output.

Mr. L. J. W. Kellen (Independent Labour) said that half the Europeans in the country could not now live if their wives were not sent out to work.

Mr. I. D. Smith (Rhodesia Party) said that it was accepted economic principle to pour capital into a country

or venture and carry on with an adverse balance of trade so long as it was certain that there would in time be a handsome profit. If investment and development were now curbed, confidence in Southern Rhodesia would be badly shaken. Shipping transport were some 500,000 tons of chrome worth £5m. They had recently discussed how to repay a loan, there was the danger, lying idle in great quantities.

Mr. D. McINTYRE (United Party) said that undue restrictions of credit would be disastrous to the small manufacturer and business man. If the Government placed an extra duty on luxury goods, there would be a national demand for increased wages, and some trade would be diverted from British and Rhodesian manufacturers to those in the Union. He asked for clearer guidance on the allocation of foreign currency for manufacturers of export goods.

Mr. A. L. SMIT (Rhodesia Party) expressed alarm at the Minister's statement that the proper way to restrict consumption was to reduce purchasing power. That might lead to reduced development.

Mr. N. S. QUINTIN (United Party) disliked hearing members talk as though something awful was about to happen. Rhodesia was full of resources, traders and industrialists were perfectly sound, and no good business man would be refused bank support. He complained of trade union restrictions which prevented men from working full time; if in the past employers had not played the game, now labour was not playing fair. The present taxation system killed incentive, and the credit system prevented people from saving.

Mr. R. A. BALLANTYNE (United Party) strongly supported the Minister's proposals, which might mean the turn of the tide, but thought that in other directions the Government had been slack. Twelve years had passed since they started to investigate the steel possibilities at Que Que, by now the industry should have been on a firm basis. Two years had slipped by since the question of an alternative coal industry was first raised, and every industry was now being held up by coal shortages. Nothing had been done about fruit-growing on a large scale, and Rhodesians were paying 5d. each for apples from the Union. The Government should not allow big financial interests to hold up the essential development of the Colony.

Portuguese Delays

Mr. G. A. DANFORTH (Minister of Mines and Transport) said he would not be led into blaming the Portuguese for Beira delays. With the arrival of new locomotives for the Portuguese, the line would improve rapidly, and towards the end of this year there should be an increase in the transport of chrome.

Years ago a contract to supply the copper mines with coal for a long time at a fixed and low rate had been signed. Two years ago the copper mines agreed to pay more—12s. 6d. a ton, as against 13s. 6d. paid by the railways. Further representations were being made.

The difficulties of re-organizing the Wankie colliery were enormous, but improvement was taking place, and it was estimated that the output would shortly approach the country's needs. The suggestion that the gold mines should increase their output by 50% was very good in theory, but gold producers developed on an economic basis. Some form of inducement, perhaps differential taxation, might persuade them to increase output temporarily.

Prospecting at Lubumbi had been reasonably satisfactory, though it might not necessarily be good enough to justify the immediate starting of a colliery. If at the end of three years no colliery was begun, the prospecting permit would terminate.

National Newsreel

WITH THE FIRST EDITION of "Northern Spotlight," the Northern Rhodesian Information Department has launched the territory's first national sound newsreel. Hitherto a 16mm. newsreel, "Northern Rhodesia News," has been given limited distribution by the department, but the new production will appear in 35mm. and 16mm. editions, thus making national distribution possible. It will appear at least every six to eight weeks. The material is filmed and prepared by the department's cinema section, the processing carried out by African Film Productions, Ltd., and the commentary given by Mr. Frank Secker. The first edition covered Lusaka storm damage, a "profile" of the territory's sportsman of the year, the departure of the K.A.R. to Malaya, the visit of British golfers to Mufulisa and Manshya, and Abercorn's tourist attractions.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

HOTEL SITES

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from all those persons or firms who may be interested and willing to erect an hotel in one or more or all of the towns hereinafter mentioned, in each of which sites of suitable size and commanding position have been specially selected and set aside for the accommodation of a first class hotel.

The towns in question, and in each case the information which a prospective applicant will primarily wish to know, are set out hereunder.

Township	Area of plot (approx.)	Term in years	Rent for first three years	Rent after third year	Premium	Additional premium covering existing building	Building Covenant
Dar es Salaam	5.50	99	£288	£865	£4,325	Nil	£200,000
Tanga	3	99	£131	£393	£2,065	Nil	£60,000
Mwanza	1.99	99	£27	£85	£265	£1,500	£40,000
Morogoro (A)	17.50	99	£27	£80	£400	Nil	£60,000
Morogoro (B)	6	99	£71	£213	£1,065	Nil	£60,000

In regard to Mwanza it is to be noted that of the area stated only about 1.3 acres is suitable for building.

It will be noted that alternative sites have been selected at Morogoro and applicants will be expected to indicate their preference. Government will decide in the light of the applications received which of the two sites will be allocated; only one site will be allocated at present.

A Right of Occupancy in each case will be granted to the successful applicant, upon the usual terms and conditions covering the data given above. A copy of the full conditions which will govern the respective Rights of Occupancy when granted may be perused at the Land Office, Department of Lands and Surveys, Dar es Salaam, or at the offices of the Municipal Secretary, Tanga, and Executive Officers of the Township Authorities at Mwanza and Morogoro. Copies of the relative site plans may be obtained on application, through the Land Officer, on payment of the sum of 7s. each, and copies of the full conditions may also be obtained on payment of an additional sum of 10s. in each case.

In his application an applicant must disclose the following information:

- (a) The nature and type of buildings he would propose to erect, and the period he would require to complete the construction of them;
- (b) Full details of his previous experience in the management or control of hotels and/or restaurants, and
- (c) Details of capital resources.

Applications in writing, which will be treated as confidential, must be submitted to the Land Officer, Department of Lands and Surveys, Dar es Salaam, on or before the 31st day of May, 1952.

Further information can be obtained from the East African Commissioner, East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

E. T. HAYWOOD,

LAND OFFICER.

March 10, 1952

Appeasing the Socialist Extremists— Party Warfare in Colonial Affairs

THE BI-MONTHLY SURVEY *Commonwealth and Colonial Affairs*, issued by the Conservative Research Department, says in its current issue:

"The Conservative Party has always believed in keeping Colonial affairs out of party controversy, and it has a long time since a Colonial question has been the subject of a division in the House of Commons. The Socialists, however, thought to force a vote when Central African Federation was debated there.

"This was the more regrettable because, in principle, federation is accepted by all parties, though with reluctance. It is perhaps at all, by the extreme left wing of the Socialists. Indeed, it was the Socialist Party, when in office, which published the federation proposals in 1951. Their acceptance of the whole was reiterated during the debate.

"On the economic aspect, Mr. Griffiths, formerly Colonial Secretary, said: 'The future prosperity of these territories will be enhanced if we can ensure that their economic cooperation is as close as ever we can possibly make it. On the political aspect he said: "It was urged on me that there was a danger that in 1950, and I think there are now urgent reasons for ensuring not only the closer economic association of these territories but their closer political association."

"It is not to be very frankly about these political reasons. It is to be said that there is a fear widespread among more than one of the races or communities in Central Africa that, unless there is created and sustained in these three territories a stronger political association, looking to this country for its inspiration, maintaining our traditions and principles, and other traditions, and other ideas, other principles, and other traditions, that will prevail. These are the traditions and ideas which come from the Commonwealth of South Africa."

"It was not, therefore, the principle of federation that the Socialists objected to. They alleged however, that their Conservative successors in office had mishandled the negotiations over it. They objected to the discussions which had taken place in London with Sir Godfrey Huggins and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the grounds that Africans were not present. They considered that the negotiations had been rushed, and they took exception to the fact that reports being ante-dated to April."

Unfortunate Impression Created

"It is unfortunate that matters of principle were obscured by discussion of methods and procedure. Thus the impression left on the public was that the House was divided over the merits of the plan."

"It was unfortunate also for the cause of Central African Federation that the debate took place when it did, for it was on that very day that Mr. Attlee was doing his best to patch up the split in the Socialist Party which was publicly revealed next day when Mr. Bevan and some 50 other Socialists revolted against their leaders.

"It is clear that the Socialist leaders were prepared to go a long way to meet the people in the hope of maintaining a semblance of unity, but they say little for their outlook on Colonial affairs if part of the price of appeasing the extremists included an agreement to carry party warfare into the field of Colonial problems.

"It is to be noted that both Socialist M.P.s (Mr. S. N. Evans and Mr. Coldrick) who visited the Rhodesias last summer abstained from voting with their colleagues against the Government."

Inquiry into African Education

THE GOVERNOR OF UGANDA has appointed a committee consisting of Mr. B. de Bunsen (chairman), the Rev. Mother Mildred, Miss M. Senkajuka, Mrs. C. E. Stuart, Messrs. C. R. V. Bell, C. Handley Bird, M.L.C., Father F. B. Gaffney, B. W. Gil, S. W. Kulubya, M.L.C., B. J. Mukasa, M.L.C., W. B. Mwangu, N. E. Opi, the Rev. J. B. Murdy, and Dr. J. S. Hutchinson, with Messrs. W. L. Bell and J. T. Gleave as joint secretaries, to study all aspects of African education. He promised that the report would be laid upon the pigeon-hole.

"Turtle eggs taste like the gritty inside of golf balls"
—Mr. Compton Mackenzie

Inertia Africa's Greatest Enemy Governor's Challenge to Makerere

SIR ANDREW COHEN has suggested that Makerere College, Uganda, should start an extra-mural department on an East African basis, and added that the Government of Uganda would finance the appointment of a special tutor for students in that territory. Adult education was, he said, long overdue, and the organization of study courses and groups could be made most useful.

"Africa's greatest enemy," was he thought, inertia, and in the more developed areas it could best be cured by persuading people to interest themselves actively in programmes for their own betterment and by bringing them more closely into participation in all fields of government.

"The Governor defined the four main functions of the Administration as the maintenance of law, order, and good government; the development of the people as human beings through education and health programmes; progress in their political development through local government and an expanding understanding of public affairs; and the maximum development of economic resources. Since every public service demanded expansion, Makerere must provide far more professional officers and involve itself much more in the life of the community.

"He asked if the college played a large enough part in East African life; if staff and students were in sufficiently close contact with the outside world; if they gave adequate attention to the problems confronting Eastern Africa; if those problems stalked largely enough in the teaching of a college; and if Makerere Hill was too isolated.

"He had been singularly struck, he said, by how little people in Africa knew of what was going on in other parts of their own country, in neighbouring territories, and in Africa generally.

"Speaking of the need for self-help, Sir Andrew Cohen said: "I would like to see a school or dispensary to be financed and run by the people that have a better one put up by Government. Development depends perhaps even more on individual and community effort than on Government effort. While Government must often supply the initial stimulus and leadership, the results will largely depend on the people themselves."

"The people must not be allowed to go on regarding Government as something apart from themselves, as some inexhaustible source from which their needs could be met and their progress supplied. They had to be brought much more closely into contact with the Administration in all its forms, and more positive steps to that end were needed."

"The stealing of the whole or a portion of the catch by skippers and crew still continues on a wide scale, and is the chief deterrent to the development of the Kenya in-shore fishing industry."—Mr. Hugh Copey, in a Review of Kenya Fisheries



For electrical installation schemes and materials,
with detailed drawings for easy erection

W. H. SMITH AND PARTNERS
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

329 KENNINGTON ROAD, LONDON, S.E.11

Phone: RELIANCE 1581 & 2440

Cable: PORNEL, LONDON



PAGES OF ENTERPRISE

Number Seven

Hides & Skins

HIDES ON FRAMES FOR DRYING



PHOTO GOATS, KANO

The cattle-raising country of Northern Nigeria contributes to the world's leather trade a yearly total of one million hides and seven million goats and sheepskins. The United Africa Company is the largest exporter of these, and has collaborated with the Government Veterinary Department in raising their quality to its present high standard.

During many years' specialisation in this trade the Company has set up a main and numerous subsidiary collecting stations, to which villages and towns throughout the region send small and large batches of hides and skins. Here, after arsenication against insects, each is individually selected, prepared and packed to the particular requirements of the overseas industry for which it is destined.

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LIMITED

UNILEVER HOUSE, BEAUFORT SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4

TELEGRAMS: U.A.C. LTD., LONDON
MERCHANTS: "PRODUCE"
RIVER TRANSPORT

Letters to the Editor

Record of the Sisal Industry Swingeing Taxation in Tanganyika

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR,—Sisal profits in Tanganyika made by individuals are taxed on a scale, up to 70%, which is invariably reached; export tax of 5% on gross sale value f.o.b. equivalent to about 25% on net profit, is also levied. The net amount left is by no means free cash available for spending, for it has to bear considerable development and replacement costs not allowed for by the revenue authorities in assessing the so-called profit.

Private limited companies and partnerships are subject to special provisions under §21 of the Revenue Ordinances, by which profits, of a minimum of 60% and a maximum of 100%, whether paid or not, are deemed to have been paid, and the individuals concerned assessed accordingly. This is felt by many a hardship, especially when development is being carried out with resources, which have to be supplemented by the return from the business, which is now in fact most sound business in Tanganyika has been built up.

There is then the public company, with shareholders in the United Kingdom. There are relatively few of these, for about 75% of the production of the industry is based on individuals, partnerships, and private limited companies. They do, however, form an important factor which Government wish to encourage.

We have for years tried to obtain access of reasonable terms to the London capital market for sisal enterprise in Tanganyika without much success, and we can do this only by achieving a better average dividend record in the future. My own company is a leading

one of this type, which pays a company tax of 25% plus the export tax, whilst our shareholders pay their full rate on the profits they receive. Moreover, this form of company has many expenses that private individuals and companies do not.

During the last 32 years in which I have been a shareholder in my company, it has paid to its shareholders an average return in dividend of only 3.3%, without regard to capital loss during that period. This 3.3% included 100% dividend paid last year as some measure of recompense to shareholders. To earn this the company had had to increase its producing capacity four times.

That has undoubtedly been good for the economy of Tanganyika, but it also means that the company is continually having to add to its equipment and plant at very high prices as new areas come into maturity, and this taxes its resources very greatly. For example, before the war steel rail cost us £350 to £450 per mile. It now costs £2,600 per mile, and the price of steel products is still advancing.

The price of sisal is determined by world conditions, and the use of the fibre is increasing. There is a good deal of misconception as to sisal prices, which cannot entirely be judged by current quotations of £250 or over. The average price received by Tanganyika growers during the three years to the end of 1951, beyond which we have no official customs figures, for almost 400,000 tons exported, averaged £118 10s. per ton, and for the year 1951/£167.

The comparable average price f.o.b. from the first world war to 1930 was £33 15s. (or over £40 c.i.f.) and from the slump of 1930-31 to the beginning of the last war it fell by half. At the beginning of the war costs were ascertained and a price fixed of £20 12s. 6d. f.o.b. (almost £30 c.i.f.) at which the British Government bought. This is the comparison to be made with present prices, which largely reflect the fall in the value of money, affecting both what we have to sell and what we have to buy.

Incidentally, the "costs" basis during the war under bulk purchase resulted in the British Government obtaining our sisal at about £11m. below world prices. That was the sisal industry's invisible war contribution.

As to the proposal that when bad times come—as they will—we must expect Government to come to our support, I can say only that this is highly unlikely for the simple reason that Government will find it extremely difficult when those days come to meet the high level of public expenditure which the present heavy taxation makes possible, let alone add to their burden. We must as an industry rely on our own resources, and put by now what we can to sustain our future need.

Meanwhile, if in individual cases we can be generous to public causes, so much the better. In this the sisal industry has a good record.

Yours faithfully,

T. Tanga

Tanganyika Territory

E. F. HUTCHOCK

Planters

BALING PRESSES

The hydraulic press illustrated is typical of the wide range of Planters Presses in world-wide use on kapok, manila, stress fibre and all manner of materials.



PEC

PLANTERS ENGINEERING Co., Ltd.,
14, CRAVEN ROAD, LONDON, W.2, ENGLAND

Should Governments Arrest Fanatics? Criticisms of East Africa and Rhodesia

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR, In your issue of March 6, under "Matters of Moment," it was suggested to the Government to arrest promptly "a handful of fanatics" in Northern Rhodesia, following their threat to organize a general strike in opposition to the plan for Central African federation.

Such a suggestion is not in keeping with the principles of the British Imperial Government or of any other subject to the Imperial Government. Does the author of the article think that the decisions of the

Imperial and the Northern Rhodesian Governments should be carried out by force, whether they are right or wrong? Does he think that whatever these Governments think right and good is infallibly so? Then what is the difference between the policy of these Governments and that of Adolf Hitler?

Arco. Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER W. DALTON.

[Our correspondent does not quote satisfactorily from the leading article which he criticizes. The material passage was in the following terms:

"Nobody now doubts that the timely arrest of a small number of extremists in Malaya would have prevented the creation of a situation ominous alike for the State and its citizens, hundreds of whom have lost their lives as a direct result of the final failure to be firm. That lesson ought not to be lost by the Imperial 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 cause widespread rioting and consequent bloodshed. If the evidence available to the authorities on the 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."

We stand by every word in that passage, which does not seem to us to conflict, as Mr. Dalton alleges, with the established principles of British justice.

It was not suggested that opponents of federation would be created because their view differed from that of the Imperial and local Governments. The whole point is that the duty of any Government is to govern, maintain law and order, and prevent harm to the community, by fanatics and others who seek to foment class or colour conflict, even to the point of bloodshed.

In fulfilling such obligations to the public a Government would certainly be permitted to pursue a policy analogous to that of Hitler, as Mr. Dalton asserts. The Fuehrer arrested and murdered Germans, not for crimes against the general public, but for crimes against the Nazi Party, opinions in conflict with his or even because one of other of the Nazi leaders felt it convenient to dispose of a private enemy. That state of affairs cannot be held to represent a movement in Northern Rhodesia which we described as "the prospect of incipient anarchy in conflict with law and order." It is that which challenges the Imperial Government to stand fast and govern firmly.—Ed., E.A. and R.]

African Suspicion of Change What Anti-Federationists Overlook

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

I have just read your report of the speech of Mr. Julian Amery in the federation debate in the House of Commons; and I really must congratulate and thank you for the excellence and comprehensiveness of your Parliamentary reporting. I know nothing to equal it anywhere from the East and Central African standpoint.

Mr. Amery began his helpful speech with an important point which the agitators against federation refuse to face. May I quote his exact words: "The African peoples are against change of almost any kind. I am told on good authority that when the political authority in Southern Rhodesia was transferred from the Chartered Company to the Imperial Government, there was great resistance on the part of the Africans."

Any honest assessment of the opposition to federation organized in Central Africa and this country must face this fact of the conservatism of Africans. The truth is that they are intensely suspicious of change of any kind, but that history shows that when change is imposed by a British Government for good reasons Africans come to see the need for it.

No gift of Europe to Africa can rank with that of Christianity; but in many, many areas devoted men and women laboured for years, sometimes for a lifetime without visible effect. Africans would take medicine and education from them with varying degrees of readiness, but not the new doctrine.

Similarly with medicine: almost all over Colonial Africa there was great reluctance by Africans, often

for many years, to accept the healing brought by the Europeans. That was due to innate conservatism. With education likewise: a long period of opposition, then experimentation, and now a passion for learning. So it has been with most aspects of life.

My point is that as with federation now, so with the essentials upon which civilization is being slowly built, there was widespread and often bitter resistance, not infrequently to the point of local danger.

If it was right—as it certainly was—for our missionaries, pioneer officials, early settlers and others to persevere in what they were convinced was the right course, though they recognized that it was unwelcome to Africans in their backwardness, surely it is equally right and necessary to-day for the Imperial Government to proceed with the plan for federation.

Throughout all this controversy you have rightly insisted that the responsibility of decision is upon Her Majesty's Ministers and the House of Commons. That should be no question of declining to do the right thing in and for Africa merely because propaganda has been so much used.

Yours faithfully,
D. D. O. THOMAS.

Following the Government's decision on the Bamangwato chieftainship, the Seretse Khama Fighting Committee in London issued this statement: Representatives of the original organizations making up the Committee have decided to invite wider representation with a view to commanding the largest possible expression of public opinion against this violation of democracy and the United Nations Charter of Human Rights. We are confident of every success, and are all the more assured on observing the wonderful solidarity and unanimity of the Bamangwato people in support of their chief.

MANUBITO

CAXA POSTAL 17 LOBITO, ANGOLA

Gables Manubito, S.A.

(Associated with Leopold Walford Shipping, Ltd.)

STEAMSHIP FORWARDING & TRANSIT AGENTS

LINER AGENTS FOR

ALAN LINE	ALLOYD TRIESTINO
HALL LINE	SOUTH AFRICAN LINES
HOUSTON LINE	ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL
	S.S. Co. LTD.

AT LOBITO

Sub-Triples Roants

BENGUELA RAILWAY

THROUGH RAIL SERVICE U.K., BELGIAN, N. & S. AFRICA

TO

BELGIAN CONGO

Agence Transit, P.O. Box 1048, Elisabethville, A.C.

and

NORTHERN RHODESIA

H. Schulz, P.O. Box 27, Mopla, N.E.

London Office

LEOPOLD WALFORD SHIPPING LTD

49-50, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3

AFRICA 5218 Cable: Walford, London

NEWS ITEM BRIEF

Rhodesian Airman's Remarkable Escape Five Days in Bush Without Food

Kenya's Royal Show will be held in Nairobi on June 18-21 in the new Mitchell Park, which will then be opened.

Letters posted in Nyasaland are now being franked in both English and Nyanja with the slogan "Grow More Food".

So much money is being worn as ornaments on the southern Sudan that the chiefs have been ordered to stop the practice at a time at which change is badly required for trade.

The competition for this year's Margaret Wrong prize for original literary work by African writers will be for Natives of the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, and Angola.

Rhodesia Railways have corrected reports that level crossings in Southern and Northern Rhodesia were to be replaced by bridges or subways. No such proposals are under consideration.

The Egyptian Prime Minister is reported to have approved the continuance of the Sudan Affairs Committee under the chairmanship of the former Minister of Public Works in his personal capacity.

Bamangwato Delegation

The delegation headed by Mr. Kooboka Kgamané and comprising six members of the Bamangwato tribe of Bechuanaland left Cape Town by air for London on Sunday. Mr. P. Frazer, legal adviser to the tribe, accompanies the delegation.

A joint mass meeting of the East African-Indian National Congress and the Kenya African Union arranged in Nairobi to coincide with the Van Nieboeck celebrations in South Africa, has been banned by the police. Its purpose was declared to be to protest against the racial policy in the Union.

After a three-day conference in London, the council of the Socialist International has decided to build up a fund to assist parties in under-developed parts of the world. A statement of Socialist policy for such areas is being drafted by a sub-committee. The International, which has now some 200 members, hopes to attract African parties in the future.

A cricket team of the Uganda Kobs will tour Deben and Somerset from August 15 to 24. Matches have been arranged at Ilminster, Milverton, Sidmouth, Glastonbury, All Hallows School, Ilton, and Whimple. Mr. E. H. Williams (Box 359, Kampala), the club's cricket captain, invites correspondence from members who would like to play in these games.

Rhodes Centenary Exhibition

The Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo is to be opened next year nearly seven weeks later than planned, and it will run for three months instead of the four initially intended. The organizers have been influenced by the possible date of Her Majesty's Coronation and by representations from exhibitors that four months was too long a period, and the exhibition will now therefore open on June 1, 1953, and close on August 31.

Some 500 zoological specimens which have recently been added to the Natural History Section of the British Museum were collected by Mr. J. C. Battersby, a member of the museum staff, while attached to a commission delimiting the frontier between Kenya and Ethiopia. They include snakes, lizards, amphibians, birds, and fish, mainly from transitional areas between arid and semi-arid country. A collection of birds' eggs from South America and the West Indies has been presented to the museum by Sir Charles Belcher, formerly a judge of the East African Court of Appeal.

AFTER AN EIGHT-DAY SEARCH, in which R.A.F. planes from Southern Rhodesia participated, had been called off by Mr. A. G. Mechin, director of a Lusaka air charter company, has reached safety.

He had been flying in a monoplane from Lusaka to Kasama, to pick up a sick child, and was reported overdue the same night. It was believed that the aircraft had come down in the Isoka district, and search parties were promptly sent out. R.A.F. pilots who were ordered to patrol the area reported that the thickly wooded and hilly terrain made it almost impossible to see anything on the ground.

Five days later the air search was abandoned and the acting Director of Civil Aviation stated that hope of finding the pilot alive had almost vanished. Three days later a message was received from the district commissioner, Lundazi, with the news that Mr. Mechin was safe, his injuries being only facial cuts and a sprained ankle.

Forced Landing in Luangwa Valley

He had force-landed late at night in the Luangwa Valley, about 150 miles north of Lundazi, the machine being completely wrecked. Unable to locate Kasama owing to a thunder-storm, he waited two days in the hope of rescue and to regain his strength. For the next three days he walked through swamp and bush, finally arriving at a village 31 miles from the scene of the crash, where he obtained his first food for five days.

Next day he cycled 12 miles to the Senga Native treasury, where his injuries were dressed by an African dispenser. On the seventh day Mr. Mechin cycled a further 12 miles to Choma, where the district commissioner had transport waiting for him, and drove him 92 miles into Lundazi. Mr. Mechin praised the help which he had received from Africans.

A Bill to authorize an increase of 25% in rents affected by the Rent Restriction Decree of 1944 in Zanzibar has been published.

Ford

SALES AND SERVICE

are available to you throughout

TANGANYIKA & ZANZIBAR



Please address enquiries to—

RIDDOCH MOTORS

LIMITED

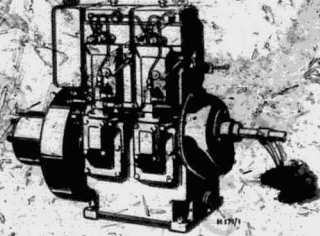
HEAD OFFICE: ARUSHA

BRANCHES IN ALL MAIN CENTRES

BRITISH DIE ENGINES (EXPORT) LTD.

Sole concessionaires for the Export Sales of:—

PETTER A.V. Type/ DIESEL ENGINES



These small Diesel Engines in powers from 3 B.H.P. to 10 B.H.P. are the outcome of many years experience of this type of engine.

These engines can operate with half-speed drive if required.

Tanganyika Representatives:—

LEHMANN'S (EAST AFRICA) LTD.

P.O. BOX 163

DAR ES SALAAM

MOSHI

MWANZA

TANGA

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR
NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic
to the Copperbelt

Saves 2,000 miles in transit
from U.K.

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN
FORCE LOBITO — RHODESIAN
BORDER

Through Bills of Lading
issued

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY:

Benguela Railway
Company,
Princes House,
95 Gresham St.
LONDON, E.C.2.

General Traffic Agents,
Leopold-Walford
Shipping, Ltd.,
48-50 St. Mary Axe,
LONDON, E.C.3.



NISSEN BUILDINGS

can be erected easily and quickly, are relatively cheap and can be adapted for use as living quarters, offices, agricultural buildings, warehouses and factories.

Available in standard sized spans of 16, 20, 24, 30, 35 and 40 ft. Full particulars are obtainable from:—

A. Baumann, Nairobi, Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam,
& Co., Ltd., Kampala, Masaka, Lindi and Mikindani
Campbell Watt & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 39, Ndole
Bartles (Rhodesia) Ltd., Salisbury, Bulawayo
and Umfali

Manufactured by: Nissen Buildings, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts.

Of Commercial

No increase in the basic price paid to the producers for maize has been recommended by the Northern Rhodesian Government for the 1952-53 pool year, but as the production costs of improved farmers have increased, their bonus will be raised to 22s. 6d. per acre (first class) and 15s. per acre (second class). The basic maize price remains at 25s. 3d. a bag of 200 lb. net weight, exclusive of cost of the bag. The whole of the difference between the price received and the full price of 37s. less transport and other charges, will be paid into the African Farming Improvement Fund, so that Native producers generally will receive extra indirect benefit.

Some stabilization in property prices is reported from Southern Rhodesia. A member of the Colony's Institute of Auctioneers, Estate Agents, and Valuers said recently: "The day of the silly price has gone. About a year ago we could sell land and property for the telephone. Now prospective purchasers are more value for their money. One very encouraging factor is the increasing interest from big concerns overseas. A large number of finance houses, industrial concerns, and investment trusts want to invest money in land and property in Rhodesia."

Goods exported last year through Lindi, Mikindani, and Kiwa respectively were valued at £2,295,361, £753,271, and £163,995, compared with £383,232, £112,360, and £17,690 in 1947 when exports from the whole of the Southern Province of Tanganyika represented only 4.8% of the Territory's exports, against 8.5% last year. Native tax collected in the province rose from 7.5% to 12.7% of the territorial total. Plans have been made to increase the output of Virginia flue-cured and heavy fire-cured tobacco.

Cotton Price Will Fall

Mr. R. R. Stokes, M.P., said when addressing a commercial audience in Kampala recently that the price of cotton was inordinately high and must be expected to fall heavily in the next year or two, and that Uganda's output of wolfram should be 4,000 to 5,000 tons a year, not about 100 tons, which now seemed to be the aim of the people in charge. He described the present world price of gold as ridiculous, and forecast a considerable increase before the middle of next year.

A unanimous report on cotton buying has been presented to the Government by the committee, under Sir Richard Hopwood, set up by the Board of Trade to consider the problem. The President of the Board of Trade told the Commons last week that the report would be published as soon as possible, and that he hoped to make an early statement of the Government's intentions.

A monthly wage of not less than £25 is recommended for Asian shop assistants in Northern Rhodesia for the first year, £25 10s. for the second year, and not less than £30 for the third and following years. It is suggested that not more than £10 per month should be deducted for food and not more than 70s. for housing. Working hours, overtime, and leave conditions are to be those stipulated in the Shop Assistants' Ordinance.

An authorizing increase in the price of bacon from 2.10s. to 2.70s. per lb. and a grade A, legs and loins from 1.90s. to 2.35s. per lb. by the Kenya Government recalled that, owing to the improved efficiency of the Pig Industry Board's factory at Uplands, no rise in prices had been necessary for four years.

Banks operating in East Africa have raised their rates of interest by 1% on loans, overdrafts, and discounts. Fixed deposit rates are now 1½% per annum for six months, 1½% for nine months, and 2% for 12 months.

A motion for the establishment of a Uganda Cement Board has been withdrawn because the proposed Development Corporation would take over the cement industry.

Sisal Outputs for March

Dava Plantations, Ltd.—70 tons of fibre, making 220 tons for three months.

Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd.—120 tons, compared with 1,140 tons in March 1951.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—580 tons of fibre, making 6,440 tons for the year.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—180 tons of sisal and tow, making 435 tons for nine months.

Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS BANK, LTD., earned a net profit of £20,148 in the year ended January 31 last, compared with £25,043 in the previous year. Reserve receives £50,000 and a balance of £70,863 is carried forward, against 60,715 brought in.

The issued capital is £1,000,000 in shares of £1 each. Reserve stands at £100,000 exclusive of the above allocation. Banco Nacional Ultramarino (Holding Co.), £2,570,000 accounts, including contingencies reserves, £2,319,978, and confirmed credits and acceptances at £2,653,607. Current assets are valued at £8,704,472, including £2,542,004 in cash.

The directors resident in England are Viscount Davidson (chairman) and Messrs. J. Greenhill, W. C. Warwick, and F. G. Woodhead. Mr. Felix Neuberg is an alternative director, manager, and secretary. Directors resident in Portugal are Drs. F. J. V. Machado, A. R. Pimenta, and P. T. Ferreira, and Senhor A. de M. C. De Sa (Afonso de Mercosana).

The 22nd ordinary general meeting will be held in London on April 22.

Locally manufactured goods are freshest and cheapest

When in East Africa last stop on

JAYGEE
Brand Products

Coffee, Spices, Honey, Cooking Fat, etc.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

J. G. ARONSON, LTD.

KENYA COLONY

JGA

P.O. Box 681
N.A.L.R.O.B.I.

P.O. Box 800
MOMBASA

Company Report

The Zambia Exploring Company, Ltd.

Sir Ulick Alexander's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ZAMBESIA EXPLORING COMPANY LIMITED was held on April 3, 1952, at 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.3, the Rt. Hon. SIR ULICK ALEXANDER, P.C., Q.C., K.C., M.G., O.B.E. (the chairman) presiding.

The chairman said (in part):

I should like to add to the remarks made at my review (circulated with the report and accounts) the statement that, while the impact of the company's business of the Chancellor's Budget provisions regarding taxation cannot be accurately estimated, the passing of the Finance Act, it appears that the standard of profits for assessment to the excess profits levy of the company and its subsidiary will be about £125,000.

Unfair Profits Tax

Your company will be unfairly treated if the provisions of the Ninth Schedule of the Finance Bill are not amended. This schedule lays down the general rules for ascertaining undistributed profits since January 1, 1948. In broad terms this amounts to taking one-half of the profits and comparing the figure with the net dividends paid in the period from January 1, 1948 to December 31, 1951. In taking one-half of the profits, the Treasury are presuming that the other half has gone, 47½% in income tax and 2½% in undistributed profits tax but during the period in question your company was not in fact paying income tax or profits tax, owing to the fact that taxation losses incurred during the war period were brought forward and set off against profits earned during the period January 1, 1948 to December 31, 1951.

Removal of Anomaly Sought

We thus have a position whereby the accounts of the company show that since January 1, 1948, the company has under-distributed to the extent of £100,000, whereas the provisions of the Ninth Schedule result in the conclusion that during that period we over-distributed profits to the tune of £50,000. This results in our standard for excess profits levy being £15,000 less than it should be by any reasonable computation, and representations will be made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the removal of this anomaly during the committee stages.

The accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951 again reveal a very satisfactory record, resulting in a

profit, after deduction of United Kingdom taxation, of £198,930. After adding the balance of £81,931 carried forward from 1950, and the sum of £135,540 representing provision of previous years no longer required, a total of £416,401 remained available for distribution.

Dividends

Out of this total an interim dividend of 4% less tax has been paid, and provision has been made for a proposed final dividend of 6% and bonus of 10%, both less tax, leaving a balance of £96,220 to be carried forward. In addition, the profit and loss account for the year of your wholly owned subsidiary, the Zambia Investment Company, Limited, shows an inappropriate profit of £24,043 carried forward to the next accounts.

As the balance of losses brought forward for profits tax purposes was sufficient to extinguish any liability for profits tax in the accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951, no provision had to be made in this respect. These losses are now laid up, and future profits will accordingly be liable to profits tax. Your directors are advised that if no losses had been brought forward for profits tax purposes, the company's liability to United Kingdom taxation would have been increased to approximately £40,000, and this consideration should be borne in mind when appreciating future possibilities.

Stockholders will also understand that the profit realized during the year on sale of stocks and shares totalling £122,305 will not necessarily be repeated every year. At the same time it is fair to point out that the market value of quoted shares at December 31, 1951, was only slightly less than the corresponding figure at the beginning of the year under review.

The market value of quoted securities at December 31, 1951, at £134,151, was considerably in excess of the book figure of £372,549.

The chairman then gave the latest information relating to the concerns in which the company holds substantial interest. Tanganyika Concessions, Limited, apart from its 50% interest in Tanganyika Holdings, Limited, holds shares and debentures in Union Minière du Haut Katanga and the Benguela Railway Company, Limited. Tanganyika Holdings, Limited (in which the company holds 50% of the share capital and 50% of the loan capital) has interests in Rhodesia-Katanga Company, Limited, Keatles Gold Areas, Limited, Geta Gold Mining Company, Limited, and Uvuwara Minerals, Limited. The development programme envisaged by Uvuwara Minerals Ltd. is expected to involve a total expenditure equivalent to £1,169,800.

The report and accounts were adopted, and a special resolution to amend the articles of association governing the remuneration of the directors was also approved.

The Manica Trading Company Limited

LONDON OFFICE: St. Benn's Chambers, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

The Leading Steamship,
Airways, Shipping, Forwarding
and Insurance Agents

BEIRA - SALISBURY - BULAWAYO - LOBITO

P.O. Box 14

P.O. Box 776

P.O. Box 310

P.O. Box 118

S. Rhodesia's Capital Development — Mining

Nearly £100m. for Four Years

NEARLY £100m. will be spent in the next four years on capital development by Southern Rhodesia, quite apart from expenditure on the Kariba hydro-electric scheme, extensions to the Que Que iron and steel-works, and the establishment of an oil-from-coal industry.

That fact is revealed by the estimates filed recently in the Colony's Parliament by the Minister of Finance. They envisage an outlay of £92,476,000 for 1951-55, the period of the second four-year plan. Over £30m. is allocated to the railways, £25m. to Government departments, £20m. to statutory bodies, and £16m. to local authorities.

Two-Thirds Covered by External Loans

Two-thirds of the total cost will be covered by external loans, a further £22m. by local loans, and the balance about 70m. from other local receipts.

More than 50% of the money needed by Rhodesia Railways has already been raised—£24m. from the Northern Rhodesia Government loan, £5m. from the Economic Co-operation Administration loan, and £34m. from the Railways Pension Fund loan.

The £10m. recently advanced by the International Bank will cover much of the expansion of the electric power supply.

Other advances to statutory commissions include: Land and Agricultural Bank, £2,645,000; National Buildings and Housing Board, £4m.; Iron and Steel Commission, £765,000 (already provided in 1951-52, estimates; no further provision made, as it is expected that private enterprise will take over); Cotton Research and Industry Board, £1,464,000; Food Storage Commission, £394,000; Grain Marketing Board, £824,000; Sugar Industry Board, £54,000; and Central African Airways, £185,000.

Proposed advances to Government departments include: Native Affairs, £14m.; Posts and Telegraphs, £3,450,000; Public Works, £7.4m.; Roads, £3.6m.; Agriculture, £1.2m.; Irrigation, £3.1m.; Civil Aviation, £740,000; and Central Mechanical Equipment, £1,558,000.

Power for Kilembé Mines

Smelting Uganda Copper and Cobalt

KILEMBÉ MINES, LTD., have announced that copper and cobalt ore from the property in the Ruwenzori range of Uganda will not be transported to Lima for smelting in the vicinity of the great new hydro-electric station, but will be treated at a plant to be built near the mine.

The first forecast of this decision was made some weeks ago in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The new general manager of the company, Mr. W. R. Lindsay, has now stated that smelting will take place in a plant to be built near Kasese, in Toro, and that a hydro-electric power station will be constructed to supply power both to the mine and the processing plant. Building of the plant will take up to three years, and initial production from the mine is expected to be between 1,500 and 2,000 tons of ore daily.

Power from Owen Falls

This newspaper has reason to believe that representations in favour of the use of power from the Owen Falls plant, instead of from a plant of its own, are still being made to the board of the company, and it is therefore possible that the last word may not yet have been said.

If power were supplied from the Owen Falls, the provision of the necessary transmission lines would cost about 24m.

Union Corporation

UNION CORPORATION, LTD., announce a final dividend of 36% (22%) making a total of 52% (48%), free of tax. After providing £1,153,000 for taxation, the profit was £982,714 (692,319).



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1922		1938		1951	
Undertakings operated	2	11	11	Undertakings operated	11
Number of Consumers	1,908	11,093	11,093	Number of Consumers	40,711
Annual Consumption	1 million units	211 million units	211 million units	Annual consumption	132 million units
Capital	£70,000	£246,000	£246,000	Capital	£5,213,333

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 481. Telegram: Nairobi, Kisumu, Eldoret, Kitumu, Kisumu, Nairobi. Vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. Tanganyika Electric Supply Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 100, Dar es Salaam. Hydro Electric Station at Pangani. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 100, Tanganyika. Branches: Arusha, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Baidoa, Kilimanjaro, Urdi, Mbuga, Iringa, Mtwara, A.C. 100/75. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

LONDON OFFICE

44, Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel.: City 504. 20, 20A, RUCKELSTRADE, LONDON

MOMBASA (Head Office)
 NAIROBI
 DAR ES SALAAM
 ZANZIBAR
 KAMPALA
 TANGA
 LINDI
 MUKINDANI
 JINJA

SMITH MACENZIE & CO., LTD.
 Incorporated in Kenya
 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3
 Agents for
 British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
 London, W.1
 Messageries Maritimes
 Genoa - Avon - Arzo

London Correspondents:
 Gray, Dawes & Co., Ltd.

Clearing and Forwarding Experts

Unrivalled Service

Exporters

of Wattlebark, Native-Grown
 Coffee, Groundnuts, Chillies,
 Cloves, Hides, Goatkins, etc.

Importers

of Hardware and Building
 Materials, Gunnies, Wines and
 Spirits, etc.

Specialists in Cotton Piece Goods for Native Trade

THE
African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

ST. SWITHIN'S HOUSE,
 11 & 12, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE,
 LONDON, E.C.4

Branches at:
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR-ES-SALAAM,
 NAIROBI, KAMPALA, KISUMU, MBALE, BUKOBA,
 MUKINDANI, LINDI

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For information regarding
 Trade, Commerce, Settlement,
 Travel and General Conditions
 apply to

The Commissioner,
 East African Office,
 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
 Telephone: Whitehall 2517/8
 Telegrams: Esamtel, East, London. T. Cable: Esamtel, London

THE UGANDA CO. (AFRICA) LTD.

IMPORTERS

EXPORTERS

**PRODUCE MERCHANTS · COFFEE GINNERS
TEA, RUBBER & COFFEE PRODUCERS · ESTATE
AGENTS & MANAGERS · MOTOR SALES &
SERVICE · ELECTRICAL & INDUSTRIAL
ENGINEERS**

The Company maintains a skilled and experienced staff in Uganda, and operates an advisory and sales service in all industrial spheres. It is prepared to promote any form of trade between East Africa and other parts of the world.

EAST AFRICA: KAMPALA, P.O. BOX NO. 1 (Telephone: 301) · NINJA, P.O. BOX NO. 79 (Telephone: 353)
MBALE, P.O. BOX NO. 79 (Telephone: 15)

THE UGANDA COMPANY (London) LTD. 12 Wood Lane, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Mansion 044 0745)



- for**
- MODULATING CONTROL VALVES
 - STEAM PRESSURE REDUCING VALVES
 - COMPLETE INSTRUMENTATION OF PROCESS AND BOILER PLANT
 - COMPLETE AUTOMATIC CONTROL OF GAS FIRED BOILERS & FURNACES
 - AUTOMATIC CONTROLS FOR SOLID FUEL HEATING BOILERS
 - FLAME FAILURE INSTALLATIONS WITH SEQUENCE LIGHTING
 - FEED WATER CONTROL FOR STEAM BOILERS
 - DRAUGHT CONTROL FOR BOILER FUSES
 - AUTOMATIC GAS RECORDERS
 - DE-SUPERHEATER CONTROLS
 - HUMIDITY CONTROLLERS
 - SELF-CONTAINED AIR CONDITIONING CABINETS
 - COMPLETE AIR CONDITIONING CONTROL SCHEMES
 - BOILER FLUE CONTROL

Consult

Thermo control
INST.  CO. LTD.

(DEPT. C) 7 VALENTINE PLACE, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1
Tel: WATERLOO 7356 (4 lines) Offices: THERMOTROL, SEDIST