

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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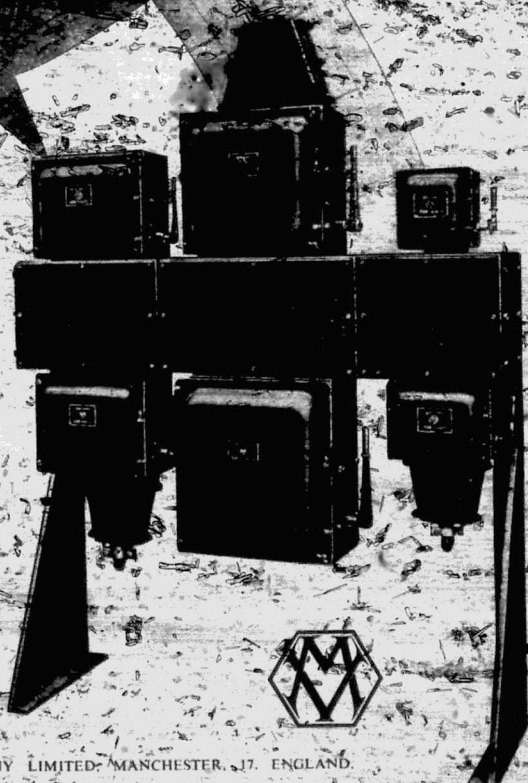
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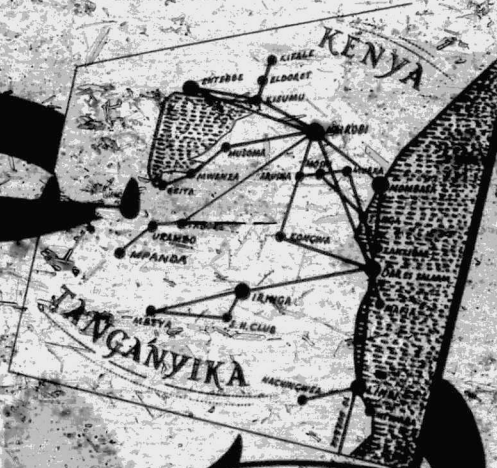
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1952

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE ASTONISHING STATEMENT has been made by Mr. Aiden Crawley in a broadcast from London to East Africa that this country is not likely to be able to find funds, men, or materials to **Self-Help in increase industrialization in Adversity.** Africa in the next six to ten years. He did not mean, of course, that industrial progress must come to a prompt halt, but that the United States should undertake what the United Kingdom could no longer be expected to do. We trust that that postulate will not be accepted in any quarter. It is in sharp conflict with the declared short-term policy of Her Majesty's Government, which is deliberately to deprive industry in this country of urgently needed capital equipment in order to divert it for exports particularly to Dominion and Colonial territories, in order that they may strengthen their own economic foundations, and so be better able to make an increasing contribution to world production and world standards of living. The fact is that Great Britain can recover from her present distresses only by pursuing a policy of vision, vigour, and self-denial, not by defeatism, lassitude, and the idea that the world owes her a certain standard for past services. If the nation can be led to work harder and better, as Mr. Churchill and his colleagues hope and believe, the tide will turn, and then there will soon be more equipment of all kinds available to the African territories, and, as they continue their impressive progress, more funds and more men for their service. This must be a two-way traffic, with the Colonies looking to the Mother Country for essential aid of all kinds — by no means least the supply of able men and women of character — and furnishing her with the raw materials, foodstuffs, and other

valuable surpluses for which they need enduring and expanding markets.

No British African State should depend for its development upon American interest, American capital, and American goods. That is not to advocate unfair discrimination against the United States **Attitude towards and its Citizens. The United States.** growth of American interest in African affairs in the last few years has been widely and warmly welcomed. One which has been a marked change, belated but very necessary, in the United States' attitude to what is disparagingly termed 'Colonialism'. American misjudgment in the early post-war period did great harm to the Colonial Powers, especially to Great Britain, France, and Holland, and it is only lately, and still somewhat haltingly, that American policy at the United Nations and elsewhere has been brought into line with the fundamental facts.

Apart from a few special cases (such as large-scale investment in copper mining in Northern Rhodesia), United States private capital has so far shown little interest in East and Central African opportunities. But some governmental organs have provided dollars for railway and port surveys and for the supply of machinery to lead frames and other mines which were willing to make deliveries of metal over a period of years on conditions which were harsh in some cases but which the borrowers could not afford to reject. If American investors were to share the risks and opportunities of development in East and Central Africa, their cooperation will be gladly accepted, but it would be worse than to allow them or anyone else to think that their abstention will decelerate progress and soon arrest it.

The capital goods of East and Central Africa require an almost entirely different type of steel, and the right policy for the United Kingdom and the British African Dependencies and in the long run for the United States, since it is to her advantage to avoid a permanent dollar crisis—is surely to arrange for the export from the United States to Great Britain of adequate quantities of raw steel, so that British factories may sell to the Colonies larger quantities of their special lines. It would be foolish, for instance, to duplicate the standard production of locomotives or rolling stock in American works in order that they should make relatively small quantities of engines or wagons of wholly new types for British Colonial conditions. The ordered flow of production of normal types would suffer; the smallness of the order would raise the costs; and continuing complications would be introduced in the African territories in the servicing of additional types, which would require uneconomic expenditure on additional stocks of spare parts. The sound course, we repeat, would be for America to supply the steel to England, which could then make more equipment of the traditional Colonial patterns. Only in that way can the true interests of all three parties be met.

ANYONE WHO IMAGINES, as do the Rabian and other extremists in this country and elsewhere, that Africans in Northern Rhodesia are rapidly approaching the stage at which they can control the political life of the country, should study the special report of the recent session of the African Representative Council. In a verbatim record of sixty-seven printed pages a few paragraphs only rise above the level of triviality, and in all that torrent of talk we could find no remark by an African suitable for inclusion in our "State and Worth Noting" column. The treaty and Africans who constitute the council are elected by the provincial councils, several the four from Barotseland, are charged to advise the Governor on matters directly affecting the African population of the territory, but Sir Gilbert Renwick can have gained nothing from this fourth meeting except confirmation that his ostensible counsellors have neither political understanding nor political courage.

The only part of the booklet worth reading is, indeed, that which gives the Governor's statement on the policy of partnership and his plea for African co-operation in defining it in greater detail. To judge by all that followed, his explanation and exhortation might never have been made. Those members of the House of Commons who claim the ability to talk endlessly without committing themselves to anything are novices compared with these African word-spinners, who must sadly try the patience of Mr. R. P. Bush, the Secretary for Native Affairs and *ex officio* president of the African Representative Council. The arbitrariness with which he discharges his time-wasting task is praiseworthy; but he must be sorely fretted by the fatuity of the proceedings.

ATTRIBUTING its own intransigence to others, the East African Indian National Congress (which, despite its name, represents only the Hindus, not the Muslims) has informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies that no useful purpose could be served by setting up a consultative body to consider constitutional changes in Kenya, as Mr. James Griffiths arranged with representative Europeans, Asians, and Africans when he visited the Colony last year as Secretary of State. In a letter of great length which has been issued to the Press, the Congress bases its change of attitude on the assumption that the European Community in Kenya is in no mood to enter the consultative body with a view of finding a reasonable solution to the constitutional problems of the Colony. But if the memorandum does anything, it proves that the Congress spokesmen have made up their minds as to the type of constitution they want, which is the very accusation brought by them against Europeans. That however is not reprehensible, as the petitioners take for granted. Men claiming to act in the name of their fellows must know what they want. Still more absurd is it to assert in advance that a conference must therefore fail. As in business where negotiators strive for a deal which, being true to both parties, promotes confidence and the maintenance of relations, the spokesmen for the Europeans of Kenya understand that the whole future of the community depends upon reasonable understanding with the other races.

The Indian plea is unconvincing because the Congress has suddenly realized that, having lost the three members of the Legislature (not to attend its deliberations, none of its representatives might be invited to take part in the work of the consultative body in question). That it was the folly of the Congress which at length drove the Muslims to seek a separate electoral roll is, of course, not admitted; instead, the European non-official leaders are blamed for allegedly encouraging the Muslim leaders. Then the claim is made that "the Indian community

of Kenya is as loyal to The Throne as any other community." If the political leaders of that community had not so often looked over their shoulders towards India this vexed question of loyalty would never have arisen. At the root of the trouble is the general recognition that whereas almost all Muslims regard themselves as East Africans first and last, too many of the Hindus claim the right of dual loyalty to East Africa and to India; and some of their leaders have seemed at times to be far more concerned with attachment to India than with concentrating their own loyalty and that of their followers on the territory of their residence.

Notes By The Way

Kenya's New Governor

FOR MANY MONTHS it has been thought in the inner circles that Sir Evelyn Baring would be Kenya's new Governor. It may indeed be a full year since I first heard the probability discussed by exceptionally well-informed men. From that time onwards there was general agreement that he would be appointed unless the Government of the day decided to send as successor to Sir Philip Mitchell a peer or a member of the House of Commons; and there were men prominent in both the Socialist and Conservative parties who made little secret of their hope that the choice would fall upon them. Thus Sir Evelyn Baring will be a far better Governor than any of those careerists I have no doubt

Sir Evelyn Baring

HE HAS PERSONAL presence, experience, and ability, all of which will be needed in Kenya in a very critical stage in its development. Having spent eight years in the Indian Civil Service, two in Southern Rhodesia as Governor, and the last three as High Commissioner in South Africa and for the High Commission Territories, he is unlikely to be surprised at anything done by the European, African, or Asian leaders. An outspoken admirer of Southern Rhodesia, he may be expected to prefer sense to sentimentality in policy; and having had to run the South African Protectorates with little money and many well-to-do natives, with those in Kenya, officials and non-officials, who consider that recurrent expenditure is unduly high. Sir Evelyn Baring, Sir Andrew Cohen, and Sir Edward Twining will together constitute a strong team in the East Africa High Commission.

Comets

WHEN COMET SETTLERS enter the East, Central, and South African service of B.O.A.C. on Friday, May 2, travellers from London will be able to reach their destination with a speed hitherto unparalleled by any air service. Leaving London Airport at 3 p.m., Entebbe will be reached in 16 hours and Johannesburg at 23½, with an intermediate stop at Livingstone. Even more important than speed for many people will be the fact that the jetliner will fly high above the weather, where all feeling of motion is lost. Moreover, there will be a complete absence of vibration. This new service—the first in the world to establish a regular air mail edition in the inter-war era—now reaches readers in the main centres of population in East and Central Africa within four or five days of publication. That short time-lag will be considerably reduced, especially in respect of Central Africa, when the air edition can

be carried by the Comets, which will make an immense contribution to Imperial development by establishing new standards of communication. British technicians have designed and produced the finest civil aircraft in the world.

Palletization

NOT LONG AGO someone referred in my hearing to port palletization, but before I could confess my complete ignorance another man had turned the conversation. Now the Commissioner for Transport in East Africa has illumined my darkness. "Palletization," he says, "is a series of small platforms which stand a few inches off the ground on which cargo is loaded. A specially constructed truck or road-truck usually has a fork-like apparatus in front of it which is inserted underneath each platform or pallet, and by means of mechanical appliances the is lifted, transported, raised to considerable heights, or stacked and moved about. There is a tendency to confuse this palletization, which is ideal for cargo in standard packages, such as baled sisal or cotton, but not so good for mixed cargo of all sorts, shapes, and sizes. Now I understand the meaning of palletization (which the East Africa Central Assembly Hansard insists on spelling "paletization," though the derivation is from "pallet"). A comprehensive range of these fork-lift trucks will shortly be tested at the port of Mombasa. They have been in use in Beira for some time.

Sir Campbell Stuart

SIR CAMPBELL STUART, a director of the Union-Castle Line, who by the age of 33 was a knight two years later managing director of *The Times*, afterwards chief architect of the Commonwealth Commonwealth Council, and throughout the last war director of propaganda in enemy countries, has selected the title "Opportunity Knocks Once" for his autobiography (published by Collins at 25s.). It is a most interesting record of the way in which a young man coming to this country in 1914 as an officer in the Irish Canadian Battalion, gained influence and affluence by vision, energy, judgment, and a great capacity for hard work. A disciple of Borden and Simus, and an imperialist in the best sense, he pays warm tribute to the fatherland, wisdom, patience, and compromise of the Mother Country and the character of her public life. The last two lines in the book epitomize his point of view: a quotation from an American poet: "In a land where England is finished and dead I do not wish to live."

Profits from Game Slaughter

ENLIGHTENING FACTS are being revealed by in Uganda for private profit, as announced by the Game Department. The acting Game Officer specifically that some holders of licences for elephants cannot even load a rifle and do not go from their home on place of business, but make substantial sums of money by employing poachers to run the risk of shooting the tuskers and entering them on their employer's licence. The offence cannot be brought to book because the department is badly understaffed as a result of which the illegal slaughter of game of all kinds continues. There is evident need for the prompt punishment of persistent transgressors.

Prescription for Apathy

PROMPT PUBLICATION of departmental reports has often been urged by this newspaper, and there is no apparent reason why the one under notice should not have been issued about a year ago. The public would then have known much more promptly the kind of work it is now told. Given the wish to do right quarters (and insistence by Government) that all departmental reports could be rendered in a few weeks of the end of the period to which they relate. I repeat the suggestion often made in these columns that in every territory heads of departments should be definitely instructed to complete the annual report as soon as possible after the end of the year, and told that in any case in which it is not submitted to the Secretary before the end of March it must be accompanied by a letter of explanation for submission to the Governor. The enforcement of such a rule would have a wonderfully stimulating effect upon the present procrastinators.

Discussion Groups

PEOPLE IN AFRICA AND LONDON who have had close dealings with student and other intelligent Africans have learnt that, as a sub-committee of the National Affairs Association of Southern Rhodesia has now put it, "the average African does not appreciate the one-way traffic of fact from lecturer to audience; what appeals to the African is a discussion in which everybody present has the opportunity of asking questions and expressing his point of view." That epithet, the experience of East Africa shows in London, which for this very reason decided some time ago to continue its programme of monthly lectures. In Southern Rhodesia the National Affairs Association, a body which is doing increasingly good work, has arranged to hold monthly discussion group meetings in the African township of Harare. In London the Royal African Society is responsible for similar discussion group meetings.

Guidance from the Chair

FIRM CHAIRMANSHIP is an essential condition of success, for few Africans have yet acquired the knack and habit of keeping strictly to the point. Because many of them are discursive, repetitive, and prone to wander from the subject under debate, they need the guidance of a chairman who will check these faults and in whose rulings they have confidence. Once they recognize that he is absolutely impartial, and that he is acting only in the best interests of the audience, they will accept his decisions with good humour and even with applause when the exuberance of one of their number has to be curbed.

Attachment

A KENYA READER who is not a European, a Pakistani, or an Indian has expressed entire agreement with a recent leading article in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on the controversy between Muslims and Hindus in that Colony, and he has suggested that the stream

case against the Indians would have been further strengthened by the reminder that it was they who in 1948 took the decisive step which has now led to the creation of separate Asian electorates on the basis of religious adherence. Four years ago the Indians proposed separate electorates for those who declared attachment either to India or to Pakistan. That was unacceptable to those Asians who held that their first duty was to East Africa, the country of their residence, not to that part of Asia from which either they or their forbears had hailed. The "attachment" plan therefore failed. But it disclosed the intentions of the Hindu (Indian) element, drove the Pakistanis (Muslims) out of the local public bodies, political, social, and even recreational, and so contributed substantially to the logical consequence which the Government has now accepted.

Will Mr. Harold Davies Apologize?

MR. HAROLD DAVIES, M.P., cannot have pursued his tortured search for truth "so far" if he conceives the Empire to consist of "a network of golf courses and drinking clubs," as he suggested at a London meeting which was reported in the last issue of this newspaper. I hold that to have been a disgraceful description, which should be noted by those of his constituents who have lived in some part of the Overseas Empire. I know from my own experience the iniquity of the offender. So far as I know, it has been published only by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. An explanatory letter to the editor would appear to be the best means of withdrawing his statement.

A.D.C. and P.S.

WHAT A GOVERNOR THINKS of the job of private secretary and A.D.C. may be gleaned from this advertisement: "Colonial Governor requires private secretary and A.D.C. Candidates should be without hostages to fortune, preferably under 35, prepared to cope with Government House domestic staff and look after personal office. Remuneration approximately £650, live in, paying for washing and own servants only. No prospects, but interesting experience. Applicants should furnish brief particulars of age, education, schools and university, service experience, and names of two personal referees. Candidates with interest in rural pursuits rather than ballet preferred."

Federation Bungled

MR. WELANSKY, the forthright leader of non-official European opinion in Northern Rhodesia, sometimes says in a few words what most politicians would say much less effectively in a far longer reference. For instance, he said recently in Bulawayo: "Mr. Griffiths, lately Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, thinks that the whole federation affair has been badly bungled. We agree with him. As Labour's Colonial Secretary, Mr. Griffiths did all handling." It should be added that Mr. Welansky is himself a Socialist, and therefore unlikely to lay public blame on a fellow trade union leader unless that appears to be his public duty.

Asian Apathy

NINETY DELEGATES represent the 40,000 Asians of Nairobi in the East African Indian National Congress, which claim to speak for about 100,000 Asians in Kenya. Political feelings are presumably stronger among the Indians and Pakistanis in Nairobi than among their compatriots anywhere else in the country, yet the highest number of votes cast for any candidate in Nairobi was 131, and in most cases a vote of between 50 and 70 sufficed to ensure success—50 or 70 out of 40,000! So much for the assertion that the whole Asian community of Kenya burns with indignation at the Government's decision to divide the electoral roll into Muslim and non-Muslim constituencies.

Development of the British African Dependencies

Difficulties in Raising Agricultural Standards

FACTORS militating against the more rapid development of the dependent territories include the prevalence of human (fortunately decreasing) and animal diseases, the temperament of the people, the need for devising means of injecting capital into peasant agriculture, and the difficulty of persuading conservative peasants whose standard of education is only slowly being raised to adopt improved methods of farming and pest and disease control tested on Government experimental stations. All these problems are being tackled.

In the educational field, apart from the progress being made in provision of general educational facilities, steps are being taken to improve knowledge of agriculture. The Kenya and Uganda Governments have recently endowed chairs of veterinary science and agriculture at Makerere College. A comprehensive review of educational policy in Africa is to be in hand. One of the main subjects for study will be the content of education and its relationship to environment.

The programmes of community development in the British African Colonial territories include mass literacy campaigns, special campaigns to eradicate particularly prevalent diseases, the promotion of farmers' clubs, and the encouragement of the people to help themselves by providing free labour and sometimes monetary contributions to build roads, community centres, health clinics, and schools.

Modern Techniques and African Agriculture

A number of interesting and important experiments are being made or planned in the injection of capital and the introduction of modern farming techniques into African agriculture. The Colonial Development Corporation has planned and undertaken for the production of tung and tobacco in Nyasaland and cattle in Tanganyika.

These are some of the main examples of the injection of United Kingdom capital directly into African agriculture, apart from private capital going into European kola, coffee, tobacco, maize, pyrethrum, tung, tea, wheat, cattle ranching, and dairy farms in East and Central Africa.

Governments of these territories are also making large contributions. Some £15 m. has been spent to date on the Kenya 10-year development plan, and settlement and soil conservation work of considerable progress has been made in the Nyanza Province in planned group farming, to promote the maintenance of soil fertility and increased yields. Previously uninhabited areas are being reclaimed and settled, and some of the pastoral tribes are beginning to support voluntary cattle sales in the overstocked areas.

In Uganda and Nyasaland Government farms have been established primarily to provide food for employed labour, but they will also be useful for testing experimental techniques on a field scale. The Tanganyika and Nigerian Governments have schemes for contract ploughing of rice lands. In Kenya good progress has been made in the composting of village wastes.

It is hoped that by these and other means, including the extension services of the agricultural, veterinary, and fisheries departments, Co-operative Societies, Native administrations, and banks many farmers will gradually but progressively adopt sound modern methods.

"The Eastern Belt: A Review of Commonwealth Agriculture, Trade and Production," published for the Commonwealth Economic Committee by H.M. Stationery Office at 7s. 6d.

In the development of African agriculture communications play an important part. The value of export crops is in part determined by the ease of transport of produce to the ports; vast areas are inaccessible in certain seasons, except on foot or by animal transport because of lack of railways and all-weather roads; and ports are sometimes congested.

Works in Hand

Works now in hand include the construction of two deep-water berths at Dar es Salaam and a third berth for the Belgian Congo authorities at their expense; and the construction of the port of Mtwara in Tanganyika. A new agreement has been negotiated with Portugal to provide for the expansion of port facilities at Beira.

A railway line between the Rhodesias and East African railway systems is being surveyed and more than £20 m. is to be spent over five years on improving and extending the East African railways. There is a considerable programme of road development throughout Africa, often directly related to agricultural expansion, including schemes to tap larger areas of oil palms in Uganda.

It is increasingly clear that there are too many indications of the plant and stock problems of Africa. For example, improvement of stock by the introduction of exotic cattle has proved to be generally unsuccessful, owing to problems of disease, feeding, management, and the question of tolerance to climate.

Similarly, fertilizer requirements for crops in temperate zones are not necessarily suitable under African conditions, and maize hybrids which have increased yields enormously in the United States, cannot be successfully grown in Africa without further experimentation.

A great deal of work is therefore needed on the fundamental aspects of plant and animal husbandry, as well as on combat tropical diseases. The East African Agricultural and Forestry and Veterinary Research Organizations have recently been established to co-ordinate research in their respective fields in the East African Territories. At the same time work in the territorial agricultural and veterinary departments and in the commodity research stations continues.

Work conducted on breeding better and higher yielding strains of cotton resistant to insect pests and diseases has been greatly assisted by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, who have maintained plant breeders and other specialists in some territories for many years. A new cotton research station has been opened by the corporation in Uganda designed to serve all the Colonial cotton growing territories.

Hybrid Maize

Work on maize hybridization is proceeding in the Central African territories and in Kenya, there is a comprehensive scheme for practical research in Kenya. Ongoing research to combat the virus disease of maize known as mudden gum is proceeding in Zambia, and the experimenting and investigations for tung, tobacco and tea in Nyasaland, sisal in Tanganyika and Kenya, and coffee and pyrethrum in Kenya and Tanganyika are worthy mention.

On the animal husbandry side, although a great deal has been done, some of the most serious widespread immunization has resulted in the control of rinderpest over large areas. The presence of highly susceptible gamagrains, particularly in East Africa, remains a problem, and makes it at present impracticable to create a "clean" area, in which stock need not be immunized and from which disease beet would be exported to, e.g., the United Kingdom. In the East Coast fever, attempts to take the small obligatory area in East and Central Africa, and in parts of East and West Africa, pleuro-pneumonia remain a serious cattle choke in certain areas.

Trypanosomiasis is another serious cattle disease, and the veterinary authorities are experimenting with drugs, such as diethyltrypanin and antyicide. Here again the presence of game animals acting as hosts to trypanosomes is a complicating factor, and to determine how to limit their influence in spreading trypanosomiasis and other animal diseases it is most desirable that fundamental research upon the game animals themselves should be undertaken, together with research into the possibility of segregating them as an economic asset.

Animal breeding policy is a most specialized area in Africa generally, and a considerable amount of investigations, work by agricultural and veterinary departments in animal and pasture management is in progress.

Parliament

Recommendation by Deportation of Mr. Zukas

Colonial Secretary's Statement on J. Rhodesia Case

QUESTIONS about the recommended deportation of Mr. Simon Zukas from Northern Rhodesia were asked before the Easter recess in the House of Commons.

Mr. T. DUBBERO (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he was aware of the action taken by the Northern Rhodesian Government to secure the deportation of Mr. Zukas because he had helped to organize opposition to Central African Federation to what country it was proposed to deport him and if the Colonial Secretary would call a meeting against him to be delayed until he had had time to secure a legal representation.

Mr. LYTELTON: The High Court of Northern Rhodesia is recommending to the Government that Mr. Zukas should be deported from the territory. The territory's Penal Code enables the Court to take this action where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that a person is conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order. Mr. Zukas's opposition to Federation did not form part of the case against him.

"It will be for the Governor to decide whether to make an order in accordance with the Court's recommendation. I am not at present able to say to what country he would be deported. Mr. Zukas was legally represented at the hearing. Any question of adjournment of the proceedings was, of course, for the decision of the Court."

Banishment without Trial

Mr. J. GRAYSON (Liberal) asked the Colonial Secretary if he would abolish banishment without trial in those Colonies where this power still existed.

Mr. LYTELTON: Consultations on this subject have been going on with the Colonial Governments concerned. I am now considering their views and certain questions of policy arise. I hope to be in a position to make a statement within the next few weeks.

Mr. GRAYSON: Can we take it that these consultations are now entirely complete and that the Secretary of State is favourably disposed towards the abolition of banishment without trial?

Mr. LYTELTON: In principle, I am in favour of getting rid of banishment without trial, but there are one or two important matters which arise in special circumstances, such as in Malaya or Hong Kong, to which I am now giving attention.

Mr. BAKER (Lab.) asked how many Zulu families had been removed from the Tlokoeng Bantustan in Tanganyika, whether they had been settled satisfactorily in a new area, and whether he would give details of the consultation with the Native authority which took place before the removal.

Mr. LYTELTON: 1,350 families were removed, but so far only 21 have settled in the prepared reception area. The remainder have moved elsewhere. The chief who was the Meru Native authority during 1947 and 1948 agreed to the proposals, though with reluctance as to the removal of these Meru people concerned. The final scheme was approved by my predecessor in 1949, and his decision was explained in detail to the Native authority, which in the meantime had been reconstituted by the creation of a council advisory to the chief.

Liverpool Advisory Committee in Liverpool

Mr. E. BRADDOCK (Lab.) asked why no information had been sent to the chairman of the Liverpool Colonial Office Welfare Advisory Committee regarding the closing of the Liverpool office, following the request for reconsideration.

Mr. LYTELTON: I have written to the chairman of the Liverpool Advisory Committee, saying that I am prepared to make an arrangement whereby the same officer can go on serving as an adviser at least for the time being.

Mr. T. REID (Lab.) asked if the proposed Kenya Trades Union Ordinance, which passed its second reading recently, had now been finally passed, and by what majority.

Mr. LYTELTON: The number of amendments had been made in committee; the Bill was passed on April 2 without a division.

Mr. TH. HYND (Lab.) asked whether the Working Council for Civil Service staff in Kenya had a more permanent status than it was at present enjoying.

Mr. LYTELTON: Yes. The first meeting was held on March 3. The agenda for the second meeting, which was due to take place on April 7, includes discussions on the functions and composition of the Civil Service Commission and the terms of reference of a salary staff.

Prohibited Newspapers

Mr. P. FREEMAN (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary why the Times and other newspapers had been prohibited from being sent to British Somaliland, and what other newspapers were similarly prohibited by whose authority, and the date of each prohibition.

Mr. LYTELTON: The importation of newspapers into the Somaliland Protectorate was prohibited in July 1946, by the Government, which later revised its policy to prohibit in his opinion the importation of publications which in his opinion are contrary to the public interest. Under this stand that the publication of any newspaper which contains violent attacks on the administration of the United Kingdom, the United Nations, or any other country. I will quote the hon. Member a list of other publications prohibited under the same authority.

Mr. FREEMAN: Is it not a general prohibition which is the only one supporting the United Nations, which is the adjacent country of Somalia, and is that therefore considered to be a good reason for the prohibition?

Mr. LYTELTON: I think that the information of the hon. Member is different from mine. I said the publication contained violent attacks on the administration of the United Nations trust territory.

Mr. FREEMAN: Is this a legitimate attack on recognized rights of free speech?

Mr. LYTELTON: The hon. member begs the question when he says this legitimate criticism.

Sir R. GLEYS (Cons.) Is it not time to stop the publication of this country of papers which do nothing but attack British administration?

Mr. S. SMITH (Lab.) asked if the prohibition on the importation of newspapers into the Somaliland Protectorate had come into existence in 1946, and if so, whether any newspaper had been published in the territory since that date. He noted a perfectly respectable and reasonable paper, and does the Minister share the view that this is a legitimate argument against the public interest?

Mr. LYTELTON: Attacks on the Government are wholly in the public interest, but this publication is attacking the administration of a neighbouring territory, and in the opinion of the Governor it was against the public interest to circulate it in the Colony.

Inter-Racial Trade Unions

Mr. BROCKWAY asked the Colonial Secretary to what extent under his regulations inter-racial trade unions were permitted in Kenya.

Mr. LYTELTON: As far as I am aware, there is no provision in Kenya's legislation prohibiting such unions.

Mr. BROCKWAY: The Minister aware that last November the secretary of the dock workers union in Kenya wrote to the Government on this matter, and that the reply up to this day, received no reply, although he has sent three further letters, and will the Minister enquire into the matter?

Mr. LYTELTON: The hon. member wrote to me on March 17, and on receipt of his letter I put up the matter, but I have not yet had an answer.

Mr. R. ROBINSON (Cons.) asked upon what terms and at what rate of interest the Colonial Development Corporation borrowed money.

Mr. LYTELTON: Long-term foreign advances are made for periods of 40 years repayment being by means of 33 annuities comprising interest and capital beginning in the eighth year. Interest is in accordance with the rate current for Government credits in redeemable securities at the time the advances are made (at present 4½ per cent) calculated to take into account the fact that no interest will have been paid during the first seven years.

Short-term advances, which are made for periods of six months, similarly carry the current rate for such loans, which

Mr. Griffiths's Accusation Contradicted Press Comments on Federation Barotseland to Support British Decision

No Delay in Approaching Africans

THE ALLEGATION made by Mr. Griffiths, lately Socialist Secretary for the Colonies, that there had been undue haste in the discussions of the Government of Northern Rhodesia in regarding the definition and further implication of partnership, has been fully contradicted by Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the European non-official members of the Legislative Council.

His statement confirms in detail the editorial assertions of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that Mr. Griffiths had been misled in the matter and was misleading other people.

Mr. Welensky said:

After the Victoria Falls conference, which ended on September 27, Mr. John Moffat left immediately for the Capetown, where he addressed a number of gatherings of African leaders. The first of these meetings was on September 23, two days after the Falls conference had ended. Mr. V. J. Scrivener, the other African representative, also held meetings at Kitwe, Mufumbira and Chingola.

The Falls conference statement was read out at Lusitania and Ndola, and even with enthusiasm in the executive committee, headed at its meeting on October 1, that the Secretary for Native Affairs and Mr. Moffat should tour the major stations and explain the Falls statement, and the need for defining partnership.

Broadly Meetings

These meetings were friendly, though doubts were expressed by Africans about the sudden need for definite partnership after all these years. Lusitania Africans agreed that partnership was inconsistent with their Protestantism, and that Mr. Moffat had no right to say that Africans would be willing to consider the question of federation on the basis of the report of the London conference, since the policy of partnership had been defined, and was defined, by the progressive operation of the law.

The outcome of Mr. Moffat's visits to the non-urbanized meetings of African leaders in Kitwe on October 28, when all the Africans present, including one of the African members of the Legislative Council, who had agreed to the Falls conference statement, denounced partnership and Mr. Moffat's ideas. Meanwhile the elected members had decided that they were willing to discuss the definition of partnership, but the problem was to define it with whom?

The African Representative Council passed a resolution commending the statement made by the African representatives at the Victoria Falls, provided that one word was altered. Instead of the statement saying that Africans would be willing to join in discussions of federation once partnership had been defined and put into operation, they wanted it changed to "might be willing".

From the foregoing, it is clear that no one can wish justice lay before us for no discussions on partnership taking place at the beak of the Europeans.

Mr. Griffiths has no doubt done justice to himself or his party by his actions since the termination of the party. He has tried to pass the buck for the hand handed, why he handed the whole question when he was in office.

Southern Rhodesian Delegation Two Africans Invited

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, announced on Tuesday in Parliament that two Africans would accompany the Colony's delegation which is shortly leaving for London for discussions on Central African federation. They are Mr. Joshua Nkomo, a social worker and secretary of the African Employees' Association of Rhodesia Railways, and Mr. Jasper Zengeza Savanhui, a former president of the Federation of Bulawayo African Workers' Unions, and now a journalist in Mashonaland. Sir Godfrey said that consultations with the political parties had been held before the invitations were issued, and that both the Africans had reached reasonable positions by their own efforts. They had had exceptional opportunities for reflecting reasonable African opinion in Southern Rhodesia.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN Press comments upon anti-federalist statements by African leaders include:

Northern Rhodesian Standard—The African trade union leaders would do well to consider very carefully not only the immediate damage which would be done to their people, but also the political damage which would be done to their cause, by irresponsible acts. Even if the British should hold the scales against us, we will not be able to do so with favour, so it can well be imagined how unfavourably moderates will receive the news of further irresponsible acts.

Livingstone Mail—The general public is considerably disquieted, and as its due assurance is required that the position will not be permitted to deteriorate to a state where disorder and chaos become probable. Now is the time to take appropriate steps, otherwise it may be too late to avoid unnecessary misery and perhaps even bloodshed can be avoided by timely steps to prevent trouble rather than to deal with it afterwards.

Central African Standard—One African leader thinks that after a month's strike, Governments would capitulate. We don't believe in the strike for a minute. The mining companies could simply organize their European labour in such a way that they could maintain certain mining activities for a long time. The railways, with the aid of such mechanical aids as they have now installed, should be able to keep some of the trains running.

Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-officials in Northern Rhodesia, has referred to a "regrettable omission" by the Colonial Secretary in not telling the House of Commons why the territory had pressed for a meeting on federation to be held earlier than July. He said Northern Rhodesia wanted the London meeting advanced so that a draft constitution could be produced. "All the people, Europeans and Africans, would then have some concrete proposals to consider. I would suggest that even Mr. Griffiths and his friends, the Fabians, should not find anything Machiavellian in that."

Two members of the African Representative Council, Messrs. G. Musumbulwa and A. Waubita, are accompanying the Northern Rhodesian delegation to the territory secretary for London, to participate in the conference on closer association in Central Africa, as already stated. Messrs. B. Sokola and D. L. Siambo, the two African M.L.C.s., are with the party.

The Lozi of Barotseland have been advised by Mr. Kalonga, an *induna* and senior adviser to the Paramount Chief, Mwanawini III, to support whatever decision the British Government may reach on federation in Central Africa. Addressing meetings in Lungu, stone, Lusaka, Ndola, Mazabuka, and several mining towns, he advised any Lozi people who opposed federation to do so only by moderate and constitutional means. He was accompanied by Mr. Godfrey Lewin, former president of the Kitwe African Society, who is himself a Lozi, and who has in the past made speeches against federation. The Lozi have been described as a "ruling tribe" similar in position to the Bantuwato in Bechuanaland, with considerable influence among other Native Peoples of Northern Rhodesia.

Uganda, Upper Nile and Kenya Bannion

A JOINT REUNION of the Uganda and Upper Nile Diocesan Associations and the Kenya Church Association will be held in the Livingstone Hall, Westminster, on May 6, at 1.45 p.m. The Rev. Canon F. T. C. Bewes will preside, and the Ven. G. Calvert, Arch-deacon of Elgon (Upper Nile), the Rev. R. E. Van Hopkins (Uganda), and Mrs. Stovold (Kenya) will speak. The annual general meeting of the Kenya Church Association will follow at 3.30 p.m., on conclusion of which Mr. W. H. Billington, Kenya Liaison-Officer, will give an address on "The Kenya Student in Britain." A discussion will follow.

Nyasaland African Newspaper New Governor for Kenya Colony Condemned Convention Sir Evelyn Baring Appointed

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEREA has been attacked by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA for the less character of its plan for the establishment of more extravagant lines of another newspaper for the section of the African population.

The most important public body in the Protectorate, the Convention of Associations, has now declared unanimously that it has been "a great mistake" to expend such large funds in such a way and has demanded a commission of inquiry.

Mr. L. T. Rumsey described the action taken as the worst case of mispent funds within the knowledge of the public of the country. At the annual general meeting the resolution, submitted by the Shilo Settlers' Association, was in the following terms:

"The recent large grant to form a new African paper has been a great mistake. Convention urges Government to set up a commission to examine: (1) whether the African is not already 'adequately served' by the existing newspapers; (2) in view of the present necessity for increasing the economy throughout the Colony and wealth, whether this expenditure is justified; (3) whether this money is not vitally needed throughout the Protectorate to augment the existing health and education services for the African."

In the meantime, pending the findings of this commission, Convention urges that no further funds should be expended on this project.

Mr. Rumsey said that if any newspaper was started it should be done as economically as possible to give it a chance to pay its way. From the available evidence this had certainly not been done, and unless drastic action was taken promptly a shocking drain of money seemed inevitable.

Mrs. Petersen, supporting the resolution, withdrew that pending in the name of the Nyasaland Council of Women, expressing concern at the proposed expenditure, which "could be better employed on more projects beneficial to the entire community, especially the women and children."

SIR EVELYN BARING, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the East of South Africa and for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland from 1944 to 1951, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya on the retirement of Sir Philip Mitchell, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., only child of Lord Cromer, Sir Evelyn, who was born in 1893 and educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, joined the Indian Civil Service in 1926, becoming secretary to the Agent of the Government of India in South Africa in 1929. He retired five years later and was Governor of Southern Rhodesia from 1942-44. He was formerly managing director of Messrs. Baring Bros. and Co., Ltd.

Sudan and Anglo-Egyptian Talks Hlaly Pasha Demand

NO FORMULA has yet been discovered whereby King Farouk's title of King of the Sudan could be recognized even for an interim period without changing the status of the country and thus breaking the pledge given by Great Britain that no alteration would be made without consulting the Sudanese. The Egyptian Prime Minister, Hlaly Pasha, is insisting on an agreement in principle on this point and on the evacuation of British troops before negotiations with the British Ambassador proceed. Sir James Robertson, Civil Secretary, said in Khartoum last Friday that the draft statute for self-government was a constitution of compromise. It was a law which fitted the lock but the Sudanese must open the door. The new Sudanese Government would be the best judge of a suitable date for introduction of self-determination.

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PERSONALIA

MR. EORNA ANDERSON will return to England on leave.

A daughter has been born in Geita. The parents are SIR THOMAS and LADY BOWEN.

MR. E. W. SERGEANT, M.L.C. for Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed a J.P.

MR. VICTOR I. ROBINSON, Attorney-General in Southern Rhodesia, is on a visit to this country.

MR. J. G. SIMON has been appointed deputy chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

MR. J. H. H. SIMON and VISCOUNT DE CARSDALE have returned from their tour of the Rhodesias and South Africa.

MR. GRAHAM WILKINS, airport manager at Belvedere airport, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is visiting this country.

LORD CHESHAM, who has returned from Tanganyika as a patient in the London Clinic, where he is progressing favourably.

SIR ANDREW COHIN, Governor of Uganda, is an appointed visitor to Makerere College in the place of SIR JOHN HALL.

MR. P. B. BRADEN, since 1950 Governor of Kassala Province in the Sudan, has retired after 27 years' service.

SIR JOHN HALL has been elected to the boards of the Midland Bank, Ltd., and the Midland Bank Executors and Trustees Co., Ltd.

DR. C. ANFURIN LEWIS is Acting Director of East African Resettlement and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organization.

MR. JOHN EARNS NICHOLS, who has been appointed Governor of Singapore, went to Tanganyika as a cadet in 1925 and served in the Territory until 1937.

MISS BORIS HART and MISS SHIRLEY FRY, the well-known American lawn tennis champions, will play exhibition matches in Nairobi on April 19 and 20.

COLONEL E. H. TAPSON has been elected President of the Moshi Chamber of Commerce, with MR. H. K. VIRANI as vice-president and MR. M. Moolal as acting secretary.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE JEBREYS, who follows THE QUEEN as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, served in the Nile Expedition of 1898 and the battle of Khartoum.

CAPTAIN GERT SAGALOFF MEIDDEL is acting as honorary Consul for Norway in Nairobi, within district comprising Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, excluding the coast towns.

MR. R. V. HODWELL, who has been appointed secretary-treasurer to the Management Board of Northern Rhodesia, has been town-clerk in Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia.

MR. PERSORATI KURGI has been appointed to be a provisional member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland during the absence from the Protectorate of MR. PENAL DARRAM.

SIR ALEXANDER MAXWELL, Chairman of the British Travel and Holidays Association, has been awarded the rank of officer of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government for services to tourism.

MR. A. CREECH JONES, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave a talk entitled "Should Central Africa Federate?" in the Home Service of the B.B.C. on Tuesday evening. A report will appear next week.

MR. ANVER HASAN VIRJI has been elected president of the Zambian Chamber of Commerce, of which MESSRS. GULAM-MUSLIN ISMAIL, RASTOM SIKHWA, and JETHALAL NARABHDAS are vice-president, secretary and treasurer respectively.

MR. H. H. WOOD has been elected chairman of the Nairobi Amateur Dramatic Society, in the place of MR. GORDON BAX.

MR. JOHN SIMONSEN, Director of Colonial Products Research, has resigned from the post of a manager of the Royal Institution. He was one of 23 managers who tendered their resignations, but six have agreed to reconsider their decisions.

MR. FRANKLIN F. KIDD, assistant chief of the cotton, wool and fibres branch of the Food and Agricultural Division of E.A.C., is spending two months in East Africa. He will visit Mozambique, Angola, and the Belgian Congo before returning to Washington.

By an error, which is regretted in a Note by The Way last week, the treasurer of the E.A. W.E. was stated to be Mrs. SHAW. This office is, and has been for the past three years, held by Mrs. F. N. FORD, though Mrs. Shaw has acted temporarily as treasurer.

LORD LEEDSMUR, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, and who is also president of the Institute of Royal Life at Home and Overseas, is to address that body at its annual meeting on May 1 on "Life among the Eskimos in the Canadian North."

MR. I. C. LAWSON, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, of Giffert, Lanarkshire, and formerly of East Africa, and Miss JULIA DAVIDSON, younger daughter of Captain Alastair Davidson, R.N. (RETD.) and Mrs. Davidson, will be married at Cobham on April 26.

Mrs. A. FAWCETT, who retired last month from the chairmanship of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League after seven years in office, has addressed a meeting of the Scotland Branch in Edinburgh under the chairmanship of Mrs. CUMMING.

DR. GEORGE MURRAY SHORT, who is to join the Colonial Medical Service in Uganda, graduated in medicine at Glasgow University, was for a year at Iduleper colony in Nigeria, and then for three years medical superintendent of a general hospital in that colony.

MR. STANLEY COOMBS has been elected chairman of the United Central Africa Association which, as reported last week, has been formed by amalgamation of the Capricorn Africa Association and the United Central Africa Association, with Sir GODFREY HUGGINS as president. MR. R. M. CLEVELAND is vice-chairman.

COLONEL PETER VON DER POST, author of "Venture to the Interior" will speak on "The African I Know" at a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies at the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2, at 1.30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 24. MR. S. S. MURRY, Commissioner for Nyasaland, will be in the chair.

MR. K. D. SHEPHERD has been re-elected president of the Nyasaland Convention of Associations. Other officers are: vice-president, Miss H. H. GLOVER; executive committee, Mrs. E. C. PETERKINS and Messrs. C. V. THORNEYCROFT, E. J. RUMSEY, and A. R. WESTON. Mrs. R. SHARPE is re-elected nominee for non-official membership of the Legislative Council.

DR. GEORGE GIGLIOLI, an Italian scientist who was interned in Gambia during the recent war and subsequently received the O.B.E. for his work on malaria in the territory, will shortly undertake a health survey in Nyasaland in connexion with an experimental project in sugar-cane. Later he will visit the East African territories at the invitation of the Colonial Insecticides Committee.

GETTING THE NEWS QUICKLY

More and more East Africans and Rhodesians are subscribing for the Air Edition of this newspaper, because they want without delay the comprehensive service of news and comment which can be obtained only from EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. The Air Edition subscription rate is still only 5s. a year.

Obituary

Sir Alexander MacIntyre

MR. THOMAS MAREALLE, chief of the Chagga tribe... Twining, Governor of the... more than 10,000 tribesmen... the staff of the Social Welfare Department... sociology and economics in Cambridge and London.

MR. J. B. GRIFITHS, since 1946 Attorney-General in Hong Kong, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Uganda, was born in Nyasaland in 1903, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. Called to the Bar in 1926, he went to Uganda as an administrative cadet the following year, becoming Registrar of the Court in 1929 and Crown Counsel in 1933. He has also served in the Bahamas and Palestine.

Passengers for East Africa

THE S.S. KENYA CASTLE, now on her maiden voyage from London round Africa, carries the following passengers, among others:

- First Stater: Mr. & Mrs. N. T. Hill, and Dr. A. ... Mombasa: Mr. G. A. R. Adhead, Mrs. & Mrs. H. Aitken, Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Badenoch, Mr. & Mrs. J. K. L. Bates, Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Beaumont, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Beck, Mr. & Mrs. A. V. Boys, Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Burdett, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Brett, Mr. F. C. Carry, Dr. & Mrs. F. S. Carter, Mr. & Mrs. G. Collinson, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Croyle, Sister Hugh Darcy, Mr. A. E. Davies, Mr. & Mrs. W. S. W. Deant, Sister Gerald Esmonde, Mr. & Mrs. A. ... Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Goodchild, Mr. & Mrs. A. Gorham, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Hankin, Mr. & Mrs. ... Dr. Louis Hunter, Mr. J. D. Hutton, Mr. & Mrs. ... R. Kaiser, the Hoas: Mrs. C. S. M. King, Mr. & Mrs. M. A. E. Knight, Major E. J. Le Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. P. M. S. Lucas, Mr. & Mrs. L. D. McCann, Mr. & Mrs. P. J. Mann, Mr. & Mrs. W. N. Metcalfe, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Miller, Mr. & Mrs. N. D. Monger, Mr. J. R. Moon, Mr. & Mrs. P. Morris, Captain & Mrs. J. B. Mordley, Dr. T. A. O'Donnell, Dr. & Mrs. D. O'Keefe, Mr. & Mrs. H. D. Osborne, Mr. J. J. Potter, Mr. & Mrs. D. Prebble, Mr. & Mrs. G. Revell, Mr. & Mrs. W. Rouse, Mr. & Mrs. F. Somerset, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. Spencer-Jones, Mr. J. M. Sullivan, Mr. & Mrs. D. Summers, Mr. G. H. C. Thacker, Mr. & Mrs. G. Turner, Dr. Anne Watt, Lady Vera Wemyss, Mr. & Mrs. N. Wheatley, Mr. J. B. White, Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Wiggins, Mr. & Mrs. W. Wilkie, Mr. H. J. Williams, Mr. & Mrs. H. D. H. Womack, Mr. A. West, Mr. N. A. Woodgate, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Wulff. Tanga: The Rev. D. McCull, the Rev. R. A. Spillane, Dar es Salaam: Mr. & Mrs. J. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Hampstead, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. Hutton, Mr. & Mrs. H. T. W. Hall, Mr. & Mrs. L. G. Hedge, Mr. E. M. L. Hunt, Mr. W. I. Kerr, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. King, Captain & Mrs. W. G. Sands, Beit: Mr. & Mrs. D. E. Houston Barnes, Mr. H. Buckley, Mr. S. M. Cutting, Mr. L. A. Duke, Mr. & Mrs. H. Sternberg.

THE S.S. LLANDYFERY CASTLE carries the following passengers, among others:

- Beira: Mr. G. M. Arnot, Mr. & Mrs. D. Ashford, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. Cagor, Mr. & Mrs. Park-Hubbard, Mr. R. G. Ison, Mr. R. Johnstone, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. B. Lee, Mr. & Mrs. W. Maitland, Mr. & Mrs. H. McCredie, Mr. A. L. C. Mathor, Mr. R. H. O. Onslow-Cary, Mr. H. G. Parker, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Plunkett, Mr. & Mrs. J. Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. R. Taylor, Mr. & Mrs. G. T. Will.

Promotions and Transfers

THE LATEST LIST of promotions and transfers in the Colonial Service includes:

- Messrs. G. H. F. BEARE, accountants, Education Department, to be administrative secretary, Education Department, Kenya; G. M. GLASSON, Director, Lands and Mines Department, to be Director, Lands and Survey Department, Tanganyika; E. G. HALLIDAY, assistant administrator general, to be Crown counsel, Tanganyika; V. T. HOCKLEY, assistant inspector of mines, to be Commissioner of Mines, Tanganyika; to E. A. LAZARD, deputy accountant general, Tanganyika; to A. J. LAYARD, deputy accountant general, Tanganyika; to S. J. VANCE, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Kenya, to be Commissioner of Police, Aden; A. G. WALKER, P.W.D., Northern Rhodesia, to be senior executive engineer, P.W.D., North Borneo; and H. D. D. WILKINSON, principal auditor, to be Deputy Director of Audit, Kenya.

SIR ALEXANDER MACINTYRE, who has died in Inverness at the age of 72, was associated with the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd. for 43 years, having been appointed manager in 1907 shortly after the company was formed from the former unsuccessful Sudan Experimental Plantations Syndicate at 1905. Together with Mr. D. P. MacGillivray, the managing director, he went in 1910 on an exploratory visit to the Gezira, where the company started operations in the following year. Becoming managing director in 1919, he was appointed chairman of the company four years later and of the Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd., a subsidiary which was formed in 1922, positions which he held until the liquidation on termination of the concessions in 1950. Sir Alexander, who was knighted in 1938, was a modest personality, and the major part which he played in one of the most successful agricultural enterprises of the period in the Empire has attracted far less publicity than it deserved. He took little interest in politics.

The brief account of the history of the syndicate which was published by the British Cotton Growing Association at the time of the liquidation contains the following words:

"Looking back over the past 43 years and reviewing all that has been accomplished by the syndicate it is only just to give credit and praise for the few who did so much under the most trying conditions, living in the desert in tents, with a temperature of 100° to 130° and going to the Nile for drinking water and bath. Such was the raw austerity of life enjoyed by Messrs MacIntyre, Poyntz-Wright and Archdale, the real pioneers, whose reward is the fruition of the success of the scheme."

MR. TOM STRANGER, who has died in Umvuma in his 72nd year, had for many years played a notable part in the district's civic, social, and sporting life. An Australian by birth, he went to Johannesburg in 1896, and in 1920 settled in Southern Rhodesia. He was for a time chairman of the town management board. Having been a first-class footballer, cricketer, and chessman in his youth, he was keenly interested in all sporting activities.

MR. CHARLES GRANGER, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 85, had spent 60 years in the Colonies. He fought in the Matabele rebellion under Colonel Napier. He was at one-time registrar of the High Court in Bulawayo.

MR. R. R. GARRETT, who was five times mayor of Gatooma, has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 77. He was arrived in 1896, he was one of the first members of the local town management board.

MR. SHIRLEY BROOKS RALSTON, a naval architect who designed the cruiser KENYA, has died in Durban, Natal, at the age of 77.

Mrs. VIVIAN HOLMES LLOYD (nee Taylor), who has died in Bulawayo, was the wife of Canon Edgar W. Lloyd.

A 50-year plan for Tanga, which has been prepared by the township authorities at the request of the Governor of Tanganyika, has been accepted in principle by the Member for Development and Works, but the method of implementing the period required for its achievement, and the financial provisions cannot yet be determined. He has said that there was a gap of £8m. in the financial programme between the cost of desirable developments and the estimated revenue. Under the Tanga plan, £2,170 would have been spent this year, nearly three times the sum available.

Letter to the Editor

Putting Africans in Charge

In Reply to Mr. George Padmore

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—In your "Matters of Moment" you have mentioned some statements of Mr. George Padmore. At a meeting in London of Racial Unity, of which I am a founder member, I had occasion to cross swords with him. At this meeting—which, by virtue of his being the first speaker was turned into an African political meeting (Racial Unity is non-political)—his eloquence and distortion of British Colonial policy could be combated only with plain speaking and bold facts.

After Mr. Padmore had spoken for nearly an hour I outlined my activities in Nigeria and suggested that those present would understand the weight of my arguments against those of Mr. Padmore. I told them that I had resigned as a protest against the mistreatment of the African by certain members of my district, that I had started mass education in my district, that I had taught in the African colleges to help the students pass their Cambridge examination; that I had tried to get the African interested in technical education by taking him to see engineering works, water works, refrigeration plants, power houses, and airfields; that I had tried to offset the dangerous academic education which is killing West Africa and awaken the African to the dignity of technical training which would be his mental and economic salvation; that I had started a pilot jam and marmalade factory from fruit grown on my compound; that I had started a Parents', Guardians', and Students' Welfare Association to safeguard the 6,000 students at Onitsha, who were at the mercy of the owners of the 15 African colleges, and the owners of

the students' hostels; that I had sought to foster wholesome and accredited trade unions, that I had planned to teach the boatmen on the Niger how to sail the Norfolk wherries (I am a yachtman) that were being built at Makurdi.

Then I added: "If you should go to Nigeria and visit any of the old coastal towns, such as Brass, Bofim, Akassa, Opobo, or Forcados, you would see the graves of young residents, men in their early twenties of our own blood, who died in trying to bring civilization to West Africa. Similar graves of our people can be seen in the hinterland of the country. In spite of all these tragedies and setbacks, we brought peace and security to this land." (A murmur came from the audience and there was a nodding of heads.)

I turned to Mr. Padmore and another African from Sierra Leone, a member of the Legislative Council, and said to them: "It is solely through the British Colonial Service that you are here"; and, turning to the audience, I said: "I am proud of that service." (More murmur and nodding of heads.)

Then I told the two West Africans that it was right to be cock-a-whoop at assuming power, but that when the responsibilities of the position were really taken up, with its challenges and strains and human thwartings, especially if the ideal of the politician was to fight for those in the country who are powerless and inarticulate, the good people are apt to be influenced by the vociferous people, the careerists, and that was the time of testing, which would reveal the true nature of the politician.

If Mr. Fenner-Brockway knew the true development of the African, he would adjust his ideas. He should go and work with them, for it is only by his *doing* and their *doing* that any good can come to him and them.

I am profoundly disturbed at the way some M.P.s, especially Labour M.P.s, are being deceived by specious speakers. Even my own Liberal M.P.s, I fear, give more than half an ear to these distortions.

It is only by working for and with the African and trying to serve him that we get an unbiased judgment of him. My judgment is that to put Africans over Africans at this time is to destroy everything we have so patiently and sacrificially built up for the benefit of the African.

Nothing.
Southampton.

Points from Letters

Dissolutionists

MAY I BE LESS POLITE than EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA? In your leading articles on Federation you have said everything which needed saying except that there are still Left Wing propagandists, white and black, in the United Kingdom who are openly committed to do anything they can to disrupt the Empire. That was the declared policy of the Labour Party until the last war, and if the responsibilities of office brought new understanding about the Colonies to many of its political leaders, there remain too many extremists who still seek the dissolution of the Empire. Such misleaders (to use a word which you employ very effectively) are doing all they can to prevent Central African Federation because they believe that the process of dissolution would be easier with three relatively weak territories than with one strengthened unit. So, if I may, I will remind federationists that among the opponents are those who hate the Colonial Empire and want to see it disappear.

Northern Rhodesia may find it necessary to introduce an undistributed profits tax. The Commissioner of Income Tax.

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Illegal Killing of Game in Uganda

How Large Profits Are Being Made

COMMENTING ON THE ILLEGAL KILLING OF GAME IN Uganda, Major B. J. Kinloch, Acting Game Warden, draws attention in the department's annual report for 1950, which has only now been published, to the extent to which unlawful profits can be made from various animals, a point which it is, he says, frequently difficult for those who administer justice to appreciate. He gives the following examples:

Elephant.—"A poacher selling to licence-holders or unscrupulous ivory-smuggling dealers can get on the average from 2s. 4d. per lb. for ivory, depending on its age and quality. A licence-holder who buys a pair of tusks weighing as little as 25 lb. each can therefore make a profit of from £12 10s. to £25 with the price of bull elephant ivory nowadays averaging about 15s. per lb., even after allowing between £5 and £15 for the cost of his licence.

"Hunters for Hire"

"With a more reasonable sized pair of tusks, in the region of 50 lb. each, his profit would be between £40 and £60. The poacher, with his stolen rifle, will make from £5 to £10 on the smaller and £10 to £20 on the larger pair of tusks. If the licence-holder supplies his own rifle and employs one of the band of 'hunters for hire,' he can pay as little as £5 per elephant and increase his profits accordingly.

The high price of ivory and the low cost of licences tempt many people who are far too frightened or lazy to hunt elephant themselves to make easy money by buying ivory from poachers or employing hunters to shoot for them.

As a result, a number of licence-holders continue to shoot their elephant without leaving their houses, shops, or plantations; in fact, one of the most successful elephant hunters in Toro district was quite unable to load his rifle of ordinary Mauser action when showing it to the game tanger.

Buffalo.—"The meat of one buffalo, which can weigh as much as a ton, can be sold by a poacher for up to £8, the hide in addition being worth £25. The average if sold legally."

Hippopotamus.—"These animals often weigh in the region of three tons, and the meat, which is much prized by many African tribes, would fetch as much as £10 when sold illegally."

Antelope.—"Their meat is naturally in direct relation to their size. Thus a kudu would be worth about 10s. and an eland £10, with a kudu and a kongoni in the region of £2 10s. to £4."

Leopards: Magnificent and Useful

Leopard.—"With the unfortunate demand that women have created for leopard skin coats, the value of a leopard skin on the open market can be as much as £12 or more. Although the skin sold illegally would fetch only about half the legal price. It is the policy of the Game Department to try to keep the price and demand as low as possible to assist in the protection of this beautiful and useful animal."

The lure of the leopard skin is such that people of all races and all sections of the community appear to find it convenient to ignore the law in regard to killing leopards and the disposal of their skins. This is particularly deplorable in the case of those who take advantage of their position to obtain skins by their selfishness they encourage the illegal killing of these magnificent animals, which are the main enemy of those pests, the baboon and the bush pig.

That the Game Department does not receive that measure of co-operation from the public on which it ought to be able to count is clear from the following passage:

"There has been a reduction in poaching in a number of areas as a result of the efforts of the Game Department staff, but they are nowhere in sufficient numbers to deal with the situation thoroughly. With full co-operation of the chiefs, a lot could be achieved, and it is to be hoped that one day this co-operation will be forthcoming."

[Comment appears under Notes By The Way.]

Tea Research Institute

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya when opening the Tea Research Institute at Kericho, said it was the first agricultural institute in East Africa to be independent of the control of a Government department from its foundation. Its impetus was due to the foresight of the Brooke Bond group. Last year, he said, had been the hundredth anniversary of the introduction of tea to the Botanical Gardens in Natal, but there had been a previous importation of the plant in 1678 which had failed. At the outbreak of the recent war East African tea production amounted to 12m. lb. from between 16,000 and 17,000 acres, against 21m. lb. and 34,000 acres to-day. The organization, which extended its help to all the East African territories, would be under the direction of Drs Eden.

Sisal Production

THE TANGANYIKA SISAL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION reports that East African production in 1951 was the highest recorded, with an increase of almost 10% above that of the previous year. Estate production of line fibre was 154,277 tons, towns and flume mills providing a further 18,816 tons, a total of 173,093 tons, against 158,694 tons in 1950. Tanganyika alone had an output of 118,930 and 14,529 tons respectively compared with 108,278 and 12,198 tons. African production in Tanganyika increased from 2,703 to 11,764 tons and in Kenya from 1,112 to 2,653 tons, but a decline of about 50% is expected in the present year.

"I honestly believe that neither Asians nor Africans in Kenya have reached the standard necessary for the best possible administration and development of the Colony."—DR. M. A. RAHA, M.L.C.

Wills' CAPSTAN NAVY CUT TOBACCO

Questions in

(Continued from page 981)

is at present 24%. Borrowing from other sources is by private arrangement in accordance with normal commercial practice.

Publicity for Owen Falls Scheme

MR. L. HALE (Lab.) asked what progress had been made with the construction schemes at the Owen Falls; and what was the intention with regard to limitation and continuation of land reclamation schemes in the Blue Nile Valley?

MR. LYTTLETON: Work is nearly up to schedule. The foundations for the first two generating sets are almost completed, and the walls of the power-station are under construction. 15,000 kW. from the hydro-electric station should be available by September, 1953, and a further 45,000 kW. by the middle of 1954. The second half of this question is within the responsibility of the Foreign Secretary.

MR. HALE: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that far too little publicity has been given in this country to this extremely important project and to its great value to Africa? Secondly, is he aware that it is a little undesirable that the very important ancillary schemes of flood reclamation, which have never been discussed in this House at all, should be left to another Department, and would it not be a very good thing if the whole of the original work were controlled and planned by one Department?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I should be very glad to see if publicity could be given to the scheme. On the second part of the question, I would say that we are dealing with geographical facts. No part of the Blue Nile flows through colonial territory, and it is unfortunate that inter-Departmental boundaries are governed by geographical and not by economic facts."

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "Will the Minister consider arranging a small exhibition in the Palace of Westminster, perhaps accompanied by photographs of this bold, imaginative scheme, so that members can see what is being done and convey the information to their constituents?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "Certainly."

SIR R. GLEN (Cons.) asked the Foreign Secretary about the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the Sudan.

MR. A. NUTTALL: "The figures are as follows: number of cases, December, 1949, to June, 1950, 5,335, July, 1950, to

June, 1951, 32,240; July, 1951, to March 22, 1952, 7,956. The mortality rates in 1950-51 was 13.4%, and it is now 14.5%.

No means of immunization have yet been discovered against this disease, and widespread use of chemoprophylactics is impracticable in the Sudan owing, amongst other things, to administrative difficulties and the impossibility of securing closed communities.

Control of the outbreak in the Sudan has been effected with relatively satisfactory results, by concentrating on the detection and early treatment of cases. The Sudan Government has sought the advice of the World Health Organization on how to check the disease and on a long-term policy of prevention. Two representatives of that organization are now examining the situation in the area, and endeavouring to initiate a localized chemoprophylactic scheme. They have expressed appreciation of the Sudan Government's efforts to deal with the outbreak.

Training Africans for Commissioned Ranks

MR. C. ALPORT (Cons.) asked the War Minister what steps were being taken to train suitable Africans for commissioned ranks in Her Majesty's East African Forces.

MR. A. HEAD: "Much is being done by the Army to educate the East African soldier to qualify for commissioned rank and 40 hours a week are devoted to education. But until the educational standard of the recruit is raised, there will be great difficulty in finding candidates suitable for training for the grant of a Queen's Commission."

MR. ALPORT: "Can the Minister say whether the commissioning of Africans has been agreed in principle for the future, and if so, whether there is any intention to open Makerere College, with special courses for that purpose?"

MR. HEAD: "Yes, sir, I am most anxious that we should make progress in commissioning officers in all our Colonial forces. At the moment the difficulty is educational, and we are taking considerable steps to overcome it. The major difficulty is the basic education before the man arrives."

Broken Hill Hospital Opened

THE NEW HOSPITAL at Broken Hill was officially opened recently by the Northern Rhodesian Governor, Sir Gilbert Gennie. Rising costs, expensive delays in delivery of materials, feature of the parallel planning system, and heavy additional expenditure on items not envisaged in the early stages had, he said, brought the cost to about £725,000, compared with the original estimate of £700,000. Nevertheless, in 20 or 30 years' time, Broken Hill might well be a most important town on the railway linking the Rhodesias with East Africa, and the advantages of this spacious and well-equipped hospital would be obvious. Moreover, it would accommodate 33 Europeans, 13 Asians, and 177 Africans—far more than had been planned at first. Before the construction work could be begun, 100 acres of bush had been cleared and over 25,000 tons of earth moved by hand. The hospital is entirely self-contained with its own power station, water supply, sewage disposal plant, mechanical laundry, water softening plant, etc. A local artist has decorated the children's wards in both the European and African wings with pictures of animals.

Stamp Design Competition

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA GOVERNMENT has announced an open competition for designs of postage stamps to commemorate the Rhodes Centenary Celebrations next year. The set will comprise stamps of 1d, 1d, 2d, 4d, and 9d denominations. A competition may submit any number of designs, and a prize of £25 will be awarded for each design selected. Designers are asked to include features of historical and traditional significance relating to Northern Rhodesia, and to bear in mind that the predominant colours of the 1d. and 4d. values are to be green and blue respectively. Designs must be at least 10 x 8 inches and not more than 12 x 10 inches. Provision must be made for the inclusion of a medallion portrait of The Queen surmounted by the Royal Crown, a space for the value and the words "Northern Rhodesia." Designs should be sent under registered cover to the Postmaster-General, Box 77, Livingstone, to arrive not later than April 30. Each design should bear on the reverse side the name and full address of the competitor.

He stands at the Cross Roads

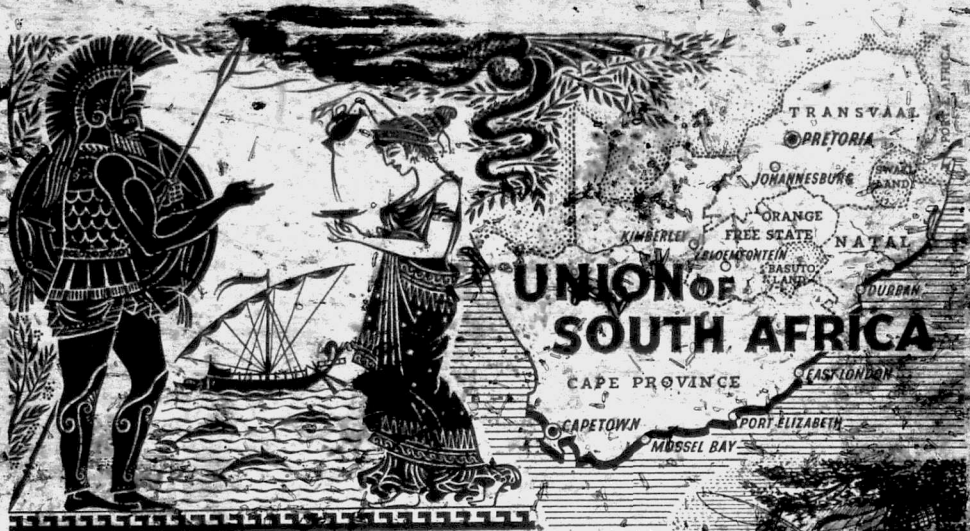
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GOLD: The legend of Jason and the Argonauts, and their quest for the Golden Fleece is an interesting example of the way in which the passage of time tends to surround disreputable exploits with a rosy glow of romance. It is generally accepted that the voyage of the Argo was in fact a marauding expedition directed against the unfortunate inhabitants of Colchis who extracted alluvial gold from the river sands by a process involving the use of sheepskins. Although gold was one of the earliest metals known to man, the amount produced by the whole of the ancient world would seem insignificant when compared with the production of the Union of South Africa. Here the famous Witwatersrand goldfield alone has produced, in less than seventy years, more than a million ounces of fine gold (worth approximately £250,000,000). We can always provide full and up-to-date reports from our branches in the Union for businessmen who are interested in investment and commercial undertakings in the country. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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NEWS ITEMS

Valuable records of experimental work at the Njoro Plant Breeding Station, Kenya, have been destroyed by fire.

The Queen Mother is to be invited to open the Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition which will be held in Bulawayo next year.

The annual general meeting of the Fauna Preservation Society will be held at the offices of the Zoological Society in London at 4.15 p.m. to-day.

The annual general meeting of the Royal African Society will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2, at 3 p.m. on April 24.

Friends of the Diocese of Central Tanganyika have been invited to a meeting at Mary Sumner House, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.4, at 3 p.m. on April 30, to inaugurate the silver jubilee of the Diocese. The Rev. W.H. Bees, Vicar of St. Jude's, Kensington, will preside and speakers will include the Rt. Rev. G. A. Chapman, Bishop of the Diocese; the Sister Superior of the Holy Spirit Missionary Convent, and Sister Rosemary, a pioneer medical missionary in Tanganyika.

Immigration statistics for the year 1951 show a sharp fall in the flow of immigrants from both Africa to Southern Rhodesia. Equivalent to about a third a year is the major feature of the new regulations which came into force last September. Figures for the first half of the new system show that the number of the intake of Union settlers dropped from 275 to 224. The average monthly intake from the British Isles dropped to 17, from 27.5 to 39.2, and the total of the year since has declined from a previous record of 1,416 to 1,069.

A new hotel is to be erected in Ruindi, near the Parc National Albert, by the National Parks Institute of the Belgian Congo.

The St. John Ambulance organizations of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland will be amalgamated at a ceremony in Salisbury on May 7, the full title of the new body being the Commandery in Central Africa of the Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. The Knight Commander of the Commandery will be the Southern Rhodesian Governor, Sir John Kennedy, and the headquarters will be in Salisbury.

Newspaper Ceases Publication

The *Sudan Herald*, founded in 1911 by the Middle East trading company of Contomichalos, Sons, and Co. Ltd., has ceased publication owing to increased costs of production. Last July, for the same reason, the newspaper changed from a daily to a weekly. Efforts are being made by the publishers to build an up-to-date press, and it is hoped to resume publication early next year. The first newspaper to be published in English in the Sudan, it was the first such paper to appoint a Sudanese editor. Its strongest rival, the *Sudan Star*, was not founded until 1943.

There is no possibility of the new Salisbury airport becoming available for civilian traffic until towards the end of 1953, said Lieut. Colonel M. C. Barber, Director of Civil Aviation in Southern Rhodesia, at a meeting held last night because Concessions for land at Bulawayo airport, there would be no such service to Salisbury, although Sir Miles Thomas had stated a few weeks ago that Concessions for the London-Johannesburg route would include Salisbury before the end of the year. Southern Rhodesian passengers will have to use the Central African Airways connexion to Johannesburg.

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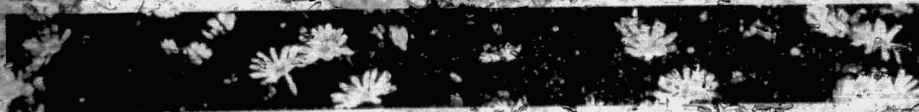
DEADLY DAISY

THE daisy-like Pyrethrum flower certainly looks innocent enough, but it is the deadliest knock-down insecticide in existence. An important branch of the many activities of the Mitchell Cotts Group of Companies is the marketing throughout the world of all exports of East African Pyrethrum on behalf of the Kenya Farmers' Association. Much of the crop is sold in the United States of America.

MITCHELL COTTS

a Company Limited

WINGHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C. 2



Welfare Work for the Blind of Commercial Concern

What Is Being Done

TEN TIMES as much money will be spent by Colonial Governments this year on blind welfare and the prevention of blindness, as was spent in the Colonial Empire two years ago. In 1951 new organizations for the blind were started in more than 30 Colonial territories.

This year the British Empire Society for the Blind has begun a campaign in East Africa which includes a series of medical surveys in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and the establishment of a regional office to serve the four territories.

In Kenya, where investigations last year revealed that 30% of the tribesmen have trachoma, a representative committee has been formed to direct the local campaign, and it is working closely with the Salvation Army School for the Blind near Nairobi, which now has more than 400 blind pupils.

The Kenya Branch of the British Empire Society (with 14 branches in the Protectorate) is establishing a training centre for the blind at Kampala, and will this year send demonstration vans to four villages, showing what can be done to train the blind and to save sight.

In Tanganyika a fund is to be raised to enable various non-official bodies to undertake work for the blind, and in Zanzibar a class for the blind, attached to a central primary school, will be established.

The Northern Rhodesia Branch of the Society, formed in November, has acquired a 10-acre site on the Copperbelt on which to build a demonstration school and teachers' training centre. Registration of the blind has been biased, and plans have been prepared for a Central African ophthalmic survey.

In Nyasaland arrangements have been made for the development of a mission school for the blind at Bulawayo. An effort will be made to establish a centrally placed training centre for the blind of the territory.

Registers of the blind have been started in a dozen colonies, and eye inspection of school children is now becoming a regular routine. In short, welfare work for the blind is now being active in most British Colonial territories.



EXPORTS

COTTON - SISAL

AND

GENERAL PRODUCE

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and MWANZA**

U.K. Correspondents:

Reynolds and Gibson,
30, Exchange Street, East,
Liverpool, 2.

which almost is to be improved by the Northern Rhodesian Public Works Department in order to make it serviceable in all weathers for aircraft, with a wheel-bearing strength of 85-90,000 lbs. The work should be completed before the beginning of the 1952 rains. Tenders for making a temporary runway and completing main runway improvements by October this year had been invited, but the only tender received was considered excessive.

The Kenya Government has agreed that the local dairy industry on the basis of existing wholesale prices for all forms of dairy produce other than ghee may request the Price Controller to set basic wholesale prices by not more than 10% up or down. It is hoped in due course to include ghee in the agreement.

World maize production is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 5,306m. bushels for 1951-52, some 175m. bushels more than in 1950-51 and 570m. bushels more than for the average of the years 1925-39. The increase over last year is believed to be largely due to production in Europe.

The tea subsidy in the United Kingdom will be withdrawn on June 15, and the weekly tea ration increased from 2.5oz. to 3oz. on August 10. The Minister of Food hopes to complete the de rationing and decontrol of tea by the end of the year.

East African Airways announce that during the coming rains services to Tanganyika and Luanda aircraft may be suspended owing to the state of the aerodrome, but they will try to maintain a service with Rapide or Machi machines.

New Clan Line Vessel

CLAN MACINNES, a new tug-screw cargo-liner of Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., has been launched at Greenock. With a gross tonnage of 6,800 tons, and a speed of 15 knots on service, the vessel will carry 42 passengers.

The basic price to producers of maize and white millet to be harvested in 1952 has been fixed by the Tanganyika Government at 30/30s. per 200 lb. unshelled.

A maximum price of 13s. 3d. per bag of 165 lbs. inclusive of the cost of the bag, is to be paid this season for cassava meal in Northern Rhodesia.

Buyers from more than 100 territories will attend the British Industries Fair to be held in London and Birmingham from May 5 to 16.

The South African Government has authorized the export to Southern Rhodesia of limited quantities of steel barley and seed rye.

The latest estimate of the Fort Jameson tobacco crop in Northern Rhodesia is 4,200,000 lb. of flue-cured and 2,200,000 lb. of Burley.

Dividends

Pest Control Ltd. has declared on the ordinary shares (10%) net profit before taxation for the year ended September 30 was £90,540 (£88,634). The directors explain that apart from operations on the Gold Coast, for which increased borrowing powers are sought, the group has appreciably increased orders which they feel should be financed as far as possible from profits.

Kilifi Plantations Ltd.—30%, including 5% bonus (25%).

Crossley Bros. Ltd.—Interim 5% (the same).

Sisal Outputs for March

Central Sisal Estates, Ltd.—190 tons of fibre were produced on Pangawe and Kingoiwa estates, making 1,507 to date.

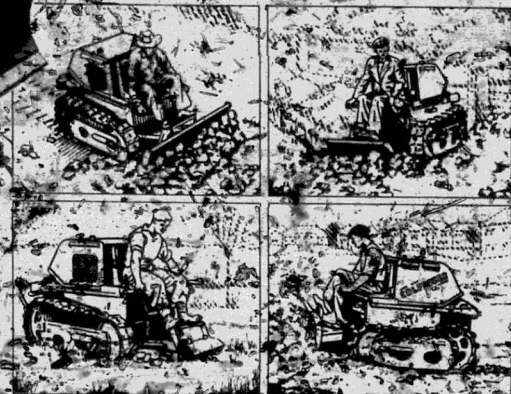
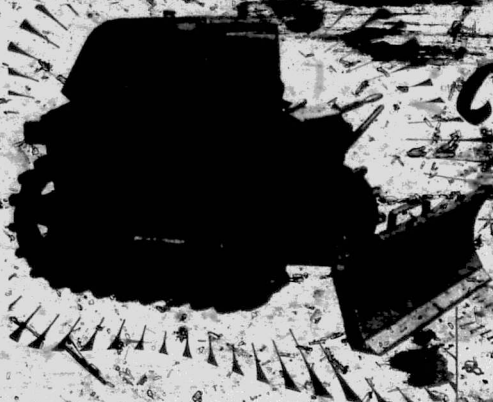
East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—180 tons of fibre, making 1,345 tons for nine months.

The versatile

CALFDOZER

DOZING
RIPPING

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The Calfdozer equips the work of dozing with wheels and barrows or such as the filling, backfilling, stock pile trimming, etc. It is powered by a petrol engine and the 4ft. bins wide blade can be swung left or right for angling. The ripper attachment for breaking hard ground, is interchangeable with the blade.

For particulars please apply for List 1605 M.

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THERE'S MORE IN THIS THAN MEETS THE EYE

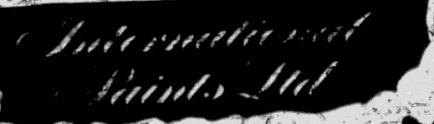
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Messrs. G. MOUNTAIN Ltd. 58, Speke
Avenue, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

KENYA FARMERS' ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 11, Nairobi
and branches.

Points from the Barotsi Reports

BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.) state in their review:

Northern Rhodesia. Heavy rains have been reported from all areas, and well above average falls have been recorded to date. Tobacco crops are in a poor condition generally, but farmers would welcome a break in the rains to enable them to get into their fields.

Exports for the first 11 months of 1951 total 2,631m and imports £33m. During the first six months of 1951 a record number of 11,516 tourists, more than the combined figures for 1949 and 1950, visited Northern Rhodesia. European and Native trade are expected to be quiet, which is usual for this time of year.

Southern Rhodesia. The condition of live stock is showing the effects of the lack of nourishment in the grass, due to too much rain and prolonged lack of sun. The demand for cattle remains firm, and good prices are being obtained.

The acreage planted to Virginia tobacco is 19,000 compared with 17,000 in 1950-51. An preliminary estimate of this season's crop is 40,000 lb., but this may be considerably reduced if the heavy rains continue. The U.K. Government is expected to buy 405m lb. of Southern Rhodesian fine-cure tobacco in the next five years. Her requirements for the 1951-52 marketing season are 75m lb., and provided that tobacco of suitable quality is available at reasonable prices, the U.K. Government will buy 80m lb. in 1953, 85m in each of the years 1954 and 1955, and 80m in 1956. Auction sales of first-cure tobacco in Salisbury this year will be free of all perfect control for the first time since 1947.

Nyasaland. Very heavy falls of rain have been experienced in many areas, particularly in the Southern Province, where weekly falls of 3 to 6 inches have been fairly common, causing damage to sugar, rice, crops and roads. Temperatures generally have been satisfactory.

The food situation continues satisfactory. Rice germination is reported to be very satisfactory, while the increase in rice planted should offset the damage caused by heavy rain and lack of sun. Groundnut seed was reasonably taken in all distribution centres, and the acreage planted has increased in all provinces. Late sowings in the Southern Province are suffering from the much rain.

In the Southern Province 25,000 tons of cotton had taken seed by the end of December, compared with a total of 30,000 for the previous season. In the Central Province the response to the cotton planting drive has been very good; 25,133 growers having taken seed by the end of December, compared with 20,000 for the previous season. The crop, which promises well, has suffered as a result of the recent heavy rain.

Weather has also been unfavourable to tea growth, and the flush has been poor for this time of year. The tobacco crop in the Southern Province has suffered as a result of the continuous falls of heavy rain and, in consequence, reduced yields are expected, particularly in view of the smaller acreages planted. In the Central Province, where rainfall has been plentiful, the crop is said to be looking fairly well. Generally speaking, the crop requires good spells of fine weather in all areas.

European trade remains at a satisfactory steady level, but the recession in the native trade continues, and little improvement is to be seen over the two or three months.

The Sudan

The Sudan. The British Raw Cotton Commission has purchased 60% of the Gezira Board's 1952 cotton crop and 60% of the 1952 long staple crops marketed by the Sudan Government. Prices for part of the crop are based on those ruling in Egypt and the Sudan during the period immediately preceding the agreement, while prices for the balance will be based on the average of recent quotations on the Alexandria market during January, February, and March. The usual premiums are available for the market, but to far no sales have been reported.

As a result of the inactivity of the Alexandria market, the Gezira Board have made substantial reductions in their nominal selling prices, varying from 5% for top grades up to 18% on some of the lower grades.

For the past two months Egyptian importers of cotton seeds have not been in the market, and local stock holders have not been able to obtain offers for their stocks which are accumulating at Port Sudan. The market for sesame is quiet owing to shortage of cash, but there is always a ready market locally for sesame oil.

The market for textiles continued slack, and the arrival of Italian and German greys were reported. This caused prices of greys to decline, particularly as certain qualities proved to be below the contract weights. It is also reported that the Sudan's share of the Indian quota in coarse and medium cloths was likely to be 50m yards for the first half of 1952 and about 50m for the second half of the year. This is a reasonable improvement on the 1951 figures.

although it still remains to be seen whether more greys are likely to come from India as a result of the larger quota.

Cheaper quotations have come from the U.K. for bleached alicoes, khaki drills, and prints. On the majority of cases these were for all offers, as U.K. suppliers apparently intend to regain the ground they lost in 1951. Offers of reasonable quantities of prints have been made at clearing prices. The local stock position is quite good, and arrivals during the next few months are expected to meet requirements. The shortage of cash, however, continues.

There is an abundance of almost every other commodity in the market, and importers are finding it difficult to dispose of their stocks without granting extended credit facilities.

During the past month there has been a downward tendency in the wholesale prices of most commodities, particularly produce, owing to shortage of cash in the hands of traders. On the other hand, the Government have paid out substantial sums in back pay and cost-of-living allowances to their employees, and this has already brought about an increase in the prices of certain consumer goods, though it is uncertain whether this will be maintained.

East Africa

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, in a report on commercial conditions in East Africa, write, inter alia:

Kenya Colony. There has been little improvement in business conditions, and Uganda appear very to have been satisfied. Importers are experiencing inconvenience in having to pay bills covering goods which they are unable to clear from Mombasa.

The dry weather usual at this time of year has prevailed, and harvesting in most areas is completed. Wheat and maize crops have been satisfactory, considering the excessive rainfall of a few months back, but it is feared that the amount of wheat available for local consumption may prove insufficient, and the Farmers' Association are accepting wheat which was formerly rejected. Samples containing 30% of sprouted wheat have now been passed for consumption, and a consignment of 6,000 tons, more severely damaged, is about to be shipped to Germany for stockfeed. Barley and oats have suffered from the rains, and are in short supply.

Total sales on account of the 1951-52 coffee season are put at 102,307 bags to date, at an overall average price of 45s. 6d. per cwt.

Uganda. Money has not been circulating as freely as was expected. Some merchants are reported to be selling at below cost to meet their commitments, and stocks are heavier than usual. Deliveries of late-planted cotton may be in short supply, but it is thought that the campaign to encourage investment by African growers may be taking effect.

Builders are fully employed, and planning for future development continues. A large building for the Motor Cars and Exchange, Ltd. has been started in Kampala, and fairly extensive programmes are expected to be put in hand in Dale and Soroti.

Favourable reports on the condition of the cotton crop have been received, and, due to the rapid rise in prices during the recent hot spell, marketing is brisk. However, it is still difficult to make a reliable estimate of the final crop.

Cotton seed, which represents 69% in weight of the raw cotton purchased, in this year being sold by auction under Government control, at the first auction, prices were £20 to £30 per ton.

Tanganyika. Trade in the bazaars is still quiet, and indigenous stocks appear to be held. Some consignments of Japanese goods have arrived at the coast, and further shipments are expected next month. In some areas prices of cotton piece goods show a downward trend.

Zanzibar. With plenty of cash in circulation as a result of the sale of the clove crop, business has been brisk generally, and particularly so in the luxury lines. One hundred motor cars recently unloaded have been easily disposed of.

Open market prices of cloves rose steadily to 595s. per 100 lb. in the middle of February. Since then the price has receded to about 555s. per 100 lb. Local opinion holds the view that the F.I.C. will be certain to enter the market again soon, and that price will soon accordingly.

Very little copra has been purchased, it being would seem to be a general feeling of opinion that the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs will be required to purchase it.

Live stock prices at sales in Tanganyika showed large increases last year, when goats fetched an average of 21.44s. a head, compared with 14.24s. in 1950, sheep, 22.22s. (14.96s.) and cattle, 144.29s. (108.0s.). The listed sales disposed of 97,464 (116,613) goats, 21,764 (41,583) sheep, and 181,223 cattle. Exports of hides in 1951 were valued at £661,176, of goatskins at £250,864, and of sheepskins at £63,951.

Family Budgets in N. Rhodesia

PROVISIONAL RESULTS of last year's European family expenditure survey in Northern Rhodesia have been announced.

This inquiry covered three areas: the Copperbelt mining towns of Luanshya, Nekema, Tshepo, and Mutema; the Copperbelt non-mining towns of Ndlovu, Mashaya, Kitwe, Chingola, and Mufulirwa; and the non-Copperbelt towns of Lusaka, Livingstone, Broken Hill, East Jameson, Abercorn, Mongu, and Kasama. The average incomes of the families taking part ranged from £40 to over £200 per month.

The numbers in the families ranged from two to eight, the average family size being 3.4. Of the industries represented in the sample, 51% were in mining, quarrying, 22% in public services and other, 12% of general interest, 10% in transport and communications, 6% in commerce, 6% in building and construction, and 5% in manufacturing.

- The tables show that:
 - (a) in the Copperbelt mining towns one-fifth of the families spent less than £81 per month, three-fifths between £81 and £117 10s., and one-fifth over £117 10s.
 - (b) in the Copperbelt non-mining towns one-fifth spent less than £71 15s., three-fifths between £71 15s. and £113 15s., and one-fifth over £113 15s.
 - (c) in the non-Copperbelt towns one-fifth spent less than £69 5s., three-fifths between £69 5s. and £108 10s., and one-fifth over £108 10s.
- In each area, on an average, those families in the lowest expenditure group were the smallest, averaging 2.4 persons. In general, the average size of family increased from 3 in the lowest expenditure group to nearly 4 in the second highest spending group.
- The proportion of expenditure on food was highest in the lowest expenditure groups, being 27% and 30% of all spending, but fell as total expenditure increased, being 25% in

the middle spending groups and 78% to 20% in the highest spending groups.

Typical budgets were as follows:

Copperbelt mining towns: food, £24 12s.; clothing and footwear, £20 8s.; servants, £6 10s.; drink and tobacco, £6 10s.; holidays, £5 10s.; car or motor-cycle, £5 4s.; household stores, £3 17s.; rent, rates and water, £3 15s.; consumer capital goods, £3 12s.; fuel and light, £2; miscellaneous, £25 18s. Total, £90 18s. 3d.

Copperbelt non-mining towns: food, £22 4s.; clothing and footwear, £10 2s.; servants, £8 6s.; drink and tobacco, £6 7s.; holidays, £1 18s.; car or motor-cycle, £6 1s.; household stores, £3 11s.; rent, rates and water, £8 3s.; consumer capital goods, £1 15s.; fuel and light, £2 17s.; miscellaneous, £18 9s. Total, £90 18s. 3d.

Non-Copperbelt towns: food, £21-7s.; clothing and footwear, £15; servants, £7; drink and tobacco, £6 4s.; holidays, £6 10s.; car or motor-cycle, £3 16s.; household stores, £3 10s.; rent, rates and water, £1 10s.; consumer capital goods, £2 14s.; fuel and light, £2 3s.; miscellaneous, £20 8s. Total, £85 0s. 3d.

The miscellaneous section includes such items as entertainment, papers, books, chemists' sundries, toys, gifts, travel expenses, insurance, pension, and medical payments, and education.

New Companies in S. Rhodesia

NEW COMPANIES registered recently in Southern Rhodesia include the following:

- Rhodesian Bedding Co., Ltd., Salisbury, mattress manufacturers (£150,000);
- Raytel Ltd., Gwelo, dealers in land and buildings (£100,000);
- Heico Buildings, Ltd., Bulawayo, dealers in land and buildings (£400,000);
- Samington Mines Ltd., Salisbury (£50,000);
- Malleable Castings Co., Ltd., Bulawayo, miners (£50,000);
- Powell Buffing and Shave Ltd., Salisbury, miners and consultants (£50,000);
- Greig and Johnson (Rhodesia), Ltd., Bulawayo, mining (£20,000);
- Manchester Ranching Co., Ltd., Bulawayo (£40,000);
- Lomigundi Hotels, Ltd., Salisbury (£40,000);
- Graham Brothers, Ltd., Bulawayo, sawmillers and joiners (£30,000);
- and Sunyani Finance and Loan Company, Ltd., Salisbury (£25,000).



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

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

1922		1938		1951	
Installations completed	758	Installations completed	1,728	Installations completed	2,728
Number of Companies	11	Number of Companies	21	Number of Companies	28
Assets (approximate)	£10,000	Assets (approximate)	£1,200,000	Assets (approximate)	£2,500,000
Capital	£10,000	Capital	£1,200,000	Capital	£2,500,000

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
 Registered Office: 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, England
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Mining

Tanganyika Mining in 1951

THE VALUE of mineral exports of domestic production from Tanganyika during 1951 is provisionally estimated at £1,563,979. In addition, minerals provisionally estimated to be worth £285,743 were produced and obtained locally. The total of £1,849,722 represents a provisional increase of £211,940 compared with the 1950 figures.

As in 1950, the decrease was due to the suspension throughout the year of diamond exports and sales by Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., as a result of the dispute between that company and the Diamond Corporation, Ltd., Production at the Mwadui mine, of course, maintained.

Exports of unrefined gold bullion amounted to 129,439 oz., provisionally valued at £847,832. The gold contained in auriferous concentrates, compared with 125,267 oz. and £2,143,711 in 1950.

Mining costs have offset the increase in the price of gold resulting from the devaluation of the £ in 1951, but the decision taken in October last to permit up to 40% of production to be sold for dollars in the premium market had by the end of the year resulted in producers who availed themselves of this arrangement receiving a gross premium of approximately 28s. 4d. an oz. or 22% after deduction of charges and royalty, equivalent to a net increase of approximately 8s. 7d. an oz. on the total production in those cases where the full 40% was sold in the premium market. Even so, a further substantial increase in the price of gold is required before the local gold mining industry can be re-established on a sound footing.

Increased Exports

The value of mineral concentrates exported increased from £97,569 in 1950 to an estimated total of £334,256 in 1951. A trial shipment of 25 tons of crude graphite valued at £669 was exported. The export of magnetite continued, all the production going to Kenya; it totalled 2,673 tons, valued at £13,539. Increased prices failed to have any effect on production, which again declined.

Exports of tungsten (wolfram) concentrates were approximately the same as in the previous year, but the estimated value was over four times greater. Exports of sheet mica were 21 tons higher than in 1950 and the estimated value (£120,379) was nearly double. No exports of waste or ground mica were recorded.

In 1951, there were carried 216 exclusive prospecting licences in respect of areas totalling 2,872 square miles and 2,118 mining leases and claims covering 396 square miles.

Marked interest continued to be shown in base metal prospecting by leading mining houses, and during the year the grant of exclusive prospecting licences in respect of a further 1,931 square miles was approved, as follows: 261 sq. miles in the Ujiji districts, 194 sq. miles in the Kilosa-Mwapa districts, 1,042 sq. miles in the Dodoma-Kondon districts and 434 sq. miles in the Bukoba districts.

The foregoing total includes an area of approximately 44 sq. miles in the Karawa (inland) district, granted under exclusive prospecting licence to the Colonial Development Corporation. A number of small-scale tin producers in the area were brought out by the corporation, which started a programme of systematic prospecting.

In the Western Province, 207, and 142 sq. miles were being respectively examined for base metals under exclusive prospecting licences by leading mining companies.

An application for a mineral oil exploration licence was made in respect of the coastal region by an important oil group and was under negotiation with Government at the end of the year.

The erection of a pilot plant by New Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., on the extensive kaolin deposits near Pugu, 17 miles from Dar es Salaam, was completed. At the Williamsburg plant a new power station, housing two 900 Kva. units, with foundations for a third were completed.

At the Gita gold mine there was an increase in tonnage treated and gold produced, and at the Mpanda mine the pilot-plant continued to operate satisfactorily. 2,965 tons of lead concentrates being exported. Underground development continued.

In the Songea and Njombe districts the Central District

Corporation, with the assistance of the Geological Department, is continuing the investigation of a lead and zinc deposit in the Mkwinda area. The corporation has also been carrying out a geological survey of the area, and has indicated the existence of an estimated 100 tons of extractable coal, while the main tonnage so far located is probably several times that figure, though not all mineable.

Smelting tests in Sweden on titaniferous iron ore from the Liganga deposits, about 35 miles distant from the coast, were initiated by the Geological Survey Department, and demonstrated the feasibility of treating this ore satisfactorily. The development of these mineral areas is intimately related to the question of railway development in the southern and south-western regions of Tanganyika, which is now under examination by Government.

Labour employed in mining and prospecting under exclusive prospecting licence averaged 449 Europeans, 231 Asians, 14,586 African surface workers, and 13,569 African underground workers, a total average of 18,805 per month from January to September.

Mining Dividends

THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., announce a final dividend of 3s. 3d. per unit of stock making 90% for the calendar year 1951. Net profit was £1,753,736, after providing £1,009,139 for taxation.

RHODESIA CONSOLIDATION LTD.—Interim 10% (the same). Last year's dividend 10% and 10% less tax 10% (same), tax relief.

SURPRISE MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD.—12s. (the same). Net profit £4,722,457, 60%.

CHICAGO-GAIKA DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.—10% (the same). Net profit £4,376,56,962.

THE RHODIAN MINING CO., LTD.—Interim 12 1/2% (10%).

Progress Reports for March

Rhodesia Broken Hill—550 tons of 1940 ton of zinc and 14.78 tons of fused vanadium were produced.

Sherwood Starr—A working party of 22,174 was earned from the crushing of 2,500 tons of ore.

Kenia—3,023 oz. gold were recovered from 19,000 tons of ore milled at the Gita mine.

Wankie Colliery—1,963,522 tons of coal and 201,000 tons of coke were sold.

Diamond Sales

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SELECTION TRUST LTD. have agreed an extraordinary meeting held in London last week to permit an increase on the number of directors from 11 to 15. Mr. D. D. Lewis and C. G. Taylor have been elected to the board.

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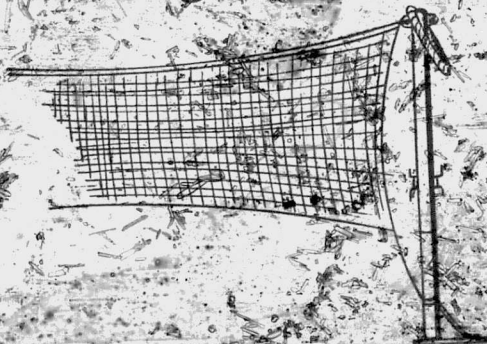
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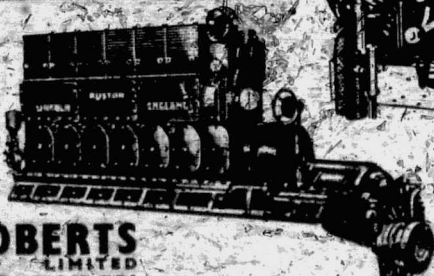
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Founder and Editor:

F. J. Tolson

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1952

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THESE ARE PATEFH DAYS for British Central Africa, whose whole future hangs upon the results of the conference which assembled in London yesterday for the purpose of producing a constitution for a federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The official and non-official delegations from the three territories, including Africans in each case, are as influential as could have been contrived, and the representatives of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will consequently hear and debate with a truly representative cross-section of those who will be most closely affected by the decisions of the conference, whatever their nature. Among those who have flown to London are, in particular, Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who for half a lifetime has pleaded for the closer union of the three contiguous territories; and there are many senior officials of the Colonial Service who have come to hold the same faith, no less firmly.

Unhappily, the Africans from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have been instructed by the bodies which they represent to oppose any kind of federation on any terms, and at the time at which these words are sent, Obstructionists to press it still appears probable that that indefensible attitude will be maintained, and that those Africans will take the extreme course of abstaining from participation in deliberations which they have been brought thousands of miles to share. That inexcusable decision could do nothing but harm to the reputation of men who claim to be leaders of

be avoided even at the very last moment by the sudden emergence of wiser and more courageous counsels. They must know that there is no intention whatever to prejudice African interests. Indeed, those interests would be gravely damaged by failure of the plan for federation, for that would be a most serious set-back to the spirit of liberalism which has grown so markedly in recent years among the Europeans in Central Africa.

Some of the best of the European leaders would soon gain public life if they were debarred to conclude that what they know to be essential to the well-being of the territories could not now be attained. Some of them have sacrificed health, leisure, and much else in long periods of genuine and arduous public service, and they would have earned the right to withdraw from the political scene if the central doctrine in their convictions were finally rejected. The consequent changes would almost inevitably bring into prominence less able men, among who would be some far less willing to accept and accept the reasonable political aspirations of Africans, especially if the responsibility for the frustration of federation had to be borne by Africans. What is happening to-day in the Union of South Africa ought to check the opponents, especially the African opponents, of federation, and every open-minded, fair-minded leader of his people, whether white or black, should have always in his thoughts the dire price which would have to be paid by all three territories if this crucial conference were allowed to fail. The arguments for federation still stand unshaken. The

ment, knowing that they cannot possibly on cogent reasons have resorted instead to the stimulation of artificial opposition almost all of it on racial lines. That is the measure of their disservice.

Concessions will be required from all sides, and any federal constitution which results must be something of a compromise. That, however, need not be detrimental to the central cause. Compromise, indeed, will be a continuing requirement in the public life of the three States in a federation. It is sincerely to be hoped that on neutral ground in London those upon whom rests a heavy responsibility may find it possible to reach satisfactory adjustments, and that in the early future the three territories will be able to pronounce favourably upon a draft constitution evolved this month in this city. We are optimistic that such a document will emerge from this conference, and we believe that federation on the best terms attainable will be advantageous to each of the three territories and to the British Empire.

IT IS NOT SURPRISING that Sudanese political leaders should fear that their country may suffer from the endeavours of British and Egyptian negotiators to find a face-saving formula in regard to the Sudan. For in recent weeks there has been a ceaseless spate of Press messages from Cairo suggesting that apparently irreconcilable points of view about the Sudan were on the point of being sublimated by the dexterities. Many of the messages, indeed, have borne an uncomfortably close resemblance to the kind of comment and forecast which so seriously damaged the interests of this country when British politicians were ready to sacrifice principle to the expedient of appeasing a predatory Germany. But the arrival in London this week at the invitation of the Foreign Secretary of Sir Robert Howe, Governor-General of the Sudan, and Sir James Robertson, his Civil Secretary (who has an influence exceptionally wide and wise even for a service notable for its high quality) should make it clear to the Egyptians, and not less important to the Sudanese, that there can be no question of the abandonment of British pledges in respect of the Sudan for the political purpose of satisfying the Egyptian king and politicians who, at sharp variance on many matters, are at once in the aim of coveting British ratification of King Farouk's hasty

illegal and unsuccessful assumption of sovereignty over the Sudan.

Sir Harold MacMichael, who served for many years in the Sudan before he became Governor of Tanganyika, wrote a few days ago: "Whatever the rights and wrongs of Egypt's claim to the crown of the Egyptian Sudan, it is clear that for us to concede the claim, while at the same time pledging ourselves to self rule and free choice to the Sudanese (as we have done), could not increase Egypt's security one jot, and might inflame popular resentment in the Sudan so greatly as to endanger it." That one sentence epitomizes the essential facts. The interests of the Sudan and British honour alike make it impossible to contemplate any whittling away of the unambiguous undertakings which have been so frequently repeated. The Sudanese have been told on the highest authority that self-government, with an all-Sudanese Cabinet, is to be introduced this year, and that their country will soon afterwards be perfectly free to decide upon its future—whether in some form of association with Britain, in some form of association with Egypt, or in entire isolation. That the breach of such promises would be inexcusable must be recognized by Mr. Eden, who has been so firm in his handling of the Egyptian situation, and by the Cabinet.

What Egypt has every right to demand is the continuance of abundant supplies of the Nile waters upon which her very existence depends. No British Government would wish to dilute the provisions of the Nile Waters Agreement of 1929, and Egypt knows that this country would have no objection to the substitution of British guarantees in that connexion by those of an international character. Responsible British and Sudanese spokesmen would not deny Egypt fair treatment in this fundamental matter, but they rightly reject the Egyptian claim to sovereignty over the Sudan and her attempt to encumber the self-government which the British have promised the Sudanese. In brief, the Egyptian policy is one of selfishness, whereas that of Great Britain in the Sudan is wholly unselfish. Correspondence reaching England from the Sudan now bears in English and Arabic the words: "Work for Self-Government in 1952." Has there ever been another case of a Government employing the powerful publicity medium of its own postal services in this way to deprive itself of its functions?

Notes By The Way

Inter-Racial Partnership

THE NORTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT'S statement on inter-racial partnership, which was published in full in this newspaper last week, is clearly an honest effort to face frankly a problem of obvious political and economic difficulty. It declared unambiguously that "in the political sphere Africans will be able to advance until ultimately (so long as representation on official grounds remains) they have the same number of representatives as the Europeans in both the Legislative and Executive Council, when they are fit for this"; in other words, it holds out the promise of parity. "If the economic field every individual has to be free to rise to the level that his ability, energy, qualifications and character permits." Here, surely, are the equal rights for all civilized men upon which Cecil Rhodes was so insistent, and which this newspaper has always held to be fundamental to African advancement.

Unfortunate Ambiguity

BUT THE FIRST SENTENCE WAS, I suggest, not very happily phrased. It declares that "the ultimate political objective for the people of Northern Rhodesia is self-government within the British Commonwealth." I should have thought that there could have been no question, within any period of time now foreseeable, of self-government for Northern Rhodesia, and that the aim must be that of participation in a self-governing British Central African Federation. That is precisely the purpose of the conference now assembled in London. In these matters it is desirable not to leave ambiguities which partisans may and do exploit.

New Commissioner in London

MR. V. G. MATTHEWS has assumed his duties as East African Commissioner in London. After spending 16 years in the Indian Civil Service, he became Imports Controller in Kenya in 1947 and Financial Secretary two years later; he was Minister for Finance in that Colony when he was appointed to succeed Mr. Roger Norton in London. He has been an official member of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly for the past two years, and he was the East African representative at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference in London at the beginning of this year. His new post is, of course, of high importance to the territories, and all their well-wishers will hope that Mr. Matthews may quickly win and then continue to hold that outstanding measure of public confidence which was reposed in his predecessor.

Colonel Stewart

SINCE MR. NORTON RESIGNED, in order to take charge of the affairs in East Africa of the Colonial Development Corporation, Colonel Malcolm Stewart has been Acting Commissioner, bringing to his duties an intimate knowledge of East Africa dating back to 1923, when he first went to Tanganyika in the Colonial Service. After a dozen years in that Territory, he was transferred to the Falkland Islands and then to Sierra Leone on military duties, and later became Accountant-General in Tanganyika. On retirement from that post he joined the London Office. As its Acting Commis-

sioner, and threw himself enthusiastically into the work of East Africa's inter-racial club in London, of which he was temporary chairman.

Cyclone

THE CYCLONE which struck the Lindi district of Tanganyika last week was a much more serious calamity than appeared from the early reports to British newspapers. A telegram received in London on Monday from a leading authority in the Territory estimated the damage to the sisal estates in the area at not less than one million pounds. That recalls the great damage done to sisal plantations in Mozambique several years ago when a cyclone ripped up many thousands of mature plants by the roots and carried them out to sea, so that some estates had to wait several years before they could produce new supplies of leaf for decortication.

Great Damage

KIKWETO, recognized as a very fine Tanganyika estate, seems to have been near the centre of the cyclone, which did great damage to the plantations, completely ruined the Native labour lines, and played havoc with the European houses. Fortunately, there were no casualties except that one European was left with a fractured leg. In the township of Lindi half the houses lost their roofs, and telephone, telegraph, and electricity services were brought to a standstill.

Sharp Medicine

SOUTHERN RHODESIANS are being made by their Government to face the facts of the economic situation in a way which must have surprised many of them. As will be seen from the details of the new budget given elsewhere in this issue, the Minister of Finance, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, has not merely turned the screws to which the public had become accustomed; he has set about strengthening the structure by the use of new buttresses, bolts, nuts, and, some would doubtless say, tacks as well. His budget seems to me a realistic and courageous effort, designed to spread the burden fairly while providing incentive for industrial initiative. There will be criticisms, of course, for new taxation, especially at a time of rising costs, can please nobody, but if it proves to be Mr. Whitehead's last budget, as seems probable, it will remain a monument of which he will have every right to be proud.

Fortunate Uganda

WHEN A DELEGATION FROM UGANDA visited this country two months ago to negotiate with the Raw Cotton Commission for the sale of about 75,000 bales of cotton from the current Uganda crop, world prices were about 10d. per lb. above the rates now ruling. It was announced in Kampala a few days ago that the price fixed, with the Raw Cotton Commission, was 50.07d. per lb. f.o.b. Mombasa for A.R.B.P. 52 grade (subject to adjustment according to a formula based on the New York futures quotations next month). There was, however, a proviso that the Mombasa price should be not less than 4d. or more than 52d. per lb. Uganda will receive from the British buyers about £1,250,000 more for this bulk sale than would have been obtainable today, and the Government of India, having contracted to buy about 150,000 bales of the

Southern Rhodesia Increases Direct and Indirect Taxation

Stern Measures to Redress Adverse Balance of Payments

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S NEW BUDGET imposes heavy new taxation and other sacrifices.

The Minister of Finance, Mr. C. F. Whitehead, in a speech in the Legislative Assembly last Friday that great damage had come to the general economic situation during the past year. At the time of the last budget basic commodities produced in the sterling area were booming and central reserves in London were rapidly gaining in gold and dollars. Now the gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area had fallen to a dangerously low level, and it had to be imposed again on all non-sterling im-

Effects of Last Year's Drought

The Colony's adverse balance of payments had increased from under £20m. in 1950 to £48m. in 1951. That increase was mainly due to (1) the 1950-51 drought, which caused a deterioration of at least £2m. including £4m. on account of the drop in the value of tobacco exports alone, and £2,725,000 on account of imports of maize; (2) the drop in the average price per pound of tobacco on account of the effect of the weather on quality, whereas there was a large increase in the prices of practically all imports into the Colony; (3) the large increase in ocean freight rates and the heavy charges for demurrage as a result of the congestion at Beira; (4) the increased value of stocks of imported goods held in the Colony.

The Minister considered that the adverse balance of £48m. was far greater than the Colony could sustain, and said it would have to be reduced very greatly. Only approximately £30m. of the total adverse balance was properly covered by long-term borrowing from outside the Colony. £10m. of the Colony's sterling reserves had been drawn upon to meet the costs of imports and other charges, the remaining portion of the adverse balance had met by short-term borrowing and increased credits from overseas shipping.

Reducing Imports

Measures taken must be taken to reduce imports. The first cuts in non-sterling imports introduced in December, 1951, and March, 1952, which had reduced imports from non-sterling areas to £21m. compared with 1951; second, the savings in Government expenditure estimates in respect of the Government account, and, third, it is proposed to reduce prospective imports on Government accounts in the coming financial year by nearly £22m.; third, the general high level of stocks in the Colony and the tighter credit policy now being exercised by the commercial banks would undoubtedly result in a decline in private imports of consumer goods during the second half of the year; finally, the taxation proposals contained further measures to discourage non-sterling imports.

Major efforts were being made to ensure that, as far as possible, the Colony became self-supporting in foodstuffs. Although the reduction of imports was essential, it was even more important to build up exports.

As a result of heavy expenditure in recent years on agricultural research and advisory services, and soil and water conservation works, the average yield of European summer crops had expanded by 136,000 since 1947-48 and had now reached the estimated extent of 850,000 acres—the largest increase of all being in the last year. There were still two major gaps in the Colony's food production—wheat and sugar—but experiments now being carried out offered high hopes in both those directions.

Estimates of Native crops opened up possibilities of Native agriculture contributing not only to the food supply of our towns but also to our export trade.

Mr. Whitehead announced that the price for the 1951-52 maize crop, which was a record, would be 45s. 6d. a bag, with appropriate variations for grade. The price to the consumer would continue to be 38s. a bag. It was likely that a large surplus of maize would be built up to avoid any risk of having to import next year, and there was also a prospect of the Colony being able to export a quantity of small grains, canned meat, and groundnuts. The value of the Colony's largest export—tobacco—would undoubtedly be substantially higher than last year.

From May 1, the Colony would sell its whole gold output for dollars on the free market, instead of approximately 40% as hitherto.

A substantial increase in exports of asbestos, chrome, coal, cotton, and cement could also be expected during 1952. Although the prospects for exports by secondary industry were not so clear, he expected that they would continue to expand.

The Year's Target

The over-all target for the year was an increase of exports and re-exports of at least £8m. compared with 1951 and a reduction in the visible adverse balance of trade from £34m. in 1951 to something under £22m. in 1952. Long-term borrowing on official account would be substantially larger than last year. In addition to the £74m. loans raised in London in February, £5.8m. would probably be drawn from the International Bank and £5m. would be available from E.C.A. for the railways, making a total of £16.3m. already arranged, as compared with £14m. for the whole of last year. A substantial savings on invisible account should follow the clearance of congestion at Beira by the end of May and the consequent ending of demurrage charges.

By these means taken together the Minister hoped to reduce the 1952 adverse balance of payments to a level fully covered by long-term capital inflow, either on public or private account and, in fact, to achieve a reasonable increase in the Colony's sterling balances.

Immigration Further Restricted

Mr. Whitehead said that the tighter and tighter money policy now coming into full effect throughout the sterling area would to some extent slow down development in Southern Rhodesia. It would be very much more difficult than before to obtain funds, both from London and locally, and it would involve too heavy a strain on the Colony in the annual service of loans if new borrowing in excess of £17m. in one year were undertaken during the next few years.

A moderate slowing down of the development programme which had now become a necessity automatically involved a reduction in immigration, and the Government had therefore decided to limit immigration for the present to 300 persons a month. This temporary limitation of immigration was necessary both to rectify the Colony's balance of payments and because prospective shortages of loan funds was likely to make it impossible to catch up with housing needs, schools, and hospitals to provide for immigration at its former level.

Furthermore, owing to import cuts, building materials would be less plentiful, and the normal inflow of building artisans, which in some years since the war

TAX PROVISIONS IN THE COLONY

INCOME TAX

Maximum rate raised from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. in 1951-52.
Lower tax limit for married couples without children reduced from £800 to £750.

Super Tax:

Existing rate of 1s. 6d. in £ on first £2,000 of super tax income remains unchanged, but after second £2,000 the rate will rise to 4s. 6d.

Introduction of Personal Tax:

£10,000 annual on full European males between 18 and 60; 5 on full European single females between 24 and 55. Similar tax at full European rates on all Asiatics and Coloureds between same age limits.

INDIRECT TAXATION:

Introduction of Purchase Tax:

- 45%: gold and silver plates, gold and silver plated ware (other than church plate),
- 20%: jewellery (other than wedding rings),
- 10%: motor cars and motor-cycles, motor-cars, motor-cycles, and motor-cycles (excluding both-passes, wash, etc.),
- 25%: firearms, boots, watches and parts,
- 20%: musical instruments (excluding pianos and violins), photographic apparatus and materials,
- 15%: gramophones, phonographs, and records (except of educational nature),
- 10%: radios, radiograms, and parts, passenger

motor cars; electric cooking and heating appliances including cooking stoves, ranges, washing machines, and electric irons; fountain pens, ball-point pens, and pocket calculators, sporting and athletic goods.

Beer and spirits raised by 3d. a gallon, but no additional charge to public.
Street water, etc., to be supplied by approx. 1000 ft. per ft.

School boarding fees raised: those formerly at £29 and £35 per annum to be both £45. Those formerly at £21 and £25 to be £36.

General ward fees in hospitals raised from 40s. to £1 per day full rate, and concession rate from 7s. 6d. to 15s.

Charge for automatic telephone calls raised from 11d. to 2s. 6d. Rentals of direct exchange lines raised from £4 to £5 a year up to 14 miles.

Internal telegraph rate raised from 1d. to 1d. 1/2 per word; minimum 1s. 6d.

Company Taxation:
Exemption from income tax on bonus share granted to companies on evaluation of assets.

Mining Taxation:

Introduction of depletion allowance of 10% on Gold mines and 5% on coal and other surface mines.
Royalty rates on base minerals and coal; varying rates changed to a flat rate *ad valorem*.

had exceeded £,000, apart from their dependants, would not be required in 1952.

Turning to the cost of living, Mr. Whitehead said that by far the largest single fact in the rise had been a constant increase over the last six years of the cost of imports from beyond the borders of the Colony. "A contributory cause has been an attempt to stretch local resources to achieve a rate of development somewhat in excess of what was actually possible. During a period of plentiful and cheap money it was worth while to put in with great insistence in order to take full advantage of the peculiarly favourable circumstances, now that the situation had altered it was essential that the spiral of costs and prices by getting rid of internal inflation and reducing demands to the level of available supplies.

Revenue and Expenditure

With regard to last year's operations on revenue account and expenditure, the total appropriation on revenue votes for 1951-52 was £23,532,636. Unaudited expenditure for the year amounted to £23,218,029, giving a saving of £314,617, or less than 1%. Estimated revenue for the year was £20,307,700; actual receipts, including interest, were £21,246,022. The only items falling to be raised were direct taxes, in which there was a shortfall of £1,661,000; school fees, which were £16,500 short; in consequence of the failure to complete new houses by the dates expected; and judicial fines, which were over £1,000 below the estimate.

The main surpluses were on excise and excise duties, which yielded £294,910 more than the estimate, and receipts from posts and telegraphs, which yielded £148,666 more than the estimate.

The ultimate result of the year's operations on revenue account was to produce a deficit of £1,973,903. The final added accumulated surplus mark the previous year was £1,318,569. The total accumulated deficit at March 31, 1952, was therefore estimated at £654,334, which would have to be carried into the account for the current year.

Failure to balance the budget had been entirely due to the large supplementary estimates which were the result mainly in 1950-51 drought. Expenditure on food subsidies was in the first two second supplementary estimates reached almost £1m., and was far more than the accumulated deficit carried forward.

Last Year's Operations on Loan Account

Loan expenditure for 1951-52 amounted to £17,086,763, compared with a total appropriation of £19,781,338, representing a net underspending of £2,694,575. The main reason for the savings on loan votes was that the Government abstained from raising any new loans, which was carried out only to a very limited extent. The year opened with £3,629,942 in hand, but of this £2,530,176 was represented by a bank overdraft. A further amount of £2,740,000 was received in London in the first month of the financial year as the final instalment of the loan raised in January, 1951. Two local loans were issued in the Colony during the year. The first was a short-term loan of £24m. at 3% with an issue price of 99 1/2. The second was £44m. at 3 1/2%, with an issue price of 98 1/2. A further loan of £74m. was raised in London in February, 1952.

It was intended that £24m. should be applied to loan expenditure for the year 1951-52 and £3m. reserved for expendi-

ture in 1952-53. Unfortunately, the loan position became so tight that it was necessary to apply £3,980,000 to meet the past year's expenditure and only the balance of £3,520,000 would remain to be expended in 1952-53.

Receipts, which did not involve fresh borrowings, amounted to £4,800. Total receipts amounted to £35,299,662, to meet expenditure exceeding £17m. The position was met by resuming the issue of Treasury Bills by increasing the amount of short-term money on deposit with the Government, and by increasing the bank overdraft from £1,900,000 at the beginning of the year to £3,822,000 at the end. It had become evident that in the present circumstances loan estimates of £17m. were beyond a normal borrowing capacity of the Government and a substantially lower figure would have to be accepted.

Expenditure from revenue funds for the new financial year was estimated at £23,125,000. That, however, was not comparable with last year, as changes in presenting the accounts had led to estimates of expenditure by £2,472,000 and would have been receipts by a further larger amount. A true comparison with last year's expenditure of £23,219,000 was a figure of £25,655,000, a increase of £2,436,000.

Of that increase, approximately £1m. was accounted for by the increase in establishment charges, caused mainly by the increases in the cost of living allowances awarded during the past year. A further amount of £717,000 was by reason of service and redemption of loans, a direct result of the expenditure of £17,000,000 of loan funds last year on subsidised food, mainly to avoid increased prices to the consumer, accounted for £220,000.

£12m. in New Taxation

An unavoidable increase in the pensions vote, amounting to £76,000. In addition, provision for the completion of Kentucky airport and for the construction of Government Water supplies to the extent of £312,000, had been made on revenue votes instead of loan votes in view of the deficit on loan account. Those five items accounted for an increase of £2,325,000 over last year's expenditure, so that all other items showed a net increase on last year of only £111,000.

The estimate of revenue receipts for 1952-53 on the existing basis of taxation, and taking into consideration the changes in accounting procedure previously mentioned, was £25,212,000. That forecast revealed a gap of £2,913,675 below the estimate of expenditure on revenue account. The gap was further widened by the necessity of providing for an accumulated deficit of £654,334, making a total deficit of revenue of £3,568,009, which remained to be covered by new taxation.

A determined effort was made to limit the provision to £19m. by loans but in fact, and it proved impossible, and the amount of the estimate was £15,593,772 or £2,492,931 less than the unaudited expenditure for 1951-52. Increases were £270,000 for the Electricity Supply Commission, £500,000 for loans to local authorities, £226,658 for telegraphs and telephones, £178,500 for roads and £75,000 for further intensive investigation of the Kariba Gorge project.

Motor vehicles were on the increasing of vehicles and compensation for the Civil Motor Vehicle Equipment Department, and advances to the National Building and Housing Board and the Land Bank, and provision for financing on the Public Works Department.

The Minister expected considerable savings in the commitment of £15,593,772 of loan notes in the next five years. In addition to new expenditure, £1,927,550 of the surplus would have to be repaid. Allowing for a nominal surplus in hand on loan account at the beginning of the financial year, it would be necessary to raise new money to the extent of £18,670,446. £8,353,750 had already been arranged, leaving an amount of £10,316,696 to be borrowed.

It was hoped that this amount would be covered by a conversion issue for a short-term loan which was to fall due in June 1, 1953, and by the issue of a long-term loan on the local market at the earliest possible date. Last year the net savings in the Post Office amounted to £1,000,000. Savings certificates showed a net gain of £78,158. Bond figures were considerably lower than those of the previous year.

Total savings for the Colony for the year, including companies, were estimated at £2.3m. That was the lowest for some years, but the drop was mostly accounted for by drawing by the firm industry as a direct consequence of the drought. It was proposed to increase the Post Office Savings Bank interest rate from 3% to 3½% from June 1.

Higher Postal, Customs and Excise Charges

The taxation proposals, said Mr. Whitehead, were designed not only to fill the gap between revenue and expenditure but also to reduce spending power on consumer goods and to deter imports.

To eliminate losses in certain services provided by the Post Office, he proposed (1) to increase the charge of international telephone calls from 1d. to 2d.; (2) to raise the international telegraph rate from 1d. a word to 1½d.; (3) to increase rates for direct exchange lines by approximately 25%. Additional receipts from those were estimated at £24,000.

He proposed to increase the general ward fees in hospitals from 10s. a day to £1 and to increase school boarding fees by an average of 45%. Those increases were expected to yield £80,000 in the current year.

He would re-impose sugar and customs duties on the following: All textiles, clothing and hosiery, meat, pickles, sauces, medicinal preparations and infusions containing over 3% opium, bicycles, tricycles and parts thereof, glassware, chinaware, medicinal preparations, non-vitriolous pills imported in packages and not for direct sale to the public, footwear, beads, hats, handbags, oilcloth and umbrellas. The reimposition of suspended duties would, it was estimated, yield £90,000 revenue in the current year.

He proposed to increase the excise duty on beer by 4d. per gallon and customs duty on imported beer by 2d. a gallon. It also proposed to impose excise duty of approximately 1d. per pint on mineral waters, including Coca Cola. Those changes would yield £100,000 in the current year.

Purchase Taxes to Exceed £630,000

Purchase tax would be imposed on non-essential articles, namely: perfume and perfumery exceeding 3% of a spirit, a tax of 3s. 6d. on carpets and other floor coverings, excluding linoleum, 10% on furs, not raw, unmanufactured skins including muffs, and articles made from furs, 40%; firearms, 25%; passenger cars, 40%; motor cycles, motor vehicles and heating appliances, 40%; gramophones, radios, excluding cooking stoves, ranges, washing machines and electric irons, 10%; radios, gramophones and parts (excluding sets not exceeding £5), 15%; perfume and toilet preparations not elsewhere enumerated (excluding tooth powders, pastes, waxes), 35%; fountain pens, ballpoint pens and propelling pens, 10%; clocks and watches and parts, 25%; gold and silver plate and gold and silver-plated wares (other than Church plate), 50%; gramophones and records and records other than those of educational, 15%; toilet preparations other than soap, 40%; and all kinds of jewellery other than wedding rings, 40%. Medical instruments (excluding pumps and syringes), 20%; sporting and athletic goods for tennis and golf, 20%; fishing and appliances (not including golf), 40%; photographic apparatus and materials (not including process cameras imported), lithographic, 20%; lawn mowers, vacuum cleaners, binoculars, opera glasses, and similar articles, 40%. The total receipts expected from purchase tax were £630,000.

Mr. Whitehead also proposed to increase income tax by 1d. in the £1 at each step on the scales, raising the maximum rate from 10s. to 11s. 6d. to lower the income tax limit for married people without children from £800 to £720. Single persons and married people with children would become liable to pay the same amount of income as at present.

The proposal to grant mining industries a depletion allowance (an income tax purpose) at the rate of 10% in the case of gold mines and 5% in the case of base minerals and coal. The cost of that concession was estimated at £250,000 in the current year.

He also proposed to introduce a flat rate of royalty on base minerals and coal of the rate of 4% and, in place of the varying rates at present, to estimate that that change, effective on July 1st, would produce an additional £180,000 in royalties in the current year.

He intended to exempt from income tax bonus shares

issued after a company increases its assets and capital from the Undistributed Profits Tax, any company registered as a public company under the Companies Act, 1955.

Personal Taxes on All Ages

He proposed that all European males between 18 and 60 should pay a personal tax of £10 per annum and all European single females between 21 and 55 a similar tax at £5 per annum. He further proposed that a tax at half those rates should be levied on all Coloureds and Asiatics between the same age limits. The tax was expected to yield £500,000 in the current year. Provision to be made for relief from the tax in necessary cases.

He proposed to increase the maximum rate of super-tax from 30 to 40% to become payable on taxpayers' income in excess of £4,000. The final result of those proposals will be to achieve a current surplus on revenue account of £644,000. It would serve to wipe off an accumulated deficit of £644,000 and leave a small accumulated surplus of £9,000.

Concluding, the Minister said that the budget proposals were severe, as the situation demanded, but provided the special effort called for this year was made, there was no reason why the full programme of expansion outlined in the Four Year Plan should not go through, leading to even greater prosperity in the future than the Colony had enjoyed in the last few years.

On the other hand, any refusal to make sacrifices in the current year might well bring progress to a halt.

Seretse Khama on His Position

Address to Racial Unity Meeting

"I AM NOT BITTER, but I am frustrated because I am compelled to live here and do absolutely nothing," said Seretse Khama when he addressed a meeting in London last week organized by Racial Unity.

"I know that there are thousands of people who have a lot of faith in me, and I know that if I was allowed to go back I could do a great deal for these people. I have not yet been able to find out what I have done wrong. Although I am told that my marriage is contrary to Native custom, I can prove that it is not."

Seretse Khama added that, despite his Oxford training, he found it difficult to understand the people in Britain with whom he had been dealing, even though some of them had been to Oxford too. The Bamangwato he affirmed, did not believe that the only way they could make themselves understood was by making themselves unpleasant.

"We are a peace-loving people. Don't let your Government teach us racial prejudice. We don't hate it; we don't want it. We in Bechuanaland still regard ourselves as British, and we still have a great deal of confidence in British justice, fair play and decency. Don't destroy it by allowing your Government to carry out this unjust decision without a protest from you."

Seretse asked whether the Government's banishment decision was not based upon questions of personal prestige. Were they afraid that he might succeed in Bechuanaland where they had failed?

"I have been to the Marquess of Salisbury, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, asking that I be allowed to go back to Bechuanaland for one fortnight to try to settle any of our trouble there. But I have been refused. My uncle, Tshekedi, when he was here did challenge the British Government to send me back because he was certain that we could work in harmony. Now the Bamangwato people feel so strongly that they have dug into their pockets to send six men from the tribe over here."

Many people were asking why a man who was allowed to moon about in this country could be suitable for employment in Jamaica, yet at the same time be unfit for a position of leader in more backward Bechuanaland.

On the platform with Seretse were the six Bamangwato delegates now visiting London. They took no part in the actual proceedings.

Sudan Problems Under Review in London

Governor-General and Civil Secretary Recalled by Mr. Eden

SIR ROBERT HOWE, Governor-General of the Sudan, and Sir James Robertson, the Civil Secretary, arrived in London by air from Khartoum at the beginning of the week at the request of Mrs. Eden, the Foreign Secretary, who has also recalled the British Ambassador in Cairo, Sir Ralph Mowbray. He and Sir Robert Howe dined with the Foreign Secretary on Sunday evening.

Sir James Robertson told the Legislative Assembly last Friday that there was no cause for alarm and no indication that Great Britain had any intention of violating her pledges to the Sudan.

Reactions to the statute providing for self-government have been favourable on the whole, but critical comments, most of which have arisen from insufficient study of the proposals, have been made in the Assembly and the Press.

The Government have pointed out that there is no question of the Assembly passing or rejecting the draft, which is being studied only so that the House may present its views to the Governor-General.

Points of the statute which have caused most discussion concern (a) the duties of the Public Service Commission, and (b) the Governor-General's special responsibilities for the Public Service; (c) the special responsibility of the Governor-General for the southern provinces and the special provision for southerners of the Council of Ministers; (d) the residential qualification for candidates for indirect elections to the Chamber of Deputies; (e) the absence of a date for self-determination; and (f) the results of possibly unfavourable reception of the statute when submitted to the Condominium Powers.

Comments by Party Leaders

Comments on the draft statute for self-government in the Sudan have been made by party leaders.

ABDULLA BEDRI, secretary-general of the Umma Party, said: "The draft constitution meets the limited needs of the transitional period. The wishes of southerners must be respected if unity of the Sudan is to be achieved."

ISRAHIM BEDRI, secretary-general of the Socialist Republican Party, said: "The draft constitution is suitable for the country at present juncture; even though it does not give all that is wanted. My party stipulates that self-determination should be exercised at the end of 1953. Something must be done to remove the doubts in the minds of southern Sudanese."

ADVOCATE MUHAMMAD AHMED MAHGOUB, a strong critic of the Legislative Assembly, from which he resigned, and an outspoken member of the group that resigned from the Constitutional Amendment Commission, said: "The draft statute gives a constitution better than those of Jamaica, the Gold Coast, or Nigeria. It is possible for a nation to have the best constitution in the world and yet abuse it. Surely no one has the right to expect a better constitution than this as a result of peaceful effort and bloodless struggle. It is up to the Sudanese to take it and carry out its provisions."

ABDULLA MURGHANI, Independent Unionist, who resigned from the Constitutional Commission, said: "If this constitution in its present form is capable and sincere men who put their country's interests first, a sound Government will result. The most generous of constitutions may produce unsound Governments if control passes to unsuitable men."

SAYED SIR ALI EL MURGHANI PASHA is stated in the Press to have repeated that he is a religious man without concern for politics, that his followers have absolute

freedom to follow whatever political principles they think most advantageous and that nobody has authority to use his name in canvassing for political parties.

El Mahdi Pasha's Statement

SAYED SIR ABDEL RAHMAN EL MAHDI PASHA has told a British journalist: "I wish it to be known clearly everywhere that I have not been giving my services to the Sudan with the intention of advancing a claim to be king. No such ambition has ever crossed my mind. I am perfectly content with my present position, which affords me an unlimited opportunity to do service to the Sudan. I want the public to proceed steadfastly in its own way, following its own aims for independence."

The only politician of the United Front to give his individual opinion on the draft constitution is HAMAD FEWFIK, president of the Unionist Party. He said: "I have not studied the constitution, but I reject it. No constitution not drawn up and passed by a freely elected constituent assembly will be acceptable to my party."

The Unionists have decided to issue a memorandum condemning the new constitution as a contribution to the United Front's campaign against the draft statute. A Press report of the contents of the memorandum suggests that the party committee has either not read the constitution or intends to be purposely misleading.

According to this report the main objections of the party are that the Governor-General's special responsibility for the southern Sudan is contrary to the principle of unity; that provision for self-determination is omitted; and that the Civil Service Commission prolongs the stay of the British as administrators whereas the purpose of the commission is to protect from political interference all officials of whatever nationality.

The Azhari faction of the Ashigga Party has decided to form a special committee to study the draft statute.

The Sudan Federation of Trade Unions has rejected the draft constitution out of hand. Its president has stated that the draft is not worthy of serious consideration and criticism.

Urgency of Self-Government

MR. N. R. UDAP wrote in *The Times* of Saturday:

"I have recently spent three months in the Sudan and, from inquiries made there, I understand on unimpeachable authority that, provided the Sudanese are granted self-government in 1952 (in accordance with Mr. Eden's promise of November, 1951, recently reaffirmed by him) and self-determination not later than 1953, they will gladly discuss with Egypt, Great Britain, and other foreign Powers their future foreign relations, and that they will agree to a new Nile Waters Agreement with Egypt under the supervision of the United Nations."

In fact, as soon as the Sudan has obtained self-determination, there seems to be no reason why the existing and misunderstandings which at present unhappily cloud the relations between Egypt, the Sudan, and Great Britain should not be resolved.

It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that nothing should be done to delay the grant of self-government in the Sudan, and as a proof of the friendly attitude towards them which inspires the Sudan Government to do its best, it is of interest to read to-day that the Sudan Government has agreed that three Egyptian officers should visit Khartoum to help the officer commanding Egyptian troops in the Sudanese enlist up to 2,000 Sudanese for the proposed Egyptian motorized internal security force.

A bird destruction team of the South Ministry of Agriculture has been operating in the hills north of Malakal in the Upper Nile Province. When dozens of grain-eating birds settled in the trees, explosive charges did such damage that the ground became covered with "dead birds heaped like sand-dunes."

Plea for Full-Blood Commonwealth Policy

Government Spokesman's Emphasis on Difficulties

THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT believes that it would be entirely premature to terminate immediately its participation in the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs.

This was affirmed by Lord Chevallier, Paymaster-General, when he replied to a recent debate in the House of Lords on inter-Commonwealth trade. The Government would, he promised, consult continuously with the members of the Commonwealth to determine how best common economic aims could be achieved.

Opening the debate, Lord Balfour of Inchery (Cons.) called attention to the desirability of amending international agreements entered into by Britain in their present form, had the effect of limiting the extent, and restricting the development of inter-Commonwealth and Colonial Empire trade.

Britain, he said, was gradually evolving something approaching a bi-partisan economic Commonwealth policy. There were, of course, differences as to the parts private enterprise and the State should play but they were concentrated upon agreements, rather than disagreements, we could go forward with a Commonwealth policy of inestimable advantage to all.

The old free trade versus tariffs controversy was dead. The most earnest believer in a revival of non-discriminatory, world-multilateral trade could not foresee the conditions necessary for revival of that trade in any measurable period. Since the war Britain had been forced to pursue policies in direct disregard of the principles embodied in the commercial and monetary policies which the United States tried to persuade the world to adopt. It was interesting to think that 23 out of 34 signatories to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade had imposed new import restrictions.

Needed for Greater Imperial Development

The Government's emergency financial measures must be accompanied by a bold and prompt policy in order to put our economy on a firmer basis than hitherto. We could gain the necessary additional strength by concentration upon a policy of Colonial and Commonwealth development. This view had been supported recently by Mr. Harold Wilson, former Socialist President of the Board of Trade.

Within the Commonwealth there existed all the material and human resources needed for building a unit large enough in primary and industrial production to give expansion within the boundaries of that unit, and to give a balance in our external trade sufficient to protect us from fluctuations of U.S. economy. The impediment to our achievement of that safety lay chiefly in G.A.T.T. to a lesser degree in the American Commercial Treaty of 1938, and to some degree in the Congo Basin Treaties.

G.A.T.T. froze all preferences at existing levels, prevented restoration of any preference once it had been lowered, and forbade creation of any new preference. If a country wished to raise a tariff against any particular import, that tariff must be simultaneously raised against all other countries. It prevented us from making worthwhile offers to our Commonwealth partners of an advantage in our markets.

If Britain regained freedom to offer bargains in our traditional markets, we should have no objection to other countries, where our goods had hitherto been accepted, to stop unlimited imports from other quarters. Today we face Oriental competition to an increasing degree; to-morrow we should see German competition to an even heavier degree. It would be wrong for the British Government to hesitate to take steps to protect Britain's markets at home and overseas because of fear of the reaction of the United States, politically or commercially. Indeed, in any trade recession the United States would probably take steps to protect her domestic trade and production.

Lord Balfour reminded the Government of the Conservative election manifesto which had stated: "We shall retain an Imperial Preference and uphold the right to grant and receive such preferences as are mutually agreed with Empire countries." The document had added: "It is our intention

to call as a matter of urgency an Empire Economic Conference including representatives from the Colonies."

It was impossible to fulfil such pledges so long as G.A.T.T. continued in its present form. Was it not now time to attempt the limiting of a policy which had caused us to lose our trade along the channels most advantageous to ourselves and part of which we had to give away while for Britain to take unilateral action and to change those provisions? At the same time, the Government should declare that Imperial Preference was regarded as part of its permanent, irrevocable policy, to be developed in the future in a 25th unilateral and in a 26th bilateral form with our Commonwealth and Colonial partners.

Imperial Preference was not everything. It should be accompanied by a really bold policy in Commonwealth migration policy, a Commonwealth aviation policy, and a Commonwealth shipping policy. Imperial Preference, expressed in the form of differential remission of customs duties, in the long run, and in the long run, the most effective way of stimulating complementary production, reaches the few machinery and, above all, needs no new officials.

At the Empire economic conference, the meeting of Finance Ministers could hardly be described as a fulfilment of the election pledge. Finally, the Government should appoint another Commission, similar to that set up after the 1931 Imperial Conference, to make a co-operative examination of Commonwealth and Colonial resources and their development.

American Attack on Imperial Preference

LORD OSGORE (Lab.) said that G.A.T.T. had arisen from the Atlantic Charter, and the present Government were therefore as much committed to it as the last. The document describing the origin of G.A.T.T. had said:

"In the Mutual Aid Agreement signed in February, 1942, the two Governments agreed to take action designed to eliminate all forms of discriminatory treatment in international trade, and to reduce tariffs and other trade barriers."

Lord Balfour was, in effect, asking the Government to turn the trencher and to go against all that was agreed during the war. The general attitude of the Labour Government had been that a general low tariff policy was conducive to the restoration of the multilateral trade system which it was their object to promote. They believed that this policy could best be implemented through international negotiations based on, in accordance with the principles of the Charter, the International Trade Organization. Modern conditions and world opinion had not quite lived up to the language of the Atlantic Charter, and at Torquay last year no agreement was arrived at because the United States made unacceptable proposals affecting Imperial Preference.

The principle of Imperial Preference had in the early years of this century aroused acrimonious controversy, but most of that had now ceased, and it could be said that to some extent Imperial Preference succeeded. But we must not disguise its disadvantages. In the first place, the Commonwealth could not become an exclusive organization. Secondly, the jealousy of nations had to be faced.

Socialists Now Favour Preference

The third objection to Imperial Preference was that, as Commonwealth Customs Union did not comprehend certain Commonwealth industries, many of whom were among the up secondary industries. Fourthly, the post-war inflation market had meant that in many respects Imperial Preference was not as important as it was in the old days of a buyers market.

Despite these disadvantages, on balance I would say that we on the Labour side believe that Imperial Preference should be retained, as an important weapon in Commonwealth development. Other weapons included provision of finance, capital goods, research facilities, and technical skill, and pilot schemes, bulk buying, and long-term contracts. One of the greatest mistakes to be overcome in Commonwealth development was the general apathy towards the subject among the British public.

The economic aspect was, however, only one error in the quiver. There was also the constitutional aspect. Something like 20 or 30 Colonial territories would not be able to stand on their own feet, and we should think about establishing a Council of Empire to work out some of their economic problems.

LORD MILVERTON (Nat. Liberal) said that in our international trade agreements of recent years we were not only depriving ourselves of the power to help others but were steadily destroying our own power to help ourselves.

If the Colonies were to become self-governing, what fate awaited them save to become like Ceylon, signatories of G.A.T.T. In that case, what was the use of talking of self-government with the Commonwealth if we were to be debarr'd from giving each other preferences and mutual advantages? The strongest cement was a mixture of sentiment and enlightened self-interest, and if we were ever to build up sterling stability which would give the Colonies more freedom to use the dollars earned in the way they would like to use them, we must get rid of G.A.T.T. and all that it implied.

Surely our aim should be an economic unit large enough to provide an internal balance between the various elements of primary and industrial production. In our Commonwealth Empire tariffs and preferences had never been uniform, nor had we attempted to eliminate tariffs over a great area, but had varied them by agreement and negotiation to suit differing circumstances.

Lord Milverton referred to the absurdity of the phrase "trade on equal terms" in G.A.T.T. It was impossible to define "equal terms" as it depended upon the standard of living in the various countries from which the goods came, and the only way to have equal terms was by equalizing opportunity. That could be done only through tariffs or other devices which were condemned by those self-same agreements.

Congo Basin Treaties Out of Date

The Congo Basin Treaties are fundamentally out-of-date and, in their incidence, rather absurd. The treaties run quite arbitrarily across Africa. They supposed to be the watershed of the Congo and adjoining basins, but what does it work out at? It runs across and includes Portuguese East Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Portuguese West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, the Sudan, Abyssinia, and Italian Somaliland. In all of these places the principal ports and main distributing centres lie outside of the areas, but on the other hand, the whole of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika lie within.

The result is that these unfortunate Colonies and Protectorates can obtain trade advantages but can give none. The Treaty of St. Germain confirmed that differential duties might not be imposed on parities to the Convention if they were members of the League of Nations. But in practice all nations, whether they came under that category or not, have been included. The results is that these countries cannot impose differential customs treatment or transit duties.

G.A.T.T. is inducing a sort of pernicious anaemia in the economy of the Commonwealth and Empire. If anyone had set himself to devise a scheme which must result in the disintegration of the Commonwealth he could not have bettered G.A.T.T. The spectacle before us is the unedifying one of a Commonwealth in chains—economic chains of our own forging. The only way to protect our standard of living is to release the energy, enterprise, and skill which is the source of its being. We have reserved under G.A.T.T. the right to denounce it or parts of it, as we suggest, on 60 days' notice. We ought to press the Government to do that, and so give a lead to the Commonwealth.

LORD NOEL BUXTON (Lab.) believed that the whole idea of Empire cohesion was tied up with the question of migration, particularly industrial migration. It was unfortunate that Mr. Churchill had refused a Royal Commission on large-scale Commonwealth migration.

"If it were possible for us to remain on our present basis, if we could sell all the industrial products we need to overseas, and if the Dominions could sell here all the agricultural products they need at prices acceptable to them, we still should not necessarily be a happy or satisfactory community. Our cities are fast becoming, by their not-repossession opportunities for the development of new urban areas in the Dominions, on a spacious model. We must not look at the Empire as something unbalanced and ourselves at merely the 'boss community'."

Lord Cherwell's Reply

LORD CHERWELL, THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL, regretted that it was not possible at this stage to give a categorical answer to Lord Balfour. In the modern world, we no longer had six or seven Great Powers living in peace if not amity. We no longer had stable institutions and currencies firmly anchored to gold. Lord Balfour's blunt proposal to denounce G.A.T.T. unilaterally was

an example of the possible instability which threatened economic arrangements.

The old simple laws of economics seldom applied today, and arguments about economic theories must take account of the fact that we were not living in a static world. The best course was likely to be a compromise between extremes.

"No one denied that the 'no new preference' rule in G.A.T.T. limited our freedom to try to expand trade within the Commonwealth by means of tariffs. But tariffs had not been by any means the only form of Government intervention affecting the course of trade in recent years; the recent example of Australia was a case in point. It was not true that we were at the mercy of the ruthless importer, for nowadays the Chancellor of the Exchequer could intervene in a far more formidable way than by tariffs if he saw imports from a certain country becoming unmanageable.

"It is no use refusing to see the difficulties of creating a strong system of Imperial Preference. The members of the Commonwealth are independent nations. They are rightly jealous of any hint of encroachment on their independence. Nothing but harm would come from any attempt to foist upon them any arrangement tending to benefit us if it placed undue burdens on them. In certain cases they might claim that Imperial Preference would be of greater value to the United Kingdom than to other members of the Commonwealth.

"It is not as though we had a choice of a whole array of countries anxious to send us food and raw materials from which they can buy motor cars or radio sets, etc. Our preferential arrangements with them give their consumers an incentive to purchase our goods instead of the foreigner's, even though the foreigner may prefer the foreigner's goods. Protection, however, and tariffs may induce the members of the Commonwealth to go some way in such a system, but we must not place the great strain upon these virtues. It does not mean certain that all the other members of the Commonwealth are itching to increase Imperial Preference.

Lord Cherwell added that, however perfect a system of Commonwealth trade we might ultimately be able to build up, it could not be done in a matter of weeks, even months. Meanwhile, it would be madness to do anything to interrupt the flow of trade upon which our solvency depended. A gradual transition was what we must aim at, not a catastrophic lurch.

"We cannot just denounce certain clauses in an agreement which happen not to suit us, and keep those which we consider advantageous. If we denounce G.A.T.T. we denounce it as a whole. After all, no one can say that G.A.T.T. is entirely deleterious to us. Let us not forget that the agreements now operative have not, in the past few years, prevented a great expansion of inter-Commonwealth trade. After all, that is what we are aiming at, and in the main it is coming about. We must beware lest precipitate action-endangers it."

Attractive but Difficult Ideas

A slight recession in America might cause a huge drop in the demands for the sterling area's raw materials, and a corresponding drop in prices; alternatively, the vestige of a boom might lead to a great increase in demand and a big rise in prices. Both would be caused by fluctuations in the sterling area's trade with America, which could even out purchases, that might reduce the surpluses. Secondly, an attempt might be made to get the six dollar currencies into a large common combine, rather like an expanded sterling bloc. In a more extreme form there was the possibility of welding the Commonwealth and Empire into a tariff union.

"All these are very attractive ideas; but when you begin to study the implications and details, you realize the great difficulties. If we attempted to fuse the economies of Commonwealth and European countries, would our manufacturers willingly accept the full blast of competition from imports of European goods, and the sharing of their preferences in Commonwealth markets with their European competitors? Are the Commonwealth countries ready to share their preferential position in our market with France on the Continent?"

"I doubt whether anyone could hold a whole series of off-hand, how-the-pattern-of-world-and-European-trade-will-develop. In the circumstances, we think it would be premature straight away to terminate unilaterally preferential agreements without a great deal more consideration. After all, G.A.T.T. does provide a code of rules, leading to a necessary discrimination from degenerating into bilateral

Mr. Creech Jones on Federation Points from a Broadcast Talk

WHAT HAPPENS IN ANY PART OF AFRICA affects the whole continent, and what affects the African continent has repercussions sooner or later on the whole world, particularly the non-European parts of the world.

A new order is emerging in Africa, expressing itself at times in terms of nationalism, racial discord, or political troubles. There are deep differences between Africans and Europeans on this question of federation which had to be settled because we cannot afford to make decisions which don't appeal to the African people as helpful in the long run to their political freedom and economic progress.

It is obvious that these territories form a single natural economic unit. The resources of each are complementary to one another. Between the territories they have enough resources—crops such as tea, tobacco and maize, and minerals such as copper, iron ore, and coal—to bring in a fairly good revenue. The transport system should, for instance, be organized to serve the production of the whole region—indeed, the whole economic life should be planned on a Central African basis and many services organized in common. A beginning has, in fact, been made.

Work of Central African Council

What the Europeans, however, are asking for is something more than economic union. They are asking for political federation. This, it must be said, is only second best to them. They would prefer amalgamation, but a Royal Commission rejected it before the war because the policy of Southern Rhodesia towards African development was different from that of the Protectorates. The Commission found that the European population was too small and inexperienced to undertake the responsibility of running such a large territory. And beyond all, the Africans were opposed to it.

It was the experience of war which first brought the territories into association and in 1945 the Central African Council was set up—a consultative body whose job was to co-ordinate policy and try and arrange a few common services. It did much good work, and since it did not involve political fusion, aroused no opposition from the Africans. But the Council was never very popular in Southern Rhodesia, in some respects that country found it embarrassing, and in 1950 they reduced its effectiveness and got its work and machinery drastically cut.

In 1950 a committee of officials from Whitehall and the three territories put forward a scheme of federation. They declared that economic and political partnership between Europeans and Africans was an urgent matter, and the only policy which can succeed in the conditions of Central Africa, the only way of proceeding "without the fear of influences from outside." Safeguards for African rights could be made, they said, in a federation of a British Central Africa.

The traditional approach of the British Government to policy as it affects Africans is different from that of the Southern Rhodesian Government and, it seems to me, the officials' report made too light of the difference. Southern Rhodesia has been almost independent of the British Parliament since 1923 and has tended to be a territory organized by Europeans mainly for European settlement. There are good and bad features about her policy towards her African people,

but their political and economic progress is slow and restricted.

Southern Rhodesians envisage the future of their country as belonging chiefly to the white man, and therefore they would wish their country to be the dominant member of any federation. That was why the British Government emphasized the need for political partnership between Africans and Europeans, and why, with their eyes on race relations in the Union of South Africa, they expressed concern at any weakening or dilution of the British connexion and British tradition and principles in the three territories.

The Conference discussions began last October and were taken up in London, and this time the views of the various governments will be before the members. Will all the differences be ironed out? So far there has not been, I must say, many signs that the Africans have changed their minds. Meanwhile, their attitude has caused a good deal of irritation among the Europeans who assert that the Africans do not understand the issues involved.

On what are the African objections founded? I have spoken to many Africans about this matter, and the African leaders do really understand the problem, they are not lacking in intelligence. They know quite well that there is a case for close association, and that advantages might come from it, but they cannot believe that any scheme of federation could give them sufficient safeguards against the political power it would give to the small minority of Europeans.

There are all sorts of conflicts of interest between Europeans and Africans—land, industrial rights, and political representation—and they fear that the European majority in the Central African Parliament would whittle away their rights and prospects guaranteed by the British Government. They note the suggestions that a Minister of African Affairs responsible to London should guard their interests in the Federation, but they see what has happened in the Union of South Africa—sanctified rights disappeared very easily there—and they do not feel that a Central African Government would put up for long with a Minister who was virtually responsible to Britain or with an African Affairs Board which could hold up or oppose its legislation.

African Opposition

Africans ask, does it really really mean federation to prevent race discrimination, to act against slumps, to control immigration from the south or to promote common services? They saw a great deal of good work being done by the Central African Council, and they suspect the reasons why its power and authority were reduced.

If I may add a personal view it is that it would be disastrous for Britain to force a scheme of federation in the face of the opposition of the African population. The reality of closer union surely depends on a relationship between black and white which is one of mutual respect and good feeling. Can the new scheme of the situation be any but a policy different from political federation? I personally have always thought so. It is possible to get economic co-operation between communities and territories without federation—one way is shown by the High Commission of the East African territories, another than a beginning was made with the Central African Council.

Southern Rhodesia has proclaimed her loyalty to the British connexion and I don't believe her loyalty would falter if she failed to obtain the complete federation she asks for and set instead some machinery for co-operation between the three territories without political federation. I believe some way other than federation can be found for achieving the political and economic purposes wanted by all governments.

Is it really necessary to press Africans along the present road? Faced with the determined opposition which they are already beginning to show and the dire consequences in these and other territories which the imposition of federation would bring, such a policy should be explored. Let us hope that the Conference will go some way to that end.

Collective Fine

THE GOVERNOR OF KENYA has imposed a fine of £2,500 on the African inhabitants of five sub-locations in the Nyeri district for suppressing evidence during an investigation of recent cases of Mau Mau. It is believed that the crimes were inspired by the proscribed Mau Mau secret society. The fine may be used for payment of compensation to the victims, most of whom are Africans opposed to the movement. Any balance remaining will be repaid to those who are fined if they fare of good behaviour for two years. The fine represents 12s. a head of the population concerned.

Being an abridgement of the address given by Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, former Labour Colonial Secretary, last week in the B.E.C. Home Service, under the title "Should Central Africa Federate?"

London Conference on Federation Full List of Participants

THE LONDON TALKS on Central African federation opened yesterday afternoon at Lancaster House.

The following representatives are attending:

Colonial Office: Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State, and Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, Minister of State.

Commonwealth Relations Office: Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State, and Mr. John Foster, Under-Secretary of State.

Southern Rhodesia: Sir Godfrey Huggins (Prime Minister), Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead (Minister of Finance), Mr. P. B. Fletcher (Minister of Native Affairs), Mr. J. M. Greenfield (Minister of Internal Affairs), Mr. R. O. Woodill, M.P. (Leader of the Rhodesia Party and the Opposition), Mr. W. H. Eastwood, M.P. (representing the Rhodesia Labour Party), Mr. T. G. Gersony (External Affairs Department), Mr. J. Strachan (Secretary to the Treasury), Mr. A. D. Evans (Secretary to the Prime Minister), Mr. W. F. Nicholas (Secretary to the Prime Minister), Mr. X. Williams (Mr. Whitehead's secretary) and Messrs. Joshua Nyomo and F. Z. Swanu (African representatives).

Nyasaland: Sir Geoffrey Colby (Governor), Mr. M. P. Barrow, M.P. (Mr. G. V. S. Hadlow, M.C., Mr. J. Marshall (General manager, African Lakes Corporation, Ltd., and president, Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce), Mr. J. Fox (Managing Secretary for Native Affairs), Mr. K. W. Shefford (representing convention of Associations). The four African delegates are Messrs. M'kosa and M'wamba, M.C.S., and Messrs. M'wale and Kumbikano.

Northern Rhodesia: Sir Gilbert Rennie (Governor), Mr. E. P. G. Rennie (Acting General), Mr. J. D. Bush (Secretary for Native Affairs), Mr. Roy Welensky, M.C. (chairman of the non-officials), Mr. G. B. Beckett, M.C. (Member for Agriculture), Mr. J. M. Mbatia, M.C. (nominated representative of African interests in Legislative Council) and Lieut. Colonel E. M. Wilson (Member for Health and Local Government). The two African delegates are Messrs. D. L. Yamba and P. Sakota, both M.C.S.

Central African Council: Mr. F. H. N. Parry, Chief Secretary of the Council.

When Sir Godfrey Huggins told the Southern Rhodesian Parliament that two Africans were included in the Colony's delegation, he added:

"Both Africans are men of education who have reached responsible positions by their own efforts. They have unique opportunities for reflecting responsible African opinion in Southern Rhodesia, and are therefore men whose opinions will be respected. The object in inviting them to join the delegation is to give them an opportunity of reporting back to their communities on the work to be done at the conference, and I hope that this will be welcomed by the African communities in Southern Rhodesia."

Mr. Joshua Mqabuko Nyongole Nkomo, from Matibeleland, the son of a retired schoolteacher, was born in 1913, educated in Southern Rhodesia, at Adams College in Harare, and at the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Science in South Africa last year. From 1936 to 1951 he was employed by Rhodesia Railways as a social worker, and recently became general secretary of the Rhodesia Railways African Employees Association, a purely African organization, and chairman of the Bulawayo branch of the Southern Rhodesian African Congress.

Mr. Jaspur Zengeza Savanhu, from Mashonaland, was born in the Goromonzi district in 1917, and is editor of African Newspapers, Ltd. He was educated at Dombosha School. He was at one time general secretary of the Southern Rhodesian African Congress and is also a past president of the Federation of Bulawayo African Workers' Unions.

As we go to press we learn that the African representatives from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have decided not to take part in the discussions.

Concern has been expressed in Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, at the increasing illness among the African population. Attendances at five Native clinics recently rose to a record monthly figure of 41,800. The M.O.H. ascribes this mainly to the uncontrolled admission of Africans to Lusaka without adequate housing and sanitation.

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PERSONALIA

MR. JOHN HYSLOP, a former editor of the *African Star*, has been revisiting the Sudan.

MAJOR H. B. SHARPE has been re-elected president of the Kenya Horticultural Society.

SIR EBOO FIRIBHAI has been elected president of the Central Muslim Association, Nairobi.

DR. R. P. NAYLOR has been elected president of the Uganda Amateur Athletic Association.

COLONEL CHARLES BONSONDA has returned by air from his visit to Tanganyika Territory.

MR. A. B. STRAIN has been elected president of the Nairobi Indian Chamber of Commerce.

DR. A. J. BOAZE, of Uganda, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE, president of the Royal African Society, was 78 last week.

MR. C. H. PETERSON is president for the ensuing year of the Old Nalton Farmers' Association in Kenya.

MR. R. G. JACOBS, since 1950 traffic manager of Sudan Railways, has retired after 25 years' service.

COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON has won the squash rackets championship of Uganda for the third successive year.

MR. T. P. PATTERSON, chairman of the Tati Co., Ltd., has returned from his visit to Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland.

MR. J. M. SROW, Administrator of St. Lucia, Windward Islands, has been appointed Director of Establishments in Kenya.

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK has arrived in London by air from the United States, to which he flew from East Africa about a fortnight ago.

MR. IAN M. BRUCE-GARDYNE, formerly of the Sudan Political Service, and MRS. BRUCE-GARDYNE have celebrated their silver wedding.

MR. P. E. H. PACE, who has been appointed Crown Counsel in Uganda, after holding legal posts in Jamaica, went to Kenya as a legal draftsman in 1949.

MR. R. G. PARRISH has been elected chairman of the newly formed Combined Sea Forces Club in Uganda, of which MR. H. A. GEARE is treasurer and MR. T. M. WOOD secretary.

MR. ROGER NORTON, Regional Controller in East Africa for the Colonial Development Corporation, has returned to Kenya after a short visit to this country for business discussions.

GENERAL SIR KENNETH ANDERSON, lately Governor of Gibraltar, and formerly G.O.C. in East Africa, and LADY ANDERSON have moved to South Moreton Manor, near Didcot, Berkshire.

MR. A. T. LENNOX BOYD, M.P., Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, will address the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association at a conference to be held in St. Anne's-on-Sea on May 17 to 19.

MR. WALT DISNEY will visit Kenya in September, a film unit consisting of MR. and MRS. A. G. MILLOTTE has already arrived in the Colony on his behalf to spend about two years in East Africa.

MR. SYDNEY TRANTER left London by air on Saturday for Lindi to revisit the Kikwetu sisal estates, which were severely damaged by the cyclone which struck part of Southern Tanganyika last week.

The term of office of MR. M. P. BARROW, non-official member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, expires on June 7, but the Convention of Associations has asked the Government to extend the term for a further three months.

MISS VALERIE GRAY, of Naivasha, and MISS TREBY LEVER, of Thomson's Falls, both of Kenya, were two of the four candidates to pass a final examination in nursing with honours in all subjects in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Among Colonial officials now to leave this country are MR. H. L. SMITH, Deputy Director of Public Works in Nyasaland, MR. H. B. STONE, Director of East African Industrial Research, and MR. E. M. T. WALTHER, Crown Counsel in Uganda.

MR. C. D. FISHER, third son of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Fisher, and MISS ANNE GILMOUR HAMMOND, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hammond, of Umvukwes, Southern Rhodesia, were recently married in Canterbury Cathedral.

MR. ARTHUR GAINSKELL, lately managing director of the Gezira Cotton Board in the Sudan, and previously managing director of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, has returned to England this week after spending 30 years in the Sudan. He intends to settle in the West Country and write a book.

MR. BURN GIBBERT SMITH, a London University student, and MR. IAN BARCLAY, of Pembrokeshire, left London last week in a 27-year-old two-seater car for Southern Rhodesia, where they plan to grow tobacco. They expect the journey to take three months. The car, used for farm work, cost £10.

MR. A. KOHLER, a former mayor of Livingston, and MR. J. C. GRAYLIN, a local solicitor, have been elected to the Municipal Council. So keen was the interest in the election that in one ward 85.8% and in the other 81.7% of the voters on the roll and present in Livingstone at the time cast their votes.

MR. AKILOU HABTEWOLD, Ethiopia's Foreign Minister, has returned to Addis Ababa after three weeks' discussions in Eritrea on the forthcoming federation with Eritrea, including talks with the British Administration and the U.N.O. Commissioner in Eritrea, who is now preparing his final draft constitution.



SIR JOHN HATHORN HALL, lately Governor of Uganda, MR. HENRY HAZARD, formerly a provincial commissioner in Kenya, and MR. SYDNEY FRANTIER, previously a non-official member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Tanganyika, have joined the committee of the East Africa Dinner Club, respectively representing Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.

SIR EUGEN MILLINGTON-DRAKE, who has been making a lecture tour of Southern Rhodesia, has met in that Colony MAJOR P. V. G. VAN DER BYL, a former Minister of Native Affairs in the Union of South Africa. Both rowed in the 1911 university boat race. Sir Eugen for Oxford and Major van der Byl for Cambridge. The latter's son is growing tobacco near Makwini.

MRS. E. J. FORD is the honorary treasurer of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's Bazaar, nor Mrs. SHAW, as erroneously stated in a recent issue. Mrs. Shaw held the office only temporarily, resigning to go to Paris when her daughter was transferred there on Foreign Office work. The happy state of the finances of the England Bazaar is attributable largely to the zeal and assiduity of Mrs. Ford.

MR. A. J. GRATTAN-BELLEW, since 1932 Attorney General in Sprawak, who has been appointed Attorney General and Member for Law and Order in Tanganyika, was born in 1903 and practised at the Bar in London from 1925 to 1935. He was a member of the Legal Department of the Egyptian Government for the next three years, after which he went to Malaya. He was a prisoner of war from 1942 to 1945.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON and MR. C. B. FORD LEWIS have been appointed joint general managers of the Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd. to follow Mr. J. T. Simpson when he assumes the chairmanship of the Uganda Development Corporation at the end of May. Colonel Gordon is also a deputy chairman of the Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., the East African Tea Estates, Ltd., and the Uganda Estates, Ltd. Mr. Lewis is a deputy chairman of the Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd.

MR. S. R. DENNY, Assistant Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Administrative Secretary in succession to MR. J. WILLIAMS, who has become Chief Secretary. Born in 1904, Mr. Denny was educated at Berkhamstead School and Lincoln College, Oxford, and spent short periods as journalist and schoolmaster. He arrived in Northern Rhodesia as a cadet in 1929, has edited the African newspaper *Mwende* for a time, and has been acting as Administrative Secretary since April, 1950.

Colonial Service Appointments

PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS in the Colonial Service include the following:—

MR. R. B. Allnutt, Director of Agriculture, Leeward Islands, to secondment from Tanganyika, to be Assistant Director of Agriculture, Nigeria; Mr. P. Blackley, administrative officer, Tanganyika, to be Commissioner, Turks and Caicos Islands; Mr. G. E. Curtis, administrative officer, Northern Rhodesia, transferred to the Somaliland Protectorate; Mr. E. Dale, senior assistant conservator of Forests, Uganda, to be Deputy Conservator; Mr. S. A. Denny, Assistant Secretary, Northern Rhodesia, to be Administrative Secretary; Mr. H. Heys, Accountant-General, the Somaliland Protectorate, transferred to Nyasaland.

MR. H. V. McDonald, Native Courts Adviser, Nyasaland, re-engaged on agreement as Land Settlement Officer; Mr. J. T. Moon, senior agricultural officer, Kenya, to be Assistant Director of Agriculture, Uganda; Mr. F. L. Petrie, surveyor, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Director of Surveys, Gold Coast; Mr. E. M. Simmons, Attorney-General, Seychelles, to be puisne judge, Mauritius; Mr. J. K. H. Wilde, Chief Veterinary Research Officer, Tanganyika, to be Assistant Director of Laboratory Services, Nigeria; and Mr. M. J. Muspratt Williams, Director of Civil Aviation, Northern Rhodesia, transferred to Hong Kong.

Obituary

Mr. N. H. D. Spicer

MR. NEWTON HERBERT DAMPIER SPICER, whose death in Salisbury was briefly reported last week, was well known in and beyond Southern Rhodesia, both for his poetry and for his determination to preserve the folk-lore and etymology of the African.

The latter purpose he followed notably through his editorship of *Nada*, the Native Affairs Department Annual. For 22 years he served that department until his appointment in 1942 to the Internal Affairs Department, from which he resigned because of ill-health in 1947. He edited *Nada* from its seventh edition in 1929 until 1943, and again, by special request, from 1948 to this year.

Born in Buenos Aires in 1889, Spicer was educated in this country at St. Aubyn's, Rottingdean, and Aldenham, and left for South Africa in 1907. Three years later he went on to Southern Rhodesia, where he was secretary to the former Prime Minister, the late H. U. Moffat, and assistant secretary to the Public Services Board. From 1936 to 1942 he was Native Commissioner in Salisbury, and on several occasions he acted as C.N.C.

His poems have found a place in many anthologies and reviews, and he had published five volumes of verse. "Sunshine and Shadow," "Leaves in the Wind," "The Conqueror," "Dust Devils," and "Sabi Legend." The words of several school songs in the Colony were written by him, and his articles and short stories were also numerous.

Mr. J. B. Lister

MR. J. B. LISTER, a former Labour M.P. for Umtali, has died in Southern Rhodesia after a short illness, aged 54. Near his Glasgow birthplace he worked as a fitter and turned for several shipbuilding and engineering concerns for five years before going to the Colony in 1927. Actively interested in trade unionism, he joined the Southern Rhodesian Labour Party, and was elected for Umtali South in 1936, holding this seat until the general election of 1948. His many public offices in the Colony included those of councillor, vice-president of the Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union, secretary of the Umtali Civic Association and secretary and chief of the Umtali Caledonian Society. Mr. Lister leaves a widow and two sons.

MR. K. MACLENNAN, who has died in Edinburgh at the age of 79, was formerly secretary of the Conference of Masonic Societies in Great Britain and Ireland.

Cyclone in Tanganyika

SERIOUS DAMAGE has been done in Tanganyika by a cyclone which reached the East African coast at Mikindani and travelled across Lindi and Kilwa last week. A pilot who flew over the area affected has reported that the coast was littered with drows and debris, 90% of the African quarter in Lindi has been destroyed, leaving some 20,000 homeless, bridges had been demolished, trees of 20 feet in circumference blown down, and damage estimated at £100,000 done to Government buildings. Unofficial reports put the death toll at nine. No previous cyclone is recorded in Tanganyika, but 82 years ago to the day havoc was caused by one in Zanzibar.

A proposal that the district commissioner's office in Khartoum should be closed on June 30 and its local government functions taken over by the municipal council will shortly be discussed by that authority. Recommendations in this regard by Dr. Marshall in his report on local government in the Sudan have already been applied in El Obeld and Dongola.

Condemned Out of His Own Mouth Zukas Recommended for Deportation

"THIS MATTER IS A SIMPLE ONE," said Chief Justice Loxley, G.C., when delivering judgment on the application of the Attorney General of Northern Rhodesia for the deportation from the territory of Simon Zukas.

"The true character of the proceedings was not of an inquiry," said the Chief Justice. "The court had no power to convict, to pass judgment, or to make an order. Its sole duty was to decide whether or not a recommendation should be made to the Governor. Although the facts could have been dealt with equally well in chambers, I directed that proceedings should be held in open court.

Zukas was represented by counsel who was given every opportunity to dispute allegations. He was allowed to address the court on his client's behalf, and to cross-examine Crown witnesses. Zukas himself was given opportunity to make himself heard, and at the end the Crown conceded defeat on the last word.

"I was asked to consider further adjournment for witnesses to be brought by the defendant, but considered it an unreasonable request. Zukas had been given a whole week to prepare, but no effort had been made before Monday to procure these witnesses. Even so, had any prejudice to Zukas seemed possible through not having witnesses, I would have reconsidered my decision.

Most Lamentable Publication

Zukas admitted that the *Freedom Newsletter* was published in his own name, and did not deny his responsibility for the contents thereof. There can be little doubt of Zukas's character, or of his policy outlined by himself. It was in the main a policy directed against federation, its ingredients being massed actions, strikes, non-payment of licences, taxes, etc. Such a policy had never been crystallized in Northern Rhodesia before the arrival of Zukas. Zukas had not considered these methods to be lawful.

"The writing of the 'Programme of Demands' found with other documents in his house is strenuously denied by Zukas. This was the document in which the word 'revolution' had been printed in bolder and blacker type than the others. It is a handwriting expert has testified that it was in the same handwriting as other documents admitted by Zukas to be his.

"For the rest, the allegations depended on various issues of a newspaper, the most serious of which was a large part of it was concerned with anti-federal propaganda, but it also contained vilifications and abuse against the Government of this territory and the Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

"A most notable feature was its consistent distortion and misrepresentation. Although this misrepresentation might have been obvious to a European, it was not so to the average African.

Evading Penalty

Thereby to the larger of this newsletter, Zukas admitted his responsibility for these articles, and did not seek to repudiate them. These are things he has set out to preach to the African. If ever a man was condemned out of his own mouth, Zukas was that man. It is not possible to disregard the danger of Zukas's conduct in the matter of evading penalty. It is calculated to have a most uniform effect on race relations.

"The telegram sent by Zukas on the eve of his departure is an indication of his state of mind. It is a plea for the inclusion of his name in a list of names which can be achieved by force or political pressure. He is quite entitled to hold any views on the federation issue, and to express them within reasonable bounds so that he does not represent those a law which would be bound to accept and to order?

"It was beside the point to suggest that what Zukas had said or done could be done with impunity in England or America or anywhere else. What the court was concerned with was the effect which his actions would have in Northern Rhodesia on people who are reasonable and excitable and for the most part misinformed.

"Having listened to and examined the evidence, I have no hesitation in saying that his actions in all these

quarters have been a danger to peace and good order in this territory. I therefore recommend to the Governor that he be deported from the territory. It remains now for the executive to consider whether any action should be taken on that recommendation.

Plea for Imperial Preference

MOTION urging the Government to remove where possible obstacles to the establishment of Imperial Preferences has been tabled by about 20 Conservative M.P.s., headed by Mr. G. Beresford Patten, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Empire Industries Association, Sir Herbert Williams, and Messrs. Julia Avey, R. Russell, B. Braine, G. Nabarro, and N. Fisher. The motion reads: "That this House recognizing the value to the sterling area of trade between the various members of the Empire and Commonwealth urges Her Majesty's Government to remove wherever possible obstacles which prevent the establishment of preferences, and further urges H.M.G. as soon as possible thereafter to call an Empire and Commonwealth economic conference to discuss methods of expanding Empire trade as an important contribution to the convertibility of sterling. Another motion in the names of Sir Albert Brothwaite and Mr. Neville Howard points to participation in the General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade as a contributory cause of increasing unemployment, and calls on the Government to make a complete examination of the situation and, if found necessary, to make arrangements for immediate withdrawal from commitments under the agreement.

Uganda's Shooting Successes

UGANDA won the East and West African Police Shooting Cup for teams of eight enlisted Africans, with a score of 539. Gold Coast was second with 615. Somaliland Protectorate (last year's winners) third with 508. Sierra Leone fourth with 579. Nyasaland fifth with 574. Kenya sixth with 558. Nigeria seventh with 552, and Tanganyika eighth with 526. Since the year 1927, when the competition was first instituted, the Somaliland Protectorate has won seven times, Nyasaland five times, Tanganyika thrice, Gold Coast twice and Sierra Leone once. Uganda also won, both the revolver and postal match for teams of four police officers with 258 points, followed by Kenya B with 188, Kenya A with 177 and Tanganyika with 134, and the individual match with Mr. J. D. Thomson who scored 74, Mr. C. A. H. Trent of Kenya, who scored 62, was second, and Mr. F. V. Boswell of Tanganyika third with 27.

Leaders of the Textile industries of the U.S.A., Japan, and India have been invited to an international textile conference in this country in September.



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Rice Production in East Africa Promising Pilot Schemes

COLONIAL RICE PRODUCTION was the subject of a brief debate recently in the House of Commons. Although dealing almost entirely with the Far East, the Minister of State, Mr. A. Lennox-Boyd, made the following remarks on East African rice production:

"This is an area to which we can look with some sober confidence. In Tanganyika there are at least some pilot schemes, but partially mechanized and fully mechanized rice production. There is the Rufiji partially mechanized farm, where some 1,400 acres were ploughed in 1950 and, in 1951, 1,000. The yield is very satisfactory. It is believed a ten per cent acre of milled rice and it is hoped that in time some 25,000 acres can be cultivated in that district alone.

"In regard to the fully mechanized experiments, there is one which I was not able to see when I was in Tanganyika, the Kilanga fully mechanized experiment, some 200 miles west of Dar es Salaam. This is a scheme of some 4,000 acres fully mechanized, and so far 800 acres have been covered. In view of establishment with large scale mechanical schemes in Tanganyika, the heavy loss sustained, no one will blame the local Government or any other projector in going slowly and experimenting step by step. We have every reason to believe that both in partial and in the fully mechanized ventures successful results will be achieved.

"Kilanga is on the way to another area where there is strong hope that substantial cultivation may be possible, and that is the Ruwidi and Kilimbero areas of Tanganyika, where some people believe, though not without some authority for doing so, that there are some 500,000 acres of potential rice land available. We will push on the projects with the greatest possible vigour. The Governor of Tanganyika and his Council realize the importance of this, and it is a venture which has been given their closest personal attention.

"In Northern Rhodesia we hope for small exports from the land available, and in Nyasaland the Colonial Development Corporation have done experiments on partially mechanized cultivation. There are considerable difficulties, especially in the matters of irrigation and the problem of water control schemes, one project which we think might be hopeful is in the Limpopo Dambo district. Mechanized cultivation of rice in the Swazini district has been found to be uneconomical in comparison with peasant cultivation.

in the Lake Chitwa area they are running into one or two early problems, but are pushing on with both ventures unless and until they have to cough failure in that field.

Tobacco Auctions Opened

WHEN HE OFFICIALLY OPENED the tobacco auction sales in Salisbury, the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J. M. Caldicott, said that the time had come when the Colony's 2,450 tobacco growers should make every endeavour to consolidate their position rather than extend their resources to the limit. The present series of sales was likely to be more important than usual for two reasons: (1) the re-establishment of Southern Rhodesia's reputation as a producer of good tobacco, and (2) the experimental lifting of export controls. Owing to last year's disastrous drought there had appeared on the floors a very large quantity of quite deplorable tobacco, and Rhodesia's reputation as a producer of good leaf must be reasserted. The Minister believed that this season's crop would be of good average quality, if not better than average. The suspension of export control this year should enable the industry to see where it stood by the end of the year.

New Nairobi Airport Proposed

PROPOSALS for a first-class international airport near Nairobi, costing some £2m., are made in a report by Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners to the Government of Kenya. The site they recommend is at Embakasi, about 8 miles from Nairobi on the Athi plains. The airport could, they say, be constructed in three to four years, and would rank among the best in the world for its specific duties. The Kenya Government, while regarding the project as highly desirable, emphasize the problem of finance. Aid had been hoped from the Air Ministry, which however regards Eastleigh airport, on the fringe of the city, as adequate for R.A.F. needs.



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*Letters to the Editor***Misleading Official Notice
Disservice to British Trade**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—The *Board of Trade Journal* (page 216) has given details of the "Export and Import Control Order, 1952," published in the *Northern Rhodesia Gazette* of March 14.

At first glance this notice appears to indicate that henceforth import licences will be required for the import of all goods from the United Kingdom, with certain exceptions. We are, however, informed by the Northern Rhodesia Office in London that in fact this is not the case, and we suggest that the wording of the announcement should be made altogether more simple and more easy to understand.

Considering that infringement of import regulations may render the shipper or the importer liable to confiscation of the goods or a very heavy fine, the authorities should at least see that the regulations are announced in as clear a fashion as possible. In our opinion the notice in question is misleading in the extreme. In the interests of trade generally any subsequent announcements should be made clearer.

Yours faithfully,
For and on behalf of W. H. Jones
and Co. (London), Ltd.
W. A. N. JONES,
Director

Barnet,
Herts.

**Partnership in Northern Rhodesia
Discussions between Racial Leaders**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—I have read in your current number Mr. Welensky's reply to Mr. Griffiths in which he says that after the Victoria Falls Conference both Mr. Moffat and Mr. Scrivenor initiated discussions with Africans on the subject of partnership. As representatives of African interest their action was only to be expected, following on the Victoria Falls Conference, at which it was suggested that Africans would be prepared to discuss federation if "partnership" were defined, and, as we defined, progressively implemented in Northern Rhodesia.

It might also have been expected that the European elected members, and such organizations as support them, might have considered the same subject immediately after the conference. Did they do so? Have they made any public statements of what "partnership" means to them, on a general basis, but in practical application to such questions as Civil Service scales, industrial wages and conditions of work, African representation in the Legislative and Executive Councils,

educational facilities, access to land, etc.? There must be many other questions on which a statement would be of interest to both Africans and Europeans.

It would also be useful to know whether European leaders have approached any Africans since the conference for round-table discussions on the subject, and, if so, with what result. As the Africans have not given a lead on the subject of partnership, it might have been hoped that the European spokesmen, who frequently (as reported in your paper) emphasize the European capacity for leadership, would have led off the discussion with a statement of their own. Have they done so?

I write not in any organizational capacity, but as an individual reader of your paper who genuinely wants to know the answers to these questions.

Yours faithfully,

London W.9.

MARJORIE NICHOLSON

[Our last issue also contained the text of a long statement on inter-racial partnership issued by the Government of Northern Rhodesia.—Ed.]

Points from Letters**"Africa for the Africans"**

The official policy of the Labour Party, of which Mr. Leslie Hale, M.P. is a member, is for inter-racial partnership in the British African Colonies. But, according to the report in your issue of March 20, he declared at a public meeting in London that he wants to see "Africa, a federated Africa, for the Africans." That must mean that he rejects the policy of partnership; but so illogical is he that his speech, according to the report in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, ended with the words: "The way of understanding is the way of justice, and equality." Does he imagine that justice would be done in Kenya, the Colony of which he was talking, by giving Africans supreme power? Is that his notion of equality?

Money for the Colonies

THE CHEAP MONEY POLICY of the Socialists has meant that the Colonies have for years borrowed from Britain on terms which the Mother Country could not really afford, and though the raising of the bank rate from 2½% to 4% must mean that all Colonies will now have to pay substantially higher interest rates for their issues in the London market, they will at least know that the terms are more nearly fair to the lenders. Perhaps even the present basis is not right; it may well be that 4% is not the top of the rise for the bank rate. There has been a sharp turn of the screw, but a wise one, and wisdom may compel still sterner measures. But the Colonies still waiting to raise loans in London will be no more prejudiced by this turn of events than the Imperial Government itself, local authorities, or commercial enterprises. All have to pay their part in bringing financial sanity back into the sterling area.

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FACETS OF ENTERPRISISM



HE TAKES IT ONE-UP: THE COMPANY'S WHOLESALE BUSINESS — LAGOS — NIGERIA

The African is the average man who put his store, by 1948, his means, must be diversified over 35,000 different lines of merchandise, and usually more than a million in his stock.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The third Nyasaland annual art exhibition has just been held in Limbe.

Sahma station, Nyasaland, will from May 1 be opened as a customs post to relieve congestion at Limbe and Blantyre.

Slogans written in different colours calling on the people to denounce the new constitution have appeared on walls in Khatroua. Some arrests have been made.

A sequel to the film "Where No Valours Fly" has been written by Mr. John Watt. It is proposed that the new production should be filmed in the colonial areas of East Africa.

The Central Africa Rhodes Centennial Exhibition to be held in Bulawayo next year, may have its own specially stamp, the matter having been taken up with the three Governments by the Central African Council.

St. Stephen's Church, which stands on the site of the first European church in Nairobi, is to be demolished and a new church built on a site in Government Road. The C.M.S. Bookshop, which was on the same site, will also move.

Cattle Diseases in S. Rhodesia

Veterinary officers in six areas of Southern Rhodesia are fighting outbreaks of waga (animal trypanosomiasis) and foot and mouth disease threatening 13,000 head of cattle. The former has spread from the Drungwe reserve to Karoi, Mtoko, and Chekwizo.

Oliver William Wynne has appealed successfully against a conviction of murder in Northern Rhodesia. In the Court of Appeal for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland the charge was reduced to one of manslaughter and the sentence to 10 years' imprisonment with hard labour.

A demonstration on the tercentenary of the landing in South Africa of Jan van Riebeeck was staged by the Makerere College Political Society. Speeches were made by Messrs. C. A. Sangai and T. E. Omolo, president and secretary respectively of the society. The South National Anthem was sung and resolutions passed against the apartheid policy in South Africa.

Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, on Monday received the Bamangwato delegates who have come here from Bechuanaland to protest over the expulsions from the chiefdoms of Seretse Khama. They were accompanied by their lawyers Lord Kettle and Mr. J. S. Frankel and a further meeting will take place when Lord Salisbury has considered the points raised. Last week Seretse Khama received the State at his home in Chipstead, Surrey.

Trade and Tariffs Agreement

(Continued from page 1009)

border. We are in a very vulnerable position. It is by no means certain that we should come out best if reduced to ruthless bilateral bargaining.

The Government will not be fettered by any dogma or preconceived ideas, but it would be very rash to jump to conclusions or to give utterance to half-formed views about questions of such magnitude. If we take wrong decisions, we may commit the country to a course from which it will be very difficult to draw back, and which may involve disastrous effects upon the standards and livelihood of this country for generations.

We all want the maximum economic development of the great resources of the Commonwealth, and the freest possible flow of goods and services between the members of that Commonwealth. We believe in the international division of labour and in an expanding world economy. We all want to contribute our long experience and know-how of commerce and finance to the development of world trade. These aims are not mutually exclusive but complementary. They are aims which the whole Commonwealth shares, and we must consult continuously with our partners in the Commonwealth to determine how best they can be attained.

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The Most Amazing Network of Information

In these words Mr. J. A. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1945-56, has referred to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA as the journal which is regarded by almost all leaders of thought and action in the Commonwealth as the primary link between Southern Rhodesia and the Spide

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA gives each issue is looked forward to with great interest. — Sir Godfrey Huggins, C.H., K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has proved a standard by in providing a fairly news and well-written comments. — The Times

Your paper has been a magnificent achievement. — Sir Donald MacKenzie Kennedy, former Governor of Nyasaland and Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory

I have always found the paper full of interest, full of good sense, and what is more, of its greatest quality, full of moral courage, and conducted entirely in the public interest. — Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya

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Mining

All Rhodesian Gold for Free Market

Budget Changes in Mining Taxation

The output of Southern Rhodesia's gold output will be sold for dollars on the free market with effect from May 1, subject only to certain safeguards against sales in the black market and the maintenance of the import licence check.

This was announced last week by Mr. E. C. Whitehead, Southern Rhodesia's Finance Minister, when he introduced the Colony's Budget.

"In regard to base minerals," he added, "substantial increases in the volume of asbestos production is expected during 1957 and much more chrome should be exported towards the end of the year, with the new railway locomotives already ordered and the one which at present is completed. It is also expected that as production increases during the year there will be a substantial expansion in coal exports."

As stated elsewhere in this issue, changes are proposed in the Colony's mining taxation. Mr. Whitehead explained that both the U.S. and Canada provision existed in the taxation laws for depletion allowances in respect of income tax.

"In negotiations during the past year with various U.S. and Canadian mining interests, it has become clear that the absence of such a provision in our law is a major deterrent to investment of North American capital in our mines. I had the opportunity to visit London in January to obtain details from the Canadian delegation of their practice, and in consequence of the information they gave we propose to include the provision in this year's annual Income Tax Act for such an allowance at a rate of 10% in the case of gold mines and 5% in the case of base minerals and coal. The cost of the concession in the current year is estimated at £250,000.

Mining Royalties

It is impossible to divorce the proposals for the depletion allowance for mines from the question of mining royalties. Obviously, at the present time, there is a greater need for relief for the gold mining industry than for base minerals, which vary from a flat rate of 5d. a ton for chrome, £3 a ton for mica, and 2% for asbestos, antimony, and magnesite, 3% for tungsten, beryllium, phosphates, and tin, it has been decided to ask the House to approve a flat rate, *ad valorem*, of 4% on all base minerals and coal.

In conjunction with the new rate of royalty, it is also proposed that the Secretary of Mines should be empowered, where the selling price of base minerals is not the subject of free negotiation between buyer and seller, to fix a fair price for determining the total value for royalty assessment purposes. By this means it is hoped to make absolutely certain that in future the Colony is credited with the full value of its exports of base minerals. As a result of these changes it is expected that additional receipts from royalties will amount to £180,000 in the current year. The change is to come into effect in respect of the July outputs. The income tax concessions will cost £250,000, the main benefit going to the gold-mining industry, which is, of course, not liable for royalty.

Third Wankie Colliery Planned

Plans for establishing a third colliery at Wankie are under study to be under consideration by Powell Duffry (Rhodesia) Ltd., to bring the group's total capacity to 5m. tons annually. Existing orders for equipment should bring the output to nearly 4m. tons compared with just over 2.5m. tons in 1956.

De Beers Consolidated Mines

DE BEERS CONSOLIDATED MINES LTD. earned a profit of £12,938,555 in the calendar year 1956. £2,600,000 is provided for taxation, £63,263 for expenditure on fixed assets in excess of paid-up capital, £100,000 for depreciation of securities, £800,000 for preference dividend account, £8,160,172 for deferred dividends, and £20,000 for directors' additional remuneration, leaving £7,437,552 to be carried forward, against £6,244,432 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £2m. in preference shares of £2 10s. each and £4,080,408 in deferred shares of 5s. each. Funds appropriated for expenditure on fixed assets in excess of issued capital stand at £9,623,417. General reserves are £7,437,552, special reserves at £1,481,340, and current liabilities at £9,984,146. Fixed assets are valued at £15,703,822, investments at £5,342,738, and the De Beers Industrial Corporation, Ltd., at £2,046,736, and current assets at £15,882,012, including £600,698 in cash.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Major-General I. P. de Villiers, Sir Robert Kotze, Sir Reginald Leeper, Sir Douglas Malcolm, Sir Herbert Stanley, and Messrs. A. G. W. Compton, E. H. Farooq, B. H. Fitch, J. Joel, H. J. Joel, D. McHardy, H. F. Oppenheimer, H. P. Ruddy, and A. Wilson. The London Committee consists of Sir Reginald Leeper (chairman), Sir Douglas Malcolm, and Messrs. H. N. Abraham, W. A. Chapple, H. J. Joel, and V. Oppenheimer, and A. G. Wilson.

The ordinary general meeting will be held in Kimberley on June 4.

Surprise Mining and Finance

THE SURPRISE MINING AND FINANCE CO. LTD., after providing £2,419 for taxation, earned a profit of £4,722 in the year ended December 31, 1956, compared with £4,605 in the previous year. Reserves realised £1,000 and a 10% dividend requires £3,467, leaving £10,427 to be carried forward, against £10,109 brought in.

The issued capital is £51,919 in units of 4s. each. Revenue reserves stand at £27,024 and current liabilities at £4,845. Current assets are valued at £84,158, including mining stocks and shares appearing at £78,599 (market value £94,113) and £2,264 in cash.

The directors are Mr. J. N. Kick (chairman), Major H. E. Maxwell, and Mr. A. J. Welch. The annual general meeting will be held in London on May 16.

Company Progress Report

Coronation—8,400 tons of ore were treated at the Tebeba mine in March for a working profit of £2,139. The corresponding figures for the Muriel mine were 962 tons and £4,871, and for the Ancturus mine 3,066 tons and £2,338.

Geomines

THE GEOMINES COMPANY has approved an increase in its capital from 200m. to 300m. Congo francs by the issue of 500,000 new shares of 1,000 Belgian francs each, plus 6 Congo francs for expenses.

News of Our Advertisers

INTERNATIONAL PAINTS (HOLDINGS) LTD., have declared a final dividend of 20% making 26% less tax for 1956, compared with a final dividend of 12% making 18% and a tax-free cash bonus of 3% out of capital reserves last year. Group net profit was £668,257 (£624,729).

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Company Report

Sherwood's Paints, Limited Increased Sales

THE FIFTY EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHERWOOD'S PAINTS, LIMITED, was held on April 8 in London. COLONEL J. DUDLEY SHERWOOD, O.B.E., T.D., D.L., J.P. (the chairman), presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

"Last October Sir John Woods joined the board as deputy chairman. I am certain that the benefit of his advice and experience will be a great asset to the company."

"In spite of shortages of certain essential materials, there was a further advance in sales, and in particular the decorative and industrial sales departments showed marked progress. The increase in sales was, however, to a considerable extent, offset by increases in costs of raw materials and overhead expenses, of which a considerable portion was borne by the company and not passed on to the consumer."

"As a result, profit margins were generally lower than in 1950. It is satisfactory to note, therefore, that in spite of these difficult conditions the profit for the year before taxation, was somewhat higher than in 1950."

New Production

"The East African company began production on a small scale on April 1 last year; it was hampered very much in the early months by the same kind of difficulties that we have experienced in this country in the supply of raw materials, and it still is to some extent. Current indications are, however, more satisfactory, and steps are being taken to build up the

good-will. I feel that this enterprise will prove a considerable benefit to the company when fully established."

"I am glad to say the factory in Glasgow, now in its third year, has got fully into its stride and is operating profitably."

The Current Year

"It is most difficult to forecast the future of business with any certainty. The company's sales, however, are well spread among the different types of paint users. In addition to the Government Sales Department, the Decorative and Industrial Sales Departments are both considerably involved in supplies of paint required for rearmament and, as I have already mentioned, these two departments showed considerable increases last

year. Retail paint sales were affected by exceptionally heavy buying in the early part of 1951 in anticipation of shortages, and later in the year by the recession which set in in certain sections of the retail trade generally. It is too early to be able to say to what extent these two factors will influence retail demand this year, but there is some indication that the retail trade is reverting to its more normal pattern, and it is quite likely that the effect of the stocking-up a year ago will wear itself out later this year."

"As I have previously indicated, during the past year we were handicapped by shortages of raw materials and high prices. It is greatly to be hoped, however, that the raw material position will improve, although this again is one of the factors on which it is extremely difficult to express any firm opinion."

"The board has every confidence, however, that if the difficulties of raw materials do continue, the company is technically well equipped to deal with the situation."

The report was adopted.



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Capital

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Number of Consumers
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million units
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Number of Consumers
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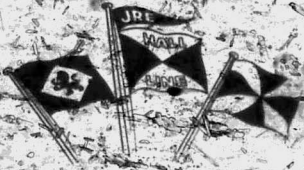
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