

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, July 24, 1952

Vol. 28 (New Series) No. 1450

Published weekly, 30s. per copy, plus postage

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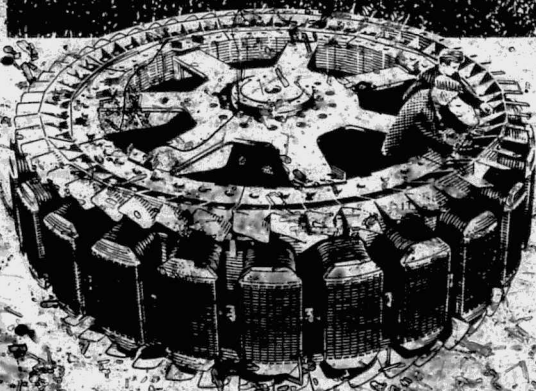
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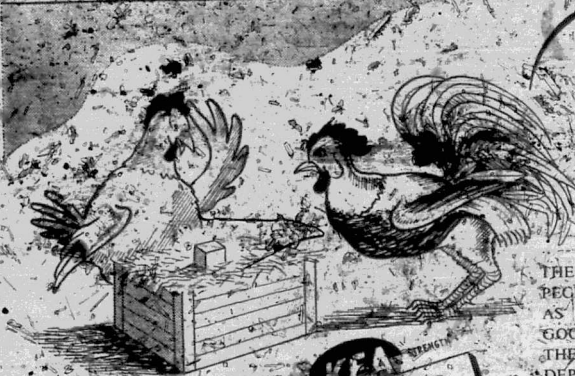
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Matters of Moment	1429
Notes By The Way	1425
Colonial Debate in the Commons	1426
Mr. Hopkinson's Visit to Central Africa	1429

N. Rhodesian Federation Debate	1430
Parliament	1438
Private Air Companies	1437
Latest Mining News	1431
Company Reports	1439

Founder and Editor:

S. Jackson

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1952

Vol. 22 (New Series) No. 1450

Subscription Price yearly £1.00 free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

NOTHING WAS STRANGER in last week's Colonial debate in the House of Commons than the spectacle of Mr. John Dugdale and Mr. Fenner Brockway, two leading Socialists, competing for praise from the Left Wing. With one another in tribute to white settlement in Kenya. Having told the House that the settlers have done "fine work," Mr. Dugdale proceeded: "They have developed the land with great toil and often with great success. They have made their homes there, and they have a right to some protection"—whereupon he claimed the Africans should be entitled to use unproductive land in the White Highlands "but if and only if agreement can be reached. Would any student of Parliamentary form have guessed that it was Mr. Brockway who said on the same occasion: "In Kenya I met a group of men of a moral quality, personal courage, and an intellectual breadth of view, which I believe will in time secure the leadership of the whole European community; I look forward to the co-operation of the different communities in Kenya on a basis of democracy and equality." For full measure he added: "I am the first to recognize the contribution which European farmers have made in Kenya. No one in the House is more appreciative than I of what European farmers have done for agriculture in Kenya."

If European readers must be surprised at such statements from such sources, so must concerned Africans, for Mr. Brockway, whose public statements have so often been racialistic, now appeals to Africans in Kenya to avoid racialism, to eschew methods of violence, to concentrate on the methods of education, self respect, the proof of equality in constructive achievement,

organization as co-operators and unionists, and in their political associations, the sum total of that conduct being the way to "political democracy in Kenya." Mr. Brockway had not previously left upon the public mind the impression that "equality in constructive achievement" must be a condition precedent to "political democracy." It is to be hoped that he will not veer from this new course, which is close to that of responsible East African leaders. His speech was, of course, not wholly commendable; his usual misstatements about land in the White Highlands were corrected by Mr. Hopkinson and Mr. Harris, but he still contradicted his misleading reference to the Legislative Council. Mr. Dugdale concluded his speech with the assertion that "without a generous and dynamic Imperial policy this nation cannot hope to survive," that marks a significant advance from the years in which his party campaigned for the informal formalization of the British Colonies.

Mr. Griffiths had opened with a cordial tribute to Kenya's white settlers, acknowledging that they have made and will continue to make a very important contribution to the economy of the country. Yet he headed "The Wrong Prescription." Africans, whose methods of agriculture he admitted to be most unsatisfactory, should be allowed to occupy unused land in the Highlands—speaking as one of the other members of his party, as if there were vast unutilized tracts in white ownership. As the Minister of State emphasized, only a small area in the Highlands remains unoccupied, the best estimate of the total fit for arable purposes being only 7,500 acres. If that were transferred to Africans, tomorrow it could do nothing to ease the dual problem of population pressure upon the land in some areas

and bad agricultural methods in almost all the Native reserves. The great need is to improve African farming techniques, and everyone knows how resistant Africans are to anything new, even when it is demonstrably for their good and theirs alone. As to finding new land, the solution is manifestly not by encroachment into the White Highlands on a token scale, but by providing water for these vast areas of Kenya and Tanganyika which would be agriculturally satisfactory but for deficient supplies. Mr. Griffiths's plea for the encouragement of producer co-operatives among the peasants disregarded the fact that many such societies registered in Kenya have so mismanaged their affairs that they have had to be wound up.

Mr. Lyttelton revealed the new policy of concentrating on the immediate increase of Colonial production of copper, cotton, manganese, petroleum, pyrites, sugar, timber and vegetable oil and seeds, and **Planning for Production** on the medium or long-term development of aluminium, iron ore, lead and zinc, tungsten, pulp and paper, hides and skins, tea, tobacco and bananas. Five of the first nine materials concern East and Central Africa and all but two (aluminium and bananas) in the second list. The Secretary of State declared the agricultural possibilities of the Colonial Empire to be limitless, suggested that Africanization of the railways had been unduly accelerated in Nigeria, and commented caustically on the folly of the Labour Government in trying to produce groundnuts where they are difficult to grow in East Africa when far less money spent on transport facilities would have brought them from areas in which they grow well.

Those who regard self-government in the plural society as a means or instrument for bringing the races together are, I believe, guilty of a great political misapprehension.

Time-Scale for Self-Government.

Self-government in these plural societies must be the expression of a unity which must be built up, not an instrument for creation. It was of Malaya that Mr. Lyttelton spoke, but his words have application elsewhere. Later he said that self-government must be so evolved that each step is proved before the next is taken. "We must preserve at all costs the purity of the administration, and the impartial administration of justice. Within these limits progress should be as quick as it could be, but we shall get nowhere if we rush into these things and imagine that Colonial

problems are solved the moment we have article handing over self-government to the local politicians, for very often they are only beginning. If we keep firmly to the idea that self-government must be a gradual evolution, built up in the main from a local government basis, we have a chance in the next decade or two of forming a system which will add greatly to the strength and prestige of the Commonwealth." That time-scale, measured by decade, will challenge the capacity of emergent Africans, who would do well to curb their impatience and apply themselves to the acquisition of that knowledge and experience by which alone they can themselves for heavier responsibilities in public and private life.

Several years ago EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA won no support in any quarter when it argued that the Secretary of State, being constitutionally responsible for the

New Criteria For C.D.C.

Colonial Development Corporation, should satisfy himself that there was *prima facie* justification for large projects in which that body proposed to engage. Now Mr. Lyttelton accepts that argument. Moreover, he has laid down four principles for the guidance of the C.D.C. which now knows that save in very exceptional circumstances he will not sanction new schemes unless one of four criteria be satisfied. They are (1) financial participation by a Colonial Government; (2) the collaboration of local expertise; (3) the participation of local private capital; or (4) association with the corporation of some enterprise engaged in the same type of business in the United Kingdom or elsewhere. The Secretary of State said bluntly that many of the failures could have been avoided if ordinary commercial prudence had been exercised or if local experts had been consulted and that the general attitude of the corporation had been to despise experience and commercial practice. He believed that egregious mistakes would be avoided by the criteria now introduced. They are to be warmly welcomed.

Mr. Lyttelton was equally forthright in replying to the suggestion that land in the Highlands of Kenya should be taken from Europeans for Africans. The land problem, he declared, was not due to European settlement and no solution could be found by the course proposed. He quoted appositely from the current issue of the journal of the Fabian Colonial Bureau the statements that Europeans were delin-

ately encouraged to go to the Highlands, they have been allowed to acquire land on the guarantee that it would be theirs; they bring up their children as citizens of Kenya and they cannot settle elsewhere in land reserved for Africans." That quotation can scarcely have pleased the Opposition. Tribal systems of agriculture must be immensely improved, said the Secretary of State, and an urgent need was a far-reaching inquiry into all the social and economic implications involved, on which subject he hoped to make

a statement within a month. We have predicted the appointment of a Royal Commission to examine this subject and we believe that Mr. Lytton had such a body in mind. Though he attended there being no more than a few members in the House for one period, it was a debate in which the two official spokesmen for the Government acquitted themselves well, and in which the Opposition were far less inclined to play party politics than they have been of late in both the Lords and the Commons.

Notes By The Way

Important Conference

A MOST IMPORTANT CONFERENCE will be held in an excellent authority, be held in Uganda next week in connexion with the development of the mineral resources of the Protectorate. Among the commercial concerns which are to be represented will be such giants in their own lines as Imperial Chemical Industries, Monsanto Chemicals, and the Rio Tinto Company, which for a considerable period have been studying the mineral complex in the Tororo area, the Frobbisher group, engaged in developing the Kilembé mine in the Ruwenzori Range; and the recently formed Uganda Development Corporation. Senior officials will, of course, participate on behalf of the Uganda Government, and the Colonial Development Corporation may hold a watching brief.

Pointer to New Industries

FOR SOME YEARS the great phosphate deposits near the border with Kenya have attracted attention, but active exploitation has been deferred on account of chemical complications. Now it seems that the major problems may be within sight of solution. In the locality are large iron ore deposits, and there appear to be good prospects of the creation, not only of great new industries based on the iron and phosphates, but of a substantial and varied chemical industry, using sulphuric acid from Kilembé when that mine goes into production. Other minerals of importance have been located, and the grant of an exclusive prospecting licence may be the first result of next week's discussions.

Frustrated by Foreign Office

THE TRIALS of the new British India liner, *UGANDA*, are a reminder that the company will soon reach its centenary, and that its founder, Sir William Mackinnon, inaugurated a direct service from London to Mombasa and Zanzibar as far back as 1889. Losses compelled abandonment of the enterprise three years later, and for a decade thereafter at Aden was substituted. Then in 1905 the direct service from this country was resumed, and it flourished down the coast to Port Swire, East Africa. Memorable Seyyid Barghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, had offered Sir William a 70-year concession of the customs and administration of his dominions, including the mainland territories in East Africa, but, failing to obtain the support of the Foreign Office, Sir William had to stand aside and watch the Germans seize their opportunity. Then 10 years later Sir William Mackinnon was able to accept the remaining part of the concession, and so began the establishment by charter of the Imperial British East Africa Company.

Sir William Mackinnon

IT IS ONLY now that we learn that the East African Railways and Harbours Administration sent to Sir William Mackinnon in a few years ago one of the guns which had been mounted during the 1918-19 war on the *WILLIAM MACKINNON*, the small steamer which had operated on Lake Victoria since 1900. Named in his honour, she appeared in the Navy List as *Coastal Gun Boat 770* in 1922. She was transferred from Uganda Government ownership to that of the Uganda Railway, and eight years later, when she was withdrawn from service and sunk with due ceremonial, the waters which she had traversed for so long a time and her cannon were taken ashore and mounted on the shore, and one now rests in a peaceful corner of Uganda in memory of a man to whom East Africa and the Empire owe an immense debt.

Depression Over East Africa

LISTS OF PROMOTIONS and TRANSFERS in the Colonial Service may be expected to provide relief and disappointments for those most nearly concerned, and at times they cause surprise to both officials and non-officials in the territories, but I do not recall a stranger announcement than that of the posting of a *Provisional Assessor* to become an assessor of some rank. Mr. C. T. W. Blake of the staff of the East Africa High Commission, has achieved this remarkable transmigration. Perhaps the Inland Revenue Department has decided that, so far as taxation is concerned, the way is to be the limit, and that it would therefore be best to have at hand someone conversant with the upper air. Or it may have been felt that having studied rainfall the new assessor may be able to discover some method of falling with equal facility upon the just and the unjust.

New Bank

IT IS WELL KNOWN that most people in Northern Rhodesia, no doubt, to earn their money, wish to start business in that territory. The institution envisaged was established in London well over a century ago, his friends in India, Pakistan, Morocco and Burma. The directors are Sir Claude A. J. Morrison, G. C. Morrison, George Morison, the Hon. J. C. Morrison, R. T. K. Allan, Mrs. E. C. Allan, and J. C. Morrison. That information and the enabled some readers to guess the identity of the bank, which will shortly make its first start in the territory. For the sake of others who do not know that the bank concerned is *Strindley's*.

Commons Debate Kenya Land Problem and C.I.C. Policy

speeches of Mr. James Griffiths and Mr. Oliver Lyttelton

ART WELFARE COLONIAL DEBATE in the House of Commons, was on a formal motion that an additional £30 be granted to Her Majesty in the year ended March 31 next for Colonial services, other than Central Africa Federation, but the main speakers on the subject were Mr. James Griffiths and an amendment in the name of Conservative members.

Mr. Griffiths, lately Labour Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. John Dugdale, late Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, had placed their names at the head of those of 150 Socialist M.P.s in support of a motion reading:

"That this House regards as of the utmost importance the problem of a better use of land utilization in Kenya which will insure full development of the resources of the Colony and gradually effect the transition from tribal subsistence agriculture to a form of farming which will increase the soil and means for Africans a higher standard of living; urges H.M. Government to take action to ensure the speedy spread of modern agricultural techniques among African farmers, to encourage the development of producers' co-operatives, and to make available agricultural credit and rather than to continue the controversial tribal claims to land at present being put forward for European settlement; urges H.M. Government to seek agreement in Kenya for a policy which will permit Africans, and in particular African co-operatives, to own land in the Highlands and which will enable the Government of Kenya to acquire as part of a general policy of agricultural development, leased land in that area for Africans; and that the necessary safeguard to be taken is proper conservation of soil fertility."

Conservative Amendment

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Mr. Parker and other Conservative M.P.s had introduced the following amendment:

"That this House regards as of the utmost importance the role played by European agriculturists in the Kenya Highlands and that, in view of the land supplies available for the urban population of the East African territories, thereby ensuring the highest standard of living while at the same time encouraging the best African methods of agriculture; and that, in view of the Government's obligation to maintain the highest standards with regard to European settlement in the Highlands, it has been urged that while respecting the rights of the European settlers to improve their agricultural methods and to encourage their production of fertility and increase the output of their resources, which are individual, and that of members of tribal co-operatives."

Mr. James GRIFFITHS, who opened the debate for the Socialists, said that when he visited Kenya last year as Secretary of State he found wide differences between European farmers and Africans on the constitutional issue, and he told their representatives in the Legislative Council that they should make the utmost efforts to settle the constitutional future by agreement among themselves. He was glad that they had agreed.

"The land problem in Kenya has been to be fully realized, and the problem has not, as we understand it, unless it is seen in its own setting. In this Colony, we find what looks like a slice of England dropped into the middle of Africa. There are English farms and English farming with 3,000 European farmers and 200,000 to 250,000 African workers on those farms. They work it what seemed to me to be a mild form of feudalism."

"Surrounding this slice of England in the middle of Africa are millions of Africans with their primitive methods. I believe it is true to say that 10% of the population of Africa live in territories where, at various points to what are known as the White Highlands."

"One of the major problems of our day is that, with the march of modern medicine and the development

of social services, we are saving lives far quicker than we are developing resources to feed mouths. In Kenya the African population is growing, and as a consequence there is developing the problem of a serious overcrowding of the Native reserves. The increasing population leads to still further fragmentation of their holdings and further deterioration of the soil, thus creating a very serious problem of land hunger."

Land Hunger

"None of us would dispute that there is a very immediate problem of land hunger. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that we are seeking a solution by agreement, and it is a point that I wish to devote myself this afternoon."

"What has been said is, I suppose, well recalled. Kenya a large number of Europeans were allowed to settle, indeed, were encouraged to do so. They have made a valuable and will continue to make a very important contribution to the economy of the country. It is true that we should pay our tribute to the civilization which they have made, but they are surrounded by a vast area of land increasingly in the grip of land hunger, and of deterioration and soil erosion. There is not enough land for them."

"Let us turn to the problem which is confronting the Africans. They are quite close to them the White Highlands, some farms of 2,000 acres and sometimes even more. With this pressure of population upon the land and this consequential danger of a reduced standard of life it would be the most natural thing in the world that Africans should begin to make demands for some of the White Highlands for themselves."

"The Labour Party did not wish to condemn sterile controversy about past history. They believed that the aim of agricultural and land policy in Kenya should be the transition, as rapidly as possible and practicable, from tribal subsistence agriculture to a modern form of farming."

"There should be rapid acceleration of plans for the spread of modern knowledge and modern technique among African farmers far more adequate provision for agricultural credit and active economic support for the establishment of peasant producer co-operatives. These are confronted with an agricultural system under traditional customs have cut up and into small holdings and with the very deep attachment of Africans to their tiny bits of land. Yet, unless we can provide for a larger area in which modern techniques can be applied and modern equipment used, there is no prospect for the raising of life, or even maintaining it."

"With there a means of achieving the objective without disturbing the Africans' attachment to their land. The answer seemed to be to do this."

Was Sir Philip Mitchell's Advice Sought?

"MR. T. M. (LONDON CON.) Concerning these suggestions which Mr. Griffiths has put forward, did he ask Sir Philip Mitchell for advice, and did they emanate from that advice? Secondly, in Mr. Griffiths' estimation, how much land is unused in the Highlands?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "My party and myself take responsibility for these suggestions. They do not relate to Sir Philip's report, which had not been received when I left the Colonial Office. As to how much unused land there is, I could not say. I do not want anybody to put their claim too high, because I have not found anyone in Kenya who would claim that all the Highlands land is farmed as efficiently as it might be."

MR. F. HARRIS (CARDIFF): "Would Mr. Griffiths agree that the area to which he has referred represents only 2% of the whole of Kenya territory?"

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I know that perfectly well. We would easily have a slanging match about this, but I do not want it. Let us suppose that we were in the position of the Africans in the circumstances which I have described, and in which all the time the amount of land available per person is getting less. We should find that there was so to speak, in the words of the White Highlands, with single farms of 2,000 acres. It is not possible to realize that in those circumstances, when something is done about it, African demands for revision of all the treaties concluded in the past, for which I was asked to revise, and produce an explosive racial situation which it is our bounden duty to seek to avoid."

MR. HARRIS: "This point will affect not only Kenya and East Africa, but African opinion generally. Will Mr. Griffiths

place himself in the position of the Europeans who have been responsible for development of the Highlands.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I thought I had been fair to them. I began by paying a tribute to the European farmers and their contribution. I am pleading that we should seek some way not allow the situation to go on until it is too late. Unless some solution is found the situation can provide the minimum in Africa five or 10 years hence."

Turning to the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, Mr. Griffiths said that they were half-way through the period for which £140m had been provided under the Act. Commitments, according to the latest report totalled £95m of which £20m had been issued but the vast majority of the £140m had probably been earmarked.

Because of the various and other difficulties, some Governments might not be able to carry out their 10-year programme by 1956. If the Government's intention to make any immediate adjustment to the sums available under the Act, and what would be the effect when the 10-year period ended?

Colonial Development Corporation's Losses

The Colonial Development Corporation had had its full share of setbacks, policy failures, set-backs, and mistakes, but it came to an anti-dump to find that the cumulative loss was only £11m.

As for mistakes, the only man who did not make a mistake was the man who never made a profit. Could private enterprise develop the Colonies, without loss? The history of our relationship with Colonial Governments is strewn with mistakes, losses, and muddles.

A recent statement by the Earl of Munster, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies had seemed to imply a serious change in policy as regards the C.D.C. The Government had apparently been a little more specific in special circumstances, as the head of the corporation—local or private enterprise or a Colonial Government—should share in the risk.

The corporation had asked for £20m for investment of projects for marginal cases, and that requested a further £10m for research. Lord Munster said that investigation which was purely experimental and non-commercial in character was not properly the function of Government.

He said that apart from C.D.C. work on the lines of investigation which were a part of commercial character, he asked the Government to consider non-commercial investigations and the functions of Government in what way is that to apply to the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds? Or is this an indication that whereas the corporation are debarred from what are called non-commercial investigations, no provision is made any other way for the Government to undertake them?

To this is added the fact that the rate of the rate of interest from 3% and 4% means that in 1956 the Government must average 64% after payment of Government interest on more with overheads, more still in the future, so have lost £40m. In four years, we need to completely change the character of the C.D.C. that, in effect, we must in future, we are to not pursue a commercial concern.

Some before the Committee of Public Accounts and the C.D.C. I feel proud that the way begun to show how the Corporation, we had in a few years, we need to completely change the character of the C.D.C. that, in effect, we must in future, we are to not pursue a commercial concern.

Demand for Primary Products

MR. OLIVE LYTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that an imaginative and bold policy of Colonial development might do much to redress the economic imbalance between the Old World and the New. The dominant factor was the demand for primary products, above all food.

"If we are to believe the experts and dieticians, world famine is almost unavoidable. I believe that man's ingenuity and enterprise will surmount these difficulties if he can be sure that the demand is there."

"I am old enough to have been a member of the Colonial Marketing Board, which sought to find markets for Colonial products which we could not or were difficult to sell. These people were not in the same way that Colonial developments, to some neglected, but the two we should remember that no economic good is produced unless the economic resources the product of which cannot be sold. If we are to have any in the future, the

expansion between the wars, which had been especially of today's conditions of scarcity, would have existed."

On taking office he had initiated steps into the possible short-term contribution of the Colonies towards meeting world shortages, and into the possible short-term capital demand. His first report had revealed that there was some prospect of increasing supplies in the short-term of many commodities—iron, manganese, petroleum pyrites, sugar, timber, vegetable oil, and oil seeds. It was the Government's policy to push on with expanded output of those commodities.

In the next three years, the shortages of capital would probably not be predominant factors in Colonial development, for the money available could not be spent quickly enough owing to the tight supplies of steel and delays in imported machinery, and the lack of skilled labour, and indifferent organization of the resources.

Nevertheless, over the next decade, it would be necessary to accumulate enough capital in the Colonies, at the rate of 5% of GDP. Deficits were far portious and there was no investing deficit in under-developed countries, therefore a sensible policy to try to accumulate capital, especially loan capital.

Agriculture and Industry

Agriculture was the prime source of wealth in the Colonies, but the question of labour must be considered. Secondary industries should be encouraged if they were natural and healthy, but should not be uncultivated forces. The agricultural problem in over-populated territories was one of low fertility, wasteful cultivation, and the fact that farmers must be helped as much as possible and encouraged as an agricultural officer in the Colonies, opened up to young men in Great Britain one of the most rewarding and constructive jobs which a man could find.

Of the Colonial Development Corporation, Mr. Lytelton said that its original conception had not been fully thought through. The Corporation had been entrusted with a very wide and strikingly heterogeneous in character, the geographical, and Lord Reith and his colleagues were engaged with one of the most difficult organizational problems we have any board.

It was a proposition to establish non-commercial research and experiment in the Colonies, and since it was outside the ambit of the C.D.C. there would be oppositions on which the results would be marginal. It was outside the ambit of the C.D.C. there would be oppositions on which the results would be marginal.

He said that the C.D.C. was to be a commercial concern, and that the Corporation would be a commercial concern, and that the Corporation would be a commercial concern, and that the Corporation would be a commercial concern.

When the first year had passed, the Corporation had been established, and that the Corporation would be a commercial concern, and that the Corporation would be a commercial concern, and that the Corporation would be a commercial concern.

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Mr. GRIFTHS: Mr. Lyttelton will realize that on this board there were some very competent business men.
 Mr. LYTTELTON: Of course.
 Mr. GRIFTHS: (So, the term "habitués" applies to them, too?)

Praise For Corporation's Staff

Mr. LYTTELTON: The board is not the administrative instrument; it is the advisory one. There is the executive side of the board and the advisory side. There is a great deal of difference between a "new-hew" and a "know-hew" and these mistakes could have been avoided if the "know-hew" had been at the root of these things.

The corporation is served by a very loyal and able staff and we must give them the support and the recognition they deserve. We must pay proper attention to the value of the corporation's enterprises which are going well. We must not get into the attitude of the dogs who always run into the garden, bring in some unpleasant bones, and deposit them on the drawing-room table.

Mr. GRIFTHS: As Mr. Lyttelton knows, there was some trouble made on the board and appointed a committee to investigate. There has been a report, the subject of which I will not say at this afternoon, but Mr. Lyttelton has said a number of interesting things about the board. On it were representatives of colonial government and businessmen holding some of the highest places in the business world. Am I to understand that his castigations apply to all of them?

Mr. LYTTELTON: I have castigations no individual. I am merely talking about facts, but if Mr. Griffiths is prepared to defend a system which clean-stumps 900 acres of land at a value of £9 an acre, and as a result of which the land is rendered unfruitful for five years; that is another matter. Those are the facts, and this mistake was made because local knowledge was not mobilized.

There is a lesson to be drawn from this. I am obliged to draw attention to the past mistakes in order to justify the laying down of the criteria for the corporation and who they agreed to. If they are applied, there is a great chance of the more extensive mistakes not being made, and of the corporation getting into a much more useful field of investment.

Promising Mineral Project

They have a mineral project about which I will not specify, but if it can be exploited, its capital value will exceed many times the losses already incurred by the corporation. But that it is not to excite losses, nor to say that they could not have been avoided, I do not wish to be specific because the project is not yet in being. If it can be exploited, and it looks as if it might be.

Mr. GRIFTHS: That is very uncertain.
 Mr. LYTTELTON: Mr. Griffiths should not stake such a speculative bet before the chances of winning the coal are known. You say that if this can be exploited it would exceed the loss many times over. That is not let it go beyond that the corporation is only a loss-maker and has no reason for continued existence. There are many people who think that much more time is required before any judgment of the kind could or should be passed.

I have talked with Lord Kelvin and I have talked with you again, about our plans for achieving the development which is to build up a system of separate companies, under the regional controllers, and, above all, to try to institute a more functional organization to the corporation.

On the Kenya land problem and the Labour motion Mr. Lyttelton said that what he had to say was not controversial. The task is difficult and expensive. I was a little nervous about the tendency of Mr. Griffiths' opening remarks, because I thought he was going to say, by saying that the solution of the land problem consisted in taking some of the land from the Europeans, and imagining that that would be a solution.

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Land Problem Not Due to Settlement

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A great deal of work has been done on the subject of the White Highlands. I should like to refer to an article in the journal of the Fabian Colonial Bureau this month which very much expresses my view. Europeans who have settled in the Highlands were deliberately encouraged to do so there. They were allowed to acquire land on the guarantee that it could be theirs. They bring up their children as citizens of Kenya and they cannot settle elsewhere in land reserved for Africans.

That is a very forthright statement with which I agree, and I think Mr. Griffiths does too. It would greatly help the whole question if we realized that the solution does not lie in the perpetuation of tribal systems of agriculture, but in concentrating on trying to improve methods, as Mr. Griffiths said.

There is no solution of the congestion by trying to hand back areas already allocated, and those unallocated in the White Highlands are a very small proportion—200,000 acres, if my memory serves me right, but that the alienation of that land will not make any notable contribution.

I want to say—and I shall be guarded in my language—that it is quite clear that a far-reaching inquiry into all the consequences of some implications is called for, and called for urgently. I am not prepared to give a statement of the proposed nature of such an inquiry—not shall I be before the House rises for the summer recess—but I should hope to be able to do so in about a month.

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment. Other speeches in the debate will be reported in our next issue.

Co-Operative Summer School

REGISTRARS AND ASSISTANT REGISTRARS of co-operative societies in Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Trinidad, and Malaya are attending a Colonial Co-Operative Officers' Summer School at the Colonial Services Club, Oxford, this week. Visitors will include Dr. Raymond Miller (F.A.C.), Mr. R. N. Henry (F.A.O.), Messrs J. W. Chestman (British Middle East Office), Baird, Mr. J. Aitchison (director of the Scottish Co. W.S.), Mr. W. Coldrick, M.P. (chairman of the Co-operative Party), Sir M. Darling (chairman of the Trustees of the Horace Mannett Foundation), Miss Margaret Digby (Secretary of the Welsh Agricultural Organization Society), Mr. R. J. Curridge (adviser on Co-operative Colonial Office), Mr. J. E. Southgate (Head of Production and Marketing Department, Colonial Office), and Mr. W. H. Ingram (Colonial Office). The East African delegates are Mr. A. I. Kerf and Mr. W. G. Handley (Uganda), Mr. H. F. Bingham (Nyasaland), Mr. A. P. B. Brown (Northern Rhodesia), and Messrs. C. A. Morley, M. M. Mushi, and E. P. Shipman (Tanganyika).

Mr. Henry Hopkinson's Visit to Central Africa

Minister of State Will Give A Lead to African Opinion

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who is to leave London next Monday to visit Central Africa in order to study the local reactions, particularly African reactions, to the White Paper proposals for Central African federation, said in Lochloven, Scotland, on Saturday.

"Why are Her Majesty's Government in favour of a federal scheme for this area? The answer is that the Government are satisfied that only by federation can political stability be created in this area and thereby the conditions for its rapid economic development be created."

"Increased economic development is an urgent necessity. The latest figures we have on population trends seem to indicate that the African population of Central Africa is increasing faster than anywhere else in Africa—more rapidly even than the population of India. Great economic expansion will have to take place in the near future if the standard of life of the people is to be raised. This cannot be done if the three territories remain isolated units. It can be done if for some purposes—and it need be for some purposes only—and for all—they combine."

"The Labour Party's attitude to the proposals is far from clear. When they were in office there is no doubt that they were in favour of federation. As Mr. Gordon Walker said in a debate on March 4, 'I certainly agree with the principle of federation. The maintenance of the British connexion, traditions, and principles is absolutely essential to the success of the policy towards Africans in which we believe. It does not belong to this or that Government. It is a policy which we believe that we can permanently maintain. It is a policy which we can permanently maintain without federation and tradition in the whole of this area.'"

"In the Lords' debate this month, however, the best that the official spokesmen, Lord Omoregie, could do was to say: 'We have not yet made up our minds.'"

Partnership Only Basis for Progress

"Much of the criticism levelled against the proposals so far has been based on the assumption that they are designed to secure the permanent domination of the European minority in these territories. This is a conception which Her Majesty's Government and the Governments of the three Central African territories have all firmly repudiated. All four Governments firmly believe that only on a basis of partnership between the races can these territories progress."

"The policy of partnership, however—as Mr. Griffiths has pointed out—excludes the idea of black domination just as much as white domination, and Her Majesty's Government are anxious to ensure that any federal scheme shall not open the way to either of these unhappy contingencies."

"Much has been made of the fact that Africans in Central Africa have up till now appeared to be 'strongly opposed to any suggestion of federation. In this, their spokesmen have received every encouragement from certain elements in this country, and until the change of Government in this country the Africans were given no lead in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to accept federation."

"I found that I was going out to ascertain local opinion towards the scheme. But as a member of a Government which has the protecting Power to our two territories, my duty must also be to help to give them the lead for which they have been waiting and to explain why Her Majesty's Government are in this scheme, with all its hope of future development and with its safeguards for African interests, something which, if brought into effect, gives them positive opportunities of social, economic, and political advancement which they—and indeed all sections of the communities of the three territories—could get in no other way."

Mr. Godfrey Huggins said in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament a few days ago that the referendum on federation would probably not be held until March. He still thought that the three commissions now examining technical problems would report in time for the next conference to be held in October, as proposed. It might be necessary to introduce a Bill in connexion with the referendum, and, if so, that would be done when Parliament met again in January.

Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Minister of Internal Affairs, disclosed that the Southern Rhodesian delegation to the London conference had proposed that Southern Rhodesia's European member of the African Affairs Board should be elected by all voters in the Colony treated as one constituency, and that in the case of Africans there should be two electoral provinces, Matabeleland and Mashonaland. "In order to keep African nominations within bounds, it had been suggested that a candidate must have 50 nominations, about half of them from Africans on the electoral roll."

Though he greatly disliked the idea of the African Affairs Board, Mr. Greenfield said that few of the matters which would come before the Federal Parliament could be classed as differential legislation, and that the board would therefore not have much opportunity of exercising its power.

Chance for African Aspirations

"I am anxious to create a State within which the African can progress within his capacities. This he can do without interfering with the progress of Europeans. Unless we can produce a policy which will prevent that happening, the future for our children would be very bleak," said Mr. Roy Welensky in Broken Hill, recently, adding: "Federation would give African aspirations a reasonable chance. At the same time the control of the destiny of Central Africa would still be in the hands of those people who are fitted for the job."

Mr. H. Wallace, secretary to the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association, wrote in *The Times* a few days ago:

"As my former colleagues in the Colonial Service may not themselves answer the point raised by Mr. Michael Scott, I feel compelled to do so. District officers have been long accustomed to explaining Government policy (in parenthesis, may I refer Mr. Scott to the statements made by the Secretaries of State in Parliament on June 18) to the people in their charge, and in almost every case where this policy has involved change they have had to overcome local opposition."

"If Mr. Scott had been to Northern Rhodesia and knew the facts of the situation from personal experience, he would not have drawn a false distinction between 'a matter of routine administration' and one of far-reaching constitutional change. No experienced administrator would dare place the dividing line. District officers will face the task of explaining to the Africans the truth of the present proposals with no less confidence than when they have had on their doorstep to persuade them to the wisdom of culling their cattle, or even in earlier days, that their new hospital was not a corpse factory."

Peasant Conservatism

"It is, in fact, time to say the very advance made for the Africans from the conditions of slavery 50 years ago has at first been opposed by them, partly from peasant conservatism and partly from a very natural fear of anything that is strange and not fully understood. And the fact that so much has been achieved and that there is to-day so great a trust between the district officers and their people is proof of their ability and honour."

"They have been explaining things with patience and understanding all these 50 years. The present task is no different, particularly as they will explain not that the federation scheme involves a change affecting the status of the inhabitants... and their relationship with this country, but the strength of the safeguards in it which have been designed precisely to ensure that neither the status nor this relationship shall change in any way at all. They will not be discredited."

Editorial comment on the White Paper proposals is made in the current issue of the *National and English Review*, which says, *inter alia*:

"The system of federation proposed is, from both the

political and juridical standpoint, a barrage of patent anomalies, but we regard this, nevertheless, as a statesmanlike compromise, because its authors have moulded the constitution to fit the complex facts, rather than assumed that the facts can be moulded to fit a more dogmatic constitution. The main thing, in the interest of all races, is for the three territories to unite.

Honour for the care of African interests which the scheme displays is due to all concerned, not least to Lord Salisbury and Mr. Oliver. Eyteilton put the main should go to Sir Godfrey Huggins, whose ideas have been made immensely more difficult by the effects of the Cold Coast experiment on both sides and that throughout Africa. The scheme has included all general thinking on the race question with new variations and tears, and favour the pursuit of extreme both races fearing to yield at any point, lest they lose all.

Primes Ministers of an independent young Colony. Sir Godfrey has had the courage and vision to accept a limitation of his country's self-determining rights by subordinating its freedom in certain important respects to a Federal Government and Legislature in which the representatives of Southern Rhodesia will not have a majority.

This is an act of signal statesmanship, taken in defence of the principle of partnership between the races for which he has stood throughout his political career; and we trust that, when the referendum is held, his electorate will support his wise initiative decisively. Unfortunately this matter cannot be taken for granted, as it might have been five years ago.

Maintaining the British Way of Life in Central Africa

African Opinion Swinging Slightly to Federation, says the Rev. D. S. Mendington

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BRITISH WAY OF LIFE without domination by either race is an essential principle which must be protected in Central Africa. The Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia, Mrs. Edey, was one of the main speakers in the Council, adding that the form of closer association is the only safe way of ensuring its maintenance in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

There were only two roads to follow, the path of federation or that of extremism. Though the federal scheme could not be acceptable to everyone, it was a fair plan for the future, protecting all the present rights of Africans and allowing for their political advancement. The federal path would lead to a liberal policy for Central Africa. Along the other road would be Europeans demanding white domination and African leaders demanding African domination. The crossroads had been reached, there could be no return. Now had one of the roads would have to be taken. In the 1950s, Victoria Falls Conference had not been abortive, it had produced one thing of major importance—statements in the final communiqué which might be described as a Bill of Rights for the African people of the northern Rhodesias. It envisaged that in any federation the Protectorate status of Northern Rhodesia would be maintained, that the land rights of the African people would remain as they were to-day, and that the political development of the African people would continue.

Plea for Patience

THE REV. G. NIGHTINGALE, one of the members representing African interests, pleaded for patience, saying that an unhappy future would be in store if federation were forced through while the opposition remained as great as it was now. Federation had received a mixed reception in Southern Rhodesia, and in Northern Rhodesia Africans remained nervous and afraid. Those who were most anxious that federation should be established ought not to attempt to force it against such great opposition.

Mr. Nightingale said he had been told that African opinion was swinging slightly in the direction of federation. If the referendum had been to bring let it swing in that direction with the opposition. If federation

Mr. Griffiths, lately Secretary of State for Africa, and other representatives of the Government are constantly assuring their African subjects that they may still have a fairly open future in the territories than upon their own complicity in Africa for the political advancement and social services to which they aspire. In their simplicity Africans believe these assurances, and it is much to the credit of Sir Godfrey and all the representatives of the settled white population in the Rhodesias that they have been willing to go so far to meet the fears of the African intelligentsia by accepting the superposition of a remote and much preoccupied assembly at Westminster.

We do not say that English opinion should not exercise a powerful influence upon Africa, but we say to Mr. Griffiths and his African protectors that English opinion can do much more by assisting men of his own kind in Africa than by harassing them. To foster African opinion and distrust while also stimulating the white population's anxieties. This is to drive the races into opposition and rivalry and to make partnership the only solid hope for either race.

If Mr. Griffiths represents a majority in his party we think the British will apprehension. There is, however, some reason to believe that his party is not so satisfied of his wisdom as he would wish it to be, and it is good to learn that the leader of the Socialist Party has decided to visit Central Africa and form his own opinion in direct contact with the realities.

tion is as good as it is believed to be, its own virtues will carry conviction not only to the European community but to the African.

One reason for urgency that he had heard stated widely and repeatedly was that Southern Rhodesia could make an immediate choice between federation and the northern territories and incorporation in the Union of South Africa. If Southern Rhodesia was as quick to enter the Union as that would federation keep her out, or would the outcome be that the northern territories would be dragged into the Union of South Africa with Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Griffiths was basic, would it be possible to breathe freely in the proposed Federal Government if the ideologies proclaimed and practised by the present South African Government did in fact achieve so much acceptance in Southern Rhodesia?

Mr. Wainwright's View

MR. WAINWRIGHT, winding up the debate, felt that if federation fails the choice will be between domination by one race or the other, which could be either case a tragedy. The scheme would provide stability for the European, and an experiment in democracy for the African.

Mr. Wainwright, an African in his present difficult position, he blamed the United Kingdom Government for following a policy which had led to the present situation.

For the past 25 years, he continued, the African has been told that was good for him, and had depended made for him. Now he is tired of having the courage to go to the African, as in the past and saying, "This is in your interests, you may not understand, you may not appreciate what it means, but we do it for you, and you must know it is for you, and you must thank us for it." He should accept it in the Government of the day, says to the African, "Here is a document, consider it yourself." Mr. Wainwright said he sympathized not only with the Africans but also with the dissenting Christians who, after all these years, had the same say did not know the policy of the Government of the day.

"I do not believe Europeans need any safeguards, and confident of the future. I believe that when they had something about, politics will advance on economic and not. Each race and no section need fear for the future."

He did not accept that in a House of 25 people there would be a majority favouring discrimination. The British Government would follow the policy that its constitution permitted, and that the Africans permitted when the terms of the constitution were.

All his attempts to extend the Federal proposition to the

African has failed. He would not say that Africans refused to give the federal scheme a trial, but he did contend that African interests were adequately safeguarded. Then African opposition alone should not be the basis for federation being rejected.

"Federation, even about it, would be impossible, without the consent of the QUEEN, any Federal State ever to fall into any form of union with any other state, north or south. He could not believe that any minister in the United Kingdom would advise THE QUEEN to agree to a move of that nature.

Mr. Welensky disagreed with the claim of Mr. Isheko that all Africans in the country were opposed to federation. The vast majority of the people here, just as in the understanding that was involved in the serious problem of the territory. "I have explained a score of times that, as far as I was concerned, in any form of responsible government there would be a place for Africans within that form of government, consistent with their ability to make that government effective. From what has been said it is clear that Africans want self-government for themselves. They reject partnership out of hand.

"ask Government to realize," he continued, "the almost impossible position that Europeans find themselves in to try when they are told by representatives of African interests that in fact Government is a barrier between Europeans and Africans in this country. How can we possibly hope for decent race relations when statements of that type are being made?"

Federation a Moral Challenge

He accepted Mr. Mofka's point that federation was a moral challenge. But while Europeans of Northern Rhodesia would have some say in the matter, the brunt of the decision fell on the British Government. In this, Government's rôle was that of trustee, and it had the obligation to do what was best in the interests of its wards.

Mr. R. A. Bush, Secretary for Native Affairs, compared the present state of African advancement with the position about 100 years ago when slavery, poverty, disease, famine and inter-tribe warfare were the orders of the day. The first task of the British was to restore law and order. Each step forward and each stride he declared had been marked by African opposition and the fear of the unknown. When people began to see the advantages of the changes, the opposition was overcome.

The Africans found when the Colonial Office took over the administration from the British South Africa Company in 1923 their fears were groundless. "I believe it will be the same with federation," he said.

He looked forward to an even greater federation to the day when British States in East Africa joined with the British Federation of Central Africa under the Crown to add further to the economic and political security.

Mr. Bush sympathized with the extreme caution of the African and endorsed the plea of Mr. Ntshingwe that Africa's political federation be studied with respect. Efforts were being made to explain the efforts to Africans, and he hoped that Africans would approach the problem with an open mind. He disagreed with people who claimed the opposition was confined to a vocal minority. The reason for the opposition, he said, was against federation was the ultra-conservatism of the African and his fear of the unknown. The effects of federation had been already misrepresented.

"When people are told by the malicious that they will lose their lands," he declared, "and that the chiefs and Native authorities will come to an end, no wonder the very conservative people will oppose the change. If African leaders would have the courage to kill these lies and truthfully explain the contents of the White Paper, which in their hearts they know are their a great deal of opposition, would fall away."

There were elements who endeavoured to cause discord between the races in the territory in the hope of personal gain and power, and he warned Africans against such seers-prophets and false leaders, who tried to put fear in the minds of the people.

Africans should think for themselves and study the proposals which have been framed with great care by those who had known the country so far in 60 years, including Her Majesty's principal Ministers of all parties, who were satisfied that the proposed scheme would be the best for all people.

Declaring that if federation came about it was unlikely there would be any noticeable change in the daily lives of the people, Mr. Bush concluded by saying, "I am sure that all leaders who have the true interests of the people at heart will have the courage and wisdom to reassure those who doubt and to help in joining all men of good will in building up a strong federation of British Central African States."

If a scheme of federation was to be imposed, it would not be imposed by a European minority but by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and Her Majesty's Government in Northern Rhodesia, said Mr. A. T. WILLIAMS, the Chief Secretary. The decision, when taken, would not be taken on racial lines, but in the interests of all the people, so far

as Northern Rhodesia was concerned. The Africans were opposed to the scheme, did not try to bring it from good to a bad scheme.

African Objections

It was very important that we should, as indeed we have done, take into account the objections raised by Africans to this federal scheme," he said. The objections were especially on the question of Protectorate status and of land. Many speakers have emphasized the importance of the maintenance of the Protectorate status of Northern Rhodesia and the importance of maintaining the land rights of the African people. The chief conference in 1949 and the conference this year fully recognized the importance of those two matters. I do not see what more can be done to reassure Africans.

"I have no doubt that it has been my duty to defend Africans against the arguments for that matter to defend Europeans against Africans. That is a completely wrong conception of the duty of an official in this country."

"This was a good deal to be said for gaining the support of Africans for the scheme, but he doubted if there was any further delay. The other countries involved might be willing to wait indefinitely for Northern Rhodesia if a federal scheme did not go through within a reasonable time; it was possible that Southern Rhodesia might seek Dominion Status, and then it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to achieve federation.

It was true the Africans recognized that there had been a genuine and sincere effort made by the leaders of European opinion to meet the African point of view, and Mr. Williams asked whether the conditions for a fair and reasonable scheme for federation would ever be so good again. He was disappointed by the reaction of the two African members to the positive approach made by Mr. Welensky in opening the debate. The attitude of leaders of African opinion in presenting Africans with discussing this very important matter was indefensible.

On the question of partnership, the Chief Secretary said he was not fond of it as a name, but it did describe what had always been the policy of the country—a determination to keep the balance between two peoples in different stages of civilization. The theme was that the people who were not perhaps all as highly civilized as the other people should have assistance, and as they became civilized men that assistance could be removed.

He had hoped by this time that the African members would have been willing to give constructive criticism, as indeed the two European representatives of African opinion had done. He found nothing but the unsupported assertions in what they had said.

Rule Must Be Maintained

Throughout this difficult and trying time Her Majesty's Government in Northern Rhodesia must continue to rule. He had heard that certain Africans, in discussions with district commissioners, had shown a tendency to question the right of the Government to rule in Northern Rhodesia. That would not be tolerated.

Declaring that the country was torn between two extremes—that of white domination and that of black domination—Mr. A. A. DAVIES, member for Kwana, said that it was possible to subscribe to one or the other of these two policies. He had to follow the middle course, he argued, or else watch the disintegration of the British way of life in Central Africa.

He referred to repeated statements by the two African members that they had the utmost faith in Her Majesty's Government, yet they would not accept its advice. In spite of H.M. Government commending the federal scheme to their consideration and accepting the Africans continued to oppose it. These conflicting news could not be reconciled. Partnership was no longer the policy of Her Majesty's Government and Mr. Yamba and his followers still subscribed to it; they could only be classed among the African extremists.

There was no time for delay which, at the present stage, could cause more harm than action. African opposition was ill-informed, and what concerned him even more was that the African had closed his mind.

New African Bishop

Canon CANON LUTAYA was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Uganda in Namirembe Cathedral, Kampala. Two African bishops acted as co-consecrators, namely Bishop Orya, Assistant Bishop of Uganda, and Bishop Fomusange, Assistant Bishop of the Upper Nile. Others who took part in the ceremony were the Bishop of Uganda, the Bishop of the Upper Nile, the Bishop of Mombasa, Bishop Becher (Assistant Bishop of Mombasa), Bishop Brazier, Assistant Bishop of Uganda, who is stationed at Ruwaga, and Bishops...

Strange Ideas of Eastern Africa

Professor Arthur Lewis's Broadcast

PROFESSOR ARTHUR LEWIS, a West Indian, gave a brief broadcast talk the other evening in the Third Programme series on "Partnership in Africa".

He alleged that the transition from trusteeship to partnership in British Africa had been traumatic, and that by partnership the Europeans meant a society in which all Europeans would always be on top, a society which could be kept that way only if heavy and fiercer means were used to keep all Africans in the gutter, not only economically, socially, and politically, but in the spiritual gutter in which men doubt their own manhood.

The repressive measures now taken in the Union of South Africa against Africans would, he declared, become inevitable in the Rhodesias and Kenya as new generations of white people wanted to hold on to the jobs of their fathers despite rising African competition. White and black must either live in equality at all social levels, or increasingly degrade each other.

Thanks to the Mosquito

He claimed that had there been no settlers in East and Central Africa, the Africans of those territories would have progressed as rapidly as have the Africans in West Africa, where, he believed, the malaria mosquito made European settlement impossible.

He concluded with the assertion that the only partnership feasible between white and black in Africa is the partnership in which the white goes out merely to serve the African as doctor, teacher, administrator, missionary, or friend, intending to serve his time there and come home again. There is partnership in West Africa because no white man thinks of West Africa as a place where he has to make a home for his children and his children's children. Permanent white settlement and partnership are incompatible concepts.

The testimony of the best authorities at the time, travellers, missionaries, and administrators, was that East and Central Africa could be rescued from savagery, and in particular from the slave-raiding and slave-taking which were rampant not much more than half a century ago, only by European settlers. Of the debt which the Africans of the territories owe to European initiative, enterprise, and leadership there are far more reliable witnesses than Professor Lewis.

Exaggeration

His claim that the Africans of East and Central Africa would now have reached the stage attained by the Africans of West Africa if only there had been no European settlers in their midst is a manifest exaggeration. Can he cite even one responsible authority with first-hand knowledge of East or Central Africa in support of his allegation?

It can be said without fear of contradiction that such advancement as the Africans in the territories have made is wholly the result of European administration and enterprise (including that of Christian missionaries) and that the Governments would have lacked the funds for even the rudiments of administration and social welfare services if the necessary revenue had not been provided by the activities of Europeans engaged in agriculture, commerce, mining, and other industries.

The B.B.C. has chosen for this series of Third Programme talks on partnership in Africa speakers who are predominantly anti-settler in outlook. Some are capable of putting the settler case ought in common fairness to be allowed to wind up the talks. — Ed.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA I

Awards by the Cultural and Sporting Fund Board of Northern Rhodesia included £2,000 to the British Council towards the expenses incurred in bringing the Old Vic company, at present touring South Africa, for a week's tour of the territory. As the company has

Report on Desert Locust Position

Serious Escapes in Somaliland

THE HOPPERS from the heavy infestation in Ethiopia and the Somali Peninsula are reaching the adult stage and there have been serious escapes in the Somaliland Protectorate and eastern Ethiopia, according to a report received last week from the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London.

In northern Ethiopia egg deposits were reported at Cher in the Anseba Valley. In early June hoppers hatched at Boscamere and Adi Kaki in the Zammaile and Dandae Valleys and there were further hatchings in the Samoti plain. On June 8 a fledging swarm escaped from Rendameca across the border into Ethiopia.

One mixed and a few mature swarms were reported in June in the Sudan in the Khartoum Province and north-eastern Kordofan, and scattered locusts were observed to north of Masra Mountains in Darfur. On June 20 a small mature swarm was recorded in the Billine district of eastern Tchad territory.

There were more reports of mature swarms in northern Ethiopia in the second half of May, and a mature swarm was seen south of Gochi in the Reserved Area on June 6. Third and fifth instar hoppers were reported at a few places in the Deshe, Assab area, and heavy breeding is suspected in south-eastern Danakil. Hoppers were reported at Awash, and second to fifth instar hoppers and fledglings from the area between Aischa, Dire-dawa, A Tem, Fika, Dhabbur, Awarer, and Bay into the Somaliland Protectorate.

Infestation in Ethiopia

Further east and south in Ogaden second to fifth instar hoppers were reported from Hima Ab, Domo, Marcaweina, Wadere, Wafing, Gabradraze, Galfo and Gafars, and in Borana there were infestations in the Yawelle, Pughilli and Moyale areas. There have been considerable escapes in eastern Ethiopia. The first fledglings were reported on 18 June west of Dire-dawa. Several immature swarms were seen in Harar-lijinga area during June and on June 20 an escape by large swarms of unknown maturity was reported moving north near Bahari.

The position of the old generation in the Somaliland Protectorate is reported near Berbera in early June. There were heavy hopper infestations in Borama, Hattaysay, Gobo, Las Anod and Hudu districts during the month with other infestations in the area of Pass, El Aquma and Bura areas.

Control against hoppers is coming to an end, but there was considerable grasshopper control is continuing against young swarms, especially in the Borama and Anseba districts. An immature swarm was reported east of Hargeisa on July 5.

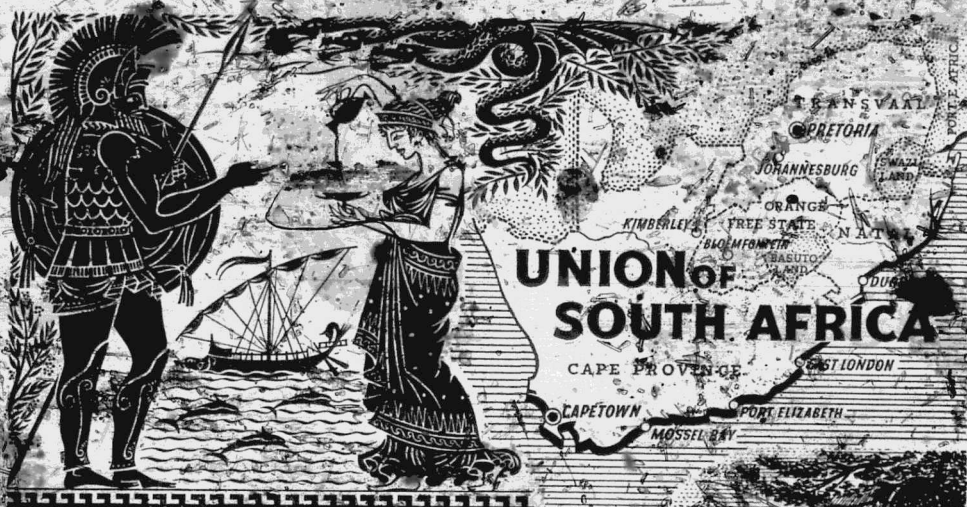
French Somaliland was clear in June. In Somalia layura was reported from June 7 to 10 between El Bur and Hazardera. Hoppers, which were mainly in the second and third instar by the middle of the month, were reported from Las Doo, Gardo, Bender, Berle, and Garob areas in Miastacia, from Galkayu, Doo, Mareb, El Gado, and Gado areas in the Mughul Province, and from Addur in Upper Juba Province.

Apart from an unconfirmed report of a mature swarm east of Lake Rudolf in Kenya in the second week of the month, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are free. The rest of the median area of Africa was free.

It is expected that the east of the hoppers in eastern Ethiopia and on the Somali Peninsula will be reaching the adult stage in July and the resultant swarms may breed from August onwards in the northern and north-eastern Ethiopia and the adjoining parts of the Somaliland Protectorate.

Generous Aid for Blind

A TRAVELLING OPHTHALMIC UNIT for the Uganda Branch of the British Empire Society for the Blind is to be provided by the Uganda Cotton Association at an approximate cost of £4,750. Ginning members of the association will impose on themselves a levy of 3d per bale handled, and exporters have undertaken to make a proportionate contribution. About £5,500 has already been raised by a public appeal in Uganda, and this generous contribution from the Cotton Association brings the figure above £10,000, not counting a financial grant of £5,000 from the Government and a promise to add a pound for each pound given by the community. The aim of the Uganda committee is to raise £50,000



GOLD: The legend of Jason and the Argonauts and their quest for the Golden Fleece is an interesting example of the way in which the passage of time tends to surround disreputable exploits with a rosy glow of romance. It is now generally accepted that the voyage of the Argo was in fact a marauding expedition directed against the unfortunate inhabitants of Eolchis who extracted alluvial gold from the river sands by a process involving the use of sheepskins. Although gold was one of the earliest metals known to man, the amount produced by the whole of the ancient world would seem insignificant when compared with the present production of the Union of South Africa. Here the famous Witwatersrand goldfield alone has produced in less than seventy years nearly 200 million ounces of fine gold worth approximately £2,250,000,000. We can always provide full and up-to-date reports from our branches in the Union for businessmen who are interested in market conditions or commercial undertakings in the country. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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Mr. W. H. Eastwood, M.A. on Federation Small Deletion Would Have Important Results

MR. W. H. EASTWOOD, a member of the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia for the past 13 years, who is now on holiday in London, his birthplace, said at a Press conference on Tuesday that he believed that a satisfactory majority of the electorate of his Colony would vote for Central African Federation in one small election. Were made from the powers which it was proposed to give the African Affairs Board.

Every thinking Rhodesian agreed that the Board should have the right to ask for legislation to be referred to the Imperial Government if it appeared to discriminate against Africans, and that provision had always stood in the constitution of Southern Rhodesia. What a section of opinion resisted was the addition of a clause reading "or which might in a practical application have a like effect." That indefinite phraseology might open the door to all sorts of complications. It was also considered wounding by many Rhodesians for it seemed to indicate less trust in them than had been held when self-government was granted.

He (Mr. Eastwood) would accept the White Paper, but if a referendum were held on the outcome would be in doubt. He therefore hopes that the suggested deletion would be made by the October conference, for failure to federate would be a catastrophe for all three territories, for Britain in Africa, and for the Commonwealth and world.

No Such Thing as African Opinion

"There is no such thing as African opinion about federation," Mr. Eastwood continued. "The African in the Native areas still expects those in power to settle and implement policy. Not for a very long time will they understand democracy as it is expressed in this country, for the great majority of them are still just emerging from a state of savagery. It is no exaggeration to say that 98 per cent. of them are no more advanced intellectually than children in the country aged eight or nine."

"Incidentally, having spent 48 hours in the Sudan last week, owing to a breakdown of the aircraft, I can tell you what I saw of the Native quarters at Khartoum and Omdurman that African life in our Native townships in Bulawayo, Salisbury, and elsewhere in Southern Rhodesia is very vastly better conditions of life."

"If Africa can progress only if we hold the reins and ride the African, and there would be no future for us if we were to attempt any domination."

"Of the 48 voters roll in my constituency are 48 African names, and since my majority at the last election was 34, their votes are important to me. These 48 Africans are fairly advanced, and they include several hundred of my friends on the roll in my constituency. I have repeatedly urged them to do so, but they show no inclination in that direction because they wish to remain a small governing class."

"Here where intelligent Africans live in the same way, they do not represent African opinion. They would become despots if self-government were granted to Africans."

Europeans, Not Africans, Helped this African

"Recently an African from my Colony went to Johannesburg, hoping to enrol as a medical student at Witwatersrand University, qualify, and then pay his fees from his earnings. He found that that was not permissible, and became stranded in Johannesburg. Hearing of his plight, Europeans in Bulawayo promptly opened a fund and quickly subscribed £200 to see him through his studies. The important thing is that not one African set a shilling to that fund, though many of them are well-to-do."

"The first task of all of us, whether European or African, whether in Government or in commerce, or in other walks of life, must be to devote ourselves to the task of the economic, social, and political advancement of the African."—Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of

Transport in Tanganyika Confidence in E.A.R. & H. Executive

THAT THE TRANSPORT EXECUTIVE of East African Railways and Harbours had done its utmost to meet the present transport demands in Tanganyika and, with the advice of the Transport Advisory Council, had also taken such steps as were possible within the limits of finance and supply to provide for the future demands in the Territory, was the finding of a meeting of the Transport Advisory Council and its committees with two co-opted members of the Harbours Committee of Tanganyika after considering evidence submitted by the sisal industry, the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, the Tanga Chamber of Commerce, and the Bukoba Native Police Board.

Having resolved that there would be no merit in inviting an outside expert to investigate, the meeting endorsed the confidence of the council in the technical competence of the members of the transport executive, and considered that the council and its committees were competent to form an impartial judgment on the matters before them.

The complaints of the sisal industry were:

(a) insufficient presence shown in planning transport in the Territory from the time of the amalgamation onwards;

(b) insufficient transport equipment, including locomotives, rolling stock, lighters, cranes and other mechanical equipment and port storage space;

(c) deterioration in the services rendered since amalgamation;

(d) insufficient consultation between the major industries' transport representatives.

In regard to (a) the meeting considered that the insufficient realization by large sections of the public of the difficulties of the sterling area indicated that a determined effort should be made to improve public relations, and that firms specializing in public relations should be invited to submit estimates for examination of the best service to adopt. Memoranda not marked confidential submitted to the council or its committees should, it was suggested, be made available to explain the Administration's policy.

While recognizing that the present transport capacity was inadequate, the meeting was satisfied that every effort had been made to obtain all kinds of transport equipment.

Differences of opinion existed between the E.A.R. & H. and the sisal industry about storage. The proposal to introduce at Tanga the arrangements operating in Mombasa would make matters worse. Provision had already been made for extra storage at Tanga of some 2,000 tons, and in 1954, with the construction of the new lighters, space for a further 4,000 tons would be available. There was no immediate possibility of increased storage space in Dar es Salaam, but with the completion of the three deep water berths capacity would be greatly expanded. The use of transport sheds and the provision of State-owned warehousing facilities would also be considered at the next meeting of the Harbours Committee.

Figures quoted by the general manager proved conclusively that there was no deterioration in the services.

It was recommended that competent senior transport officials should discuss proposals with the sisal industry, and invite comment before the matter was again brought before the appropriate committee and the Transport Advisory Council.

The establishment of a loading committee and a liaison committee in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce in Tanga was recommended.

World Health Organization

DR. S. L. A. MUSA, Inspector-General of Medical Services in Nigeria, will lead the United Kingdom delegation to the second session of the World Health Organization regional committee for Africa, which will meet in Monrovia, Liberia, from July 31 to August 7. Delegations will also attend from France, Belgium, Portugal, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Spain, and Liberia, and the British team will include representatives of East, West and Central Africa. The organization's 1954 programme for the region, which includes

Power from Owen Falls

£2m. Transmission Line

KILEMBE MINES LTD. have agreed this week not to install their own hydro-electric plant on their property in the Ruwenzori area of Uganda, but to take power from the Uganda Electricity Board's plant at the Owen Falls. This will entail the construction of a transmission line costing about £2m.

The mining company will make a substantial contribution to the capital cost and take a minimum of 4,000 k.w. of power annually.

These decisions have been reached by negotiation in Canada between representatives of the company with Mr. C. A. Spencer, Financial Secretary to the Uganda Government, and Mr. C. B. Besudake, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board.

Some months ago EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA forecast exclusively that power for the mine would be supplied from the Owen Falls station, not from an installation at Kilemba.

Tuberculosis

A WARNING of increasing pulmonary tuberculosis among Africans in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia's capital, appears in the annual report of the city's M.O.H. Pointing out that the number of cases last year was more than double that in any year since 1935, Dr. A. J. W. Wilkins urges energetic and nation-wide measures "to curb its present almost uncontrolled spread." Little is being done, he adds, to meet the needs of a large number of Native cases, open-infectious cases being often permitted to return to reserves in the Colony.

Letter to the Editor

Lords' Hansard Was Wrong

Lord Ogmore's Explanation

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir,—You were good enough to comment in your issue of July 12 on my supposed lack of geographical knowledge. My knowledge of geography, as of much else, no doubt leaves much to be desired, but it is not quite so bad as you make out.

The Official Report, in a rare lapse from factual reporting, has, indeed, misquoted me. I actually referred to the possibility of Nyasa and having in time an outlet to the East and to a southern Tanganyika port.

I referred to the difficulties experienced in the past owing to heavy traffic over the Rhodesian Railways, and to the former congestion at the Port of Beira. I did not place the Copperbelt in Southern Rhodesia. I placed it correctly in Northern Rhodesia. I placed the coal mines in Southern Rhodesia and the Rand in the Union.

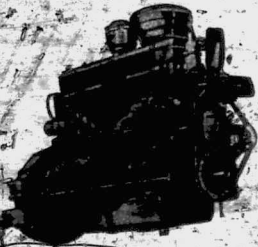
Inner Temple,

London, E.C.4

Yours faithfully,

OGMORE

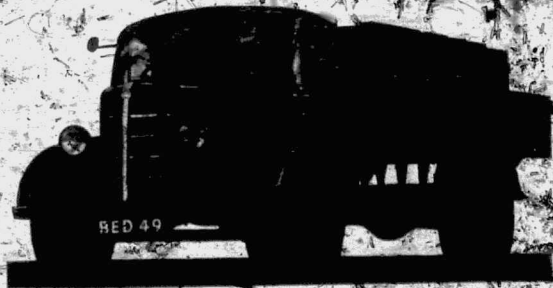
The only satisfactory site for the projected Tanganyika Exhibition, the object of which is to arouse world interest in the Territory, is considered to be the existing aerodrome at Dar es Salaam. As plans are envisaged for the erection of several permanent features, including a stadium and other buildings, a period estimated at 19 months will be required after the site can be taken over. The new aerodrome is not expected to be fully operational until the end of 1953, so that the exhibition cannot be held until 1955.



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PERSONALIA

MRS. ARTHUR PAWCUS will revisit Kenya in October.

COLONEL R. B. SHEPPARD, of Molo, Kenya, is on holiday in this country.

COLONEL and MRS. STANLEY GREENE have arrived in London from Kenya.

SIR CHARLES MARSHAM has paid a very short visit to this country from Kenya.

SIR GILBERT and LADY RENNIE will pay a short visit to Nyasaland next week-end.

MRS. FANE arrived in England last week from Kenya for a stay of about two months.

HUSSEIN SIRRIK PASHA, who became Prime Minister of Egypt on July 2, resigned last Sunday.

MR. SIDDIQ ALI KHAN has been appointed Commissioner for Pakistan in British East Africa.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR left London last week for Singapore. He expects to be away for a month.

THE REV. PERCY ABBOTSON, who has arrived from Southern Rhodesia, will sail again late in October.

SIR FRANK WHITTLE has relinquished his post of honorary adviser to B.O.A.C. on jet aircraft problems.

MR. ROBERT SCOTT, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, is in London for a few days on official affairs.

MR. and MRS. GEORGE A. TYSON have arrived from Nairobi, and will be at Hill House, Portree, Isle of Skye, for a few weeks.

MR. H. T. WELLS, of Kiambu, who has been on leave in this country for some little time, will return to Kenya next month.

SIR ALFRED and LADY VINCENT will leave London by sea in a few days for Cape Town, whence they will fly back to Nairobi.

SIR SELWYN SELWYN-CLARKE, a former Governor of the Seychelles, has been elected a vice-president of the Royal Society of Arts.

MR. RONALD ROPER broadcast in last Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. on "The Colonies at Westminster."

MR. JAMES L. HARPER, who has been tea planting in Nyasaland since 1930, and was previously a railway engineer in the Argentine and Nyasaland, is due in England on leave this week.

MR. J. J. S. GARNER, who has been appointed Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has been deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India since 1951.

NAGUIB EL HILALY PASHA, who only three weeks ago resigned the office of Prime Minister of Egypt, has been asked to form a new Cabinet. It will be the fifth since the severe riots in Cairo in February.

MR. STANLEY COOKE, who left London by air on Monday to return to Bulawayo, had spent only a few days in this country on his way back to Southern Rhodesia after six weeks in the United States.

A warm tribute to MR. MACGILLIVRAY, formerly of the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, and now Deputy High Commissioner in Malaya, was paid in the House of Commons last week by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. JOHN PETER TWINING, elder son of Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, and Lady Twining, and MISS MARY AVICE (JANE) BENNETT, elder daughter of Brigadier and Mrs. J. H. D. Bennett, have announced their engagement.

We recently reported that MR. J. C. A. FAURE, chief driver of Dill and Hais for Unilever Ltd., had been elected a vice-president of the British Oil and Cake Guild, and whereas he holds that office in the

SIRIKH M. G. A. BOOLEY has arrived in Bulawayo as the first Islamic bishop in Southern Rhodesia. Aged 28, he was born in Cape Town. Two years ago he was the youngest man to have held the position of Professor of Islamic Theology at Mecca University.

A four months' tour of East Africa by MR. E. W. BARTROP, Labour Adviser to the Secretary of State, will begin next week. Nearly two months will be spent in Tanganyika, a month each in Uganda and Kenya, and a few days in Zanzibar. Mr. Bartrop will visit factories, estates, mines, and labour camps.

MR. C. S. L. FRANCIS, who was chief agricultural engineer and deputy chief engineer in East Africa with the Overseas Food Corporation when he left Tanganyika some months ago to go to Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed to the engineering staff of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

DR. C. L. HALL of Tanganyika, won a National Rifle Association badge and £5 at the Bisley meeting coming 14th in the competition for the Queen's Prize, with a score of 269, against the winner's total of 277. He also won an N.R.A. bronze cross for a score of 559 in the grand aggregate, being only 11 points below the winner of the challenge trophy.

ALDERMAN J. R. GREGORY, the new Mayor of Nairobi, has been in Kenya for about 24 years in medical practice, and has been president of the Kenya branch of the British Medical Association. He is also a past president of the British Red Cross Society in the Colony, the Irish Society, the East Africa Conservatoire of Music, and Nairobi Rotary Club.

MR. JOHN MONTAGUE STOW has been appointed Director of Establishments in Kenya, following MR. C. H. HARTWELL, who has been promoted Deputy Chief Secretary. Born in 1911, Mr. Stow was appointed to the Colonial Service in Nigeria in 1934. He has had experience in Gambia, the Windward Islands, and St. Lucia, and expects to arrive in Kenya in October.

MR. GERALD BROOKE, who has been chairman of Messrs. Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., for more than 40 years, retired from the board last week in favour of his son, MR. JOHN BROOKE. MR. J. H. N. PEEL has also retired from the board; of which the new deputy chairman is MR. T. D. RUTHER. The company has large tea-growing interests in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory.

Among those with East and Central African interests who attended the Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace last Thursday were LADY BORTHWICK, REAR-ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR BROMLEY, MR. & MRS. C. Y. CARSTAIRS, MR. JOHN HARE, M.P., MR. and MRS. C. D. HELY-HUTCHINSON, MR. & MRS. F. S. JOELSON, MR. & MRS. LANCELOT USSHER and the MARQUESS OF SALISBURY.

Passengers outward bound for East Africa in the LLANGLIBRY CASTLE include MR. & MRS. H. G. MITCHELL, MR. C. G. NAPPER, the REV. D. RICHARDSON, and MR. & MRS. T. MCLEOD YOLING, for Mombasa; MR. & MRS. W. J. BATH and MR. A. B. MASSIE, for Dar es Salaam, and MR. J. D'A. BURNEY, MR. M. S. GARSON, the Rev. & MRS. R. W. JONES, and MR. & MRS. R. A. PIPES, for Beira.

BIRTH

CHITTENDEN.—On July 17, 1952, in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to Cecil Mary (née Bateman), wife of Keith Marlow (Micky) Chittenden, District Commissioner, Natuwala, Northern Rhodesia—a daughter.

HOUSE TO LET

TO BE LET FURNISHED from mid-October to mid-March, 1953, semi-detached House, including two sitting rooms, two double bedrooms and usual offices, small garden and garage. Sunny, sheltered position on Rushall Common, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. £5 5s. a week.

MR. T. M. LOUDON has taken over the duties of officer in charge of the East African Hides, Tanning and Allied Industries Bureau from DR. M. H. FRENCH, who is now in control of the Animals Industry Section of the East African Veterinary Research Organization at Muguga, Kenya.

Obituary

Mr. William Shearer

Pioneer of Electric Power Supply

MR. WILLIAM SHEARER, chairman of Power Securities Corporation, Ltd., Balfour, Beatty and Co., Ltd., East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. (London Board), and many other important companies in this country and abroad, died in a London hospital last week at the age of 71 years.

Born in Caithness, he was educated in Berwickshire, studied law at Edinburgh University, and in 1909 joined the civil and electrical engineering business of Balfour, Beatty and Co. on its formation. The development of electricity supplies was then regarded in many quarters as speculative, and it was under the serious handicap of the lack of finance, but these factors were challenges to the energy, enthusiasm, and knowledge applied by Shearer and his colleagues to the solution of these early difficulties. Their efforts resulted in the establishment of such great enterprises as the Scottish Power Co., Ltd., the Midland Counties Electric Supply Co., Ltd., the Lancashire Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd., the Metropolitan Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and the Llanelly and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

Opposed Nationalization

Nationalization of the electricity supply industry, which he actively opposed, terminated his connexion with the enterprises in this country which he had so largely assisted to build up.

Abroad Shearer's association with electricity supply development extended to East Africa as chairman of the London boards of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., and to Malaya and Palestine, where he was chairman of the Parak River Hydro-Electric Power Co., Ltd., and the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation, Ltd.

Like many other busy men, Shearer found time to interest himself in other activities. He was for many years an extraordinary director of the Commercial Bank of Scotland. He joined the board of the Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd., in 1943, and served as chairman of that company from 1948 until his recent resignation. Keenly interested in the history and traditions of the City of London, he was a past master of the Patternmakers Company and a liveryman of the Vintners Company.

William Shearer was a man of the highest principles. He inherited from the country of his origin a steadfastness of purpose, a clearness of vision, common sense, and unswerving determination in pursuit of the ideals and goals to which he devoted himself. His wide knowledge and experience of human problems were opened to everyone who sought his advice, and the charm of his personality, his kindness, patience, and humour, will be greatly missed by his friends and colleagues.

He leaves a widow, a daughter, and two sons.

MAJOR FREDERICK JAMES WELLS, who has died at the age of 80, was the father of Colonel G. E. Wells, Clerk of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly. He emigrated from his Hampshire home to South Africa in 1876, returned to study law in England, and served in the Middlesex Volunteers for four years. After several more years in the Union, he entered Southern Rhodesia in 1911, settling in the Mazoe district. Major Wells was commissioned in the Southern Rhodesia Forces in 1921, and when he retired last year he had completed more than 60 years as a volunteer soldier. A keen shot, he had made many hunting trips to lonely areas of Central Africa.

DR. N. C. MACLEOD, who has died in this country at the age of 51, was a medical officer in Uganda from 1924 to 1938, when he was transferred to Hong Kong. His health was undermined by four years in a Japanese concentration camp. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

MR. ERIC RIGBY JONES, managing director of Irish Ropes, Ltd., whose death is reported, made two extended tours of East African sisal estates, one six years ago, and the other last year. Highly respected by all growers, he had exerted an important influence on the spinning industry.

MR. P. J. BENNETT, who has died in Kitale, went to Kenya after service in the 1914-18 war; later farmed in the Trans Nzoia district, and then joined the staff of the Kenya Farmers' Association, becoming manager of the Kitale branch, from which post he retired last year. He leaves a widow and two sons.

SISTER MARY RAYMOND, who has died in Umali Convent, went to Southern Rhodesia 43 years ago after joining the Dominican Order. A gifted musician who had studied in Munich, she trained a large number of successful students, teaching in Salisbury, Gwelo, Bulawayo, Broken Hill, and Umali.

COLONEL ERNEST WILLIAM LENNARD, who has died in this country, had been since 1938 chairman of the council of the Bristol branch of the Royal Empire Society, which he had raised greatly in status. Much interested in African affairs, he often arranged a platform for speakers from East and Central Africa.

MRS. M. M. MAY, who was died in Salisbury, was one of the first women to occupy land in the Mazoe district, having arrived in Southern Rhodesia in 1906 after ostrich farming with her husband in South Africa.

MR. L. HANDS, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 73, served for 15 years with the Rhodesia Native Regiment for nine years and seen through the East African campaign of the 1941-8 war.

MRS. OLIVIA FLORA BOZEMAN, wife of Mr. Harry Boazman, has died in Kampala.

COLONEL GEOFFREY KIRKES GREGSON, D.S.O., of Nyeri, Kenya, died in Taunton at the age of 70.

Productive Committee's Good Record

MR. H. S. POTTER, Acting Governor of Kenya, read in the course of an address to the 10th annual Education Conference in Nairobi, that probably in no other part of the world had Government placed in the hands of the farming community almost the entire responsibility for the disbursement of such large sums of money. That applied not only to the implementation of Government policy envisaged in the Increased Production of Crops Programme, but more recently to the Farm Land Rehabilitation Fund, which had so far made available about 240,000. The amount disbursed over the past 10 years under the former ordinance was about £12m. and bad debts had amounted to only £415. Members of the production committees and sub-committees had agreed to forgo attendance allowances estimated at £5,000 a year.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

SHEARER. A Memorial Service for the late William Shearer will be held at the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, on Wednesday, July 30, at 12.30 p.m.

Parliament

Questions on Federation Conference
Land in Kenya Highlands

QUESTIONS ABOUT CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION were asked in the House of Commons last week.

MR. HENRY HUGHES (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he had yet received from the African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia African Representative Council of Nyasaland a reply to his communication, made to them before they left England, on the subject of the proposals made at the Lancaster House conference upon which they agreed to reserve judgment; and if he would publish their reply.

MR. LYTTELTON: "I made no formal communication to the delegates, and I have had no indication that they propose to send one to me."

MR. HUGHES: "Does the Secretary of State think that his approach to this problem is entirely unmisguided in view of what has happened in the past and will he now alter it in the light of developments and improve it?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am afraid I cannot accept the view that my opinion is misguided."

Forthcoming Conference in Africa

MR. HUGHES asked the proposed constitution of the conference which was to be held later this year in Africa, and what steps Mr. Lyttelton proposed to take to encourage Africans of the three territories concerned to send representatives to the forthcoming conference.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The Government is concerned but not yet discussed this matter. But the Government assume that the individual delegation will be similar to those which attended the Lancaster House conference. Africans from the northern territories will be invited and I hope that they will agree to send representatives to the next conference. I am asking the Governors to do everything they can to encourage them to do so."

MR. HUGHES: "Does the Minister agree that the Africans who did attend, and apparently are now to attend a further conference, were in no sense representative Africans, and that the conference cannot possibly succeed in the absence of representative Africans; and what does he propose to do about it?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I really do not know what the hon. and learned gentleman is talking about in this case. There were two Africans who attended from Southern Rhodesia, and I think it would be a disservice to say that they were not representative. The Africans in attendance were invited to attend the conference, and as delegates, as observers, although they were invited."

MR. R. SPENCER (Lab.): "What efforts are being made to secure at least equal attendance from Africans not only from Southern Rhodesia but from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "The hon. gentleman must accept my assurance that I pressed the invitation upon the representative bodies in both the northern territories, and I take this opportunity of repeating that I earnestly hope they will attend the next conference."

MR. R. REID (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he had any view from leaders of all races opposing federation of the three Central African territories definite statements of the alternatives suggested by them to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of the real issues at stake.

MR. LYTTELTON: "I am in the debate on Africa, and I am open to those who do not like the present theme to put forward definite alternatives."

Unutilized Land in Kenya

MR. HUGHES asked what percentage of the land owned by Europeans in the Kenya Highlands which was suitable for growing crops was not used by the owners for agricultural purposes.

MR. LYTTELTON: "None, sir. All the land suitable for cultivation which is not under crops is used for grazing."

MR. LYTTELTON: "That seems to be rather statistical. I can see the global figure, but not the details without notice."

MR. PENNER BRACKS (Lab.): "Would the Minister circulate in the Official Report the very detailed figures which he has given to me in this matter?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I will certainly circulate any figures I can think might be of help. I am not quite sure how much they cover, but perhaps the hon. gentleman will have a word with me about it outside."

Area cultivated, limited to grazing by topographical or climatic conditions	140,420
ARABLE	4,277
Remaining areas	20,981
Government volcanic craters, unusable land on farms	140,420
Marked for public purposes	43,874
Aerodrome (settlement area), township extensions	
(d) To be used for other purposes	
Total area of land alienated to Europeans in the Kenya Highlands	
of which is cultivatable 368,000 acres.	
Useable balance is therefore 7,004,230 acres, utilized as follows:	
	1,002,871
	6,001,359
	7,004,230

Canon Wright on Race Relations

"EAST AFRICA IS AN EEL which is tired of being skinned," said Canon W. J. Wright, former Dean of Nairobi, at a recent meeting in Hollington, near St. Leonards-on-Sea. Speaking on race relations in Kenya he suggested that Europeans, Africans, and Asians could and should share in games, in work, in education, and in religion. Though much had been done by British men and women for welfare of the Africans, there was still need for a more imaginative and constructive approach to the problem of reaching the heart of Africa.

Tuberculosis in the Colonies

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, told the Commonwealth and Empire Health and Tuberculosis Conference in London last Thursday that the number of deaths from the list of killer diseases since 1914 had decreased to greatly. People in the Colonial Empire were beginning to be more aware of the dangers. One of the examples given by the Minister was of the work of Dr. D. M. Macdonald, whose people living on the slopes of Kilimanjaro, where an excellent sanatorium had replaced the primitive huts in which the doctor had started his operations, was giving a generous tribute to the assistance rendered by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis and other voluntary organizations. Attention was called to the great efforts which were being made to bring Colonial doctors to this country for training.

Dominant Thoughts

THE TWO DOMINANT STRAINS in Sudanese political thinking today are a determination to gain independence, and a suspicion of Egyptian intentions. *The Times* in a recent leading article continued: "If it were thought that El Mahdi Pasha was willing to make terms with Egypt by recognizing King Farouk's title, no matter under what safeguards, many of his followers, particularly among the tribal leaders, would join the Pasha and rising Socialist Republican Party, which aims at an independent republic within the Commonwealth on the model of India. Similarly, El Mahdi Pasha's great rival, Sayed Ali El Mirghani Pasha, who now favours closer ties with Egypt because El Mahdi Pasha favours independence, would change his stand. These considerations must clearly influence El Mahdi Pasha's attitude."

Scope for Private Air Companies

Minister's Statement on Proposals

WHEN CIVIL AVIATION was DEBATED in the House of Commons last week, Mr. A. LENNOX BOYD, the Minister of Civil Aviation, discussed the proposals to permit greater scope for private air companies.

The existing international passenger services run by the nationalized corporations would be preserved, but the corporations would no longer be protected against competition over their named routes, but only over their existing routes. In future, the corporations would have to apply to the Air Transport Advisory Council for any extension of their services, although reserved in their first and tourist class services, to all new routes outside their present sphere this would be on the same terms as private operators.

Mr. Lennox Boyd referred to the fear expressed by Lord Fakenham that if the corporations had to submit to the A.T.A.C. advance information of their intentions it might get into the hands of foreign operators. He would discuss this difficulty with the A.T.A.C. and would do his best to arrive at a suitable procedure.

Opportunities for Third-Class Travel

We believe there is a very real field open to the private operator. We look with confidence to their seeking for advantages of their own in the service of third class perhaps the most vivid illustration has been the Sabena contract awarded recently to Hunting and Airways for air services between the U.K. and West Africa. This is a very interesting example for comparison with B.O.A.C. existing services.

This is a typical new type of third class service, travelling regulated frequencies of 2 a week, but for each company, at much lower fares than B.O.A.C. It opens up an entirely new market. To those who are familiar more about protecting existing operators than about opening up opportunities for new development, I should like to mention the arrival of Hunting in East Africa has led to the decision in B.O.A.C. to own a fleet of 100 aircraft.

One consequence of this is that they offered a special 10-day return ticket at 21/6, which is opposed to 22/5. Work had been done at the price and it was from 21/6. I am glad to welcome this new service, which has also been enthusiastically welcomed in the three East African territories concerned. As a recent Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, I am specially concerned about an development in this country and the Colonies. I hope that this will be the forerunner of many similar applications and, while material diversion from the corporation, we shall tap a very public which has never yet thought seriously of travelling by air.

As for air freight, there was, said Mr. Lennox Boyd, a huge opening for private operators in this field. The chairman of both B.O.A.C. and C.A.S. had told him that they appreciated the need to give private operators a chance to compete in this market, and had promised to apply to the A.T.A.C. for all freight services on any new routes in one year, unless consideration of national requirements required them to do so. This would give operators entering the business a chance to get started.

Great Britain Leading in Civil Aviation

Mr. Lennox Boyd summarized the corporations on their prestige, which he added amounted to British civil aviation prestige. We were undoubtedly enjoying the lead in international civil aviation to-day. The present Government sought to inaugurate, not a change of policy, but a definite and deliberate shifting of the business from preserving the position of existing operators to one of encouraging every sort of development which would lead to greater development.

Mr. EDWARD BESWICK (Lab.), who was Under-Secretary of Civil Aviation in the last Labour Government, said that the aim of aviation policy since the war had been to eliminate wasteful effort, wasteful equipment, and excessively wasteful competition between national airlines. The Government's proposal threatened to undermine their basis of international air

advised that they are already breaking the spirit of that agreement. This new private service is attracting traffic from adjacent Belgian territory. In fact, encouraged by the Government, it is deserting the national airline of Belgium as well as B.O.A.C.

Air Commodore HARVEY (Cons.) said that this private company has been operating both B.O.A.C. and the Belgian company have increased their traffic.

Mr. BESWICK said B.O.A.C. certainly have increased their traffic. There is no reason why they should not develop traffic still more, but that is no reason why it should be divided up and spread over two companies instead of one, with a consequent increase in overheads. We are in danger of breaking the spirit of the letter of an international agreement. What happens if Sabena is able to "cutting their throats"?

Mr. W. WAKEMAN (Cons.) said "More people traveling." Mr. BESWICK said "That is a fine point, but something else will happen. Sabena, if they cut out will break down the international fare structure which may well survive in some form or other. We could be less." But he said some to come to competition of the same kind. It will not be a Belgian company, nor the British State company with the biggest resources. The British State company with aircraft coming from the East and the Middle East will still full will be able to take up the traffic that we cannot afford to give.

International Fare Structure

Mr. Lennox Boyd, who had made similar remarks on the international fare structure, said that it was "quite possible to travel more cheaply than on B.O.A.C. by breaking the journey en route. For instance one could go from London to Johannesburg by travelling full Huntington Airways to Nairobi, and changing there. This was in no sense breaking an international agreement. It remains our sovereign right to alter fares on these routes reserved to us alone by international agreement."

If and when the exercise of our cabotage rights takes us across foreign territories it is our intention in regard to this sort of operation to limit the frequency of these operations to what is the reasonable requirements of the Colonial territory concerned, to fix fares at such less than the superior fares guaranteed and protected by the International Air Transport Convention arrangement, and to exclude from the operators the right to pick up and set down traffic from foreign territories with whose Governments we are in bilateral agreement."

RANCHING LAND TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

IT IS PROPOSED, by the Government of Tanganyika to dispose of some 100,000 acres of ranching land for pasture purposes.

A lease of occupancy for 99 years will be granted to the successful applicant.

Further information can be obtained from THE LAND OFFICER, DABES SALAAM, TANGANYIKA.

THE COMMISSIONER, EAST AFRICAN OFFICE, 6th FLOOR BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2.

A plan of this area is available for inspection at both offices.

They decided to proposition to hand over the so-called third class seats to private operators. They have already granted a licence to Sabena to fly down to East Africa. So far as the Government is concerned, British territory, they are strictly international agreement. You I am

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF Colonial Development and Welfare

A Beja fishing Co-operative Society has been formed in the Sudan.

1947 to 2000 census year.

Last year 59,222 people visited Southern Rhodesia, compared with 38,691 in 1947.

A sharp earth tremor was felt in many places in Uganda just after midnight on June 30.

The telephone number of the Colonial Office will be changed on July 26 from Whitehall 2366 to Abbey 1266.

The Diocese of Southern Rhodesia has established an Information Board under the chairmanship of Mr. W. E. Arnold.

Six Africans were seriously wounded, of whom five, including a village headman, have died, when an African ran amok after the hearing of a divorce case in Pongwe near Tanga, Tanganyika.

The Amateur Boxing Association of Mauritius has accepted Sir Eugein Willington-Dale's offer of a trophy for an annual team match between that island, Madagascar, and Reunion. The trophy for this triangular contest will take the form of a statuette of a boxer, designed by a local artist.

An official of the Overseas Food Corporation in East Africa, Mr. P. P. Heaney, was last week awarded £500 damages against a Birmingham clerk for whom his wife had deserted him during his absence overseas. It was stated that within seven days of receiving a letter from his wife, Mr. Heaney had flown back to England and threatened the other man.

Leprosy in Zanzibar

A leprosy survey of Zanzibar undertaken by Dr. J. Ross Innes estimates the incidence of the disease at 3.9 per 1,000 in Zanzibar Island and 5.5 per 1,000 in Pemba. In the first case 10,748 persons were examined (all males since no females were offered for examination), and 47 were found to be infected. Of 122 cases of leprosy discovered in 21,903 examinations in Pemba, 45 were females. Of the combined total 21,829 of lepers were under the age of 14.

Arrangements have been made in Uganda for African law students selected by the Attorney-General to work as pupils in his chambers under conditions similar to those obtaining for pupils in barristers' offices in England. They will prepare for careers in the Colonial Legal Service or local government. No salaries will be paid, but Government will provide a grant to cover living expenses if suitable cases if the applicant will accept Government employment for five years after training. The scheme will start early next year.

A TOTAL OF £56,346,434 was issued in connexion with approved schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Bill in the six years ended March 31, 1947. The annual return by the Secretary of State for the Colonies published by H.M. Stationery Office at £1.6d.

The year of expenditure was £14,470,682, the largest amount spent in any one year since 1946-47; £1,239,237 was for development and welfare and £1,233,945 for research.

Among payments to East Africa were £202,500 for Makerere College to provide for staff housing, an arts block and pre-ordering materials for other buildings and £1,249 granted to cover the cost of a visit by a General Medical Council delegation to report on medical training; £152,500 for the maintenance of meteorological services; £150,000 for the inter-racial technical college in Nairobi; £130,000 for insecticide and trypanosomiasis reclamation; and £11,373 for insect locust survey.

Kenya received £20,000 for the expansion of African teacher training; £36,000 for the construction of African women's teacher training centres; £2,130 for broadcasting development; and £43,800 for anti-malaria drainage on Vombi Island.

Tanganyika's share included £1,065,000 for road development; £5,000 for improvement to aerodromes; and £90,000 for urban housing. Zanzibar £28,382 was provided for development of a fruit industry and £100,000 for improvement of the programme; £28,000 (loan) for the development of the pine-needle industry; £9,180 for rural water supplies; and £4,000 for the salt industry. Geological survey in the Somaliland Protectorate amounted for £55,900, and a geology boarding school for £23,643. Uganda received only £5,000 for a geological survey of the Ruwenzori mountains.

Central Africa was granted £26,722 for a publication bureau; £20,400 and £9,600 for the Central African Film Production Unit; and £3,700 for Kerosy survey.

Northern Rhodesia was allotted £28,080 for training of African forest rangers; £21,911 for survey of timber resources; £46,400 for an assembly hall for a new high secondary school; £14,800 for development of aeronautical communications and navigational facilities; £9,283 for Mazabuka Veterinary Research Station; and £5,331 for geological survey. Nyasaland's principal allocations were £10,000 for survey of the Shire Valley project; £30,600 for secondary and technical education; £90,454 for plant and road development; £52,500 for the Geological Survey Department; and £8,998 for aeronautical wireless facilities.

Among the research schemes to benefit East Africa were pilot schemes for insect infested land (£70,000), agricultural and forestry research (£26,620), physiological and chemical research at Makerere (£31,500), equipment for dissemination of insecticides by aircraft (£25,000), relapsing fever (£23,000), experiments in dissemination insecticides from aircraft (£25,400), and desert locust survey (£11,373). Zanzibar received £17,500 towards clove research.

General provisions accounted for considerable amounts for scholarships, training schemes and welfare services for Colonial students in this country and for Colonial Service training. The Colonial Film Unit received £26,050, with a further £9,105 for audience research.

Hotel
Site
Nairobi

KENYA COLONY

The Government of Kenya Colony invites tenders for the alienation of an Hotel Site in the City of Nairobi. The Site occupies a commanding street position with considerable and valuable frontage to Government Road, Nairobi one of the principal shopping thoroughfares of the City. Terms of lease, 20 years. Minimum value of buildings to be erected, £350,000.

Of Commercial Concerns — New S. Rhodesian Enterprises

At the Inter-Bank Amateur Athletic meeting at Moutspur Park on Saturday Barclays (D.C. & O.) retained the Leslie Cup with a score of 44 points. Mr. G. S. Shelton came third in the javelin (and third in the open competition) — Mr. D. W. Braund was second and Mr. I. de Leschamps third in the half mile. Mr. B. Harman finished in fifth in the weight and Miss G. Skinner second in the three mile.

Beira port's capacity will be increased by nearly 2m. tons a year when the new fully mechanized deep water berth comes into operation, probably in November. December 23 this, the port's sixth deep water berth, will deal primarily with ore cargoes and bulk oils. Believed that traffic the other berths should have an additional capacity of about 400,000 tons a year. The new wharf is 460 ft. long and 24 ft. wide.

World Bank Mission in S. Rhodesia

A mission from the International Bank has arrived in Southern Rhodesia, consisting of Mr. M. L. Le Jeune, an economist, Mr. B. B. King, a loans officer, and General J. C. McHaffey, a railway engineer. Last February the bank approved a £10m. loan to the Colony for industrial development. The mission will also visit Northern Rhodesia.

At the London auctions last week 2,062 packages of Nyasaland teas were sold for an average price of 1s. 6.02d. per lb., 430 from Kenya at 2s. 0.10d. per lb., 246 from Northern Rhodesia East Africa at 1s. 8.46d. per lb., from Tanganyika at 2s. 3.92d. per lb., and 31 cases of tea plants at 1s. 5.74d. per lb.

The weekly air service by East African Airways Corporation from Dar es Salaam to Mtivara is expected to start shortly as a result of a trial flight by Commander A. MacFarquhar, the deputy general manager, who piloted the first Dakota to land on the new runway at Mtivara.

A completely revised form of outward cup marking will be adopted by the Union-Castle Line from August 1 following recommendations of the Board of Trade Working Party, which suggested a form which could be used on a type of ordinary wood.

United Tobacco Companies (South) Ltd. have begun negotiations for the establishment of a tobacco factory in Bulawayo. The chairman, Mr. J. du P. Oosthuizen, said recently in Northern Rhodesia that an initial expenditure of about £100,000 would be involved.

Commonwealth Economic Conference

A Commonwealth economic conference is to be held in London late this year to study the trade, development, and balance of payments position of the sterling area. It is hoped that Prime Ministers as well as Finance Ministers will attend.

On September 9 Quantas Empire Airways will start a fortnightly air service from Sydney, Australia, via Perth, the Cocos Islands, and Durban to Johannesburg, the return flight from which will be made on September 6.

Imports in the port area of Mombasa on July 8 totalled 24,445 tons and exports 24,453 tons. On the same day there were seven ships in the stream, three of which were working at night.

Power Securities, Ltd., announce that the offer of 1,730,000 ordinary shares to the shareholders of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. has been oversubscribed.

East African ester seed was sold to Rotterdam last week at £74 10s. 6d. per ton c.i.f.

Sisal Output for June

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. — 125 tons of fibre making 1,350 tons for 12 months.

EXTERNAL COMPANIES which have recently registered in Northern Rhodesia include the following:

- Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain) Ltd., Harare, Ltd., Salisbury (£55m.); Leyland Motors, Ltd., Salisbury (£3,423,860); Godfrey Phillips Ltd. (tobacco) merchants, Salisbury (£2,850,000); I. W. Hager & Co., general merchant, grapes and outfitters, Salisbury (£2m.); Vacuum Oil Co. (South Africa) Ltd., Salisbury (£1.5m.); African Chrome Mines, Ltd., Bulawayo (£1m.); Rhodesia Chrome Mines, Ltd., Bulawayo (£200,000); Hepworths, Ltd., wholesale retail clothes, Salisbury (£500,000); Gesticline (Africa), Ltd. (£150,000); Mitchell Cotte and Co. (South Africa), Ltd., steamship agents, Salisbury (£100,000);
- Industrial Finance Corp. Ltd., Salisbury (£100,000); National Cash Register Co. S.A. (Proprietors) Ltd., Salisbury (£75,000); South African Ceylon Co. Ltd., tobacco and ink makers (£60,000); Witwatersrand Bank Sports Association, Ltd. (£50,000); Shell Chemicals Distributing Co. of South Africa, Ltd., Salisbury (£50,000); Bourne and Co. Ltd. (American) dealers in sewing machines (£50,000).

Internal companies:

- Registered in Salisbury: N. Hari and Sons (Private) Ltd., general dealer (£50,000); Pelbury Estates (Private) Ltd., farmers and estate agents (£50,000); Consolidated Motors (Private) Ltd. (£40,000); W. J. Jacoby & Sons (Private) Ltd., farmers (£30,000); Industrial and Finance Corporation of Rhodesia (Private) Ltd. (£30,000); Heydock Farms (Private) Ltd. (£30,000); Salisbury Savings Society (Private) Ltd. (£25,000); Anderson & Co. (Private) Ltd., general dealer (£17,000); Bryerton (Private) Ltd., general dealer (£10,000); Colman's Builders (Private) Ltd., builders and contractors (£10,000); Deere & Sons (Private) Ltd., farmers (£10,000); registered in Bulawayo: Cash Investments (Private) Ltd., machinery dealers (£25,000); Katamama Finance Corporation (Private) Ltd. (£10,000); Mehall (Private) Ltd., land and estate agents (£10,000); Pearce, Lang and Co. (Private) Ltd., builders (£8,000); Hippo Pools Ltd. (Private) Ltd. (£7,500); Kleger Investments (Private) Ltd., investors and financiers (£15,000).

A £50,000 hotel with 150 bedrooms is under consideration at Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia.



Standard Bank Commercial Reports

Agriculture and Trade in East Africa

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Kenya Colony.—Bazaar business throughout the Colony has been on a reduced scale. Ready money is scarce and extensions of credit in a few cases are being refused. Although no improvement in the congestion of imports at Mombasa is so far apparent, the beneficial effects of the phasing and restriction on inward cargo now in effect should become evident about the middle of next month.

Continued building activity is reported from most centres, and many Government, commercial and residential projects are under way. A number of hotels and business houses are making extensions to their premises in order to cope with increased business.

Heavy rains have fallen in the Eastern Highlands and Kisumu areas, and ploughing has in some cases been interrupted. Generally speaking, however, the rains have been steady. Coastal and certain up-country areas have received less rain.

Uganda.—Prices improved a little during the month and there has been a fair amount of business, although there is little evidence of new indentations of goods. Commitments are being met, although a few extensions have been requested. Bicycle retailers have had an outstandingly good season; the Native now appears to consider a bicycle a necessity rather than a luxury.

Satisfactory rains have fallen throughout the Protectorate and planting of food crops has progressed well. Good flowering of coffee is reported, and it is expected that around 4000 tons will be obtained. The groundnut crop should be above average.

Tanganyika.—In Dar es Salaam the recent decision to suspend the issue of further Japanese licences covering the importation of textiles caused a sharp increase in prices of piece-goods. Importers have taken advantage of conditions to dispose of a large proportion of their stocks. Demands from up-country merchants have also been good in anticipation of the produce-buying season which opens next month. Commitments are being met regularly and with no difficulty.

The rains have continued spasmodically, some areas experience deluges and others only light showers. Crop prospects are satisfactory. In the Southern Province the

rainfall has been well above the normal, and since rains by the recent hurricane is reported to be heavier than was first thought.

Zanzibar.—Imports of general goods from Continental Europe are still under consideration. Returns of commitments made this month are in line with the decision of the open general licence policy, and have orders have already been placed in excess of the 1951 imports from many countries. Whilst definite commitments will have to be honoured, it is clear that the importation of a number of articles from these countries will be severely cut for the remainder of the year.

During the past week about 550 tons of cloves were shipped to Singapore and Java. Inquiries have come from London, which has been out of the market for some while. Prices continued their steady upward trend and, with small quantities on offer, the local market price is about £35s. per 100 lb.

The Clove Brokers' Association has resumed the export of cocoanut oil to the Ministry of Food. Millers receive £68 per ton.

Senja Sugar Estates, Limited

12% Dividend for 1951

SENA SUGAR ESTATES, LTD., after providing £351,836 for taxation, earned a profit of £208,919 in the calendar year 1951, compared with £238,026 in the previous year. General reserve receives £150,000, interest on the preference shares absorbs £18,813, and a dividend of 12% less tax on the ordinary shares requires £24,100, leaving £151,790 to be carried forward against £153,784 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £308,000 in 7½% cumulative participating preference stock and £700,000 in ordinary stock in units of 10s each. Reserve accounts stand at £247,283, and £1,387,295, trade investments at £1,355,503. Fixed assets are valued at £2,661,253, including £204,408 in cash.

Total cane crushed was 570,254 (637,659) tons, from which 50,042 (63,403) tons of sugar were made. The reduced quantity of cane crushed was due to drought conditions. Crushing of the 1952 crop began on May 5. Output is expected to be rather better than the previous year.

The directors are Lieut.-Colonel C. B. Hornum (Chairman), the Earl of Perth, Majors N. H. de Baillay, and J. D. Hanning, and Messrs. Vivian L. Quiry, and W. J. Kenwick.

The 32nd annual general meeting will be held in London on August 6.



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Mining

Taxation of Profits and Income

British Overseas Mining Association's Views

THE POSITION OF BRITISH MINING COMPANIES operating in overseas territories has changed considerably over the last half century, writes MR R. L. PRIN in a memorandum submitted to the Royal Commission on the Taxation of Profits and Income on behalf of the British Overseas Mining Association, of which he is president.

Fifty years ago, the statement continues, the investment of British capital was generally welcomed in those territories as a means of opening up their mineral wealth. In many of the territories income tax was not levied at all; in none of them was the rate high. Royalty rates were low. There was little local participation in the mining ventures, and little demand that there should be such participation.

There was no hostility to big rewards on speculative ventures. When profits were made, the tax levied on them in the United Kingdom was negligible, and was in any case limited to tax on remitted profits.

Questions Involved

Part B of the memorandum deals with evidence on the following questions:

- (a) Is the taxation net drawn too widely or too narrowly in relation to the taxation of U.K. residents (companies or individuals) on overseas profits, and of non-residents on U.K. profits?
- (b) Are there any kinds of profits or income which are not charged but should be, or which are charged and should not be?
- (c) Is the present distinction satisfactory between profits liable to charge and those not liable to charge as being capital profits?
- (d) Should the present rules about deduction for outgoings and expenses be altered?

- (e) Are the provisions for relief in respect of double taxation satisfactory?
- (f) Are any changes in the provisions against avoidance and evasion desirable?
- (g) Should profits tax be retained?

Submissions to Royal Commission

The summary of submissions to the Royal Commission reads as under:

- (1) The profits of overseas mining companies controlled from the U.K. should be taxed only to the extent that they are earned in this country.
- (2) If overseas profits are not available to a U.K. company, so far as they should not be assessed to U.K. tax.
- (3) Collection of the overseas profits should be deferred until remittance is legally possible, and until then the question of interest on such taxes should not arise.
- (4) Dividends paid out of overseas profits to overseas shareholders in U.K. companies operating overseas should be exempted from U.K. income tax.
- (5) Distributions to an overseas shareholder having not less than a 10% interest in a U.K. company should be excluded from net relevant distributions for profits tax purposes.
- (6) Non-resident directors of U.K. companies performing the duties of their office abroad should not be subject to U.K. taxes on their remuneration.
- (7) Exchange depletion allowances should be granted against mining profits.
- (8) Methods of valuing assets should be less rigid. Last-in-first-out and base-stock methods should be accepted by the Revenue.
- (9) Dividends paid out of a capital profit earned by an overseas company should be exempt from U.K. taxes.
- (10) Profit profits should not be taxed.
- (11) Losses on investments in mining exploration companies should be allowed to the company financing the investigation.
- (12) The capital element in shaft-sinking should be limited to the original shafts, and the cost of subsequent shafts should be allowed as a revenue cost.
- (13) Mining companies should be given an option to amortize capital expenditure on any basis followed in the accounts.
- (14) Capital expenditure incurred by new overseas mines should be written off against the first available profits if the taxpayer so elects.
- (15) Allowances on the cost of acquiring mining properties should not be limited to the price paid by the first U.K. purchaser.
- (16) Where any income forms the basis of a claim, then one assessment to U.K. tax, overseas taxes computed by reference to that income should be admissible by way of credit against each such U.K. assessment.
- (17) Where the overseas tax on any income exceeds the U.K. tax on the same income and the tax credit allowed against U.K. tax is accordingly restricted, any unrelieved overseas tax should be carried forward and set as a credit against U.K. tax on income from the same source in the succeeding year or years thereafter as practicable.

Unilateral Relief

- (18) Full unilateral relief from double taxation should be given in respect of all taxes imposed overseas.
- (19) Double taxation agreements should be extended so as to bring in the overseas territories of both contracting parties and the agreements should be made fully multilateral.
- (20) Management expenses claims should be allowed to be made in respect of income tax deducted at source even where the taxpayer has also been subject to an assessment under Schedule D.
- (21) Restrictions of the Income Tax Act, 1952 (restrictions on capital losses of companies) should be repealed.
- (22) Dividends should be rebated.
- (23) Foreign dividends should, so far as they are non-participating, be allowed as a deduction from profits for profits tax purposes and not be taken into account in arriving at gross relevant distributions.
- (24) The total amount on which profits tax distribution charges may be made should be limited to post-1946 profits which have not previously been distributed or paid in taxes.
- (25) Distributions falling under section 39(2) of the Finance Act, 1947 (distributions to an overseas controlling company), should be treated as distributions exempt from the higher rate of profits tax.
- (26) In calculating gross relevant distributions for profits tax investment income should first be deducted from any distributions.
- (27) Taxpayers should be entitled periodically to review gross relevant distributions for profits tax.
- (28) Section 38(1) Finance Act, 1947 (reimbursement of profits tax by subsidiary companies) should be broadened so

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that the subsidiary company transfers to the principal company by way of reimbursement such an amount in respect of profits tax as is agreed between them to be equitable.

(29) Where in the case of a group election for profits tax, the principal company has sustained a loss, the subsidiary should still be permitted to pay out an amount equal to its own profits tax liability.

(30) Where in the case of a group election for profits tax, the subsidiary has incurred a loss and thus reduced the group's liability to the tax, the principal company should be entitled to pay to the subsidiary an amount not exceeding the amount of the reduction.

Great Expansion at Wankie Colliery Mr. Robert Foot's Important Statement

WANKIE COLLIERY CO., LTD., expects not only to satisfy Central Africa's increasing demand for coal but to have a surplus for export overseas within three years, said Mr. Robert Foot, the chairman, in Salisbury last week. He predicted that in 1958 the colliery's output should reach 5 million tons a year, with a scale of operations equivalent to that of the second largest colliery undertaking in Great Britain before nationalization.

"Mechanized coal production at Wankie is no longer a novelty," he continued. "It is completely within the natural stream of our organization, and while results per unit per shift are still on average well below what they should be, and will be, the position is improving all the time."

Commenting on the prospect of producing petrol and other liquid fuels from Rhodesian coal, investigations in regard to which were started in 1948 by Powell Duffryn Ltd., Mr. Foot said:—

Possibilities of Private Finance

The final stage is now being financed by Barclays Bank's Development Corporation, who will, upon getting the go-ahead, explore thoroughly the possibilities of obtaining private finance distinct from public finance for the whole venture.

"My connexion with the whole matter from the time that it was taken up by the Southern Rhodesian Government has convinced me that if, in fact, the project is proceeded with, it will represent one of the most important industrial developments in the history of the Colony."

Federation Strongly Supported

A convinced supporter of the proposals for Central African federation Mr. Foot declared:—

"I firmly believe that federation will be good for the industrial prosperity of existing undertakings and good too for the creation of new ones, and that for those reasons it will be good also for all those employed in the industries of the three countries, whether they be Europeans or Africans."

"On this point there can be no conflict of colour or of race, judged by any proper and honest standard, the interests of all in the prosperity of the country on which they are dependents must be mutual, and I can only hope that neither genuine misunderstanding nor intentional misdirection by either European or African leaders of opinion will be allowed to mask this fundamental truth."

Output for this year is estimated at 2,860,000 tons of coal, an increase of 65% on that of 1948. Production in 1948, 2,18,881 was only 15,433 tons below the record monthly output established in May, but there were only 25 working days, compared with 27 in May. This output brought the saleable production for the first half of this year to the record figure of 1,385,875 tons.

Coal delivered to the copper, lead, and zinc mines of Northern Rhodesia now costs the mining companies as much as is paid by consumers in Southern Rhodesia, namely 14s. 6d. per ton free on rail at Wankie. Mr. Foot said that the companies had agreed to pay this price although, under long-term contracts now due to expire until 1956, they were entitled to receive all their coal at the pre-war contract price.

Rhodesian Railways would pay the full price, less a special discount of 6d. per ton, this placed them on a par with the Northern Rhodesian mines, whose coal was subject to a royalty of approximately that amount.



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Company Reports

Booker Brothers, McConnell & Company, Ltd.**Increased Trading Results****Contribution to Colonial Economic Development****Proposed Bonus Issue****Mr. J. M. Campbell's Review of Progress and Prospects**

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BOOKER BROTHERS, MCCONNELL AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on August 7 at the registered office of the company, 34-41, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

The following is the statement of the chairman, Mr. J. M. CAMPBELL, circulated with the report and accounts:—

Directorate

"Since our last meeting, Mr. A. F. V. McConnell, who was chairman, has accepted the board's invitation to become president of the company. I have been appointed chairman in his stead.

These changes were made because it was thought wise that the chair should be held by someone actively concerned and experienced in the everyday management and affairs of the company, and it was thought fitting that the family and name of McConnell, which has been so prominent in its history, should be identified with the company in this way at its head.

I would here refer, with deep regret, to the death on March 8, 1952, of Mrs. A. J. McConnell, who served and directed the company most excellently during 35 years until his retirement in 1921.

For my part I feel particularly honoured at being made chairman, because to me, as to all of us in the group, Bookers is not merely a business—it is a cause. Perhaps I may try to tell you better, and I fear, very inadequately, what Bookers means to us.

The Commonwealth and Civilization

"In the world of men to-day there is a turbulent interaction of forces, good and evil, creative and destructive. Foremost among the creative forces is the British Commonwealth or Empire. It will not play politics by insisting on one designation or the other—it is the substance that matters, not the name; indeed, the future of the British Commonwealth will certainly shape the future of mankind. Upon the triumph or ruin of the ideals which the Commonwealth represents, and which inspire it, depends whether civilization—the ability of men to live in creative concert together—of chaos will prevail.

Of vital concern to, and vitally concerned in, the future of the Commonwealth are those millions of Colonial peoples whose lives are beset by a formidable host of problems, conflicts and difficulties—social, economic and political. These problems must be solved, these conflicts resolved, and these difficulties overcome before the mighty influence of Colonial peoples for progress and for good can, as we believe, it will, decisively weigh the balance on the side of civilization.

Service to the Empire

You may think it bathos that I should refer from world forces to Bookers, but in this organic structure—the World, the British Commonwealth, the Colonial

territories, the individual men and women in them—Colonial companies such as Bookers form an essential part. Without them there could have been, and there could be, no Colonial economic development—thus no social or political development. There could in fact be no Commonwealth.

Thus we who serve Bookers—I hope I may speak for the shareholders who after all are Bookers—can feel that we are, in microcosm, with the peoples of the territories where we operate, serving the future of mankind. Without doubt our rôle is comparatively inconspicuous among the more significant, and the more portentous, forms of service, but nevertheless we are proud of it.

Management, Staff and Labour

As chairman my only hope of success lies in my being able to rely on the friendship, guidance, and support of all my colleagues throughout the group. By my colleagues I mean every one of the men and women employed by Bookers in the British West Indies and British Guiana, in Central Africa, and in this country for the sum of their individual achievement is the measure of the achievement of the whole group.

It is no use having sheds and ships and sugar estates without the men and women to till the fields, to harvest the cane, to make the sugar and transport it, to sail the ships, to sell the goods, to keep the books—in short, to perform the hundred and one difficult tasks of management, staff and labour upon whose proper performance the success of Bookers rests.

Importance of the Individual

It is impossible to overstate the extent to which the success or failure of any unit or department does, in practice, depend upon the work of the individual—be he office boy or director, estate manager or shovel-man, cane-cutter or phenist, engineer or book-keeper, seaman or captain, typist or traveller, secretary or salesman. Some posts, of course, carry far heavier responsibilities than others—especially those concerned with the management of staff and labour, and thus affecting the lives of others and their ability to give of their best; bad work usually spoils bad management.

You probably realize that the recent reorganization of Bookers was designed to the end that each individual may be in a position to know and to understand clearly what are his duties and responsibilities, how they are to be carried out, and what their purpose is. I do not say that we have perfectly succeeded, but the new showing of our application to business organization of these first principles of human relations is very encouraging. No doubt this is partly because in Bookers we fortunately started with a body of men and women of more than ordinary worth. I make no apology for introducing our management staff and labour unusually early in my statement, and I now thank them sincerely on your behalf, for their work and loyalty in 1951.

Finance

"Our accounts are in your hands nearly two months earlier than usual. Great credit for this is due to Mr. Tyrrell, our advisory group accountant, and the accounting staff throughout the group. We have again dealt in the directors' report with the main features of the accounts, but I must emphasize that the financial position of the group is even more liquid than examination of the balance sheet might suggest because unsold sugar is as good as cash.

"For instance, the value of this year's sugar crop, apart from rum and molasses, should be over £6,000,000, but the payment for it will inevitably be irregular owing to the vagaries of production and transport. It would be quite uneconomic for us to have so large a figure of cash at the bank that we could at all times finance our produce on hand. At some times we want large overdrafts, at others hardly any. Our bankers understand our needs and have always been ready to help us.

Confidence in Future Prospects

"Taking all in all, I am sure that our present financial resources are sufficient, provided fresh inflation does not come upon us and provided we engage in no new development. Furthermore, deflation, even in moderate degree, would release to us substantial sums of cash—but he would be a brave man who would prophesy which of the three, inflation, deflation or steady money values will be experienced during the next 12 months. Indeed, any prophecy to-day about the future of business is most hazardous, but as you will infer from what I am going to tell you about the various undertakings of the group, your board are reasonably confident about future prospects.

"This does not mean to say that profits will be maintained at their present level, which seems unlikely. Taxation will be bearing even more heavily on the group in the coming years because some of our sugar companies will soon cease to benefit from a temporarily favourable basis of tax computation. Against that, however, your board are advised that the Excess Profits Levy will probably not affect us because our overseas companies are not liable to this bad tax. Looming above all considerations such as these affecting the affairs of one group of companies is the grim struggle for the survival of the whole sterling area.

Sugar

"Our sugar undertakings did well in 1951, thanks to good autumn weather; admirable direction and management whole-heartedly supported by staff, fine work by our labourers; and improved efficiency in the field, and in the factories where our heavy capital expenditure so ably planned and executed, by our engineers and chemists under the guidance of our technical director, Mr. Bisher, is bearing rich fruit.

"The outbreak of leaf scald disease which threatened cane cultivation towards the end of 1950 has been investigated by a number of experts. Their programme of control measures has been rigorously pursued with good evidence of success.

"Our group of sugar estates produced 157,324 tons of sugar in 1951, as against 138,772 tons in 1950. I should here explain that of these totals only 81,939 tons and 76,757 tons have been dealt with in the Booker group accounts of the respective years. This is because the balance is produced by estates for which we act as agents or of which we own varying proportions of the share capital without their being subsidiary companies. We hope that output in 1952 will be still higher than in 1951, but we cannot tell what agricultural conditions in the autumn may be or what the weather will bring.

"In the sphere of industrial relations, negotiations

over such matters as wages and conditions of employment have been carried on with the established trades unions in a most constructive and friendly atmosphere. Their support of new incentive schemes and their sound advice to labour have done much towards industrial peace and increased output. I believe that there is a growing understanding among our labourers that it is they who gain most by higher output and they who lose most by strikes and stoppages of work. During the year a union provident scheme was established to which employers made a substantial contribution.

Commonwealth Sugar Agreement

"On December 21 last year the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was signed. It has rightly been called a Charter for Commonwealth Sugar. Other than to remind you that it carries assurance, for eight years ahead, of reasonably remunerative prices for about two-thirds of our planned production of sugar, I need not expound the agreement as its very comprehensive details have been widely published.

"I need only add that the agreed method for determining each year this reasonably remunerative price is far from being a cost-plus method conducive to inefficiency. It will not protect the high cost producer. On the contrary, it will by its very nature impose the need for the utmost efficiency and will only establish prices sufficient to stimulate the flow of sterling sugar which this country so urgently needs.

"Now that by this agreement the fears and anxieties which have in the past inhibited full production have been swept aside, our objective is to produce the greatest tonnage of sugar from the smallest acreage in the shortest time at the least cost. Only by reaching this objective can the future prosperity of the sugar industry of British Guiana, and thus of the Colony, be assured.

"With this clearly in mind, Mr. Follett-Smith, the chairman of Bookers-Sugar Estates, Ltd., has wisely decided to appoint, as agricultural director, Dr. H. Evans, Ph.D., B.Sc., a leading member of the staff of the cocoa-research scheme at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad. Dr. Evans is a plant physiologist of international repute, who has, moreover, done valuable work on sugar cane in Mauritius. We have the highest hopes of what he may be able to achieve in British Guiana.

Trading Conditions between Canada and British West Indies

"Against all these encouraging indications and events there is still one grave cause for anxiety, apart from all the hazards ever inherent in tropical agriculture. I mean the present condition of trade between Canada and the British West Indies. Mr. McConnell mentioned this to you last year and I cannot now do better than repeat what I said recently in my chairman's speech at the annual general meeting of the West India Committee.

"First, and of extreme importance, there is the fact that although Canada is not a party to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, the export quotas in the agreement provide for the supply from Commonwealth sources of virtually the whole of Canada's sugar requirements. Under the agreement is designed to give Canadian requirements overriding priority.

"Canada, traditionally, buys the bulk of her sugar supplies from the British West Indies, and in turn the British West Indies are, traditionally, an important export market for Canada—and indeed an expanding market in which the value of Imperial Preference should stand Canada in good stead. There

is, moreover, a great fund of mutual good will between Canada and the British West Indies. In such conditions reciprocal trade between the two areas should flourish.

But to-day, alas, currency restrictions, even with the new Trade Liberalization Plan in being, severely limit British West Indian imports from Canada. This valuable reciprocal trade is thus threatened. As you know, Canada has turned to non-Commonwealth sources for some of her sugar supplies just because she has an opportunity to develop counter-part trade with the countries concerned.

"I can imagine no greater economic disaster to the British West Indies than the result of failure to appreciate the value of the Canadian market for sugar. There can be no certainty that this disaster will be averted until there is a realisation that a formal liberalization of Canada-West Indian trade. Even from the point of view of dollar conservation, one feels bound to question the wisdom of a policy which seeks to save a few million dollars at the direct risk of diverting Canadian sources of sugar supply and thus lose 50 million dollars or more."

"I hope that everyone here and in the British West Indies—and if Canada—who can in any way influence policies and actions in this field, will spare no effort to ensure that we do not lose the Canadian sugar market through negligence, short-sightedness or stupidity; moreover, that they will do all they can to create the most favourable possible conditions for the strengthening of the vital economic relationship between the British West Indies and Canada, whose economic might grows stronger every day."

World Price of Sugar

"1953 will almost certainly have its full share of normal commercial problems for Bookers Sugar Estates; in particular, we do not know what prices we shall receive for our free-sugar rum and molasses. We must expect the world price of sugar to be low, the demand for bulk rum to be less, and there has already been an avalanche in the price of molasses which we shall begin to feel in the second half of this year. Nevertheless, and barring disasters, we are reasonably confident in the prospects of our sugar undertakings for the next two or three years."

"During the last 12 months—partly because of the Commonwealth sugar negotiations—our relationship with officials of the Colonial Office and the Ministry of Food has been particularly close, and it has been from our point of view, particularly happy. We are very grateful for their unflinching courtesy and for their help and advice which they always so readily give us."

"Before leaving sugar and the part of the group concerned with primary production, I should tell you that we are undertaking a small pilot scheme to investigate the potentialities of sugar production in Nyasaland. This scheme is as yet in its infancy, and we shall not know until the end of 1954 whether a major scheme is possible; and if it is, in what way, if any, Bookers can participate in it."

"I am sure you will agree that your board must always be alive to new possibilities in keeping with the general nature of our business. For instance, we are also taking part in pilot schemes investigating the potentialities of growing jute and bananas in British Guiana."

Shopkeeping

"In 1951 our trading companies in Northern Rhodesia achieved an encouraging increase in their turnover and made a satisfactory return on capital employed. The position of copper, on which the economy of that territory is so largely based, gives

reason to hope that its prosperity may be maintained, but in our businesses there we cannot count on being insulated from slumps elsewhere."

"In Nyasaland, too, our shops did remarkably well. The economy of Nyasaland, largely dependent as it is on tea and tobacco, is more vulnerable than that of Northern Rhodesia. As in Northern Rhodesia, we are still extending our activities in Nyasaland, and we can rely upon our board and management here to make money as long as there is no major slump in the territories."

"You should know that Mr. Downs, the chairman and managing director of our company in Nyasaland (The London and Blantyre Supply Company, Ltd.) has, at his own request, retired from active management after serving the company magnificently for over 49 years. I am very glad to say that he has agreed to continue for the time being as chairman. We as shareholders of the London and Blantyre Supply Company owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Downs, for it is no exaggeration to say that he made that company and for many years virtually was the company."

"In Camduak Stephens, Ltd., again, did well, and their results compared very favourably with our Central African concerns. Mr. Boon, for many years Stephens' successful chairman, has accepted appointment as managing director of Bookers Stores in British Guiana and took up his new post on January 1st this year. Mr. Boon will remain chairman of Stephens for the time being."

London Turnover Nearly £7,000,000

"In British Guiana the actual financial results did not show the improvement over 1950 that we had hoped for. Nevertheless, I can assure you that under the new organization immense progress has, in fact, been made. The dynamic and efficiency of management has improved, out of all recognition, although there are still many things to be put right and many problems to be solved. The standard and quality of our produce, stocks, salesmanship and displays are now second to none in the British West Indies. We have much to be proud of to-day in our shops in British Guiana because through them we are not only supplying the needs of the people, but raising all standards throughout the Colony, and indeed the Caribbean."

"In London, Campbell Bookers Carter's business as an export buying, shipping and forwarding house flourished as never before, with a turnover of nearly seven million pounds sterling. Their staff deserve much praise for handling efficiently the considerable increase in the volume as well as in the value of orders and shipments. There can be little doubt that their business in 1952 will fall from this abnormally high level."

"As you know, Campbell Bookers Carter's activities fall into three categories. They are an independent export buying, shipping, and forwarding house; they are the parent of our trading and shopkeeping companies in the British West Indies, British Guiana, and Central Africa; and they act as buyers and shippers to their trading and shopkeeping subsidiaries. They have an extraordinarily good board and team of management, but at present the lack of London real-ty up-to-date knowledge and experience of Colonial shopkeeping."

Mr. Leishman Joining London Board

"For this reason we have asked Mr. Leishman, the chairman of Campbell Bookers Carter (Central Africa) to come to London in October of this year to act with Mr. Walker and Mr. Robson, as a joint managing director of the Campbell Bookers Carter Trading Group. Mr. Leishman is a trader of quite outstanding ability, whose whole career has been in Central Africa, and, although a Scot by birth, has come to regard himself as

think, as a Rhodesian. It is a high sense of duty which has proved him to have to come to London. He will be a great asset here.

Shipping

The long traditions of George Booker and Co. handed on to Booker Bros. (Liverpool), Ltd., under whose aegis the shipping section of the group operates, were well maintained during 1951 by its management and staff, United Kingdom, Colonial, and sea-going.

"The Booker Line, which, as you know, provides British Guiana with a valuable freight and passenger service to and from Liverpool, is the most British shipping companies carried good cargoes in 1951 at comparatively high freight rates. It was possible to earn good profits throughout the year and since the beginning of this year, however, operating costs have continuously risen while freights are tending to fall. We cannot therefore count on a repetition of 1951 results.

Severely Penalized by Taxation

Moreover, shipowners are penalized even more severely than other industrialists by present taxation practice. Depreciation allowances are of course quite insufficient to accumulate over the life of a ship, enough money to replace it. Even in 1951 it was barely possible to find out of taxed profits a great enough sum of money to put to replacement reserve in order to augment the depreciation allowances to the necessary extent. In fact, the experience of the Booker Line in 1951 admirably illustrates the justice of the submissions made by steamship owners' representatives to the Royal Commission on Taxation. It is to be hoped that the major principles contained in these submissions will be accepted.

"Shipowning as a business is highly susceptible to world trading conditions. Earnings are subject to wide fluctuations, and competition can be very fierce. The Booker Line cannot detach itself from factors which affect the industry as a whole, and it may be that in the future the sums requisite to be transferred annually to replacement reserve out of taxed profits will prove beyond those profits.

Bookers Shipping and Trading Company

"Bookers Shipping and Trading Company is progressing steadily in its shipping and forwarding work for outside shippers, and the passenger department earned good profits and, I believe, gave a good service in 1951. The London branch of Bookers Shipping and Trading Company has now, deservedly, been promoted to its own office at Ocean House, Little Trinity Lane, London, E.C.4.

"In British Guiana our shipping interests, and rather better year than in 1950, but results were still disappointing. This is a feature of our business which is still in the throes of reorganization, and which is clearly suffering from the heftiness of the past and of the war. Any modest profits which can be made at present must be ploughed back into the business in order that assets may be replaced as quickly as possible.

"Given time and the right people in the right jobs in British Guiana, your Board believe that our Demerara shipping interests can be made to show a good return on our investment in them. The prospects for coastal and small craft in the British West Indies are perhaps particularly promising.

Rum

"Although United Rum Merchants, Ltd., sold 80% more rum during 1951 than they sold during 1950, their profits dropped, owing to the continued steep rise in the costs of production and distribution about which my predecessor warned you. To date this year we have

disappointingly sold much less rum than in 1951, although more than to the same date of 1952. A reduction in sales, coupled with increasing costs, may produce very slender profits for United Rum Merchants in 1952.

"Encouraging features in an otherwise rather dismal situation are that during the last three years United Rum Merchants have opened several hundreds of new accounts for their brands in the United Kingdom; and that during the same period their share of the total rum consumed here has bounded up. Further, there is some evidence of a reduction in the demand for rum as against other spirits.

"Therefore, while shortage of money and stringent duty may bring about less demand for all spirits, there is every reason to believe that Lemay Hart and Lamb's Navy Rum are actually swimming against the tide—if I may be allowed to mix my metaphor on the idea that it is at least nautical and therefore most appropriate to rum. These facts speak highly for the seamanship of the company. Sales to export markets were well maintained in 1951, but here again costs were overtaking profits.

"Mr. Metcalf and Mr. Woolley were recently appointed joint managing directors of United Rum Merchants. You will see that the management to the 1951 accounts of the Booker group which takes the form of the story of rum from the cane, to the consumer, has been written by Mr. Woolley, whose principal responsibility is the selling side of United Rum Merchants. Your Board hope in future years to publish similar supplements describing the other main sections of the group—sugar, ships and shops—written by some of the men immediately responsible for them.

Properties, Hotels and Services

"The arrangement by which in the last year's reorganization our immovable properties and services in British Guiana were combined under one company has now worked. It was not possible for the one manager to operate property-making companies, to administer services, and to look after properties all at the same time. We have accordingly split this company into three parts. Two of these parts become non-property-making companies to be called Bookers Central Properties and Bookers Central Services; the remaining part being called Industrial Holdings (B.G.), Ltd.

"The last mentioned company, as its name suggests, will focus and operate our existing small companies and departments in British Guiana, such as our manufacturing drug company, with its retailing subsidiaries in Trinidad and Barbados; our lithographic company, Balara company, printers and mailing company, and our produce, insurance and advertising departments. These companies and departments are, I say, small, but they are none the less important. They, and the men who conceive and manage them, are important not only to the Booker group to whose profits they contribute and should make appreciable contribution, but also to the development of British Guiana in which we are vitally interested.

Company's Great Strength

"In conclusion, I must tell you that my colleagues, in reading the draft of my statement to this point, told me that they thought I gave too much cause for impression of the difficulties of the business to live in difficult days, and I hope I did the position fairly and squarely as I see it.

"However, I agree with them that in reviewing the progress and the prospects of each section of our diverse group independently, I have, perhaps, failed to bring out the strength of the whole. I can only say that I am sure that in the knowledge of that great strength, you would have been confident in their company—and proud

The British Central Africa Company, Limited

Company's Activities in Nyasaland during Past Half-Century

Board's Full Confidence in Future of the Enterprise

Statement of the Chairman, Mr. Donald C. Brook

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on July 23.

Mr. DONALD C. BROOK, the chairman, presided.

The following is his statement circulated to the members.

The accounts for the year ended September 30, 1952, disclose not only satisfactory figures but a record profit. It is interesting to note that the accounts now presented are those for the 50th year of our activities in Nyasaland, our predecessor company of the same name having been dissolved in August, 1902, when Nyasaland was known as the British Central Africa Protectorate.

Pioneer Work for Settlements

During this half-century we have played an important part and have shown every determination to assist to the full extent of our powers in the development of the country. In the early years we undertook many laborious activities which necessarily were of greater advantage to the community generally than to ourselves, in opening up communications, co-operating in building roads, bridges and the railway, and promoting the settlement of suitable non-Native immigrants capable of undertaking tropical agriculture. In addition, as members will recollect, we have recently, under great pressure, had to hand over to Government, under the aegis of our land for Native residential and similar purposes for an amount of compensation equivalent only to the cost of that land to the company.

The fact that for the first 40 years of our existence we were unable to pay a dividend, and that subsequent capital has entailed reductions of the original £1 shares ultimately down to two shillings, is some indication of the heavy sacrifices made and burdens borne by our members in the development of the Protectorate. During the last 10 years the company has achieved a considerable measure of success through a vigorous policy of tropical agricultural production, and my colleagues and I have the fullest confidence in the future of our enterprise.

Improved Trading Results

In considering the results for the year under review, it must be remembered that the improvement in our trading results does not yet spring in any great degree from the extensions to our business now in hand, the improvement being firstly due to adequate rain and sunshine at the appropriate times helpful to most of our various activities in tea, tobacco, sisal, soya, sunflower, tung, reforestation, and which enabled us to take advantage of the favourable market conditions ruling during the year.

The profit and loss account discloses that the profit on estates and land sales, etc., is £103,657, as compared with £45,810 in the last account. Dividends, interest, and sundry receipts, £125,000, are about the same, as last year being the total of £1,182,757, from which, on the debit side of the account, has to be deducted the sum of £172,922 in respect of depreciation, administrative expenses, and sundry requirements, leaving

The profit on land sales during the year is £103,657, which, together with the trading profit of £94,961, to which I have just referred, gives an available profit of £103,466, an increase of £54,657 on last year's figure. Of this sum of £103,466, taxation on the profits for the year is estimated to take £53,997, a heavy increase of £2,471 over the previous year. Expenses amounting to £257 in connexion with the issue of capital made in July last year, have been written off, and we have provided £5,000 against tea estates expenditure and allocated £22,500 to reserve for contingencies.

Dividend Increased

There is then left a balance of £22,012, out of which the board recommend to members a dividend of 10% and a bonus of 5%, being 3.6d. gross per £1 unit of stock, which will require, after deduction of income tax at 9s. 6d. in the £, a net amount of £20,475. After meeting this requirement, and bringing in £27,849 from last year, we carry £29,386 to the next account. It will be observed that, after retaining some £40,000 in the business out of the year's profits in respect of allocation to depreciation, tea estate expenditure and contingencies reserve, we have recommended a modest increase of 24% in the dividend, as we wish stockholders to feel they are participating in the company's progress.

The balance sheet, which, for detail comment, except as to the main items, I do not discuss, in the case of the accounts, shows current liabilities and future taxation by £150,091. The amount of cash in hand reflects the proceeds of the issue of capital made under the auspices of the Power Securities Corporation, Limited, to provide finance towards our new tea development programme. The increase in expenditure during the year on buildings, plant, machinery and on tea estates represents work done on the Chisumbi tea factory and on the development of the new tea gardens.

Production

The output of the principal crops with comparative figures for the previous year is:—tea, 1,279,000 lb.; tobacco, 272,563 lb. (239,143 lb.); soya, 557,705 (500 tons); sunflower, 97,109 (83,700 tons); and sisal, 28,641 lb. (22,106 lb.).

The yield of made tea per acre in 1952 for the Chisumbi estate for the year under review was 1,429 lb. per acre, as compared with 936 lb. in the previous year, whilst the figures for the Mirdali estate were 673 lb. and 548 lb. respectively. As the crops were sold at reasonable prices, and, including tobacco, showed profits.

We find tobacco a most speculative crop, and we consider ourselves fortunate if over periods of three or five years our losses are cancelled out by the occasional profit. You will remember that I have previously pointed out that tobacco is subject to an inequitable export tax which, based on sales, takes no account of any loss which may result from production of that crop. In the current year we expect a loss of approximately £1,000 on the production of a crop of 200,000 lb. of tobacco, on which the Government of Nyasaland will receive export tax at 2d. per lb., amounting to £1,250, whilst the British Government through customs duties at 1s. 7½d. per lb. will receive some £338,000.

So far as we are concerned, the crop is grown purely as a political crop to provide a base for part of our land and to provide employment for the inhabitants in the vicinity; but the price received is usually barely economic.

Whilst we are experimenting with other crops, we have not yet found one to replace tobacco, but under existing circumstances, should one become available, there is no doubt that we should expect to grow tobacco.

Tobacco was produced by our subsidiary company amounted to 403 tons, as compared with 365 tons in the previous year, and 208 acres of old sisal were replanted in order to maintain our cutting area of 800 acres. Dividends received in respect of the sisal holding amounted to £11,934, as in the previous year.

In regard to our new tea developments, the Chinsanga factory building is complete, and the installation of the necessary machinery is now taking place. We hope to have the factory available for the 1952-53 rains season to deal with part of the crop. We have not planted any further areas of tea since my last statement for the reasons mentioned therein, but have taken the opportunity to consolidate the new areas already planted by using the labour for supplying, cultivating and maintaining. It is encouraging that some of these areas are now giving an initial yield of leaf. Our nurseries are in good shape and we hope to resume the planting of additional acreages during the next rains.

We have been fortunate in securing the services of Dr. C. H. Harle, Ph.D., who was in charge of the Nyassaland Tea Research Station and who paid a visit of inspection to our tea properties earlier this year. His reports are encouraging, and his consultations with the management in Nyassaland and the board in London are proving of considerable value. We have arranged to retain him in a consultative capacity, and he will spend further periods in Nyassaland carrying out a scientific examination of the remainder of our plantations and lands, as well as visiting and advising on the tea estates.

Prospects for Current Year

After the exceptional results of the year under review, the outlook for the current year has to be approached with considerable reserve. Our production to the end of May has already exceeded 1,000,000 lb. and the output for the year should not be less than last year. We have sold a proportion of our crop in South Africa at satisfactory prices, but the declining prices and restrictions of amount in the London Tea Market can handle due to rationing, cause some anxiety. It is too early to judge the effect of the new excess profits levy, although some slight concession for companies such as ours, trading overseas, has been made. It is quite clear, however, that any amount which we have to pay in this new tax must inevitably retard our development, and indirectly the development of Nyassaland.

We should not have been able to present the results we have to date without the loyal and persevering work of our estate managers. In particular, the burden of the tea-estate managers was great, as it must be remembered that they dealt with a crop of 1,100,000 lb. in a factory designed for less than three-quarters of the output. To our general manager, Mr. A. W. Dixon, who has controlled these and our other activities, and all his staff, we express our sincere appreciation of their work and efforts on our behalf, and also to Mr. L. B. Armstrong, our secretary, and his London staff. I am pleased to tell you that during the year our general manager, Mr. Dixon, was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Nyassaland and I am sure members would wish to join with the board in heartily congratulating him on this appointment.

The report and accounts were adopted and the retiring director, Mr. Vivian L. Oury, was re-elected.

**Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Limited
Record Results**

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LIMITED, will be held on August 14 at Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.

The following is an abstract from the statement by the chairman, Mr. ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, circulated with the report and accounts.

"It is now just over 18 months since the management and control of your company were removed from the Union of Southern to Northern Rhodesia, and the course of events during that period has demonstrated that the decision to make this change was completely justified. The location of the head office within Northern Rhodesia enables policy decisions to be made locally in the light of first-hand knowledge and with the benefit of consultation with Government and other authorities.

"This is particularly desirable, and in accordance with current public opinion in view of the increasingly complex political situation which is developing, since the views and policies of the copper-mining companies on the major questions, particularly those concerned with European and African labour problems, must necessarily carry considerable weight in the territory. The results for the year to March 31 last show new records for production, sales and profits.

In my statement accompanying the 1951 accounts I said that it was the board's intention to provide the necessary finance for the capital expenditure programme, comprising mainly that on the third stage extensions, chiefly by raising capital and partly out of profits. Last year £700,000 was appropriated out of profits and in view of the continued prosperity of the company the board has decided that for the year under review it is prudent to increase substantially the provision for this purpose and has accordingly appropriated from this year's profits the sum of £1,000,000. The question of how the balance of the money required should be provided is receiving active consideration.

Supply of Power

A subject of prime concern to this and the other copper mining companies in Northern Rhodesia is that of power supply. I mentioned in my statement to members last year that the power interconnection scheme on the copperbelt—a local 'grid' system—was likely to be commissioned towards the end of 1951. Owing to delays in deliveries of essential equipment, however, commissioning has had to be postponed, but is now imminent.

I would like to say something about copper prices. It is common knowledge that other than in 1951 we have reflected a downward trend since the beginning of 1952. However, copper has not only maintained its price during the period but has recently advanced. The abrogation by Chile of the agreement with America to supply that country with electrolytic copper at 27.50 cents per pound and the reaction in American domestic production caused by strikes have not only led to further releases of copper to the industry from the American stockpile, but have also resulted in the American authorities permitting consumers in this country to purchase foreign copper at any price. This has resulted in an increase in the American export price, which in turn has been reflected by an increase in the price paid to your company by the British Ministry of Materials.

Copies of the annual report and accounts may be obtained from the Head Office, Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, or from the Transfer Office at 21, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Selection Trust, Limited

Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Jnr.'s Speech

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SELECTION TRUST, LIMITED, WAS HELD ON JULY 17 AT SELECTION TRUST BUILDING, MASON'S AVENUE, E.C.2.

The following is extracted from the speech of Mr. A. CHESTER BEATTY, JNR., chairman of the company.

Finance

The gross revenue of the company and its subsidiaries for the year ended March 31, 1952, amounted to £1,991,000, compared with £1,407,000 in the previous year. Income from investments at £1,572,000 was about 70 per cent more than for the previous year, due to larger contributions by The American Metal Company, Consolidated African Selection Trust, and the Tsumeb Corporation. The profits on realization of investments was a little higher at £381,000, compared with £326,000.

After deducting expenses there was a balance of £1,904,000, out of which it was necessary to provide £1,007,000 for taxation, compared with £538,000 for the previous year.

Investment reserves have been increased by transfers of £170,000, and after writing off depreciation £79,000 the balance on this reserve is £266,000.

Provision for taxation was made with a surplus of £150,000, leaving the balance up to £303,000.

The payment of a final dividend of 3s. 3d. per unit of stock, after income tax, will make a total of 4s. 6d. per unit, less tax, for the year, compared with 3s. 3d. per unit for the previous year.

Once again the total reserves and unappropriated profits show an increase and now stand at over £1,445,000.

The liquid resources of the company are about £2,100,000, which may seem a large amount, but an increase is necessary, in the opinion necessary for our purposes, in view of the very high cost of exploration in these areas and the extremely large amounts of money which, if exploration is successful, is necessary to bring new mines into production.

Base Metals

We still retain our holdings in the various base-metal companies in which we have long been interested. The most important of these, as you know, is the American Metal Company, from which we have received increased revenue during the year.

The Coen Antelope and Mufulira Copper Mines are continuing their highly successful operations. The two companies are undertaking active prospecting in Northern Rhodesia, where the long-term outlook is promising.

In the case of the Tsumeb mine, the picture is again a pleasing one, for it continues to develop well and is yielding us a substantial revenue. A considerable improvement in output was shown for the year ended June 30, 1952, the net profit being increased from £1,475,000 to £2,566,000. The estimated profit for the six months ended December 31, 1951, was about £2,485,000.

Diamonds

The year 1951 was a good one for the diamond market, and there was a large increase in world sales, which amounted to about 65m. or 11m. higher than the previous year. Sales for the half-year to June 30 last exceeded £3m., so that the total sales for 1952 may attain a level even higher than this. This, of course, ensures the financial part of the whole of our production for this

Interests

We still have a large interest in the Orange Free State through shareholdings in St. Helena Gold Mines and Western Holdings. St. Helena came into production last year and it is now making a small operating profit, which is showing an increase with each month's return.

Western Holdings has not yet reached the production stage, but underground development has started following the intersection of the Basal Reef both in No. 1 and No. 2 shafts, where highly satisfactory values were obtained.

Exploration

We have continued to devote our activities to exploration work, which is a most important part of our business. Last year I referred generally to the areas where we can explore and these are still very restricted, although there is now a tendency for foreign Governments to approach us to undertake work in their countries. In cases where the political risks are great, we are unwilling to undertake exploration work, provided the Governments concerned are prepared to conclude satisfactory long-term agreements giving us, in the event of anything worthwhile being found, a fair share in the reward and proper protection for the capital invested.

During the year we had many propositions submitted to us, most of which we had to turn down. We are, however, continually searching for new mines and are concentrating on Canada and Africa.

Even in these days the amount of capital required to bring a mine into production is enormous, as in the case, for example, of the Orange Free State gold mines, where the capital expenditure in actual cash is something between seven and ten million pounds per mine, so you will understand that our cash resources are not excessive if we are to participate in and maintain our interest in the production stage of any really promising property.

Mining is a very speculative business and is best undertaken by organizations such as ours and not by Government agencies, but present methods and levels of taxation are not only a discouragement but a deterrent to those who are prepared to risk money in mining projects, the natural character of which contains so many unknowns.

Our income last year increased by £690,000, but £470,000, or about 89 per cent of the increase, has been taken in taxation. This oppressive taxation, such as this which puts us at a disadvantage with our overseas competitors, when seeking for new mines.

Domestic

You will, no doubt, be interested to hear my views on the subject of a change of domicile of Selection Trust and our subsidiary, Seacrest Investments. To me the ever-rising consideration is that our business at the present time is best carried on from London. Our present interests are not centred in any one country and our exploration activities necessitate our being in touch with many countries, not only in the Commonwealth and Empire but elsewhere.

Further, although at the present time this country faces the most serious financial difficulties in its long history, I am sure that if wise statesmanship prevails and the Empire is developed as it should be, they will overcome. London will then still retain its importance as a financial centre.

Future Outlook

I think we can look forward to another good year, although it may not produce quite such good figures as the year under review. It is not possible at this stage to say whether we are likely to be able to maintain the dividend at this year's level.

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Vol. 28 (New Series) No. 1451

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	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1459	Future Transport Pattern	
News By The Way	1461	in E. Africa	1466
Mr. Arthur Gaitskell		Commons Debate on	
the "Scheme"	1462	Federation	1465
Commons Debate on		Company Report	1482
Colonial Affairs	1463	Latest Mining News	1484

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THURSDAY JULY 21, 1952 Vol. 28 (New Series) No. 101 Published weekly, 30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

IF WEIGHT ARGUMENT had been the criterion, the House of Commons would have endorsed the White Paper proposals for a Central African federation when that issue was debated last Thursday.

Mr. Griffiths's inconsistency. Conservative and Labour speeches in favour of federation were made, while those against the plan were scarce. "Being frank is part of the duty of being responsible," said Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Another part of that duty is to be consistent; and Mr. Griffiths's speeches on this subject since his last office are certainly not consistent with his statements while he was at the Colonial Office. Recently he has not even taken a party line—for the Socialists are at sixes and sevens on the subject, but the line of the most responsible men on the benches behind

to bolster up his case he repeated the disapproved charge that the European leaders in Northern Rhodesia, official and non-official, procrastinated in initiating talks with Africans on the subject of partnership.

Former Minister's Unconvincing Case. He indignantly quoted Lord Hailey to be told promptly by Mr. Oliver Lyttelton that that great authority held that the safeguard proposed for African interests are satisfactory, which Mr. Griffiths had denied; and when he clung to the idea of a Minister for African Interests he was reminded that that conception had been rejected by his own former Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Dugdale, and the Fabian Colonial Bureau. He overdid his indignation at substitution of "detrimental" by the word "differential," and while at one moment he demanded the inclusion of an African in the Federal Cabinet, in the next he pleaded for

some Africans in the Cabinet. Altogether it was an unhappy performance, relieved only by the emphatic declaration that he stood for equal partnership and would reject domination by either race. In that he is at variance with his own Left Wingers and with the spokesmen for the Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Congresses, all of whom want numbers to be decisive, though acceptance of that principle would sweep away civilization and plunge Central Africa into ruin. His worst statement—which will be widely quoted out of its context—was that he would tell Africans not to take the provisions of the draft scheme.

Mr. Gordon Walker, later Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, spoke moderately throughout his opening speech, except when he brought against the present Government an un-

Mr. Gordon Walker's substantial charge of Supports Federation. Clumsiness. He scorned the idea of dividing Africans and Europeans, emphasizing that they constitute one community in Africa, and that the maintenance of British influence is important to both elements. "I favour federation because I do not think that we could preserve the British connexion without a union. For Southern Rhodesia cannot stand alone, but must go either north or south," he said. In a contribution which was certainly not that of an opponent or a neutral, Mr. Gordon Walker suggested that the situation might be reviewed in five or ten years, and put two practical points about amendment of the constitution and the African Affairs Board. In short, he showed himself to be divided by a gulf from his former colleague, Mr. Griffiths. It is to be hoped that the future will show that it was he, not Mr. Griffiths, who was the true voice of the Labour Party.

A Socialist with first-hand knowledge of Colonial administration, Mr. Thomas Reid, pointedly asserted that there could be no future for Central Africa without federating and emphasized **Socialist Back-Benchers Who Faced the Facts** and as such has as much right to be in Africa as the Bantu, large numbers of whom were being misled by misrepresentations. He charged Mr. Nkomo, the president of the African Congress in Northern Rhodesia, with living in a comfortable and warned him that nobody in this country would support his claim that the Government for the black people is "a very much more fully manned and equipped force than people themselves." Men who spoke in the terms used by the president of the Congress were, he said, leading their ignorant followers along the road to destruction. But he believed that the truth and bombast would disappear, and that most African leaders and others generally would in the long run accept an inherently sound plan. Another Socialist, Mr. Coldrick, earnestly advocated federation, described the intimidation of its African supporters, and suggested that an all-party commission of Ministers should go to Africa for frank discussions.

Mr. Oliver Baillie, who promised the House another opportunity of debating federation and appeared in personment of the next conference from October until January, dealt firmly but **Disclosure Forced** unprovocatively with Mr. Griffiths, the arguments of the Opposition critics, who resented his remark that district officers reported that many Africans were completely disinterested in federation, that others said they would accept with confidence whatever the Colonial Office thought to be best, and that others who were not opposed to federation were afraid to declare themselves on account of intimidation. Though the Secretary of State asked, very reasonably, not to be pressed for detailed information on that point, Mr. Sorensen and Mr. Griffiths insisted on evidence, and thus constrained the Minister to read a telegram from the Governor of Nyasaland reporting that Africans in the Southern Province feared death if they advocated federation, and that one African member of the Legislature "has confidentially written to the Secretary for African Affairs, his hon. of the Congress. There being only two African members of the Legislature, the one concerned is now a marked man. What is he to think of British Parliamentary treatment of a confident? What are other Africans to think? Mr.

Griffiths must be, in the absence of compelling this unfortunate disclosure, which will play right into the hands of the conspirators and weaken the resistance of the victims.

Proceeding to put the Government's case with cogency and candour, Mr. Lytton dismissed Mr. Conington that it was his offer for the Civil Service to explain the relevant ages of the scheme to the Mr. Lytton and Native populations. Mr. John Foster stressed that the campaign against federation had been organized from sources in this country, dealt effectively with criticisms of the African Affairs Board; and said bluntly that no combination could survive in Central Africa if either of the two main races wished to dominate the other. Mr. Henry Hopkinson, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said that one of the purposes of his independence visa to Central Africa was to accelerate the changes of opinion amongst Africans, and quoted a missionary of forty years' experience in Northern Rhodesia as having stated that the dangers of not establishing federation would be far greater than any involved in implementation of the scheme. Mr. John Foster, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, put his twenty minutes to excellent use. He exposed the differences between Mr. Gordon Walker and Mr. Griffiths and between Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Dugdale; he upset Mr. Griffiths' arguments of safeguards and constitutional revision; he accused him of changing his mind; and he reduced to appropriate proportions the alleged difference between "denigration" and "differentiation." For full measure, he convicted Mr. Fenner Brockway of so obvious an error of judgment as to cause him to withdraw his allegation; Mr. Easter will clearly prove a tower of strength in this controversy.

The most constructive contribution from the Conservative back benches was made by Mr. Albert, who vainly challenged Mr. Griffiths to explain (1) what safeguards different from those in the Deep Division, the present plan the Neighbour Party would have proposed, and (2) why the two owners' trade union had failed to persuade the European mine workers on the Copperbelt to drop their existing attitude to the matters of the industrial colour bar. Having made the point that the African Affairs Board ought to be more active as a Race Relations Board, he charged the Government of Nyasaland with apathy and Mr. Brockway with not knowing his own mind. Mr. F. M.

Bennett, dealing with the suggestion that the constitutional position should be reviewed in ten years, held that such action should be taken only if two of the three territories made representations in that sense. Thus, the

debate revealed once more the strength of the case for federation; the weakness of the opposition to that plan, and the deep division in the Labour Party, which on this occasion did at least refrain from demanding a vote.

Notes By The Way

Egypt and the Sudan

THE PROPOSITION OF KING FAROUK for abdication has been quietly forced upon him. At the same time, in any sense has not prevented the proclamation of his infant son, Ahmad Fuad II, as King of Egypt and King of the Sudan, doubtless because those who have assumed control of the country prefer not to arouse controversy and nationalistic passions by formally withdrawing the Egyptian claim to 'Unity of the Nile Valley.' Fuad II, being but a few months old, his kingship will, at best, be substantial for many years even to the country of his birth, and he may, of course, never ascend the throne. Yet the claim in the proclamation will present a real problem to foreign Governments, for their representatives in Egypt will have to present new credentials which, if recent practice be followed, will be rejected unless they be addressed to the 'King of Egypt and King of the Sudan.' Countries with self-respect and a sense of fair play for the Sudanese will not thus be dragged into a recognition which they have hitherto refused.

Sudan to the Rescue

TWO PEOPLE OUTSIDE EGYPT who supported Farouk's claim to at least a nominal kingship over the Sudan, and there were far too many of them in this country, including at one period almost the whole of the Press, will have received a salutary shock in the last few days in which they have witnessed the establishment of a regime for which they have so often claimed to long, outraged by its crudities, its lawlessness and corruption, and the most influential cause of the Army strike, and if possible, perhaps the cause which should have been organized by the Sudanese. The Bey, who was born in the Sudan, is an uneducated and ignorant man, and educated at Oxford College, London. So a half-Sudanese, not an Egyptian, has been away an unworthy king and the tyrants of his entourage. The Sudan has thus come to the rescue of Egypt, which is not to say that Egyptian designs on the Sudan are now ended.

Gross Procrastination

TANGANYIKA'S EDUCATION DEPARTMENT maintains its record of procrastination, in which it has so far failed to secure a memorial among major departments in any of the East or Central African Dependencies. Last year I wrote, basically on the very belated publication of its report for 1949, how that for 1949 the report reached me, at least in some interesting matter, I do not know, and do not propose to uncover, for it seems to me an insult to the public to be referred in the middle of 1952 a record of what was done two and a half years ago.

A Case for Reprimand

I HAVE DISCOVERED, on one occasion, that the Governor of each territory spends his time in the various departments that their annual reports reach him in the hands of the Secretariat not later than the end of the following year, and that the only way in which this instruction is not fulfilled is that the report must be sent in writing to the Secretary of State, at least

one important territory, the head of the Administration adopted the expedient when it was first made, and the present performance by the Education Department of Tanganyika presents a manifest occasion for strong reprimand. Have the non-official members of the Legislature of the Territory, Europeans, Asians, and Africans, nothing to say of this continuing waste of public money?

No Accident

THAT BRITISH IMPARTIALITY is almost entirely accidental has been suggested by Miss Margery Perham in a letter from which extracts are published in another column. What justification can there be for dismissing so lightly one of the characteristic virtues of our race, if it does less than justice to our forebears. Would it not be much nearer to the truth to say that British impartiality was bred of that mercantile Christianity which shaped the history and development of this island? It was not an accident that the people of the Book became imbued with the righteousness taught by the Scriptures; and if the fruit has not been deep in the national character, why have those who survived in British territories overseas, and British impartiality must be attributed much to our virtues in Africa, and the measureless contribution made by British men and women to the advancement of that continent, and to our own progress, not to be regarded as accidental? It is a virtue which has been bred into us.

Complaints of Inadequacy

THE COMPLAINTS OF INADEQUACY which are so often made by the public, and by some of our public officials, are almost entirely unjustified. It is not true that we have more money than we need, or that we are spending it unwisely. It is not true that we are not doing enough for the welfare of our people. It is not true that we are not doing enough for the welfare of the Empire. It is not true that we are not doing enough for the welfare of the world. It is not true that we are not doing enough for the welfare of ourselves. It is not true that we are not doing enough for the welfare of our race. It is not true that we are not doing enough for the welfare of our civilization. It is not true that we are not doing enough for the welfare of our country. It is not true that we are not doing enough for the welfare of our people. It is not true that we are not doing enough for the welfare of our Empire. It is not true that we are not doing enough for the welfare of our world. It is not true that we are not doing enough for the welfare of ourselves. It is not true that we are not doing enough for the welfare of our race. It is not true that we are not doing enough for the welfare of our civilization. It is not true that we are not doing enough for the welfare of our country. It is not true that we are not doing enough for the welfare of our people.

New Tourist Organisation

THE NEW TOURIST ORGANISATION which has been set up by the Government of Tanganyika, under the leadership of Mr. C. G. R. ... has been designed to provide a more efficient service to the public. The organization will be responsible for the promotion of tourism in Tanganyika, and for the provision of information to tourists. It will also be responsible for the organization of tours and excursions, and for the provision of accommodation and transport facilities. The organization will be a statutory body, and will be financed by the Government and by contributions from the public. It is expected that the organization will be very successful in promoting tourism in Tanganyika, and in providing a high standard of service to tourists.

The Sudan Gezira Scheme as the Answer to Communism

Arthur Gaitskell on an Experiment in Partnership

THE GEZIRA SCHEME fundamentally for the production of cotton, but also producing grain and fodder, is laid down in a great plain between the Blue and White Nile rivers.

The country is where the Sahara just comes to an end, and rainfall is just enough to collect in terraces to start agriculture, where the wind begins to get intermingled with settled villages on the river and on the plain, a country with an Arab and a Mohammedan way of life. The scheme is at present one million acres in size, which can be trebled when the full Nile potential is developed.

When I first went there, the British administration was blissfully direct. We were the "nannies" and the people were the children in the nursery. To-day the Sudan is approaching independence. During my time politics here became mixed with economics and Government with commerce, and we have been constantly seeking adjustments to find bases for a good way of life to replace the old nursery links.

The question of what sort of links between Government and people, and between one nation and another, are really true as a basis for stable, contented, and competent development has become so important to production in underdeveloped areas of the world that some of our experience may have a world-wide interest. I would not pretend that we had found a solution, but the Gezira Scheme in some ways is rather like a laboratory experiment in this process. There it can be viewed under a conscious process with a very definite policy, you can see what is happening with real people, and where the policy succeeds and fails.

Main Features

I want to pick out two features: investment and management, and social philosophy. The security of the investment and the management of the undertaking are clearly such controversial issues to-day that they form the biggest obstacle to starting development in underdeveloped lands. The lender of capital is afraid of irresponsible government in a land in which he has no control, of discrimination, seizure, restriction on remittances, and so on. The necessity and obligation to capital has been submerged by the bad name given to a "capitalist," and this has led some countries to excuse treating capital so badly that nowadays private investment in such territories is drying up.

Just when world vitality needs the investment of American capital overseas if we are ever to overcome the dollar problem, the American private investor is inclined not to risk it, except in the high-profit, well-guarded oil areas, and even these are giving anxiety. Most of our people look to Government agencies for overseas investment, yet these in some ways create worse phobias in the underdeveloped territories.

In many of these lands there is apt to be, as so often a national consciousness arises, a fear of being controlled by the foreign capitalist and a resentment often that some major asset in their country is owned by foreign capitalists, and this phobia seems to be worse when the capital is linked to a foreign Government. International agencies may be a solution, but anything

that can reduce these fears on both sides would be of great value.

In the Gezira scheme our capital structure had some features which helped us in this problem. Firstly, the scheme was a partnership. The Sudan Government, the peasant farmers in the irrigated area, and a commercial company, the Sudan Plantations Syndicate Ltd., were the partners. They contributed to the different capital and labour requirements and had different percentages of the profits: the Government 40%, the peasants 40%, and the commercial company 20%.

This partnership system did not eliminate criticism of foreign capital, but it did mean that against any feeling of unfair exploitation, we could say that 20% of the profits went to the people and Government, and it did mean that the people of the district, the Government, and the foreign capitalist fell back or swam together. With the partnership principle as a basis, development from the local viewpoint was a joint enterprise, not an imposition.

Time Limit for Foreign Capital

A second interesting feature was that there was always a time limit to the foreign capital. The commercial company had a 25-year concession. Its capital (but equity capital and some debt) financed the clearing and levelling of land and the major canalization, provided the supervisory staff, and built the houses, factories, workshops, and light railway. It financed the cotton crop and loaned money to the peasant farmers.

The Government managed the undertaking, but at the end of its 25-year concession it left the country, with the public thanks of the Sudanese Parliament for its services, and handed its capital back to its shareholders, who received over the period of their investment, including capital repayment, about 12% on their money.

There was no need for the company to continue because, thanks to the scheme, the Sudan Government had by the end of the 25 years managed to put by reserves itself to supply the capital needed for the company's activities, which in 1950 it took over and placed under an independent national board.

Secondly, as regards the Sudan Government, it had at the start to borrow the capital, some £12m, for building the dam on the Blue Nile and the major canalization, from Britain by fixed-interest loans. Much of these loans have already been repaid by sinking funds built up from the scheme's profits, and the remainder will be paid off within 20 years. The end of this period this big undertaking, now the central backbone of the wealth of the Sudan, is built up entirely with foreign capital will belong free of all foreign capital charges to the Sudan itself.

Our Government in the Gezira, then, stood on a sane and true basis amid all the emotions which swirl round and undermine this first foundation of development. We did not pose as philanthropists. We were not the rich slumming with the poor. Equally, we were not economic imperialists. We were partners in development. Britain had the capital, the Sudan had the land and the labour. We wanted a return on our money, but we were prepared to withdraw it after it had served its purpose, and leave behind in the country a new productive asset, the result of our joint endeavour.

Process of Adjustment

In the process of adjustment from an Empire relationship and a "nanny" bond to a cooperative link in an adult world, there is apt to be a great deal of suspicion of economic exploitation on either side in the underdeveloped country, and then the feeling of this begins to create an anxiety in the mind of the lender of capital and to cool off his investment interest. You cannot eliminate these suspicions entirely in underdeveloped countries any more than you can eliminate them from a working class. Better-off nations, like better-off people, are bound to be suspicious of using their power to get the biggest slice of cake, rather than to be credited with the virtue of increasing the cake itself. Equally, to-day you cannot eliminate the suspicion in the mind of the capitalist that if he loses control of a country or a worker he may risk loss from ignorant and prejudiced people.

One of two ways out of this dilemma is to impose complete

* Being an address given last week at a joint meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies by Mr. Arthur Gaitskell, lately managing director of the Gezira Cotton Board in the Sudan, and previously managing director of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate.

control by the capitalists, which seems to be the end of the Russians have done for their State is the super-structure and the workers, who were supposed to be going to the winning, appear now to have very little say compared with the party bureaucracy.

The other way is to work for co-operation and partnership, and success in this alternative must depend enormously on real equity about the cake. This alternative is on trial in the Gezira scheme. Our capital structure there turned out reasonably equitable to lender and borrower, and was worth consideration as a solvent alternative to some of the suggestions.

You might think that this partnership and co-operation principle would involve an awful muddle about management and impair administrative efficiency. This is a risk, and I suspect that Communism has taken down on this point more than any other. So ruthless an ideology, when confronted with this risk, has clearly steered away, it with the dictatorship of the bureaucrats, and in the process has lost the sympathetic feeling for the worker which more than anything raised it much of the world's sympathy at one time as a social system.

Education and Balance

The failure of Communism has not removed the problem. It remains there, more and more clear as a central difficulty in industrial relations and a central difficulty in international overseas development. We have certainly got it in the centre of the Gezira scheme. I do not claim that we have found any easy answer to it, but I do think that the answer, from experience, lies in education and balance.

In our partnership in the Gezira, for the avoidance of doubt, it was laid down that the managing partner was the commercial company, and this principle, certainly vital for efficiency, has been extended to the new national board which has taken its place.

One authority small enough for us to make the decision, must be responsible for management and execution. It is a basis of co-operative morale in the partnership. However, we depend almost entirely on the trouble which the managing partner takes about informing and consulting the other partners. This has held us back for the authority of an agricultural inspector with his local village council, and has for the managing director with the Financial Secretary of the Sudan Government.

Our experience of this management problem in overseas development is paralleled by modern American experience in industry. Many British trade missions studying the causes of greater productivity in American industry, have emphasized the closer sense of a joint enterprise which is working than in America feels with his management that seems to be the case in Britain. Anyone who studies the statements of accounts of prominent American companies will be struck with the trouble taken to inform the public exactly what is happening, where the revenue is derived from, and where the expenses and profits have gone to, the share of management, labour, reserves, stores, and dividends.

In the Gezira was informativeness, this deliberate bringing into the open of the full picture of economic development, so that the squaring of the burden and reward can be publicly assessed, however risky, and incurring criticism, was in the same way as in industry a vital element in morale. Of course, it is far easier for management if you can go on behaving like a nursery for nursery, but we found that you cannot do this, once people begin to feel adolescent and free without a tremendous strain on the morale, and so on the whole ineffective to production.

The Russians have made the mistake of moving from the nursery to prison. We already have a better answer in moving from the nursery to partnership.

(To be continued)

Lords Debate Annual Report on Colonial Territories

Fall of Minister Doubtful about Proposed Council of Empire

COLONIAL AFFAIRS were again debated in the House of Lords last week, when LORD OGMORE called attention to the omission from the annual report on the Colonial Territories of certain matters which the Opposition considered important.

The report for 1951-52 (Cmd. 8553) was, he said, a good, sound, staid, Victorian document, full of facts, and a sure remedy for insomnia, but it did not suggest that the Government were aware of the mighty surges of feeling in the world to-day. Where did they consider the Colonies were going? He feared that no one was thinking at all on the matter.

"When we took over in 1945," he continued, "the Colonial Office was still traditionally minded. By tradition it did not initiate policy or ideas. The policy came from the Colonies, through the orthodox channel of the Governor. The Governor was appointed—sometimes with no previous Colonial experience—and until retirement he was treated as a sort of demi-god. No attempt was ever made to check the opinion that he gave or rather, as it so often amounted to, the ruling he gave on any problem.

Lack of Central Organization

Following from these two planks of the Colonial plank, there was no central organization. No one thought of the Colonial territories as a whole, how they fitted into the modern world, where they were going, and at what pace. There was no central assessment of political intelligence, strange as that may seem.

"There was no central police organization, in spite of the fact that the Colonial police force is the largest in the world. There was not a soul in the Colonial Office responsible for police matters. There was no system of visits by which matters could be checked up, because, until the Governor, the demi-god, had spoken, *ex cathedra*, no notice could be taken or inquiry made of 'rumblings' of...

"This was no doubt a very good system when it was evolved—at a time when it took a sailing ship from four to six months to get to a colony and four to six months to come back.

Although in 1945 communications had been tremendously accelerated since those days, the organization in the Colonial Office had not been similarly accelerated, and there was no centralized system. During our period of office, and during the period of office of the various Colonial Secretaries, considerable changes were made and a more centralized system was brought into being.

As to the form of the annual report, the statistics are vital, and we like to know in detail what is happening in the Colonial territories. I think that in future the report should open with a general survey, not only of what has happened, but what the Minister thinks is going to happen or ought to happen—in other words, what I may call imaginative thinking, either by some official in the Colonial Office, or by the Minister himself. Every business man and soldier has to make an impression and I do not see why the Secretary of State should not make one.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's Transfer Regretted

"It is a pity to see the change the Ministers at the Colonial Office too often. Unfortunately, the Conservative Government have already made an important change. Mr. Lennox-Boyd and I often do not see eye to eye, but he has taken a great interest in Colonial matters for many years. It has been a great mistake to take him out of his post as Minister of State for Colonies and to put another person in his place. However, good that person may be, he cannot possibly have the knowledge of Mr. Lennox-Boyd. This change has not been well received by the Colonies. They think that if anything can be changed about in this way the Government do not consider their interests very seriously.

"There are three types of Colony—the one which will in time be a Dominion; the one which, combined with others, could become a Dominion; and the one which, by reason of lack of economic resources or some multi-racial problem, can never stand on its own feet. Because of that fact I have put forward my suggestion for a Grand Council of the United Kingdom of the Colonial Territories. The territories which cannot be Dominions should be combined in a Grand Council which would meet every year and make recommendations to the Parliament concerned.

"It would not have executive responsibility. It would not

take away any of the authority of the Secretary of State, I would make recommendations. The Council of Ministers has no right to say that the United Nations does so. It would give an opportunity to the representative of the Colonies Parliaments to meet and exchange ideas. It would have a permanent secretariat to deal with economic and other matters which would be considered from day to day.

"Where are the mutual aid societies going? Is that the final answer? Partnership. It may be a very good thing, but I am not told anything about it. How can you get partnership in Kenya between a young Briton from Rochdale, a Boer from Elandlaagse, an Indian from Bombay, and a warrior of the Masai?"

There is no general policy for agriculture set out in the report. I should have said that our experience can best be applied to these countries by means of a model farm with an experimental research unit, a marketing organization, that being the hub of the wheel, the salubrious co-operatives or individual holdings being serviced by it. By this system we can bring to the Native farmer the resources of the latest agricultural knowledge, and, if we have the central model farm with all the services possible, knowledge can be given in the best possible way to the farmers without any dislocation of their normal way of life.

"Why is there no mention of the Trusteeship territories? The committee of the United Nations which deals with trusteeship matters is Committee IV. On this committee the British representative is in the dock. The Secretary of State, such as Gurnamala and Luliyal, take a greater measure in savagely criticizing our Colonial methods—on no facts at all.

Charge of Filibustering

"On one occasion in New Leas getting very tired of listening to the British Government being angrily attacked in this way, I made a speech in defence, and one of the Secretariat came along and said I was a filibuster. So rarely has any British defence been made in this committee that they thought they were too big to have might be any defence to these savage accusations was to do a filibuster, to talk it out."

"I was horrified at the attitude of mind displayed by the members of Committee IV towards our Colonial problems. There was no attempt at all to understand them. There was only savage criticism of what they imagined we were doing. The Government ought to see to it that their representatives take a much firmer line in that committee, even at the expense of hazarding and jeopardizing something in another committee."

"We do not say anything in Committee IV less we hazard things in another committee. We ought to be known to the people in this committee that we have nothing at all to be ashamed of in our Colonial administration, which is in many ways a pattern for the world.

"A few years ago we asked the people in Lancashire to supply cotton goods for the Colonies. They were not interested, and we had to buy Japanese piece-goods, ordinary bay cloth, and get them printed elsewhere—I believe in Belgium. Now the people in Lancashire are crying out for trade, and they have got the Colonial Office to put an embargo on Japanese goods."

THE EARL OF MUNSTER: "It is not a question of the Colonial Office putting an embargo on cotton goods going to the Colonies. What happened was that the Colonies themselves put on the embargo."

LORD OGDON: "I am afraid of that correction, an important point. But I assume that the Colonies did not do that without some hint from the Colonial Office. The noble viscount need not look so perturbed."

VISCOUNT SWINTON: "I was not looking perturbed, but I went through exactly the same experience when I was the Colonial Secretary some 20 years ago. At that time the Colonies were only too anxious for us to do the same, because they said that we bought their goods and the Japanese bought from them."

LORD OGDON: "Whether the initiative comes from the Colonies or from the U.K. does not matter much."

State of Lancashire

LORD BALFOUR OF INVERHAUGH: "The noble lord is not being fair to Lancashire. He said that Lancashire had been interfered in supplying the Colonies, but last year Lancashire or Britain supplied 900,000 square yards of cotton goods, against a total demand in the Colonial Empire of just over twice that amount."

LORD OGDON: "Of course things in Lancashire have always had the African trade, but we could not get the Lancashire firms who normally do business in other markets to enter the Colonial market three or four years ago."

VISCOUNT HUDSON: "Surely the people in Lancashire were being advised by the noble lord's Government to develop other markets—other markets. The Government should not be in a position to say that the Government was inadequate for developing everything at once. Now the noble lord's own

Government who developed Lancashire in Lancashire, says from the Colonies in favour of the rest of the world."

LORD OGDON: "The main point was that these cities placed on their traditional markets, not that they were forced by the wicked Labour Government to go into the American market. Their point was and their great good deal is that these were their traditional markets and they wanted to keep them."

There is a complete difference of approach between the Government and the Opposition in the matter of the Colonial Development Corporation. The Government regard it merely as they would a private enterprise corporation which has not and the success it might have had. We regard it as an entirely new application in Colonial development.

I am one of those who do not believe that the Colonial Office can develop the Colonies as they should be developed. It is a task for almost every agency and organisation in this country. The tone of Court and universities already play a great part in higher education, both in regard to the Colonial part and the peoples here. In a small way I wish it were much greater. The trade unions and co-operative movement have done some work in Colonial territories. Society and thorough contacts are being officials to this country and doing their instruction. But what is really needed is a different attitude of mind on the part of the public and a different attitude of mind which looks at the Colonies as part of the warp and woof of our everyday life. We want a new attitude of public relations at home and abroad.

Our four lords who join with me in saying to the people of the Colonies that at the beginning of this new Elizabethan Era we send to our Colonial fellow-citizens a message of hope and goodwill, in the certainty that they and we together will solve our problems and achieve a fuller life in a spirit of brotherhood."

Healthy Effect of Opposition

LORD MILVERTON: "The speech we have just heard seemed to me a signal instance of the healthy effect of going into Opposition. One listening to the noble lord would have guessed that the party which he represents has been in effective charge of the Colonial Office for as many years almost as the present Government has been months. Like a Catherine wheel, he fired off sparks of bright ideas in every direction and on almost every subject. Things that ought to be done, things he wanted to know, and how to deal with a multi-racial society, which is probably one of the most baffling problems of the world."

He knows that the Secretary of State is not considering the Colonial Empire. That is not his function as a responsible to Parliament for the proper government of these Colonies. He does not himself administer them. Much of what the noble lord said seemed to me to be based on the underlying idea that the Secretary of State ought to be in charge of a number of things of which he certainly is not in charge. He spoke of centralization in the Colonial Office which had been effected by the last Government, and of a number of things which I suggest have to be regarded with great care, especially in view of the growing emphasis upon the fact that the Colonial Governments must be given increasing power to look after themselves in all these things."

"I should bitterly regret seeing any attempt to turn the Secretary of State's annual report into a political pamphlet or imaginative novel dealing with what he would like the Empire to be. The report comprises a summary of what the British ought to spend. Essentially, it is the Secretary of State's account of his stewardship for the previous year, and as such it must be a purely factual document."

"It is so easy to over-simplify the baffling problems of the Colonies. However, we are all now agreed on the main objectives of Colonial policy. Our differences arise over attitudes of mind and over the speed and method of reaching our objectives. It is here that the sport of what may call political gliding has become so popular. The thrill of rising to unpredictable heights by skillful use of updraft currents of hot air is accompanied, as I surmise, by the likelihood of unexpected descent at an unexpected destination."

Imponderables of Mind and Spirit

"What we call civilization stands for something quite apart from telephones and tractors, electric washing machines and electric lights; it stands for the imponderable things of the mind and spirit. These things are hard to place in the report of the Secretary of State, but without them all our material progress will never be achieved. We have an enormous task in our course, and we have to be well concerned with the fulfillment of the Colonial peoples' knowledge of how well the danger, which is increased by careless speech in this country, of Colonial peoples thinking that