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Founder and Editor
E. J. LITTLE

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION will be debated again in the House of Commons on Tuesday at the insistence of the Opposition—or, it would be more exact to say, of the large element of extremists who reject the guidance of the majority of the Socialist Shadow Cabinet and the advice of those of its members of the Parliamentary Labour Party who from personal experience are best qualified to judge the issue. Primarily economic, it has been complicated and confused by a few politicians, white and black, professional and amateur, who agree on two points only—their determination to make a stal out of the controversy, and their distrust of the European leaders, present and future, in Central Africa. In this country the Socialist politician who has exerted most influence against federation was Secretary of State for the Colonies until the general election deprived him of that office. It was he who some months earlier had caused the case for federation to be re-examined, and who later described as a constructive approach to that objective the plan produced by the conference in London of senior officials of the Governments of Great Britain, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. The recommendations of which he thought well as a Minister have been much improved by discussion at two further conferences, one of which lasted a whole month, but as they became better his attitude grew less favourable. Because Mr. Griffiths enjoys a measure of support which few others, if any, in the Labour Movement can command, his colleagues in the hierarchy pay special deference to his opinion, for he may be the next leader of the party. These circumstances, and the woe of British Africa, have been decisive in the inner circles, but only after five days of public discussion, in private.

Consider the opposition to Mr. Griffiths when his leader, Mr. Attlee, returned from his visit to the Rhodesias late last summer. He made public statements which indicated his recognition of the strong case for federation, and that he did not share Mr. Griffiths's exaggerated evaluation of the extent and weight of African opposition. It is probably almost certain that he would have wished to avoid a debate before Southern Rhodesians are called to vote in the referendum on April 9. Three former Labour Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Gordon Walker, Mr. R. R. Stokes, and Mr. Maurice Webb, openly support the plan for federation now, and other prominent leaders, including Mr. Herbert Morrison, are believed to be of the same opinion. So are the two Socialist members of the last all-party delegation to Central Africa, Mr. Stanley Evans and Mr. W. Goldrick. A former member of the Colonial Office, Mr. Donald Ross, is another of the Opposition back-benchers who makes no secret of his disagreement with Mr. Griffiths. These make a formidable group, and their colleagues would do well to heed their warnings. It is, of course, impossible to predict how many Socialists in the House of Commons will be prepared to inform their Whips that they favour federation, but for the sake of British Africa, and the reputation of the House and the Labour Party alike, it is to be hoped that undue pressure will not be exercised to prevent Socialist adherents of the plan from conscientiously discharging their duty as they see it.

The "confidence clause" will assuredly be invoked by a number of members, who would be placed in an intolerable position if

ordered by the party managers to vote against a scheme which they have publicly advocated. Probably not fewer than a couple of dozen Socialists find it impossible to vote conscientiously against implementation of the latest White Paper, and that number may well be much too conservative an estimate. Those who differ from Mr. Attlee's on the matter ought to make their position perfectly clear to their leaders before the debate, and it were known that say twenty-five, thirty or perhaps even forty of the Opposition would not go into the lobby with him, the members of the Executive Committee would be extremely unlikely to ask for a division, since it might show the world that a substantial minority of Socialists support a different view. In fact, the four Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland—and that that minority contains almost all the Socialist M.P.s with sound knowledge and good judgment on African affairs.

It is regrettable that a debate should be held before the referendum, but the damage will be restricted if a division is avoided. Reckless statements will certainly be made by some of the Government Ministers. These should be expected to reiterate their inviolable criticisms and will yet again to neglect anything constructive. Probably all the Liberal members will oppose the Government, but not one of them has shown a grasp of the problem, and some entertain the strangest misconceptions. Great responsibility will rest upon Conservative speakers. In the past too many poor speeches have been made on this subject by back-benchers on the Government side. On this occasion nobody should rise unless he has something helpful to say. Is it too much to hope that the Prime Minister himself might speak? No man could better invest the issue with the sense of high destiny which is implicit in the plan. Mr. Churchill in characteristic fashion would indeed turn the backs on the party extremists facing him. The magic of his word picture could give large numbers of well-intentioned but ill-informed people a clear and true sense of an Imperial opportunity, the loss of which would imperil the British position in Africa and deny Africans the only guidance which at this crucial stage of their emergence can safeguard them from the follies of untrustworthy leaders. On every count there is an overwhelming case for federation—for federation now.

NAIVETE IS NO VIRTUE in a Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Eden can certainly not feel grateful to General Neguib for so promptly and brutally demonstrating his disregard for the agreement on Naivete which Mr. Eden was ingenious enough to set great store when Conservative Members of Parliament told the Minister privately that they were seriously disturbed by the terms which the Egyptian dictator had exacted. Mr. Eden assured his critics that the convention had introduced a new spirit into Anglo-Egyptian relations. When almost every publication in this country was telling its readers that a night of mourning had been washed away by a night of power of fraternity, we declined to believe that claim, and held that justice had not been done to the Sudan, explaining the reasons for our judgment in two leading articles.

Now even the unsophisticated must recognize the ineptitude of sticking so much on the horns of the horns, and statesmen who conceive themselves to be statesmen, for the accusations which the chief could behave of not to be reckless or his phraseology and consulting. Unreasonable optimism can seldom have been deflated so quickly. This newspaper compared the agreement with that made in Munich with Hitler. Has Neguib deliberately emulated the less ornamented Fuhrer in so promptly neglecting his content? Is the remarkable similarity of behaviour accidental? It is highly significant that the Minister of State, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, referred to a "very unsatisfactory position" which has been so quickly created by the Egyptians was evident from the terms in which he answered questions in the House of Commons a few days ago. He could scarcely have been franker or firmer.

He flatly denied General Neguib's statements; reminded him that representations should be made through the customary channels, not through the Press; said that strong protests had been made; and that the Government had no intention of conceding the assertion, which Egyptians will greatly dislike, that the wishes of the Sudan must be paramount, and cannot be set aside for Egyptian prejudices or wishes. That language Cairo may understand better than

Mr. Eden's appeasement. His offence, which is already seen to be grave and judicial to both British and Sudanese interests, was aggravated by the concession that the agreement should take effect from its signature. Had Parliament been given the normal

opportunity of discussion there would have been a more searching and frank talk. Doubtless that prospect was the reason for creating ratification. What would Conservatives have said if these blunders had been committed by a Labour Government?

Notes By The Way

Short Cuts

MR. KINGSLEY MARTIN, who recently spent a few days in Kenya, is of course, qualified by that recent personal experience to enlighten the readers of *The Statesman*, which he edits. The kind of guidance which they are given has been crystallized in a single sentence suggesting that "it is wise to see in the Kikuyu a gifted as well as a brave people who, woefully misguided to-day, cannot yet develop without European aid, are likely in the not very long run to prove, when fed, educated, cured of disease, and disciplined by experience, to be just as brave and upstanding as any other people black or white."

Dangerous Assumptions

ALL MEN OF GOOD WILL, Kenyans of all races, and fervently of anyone else, will hope that the time will quickly elapse, itself of the present widespread reversion to savagery and accept the benefits of Christian civilization; but all history refutes the idea that a primitive people can be quickly transformed. Mr. Martin's public would assuredly translate "in the not very long run" as meaning a fairly short term of years, perhaps a decade or two at most, whereas more experienced Europeans and sensible Africans know that the reckoning must be in generations. What can be said of the naive conception that slavery is the product of food, education, and relative freedom from disease? Unhappily, the fallacy that men can be made equal by social services and the ballot-box is believed nowadays by millions of good natured but ignorant folk. Wise writers do not encourage such fallacies.

Copper Venture

FEDERATION OF THE MINDS the Sudan crisis, and the inability of Parliamentarians deny this publication the space which it would gladly give to new books of East and Central African interest. There have been occasions on which somewhat lengthy reviews have been written and set in type for prompt publication, only to suffer one unexpected, but unavoidable "contraction" after being found at last, the notes had to be discarded as too lengthy. Readers and writers are no more anxious to see book news in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA than they are to see that explanation of note in any daily newspaper. At the event, the book was published by Muller's Copper Mines Ltd., and Royal African Copper Mines Ltd., of Mr. Kenneth Bradley's "Copper Venture".

Prospect to Prosperity

WATER CHARACTERISTIC of all, he tells the story of Rhodesia from the earliest times until the foundation of the most modern lines of steel in 1932, thus leaving scope for a subsequent volume to bring the record up to date. So that the historical perspective may be right, the author starts with African knowledge of the mining of copper hundreds of years before Livingston first heard of the "green stones," and con-

tinues with an excellent account of the way in which Rhodesia's young men opened up Central Africa, carrying law and order up to the Zambezi, while tough prospectors, breathing of fortunes but content to endure any hardship for the full of the quest, found the outcrops on which the country's present prosperity has been built. Then capital, science, judgement, experience, and commercial acumen had their chance under the inspiration of Mr. Chester Beatty. Such is the tale which Mr. Bradley tells.

Dream or Nightmare?

MR. J. W. AWORI, an African member, recently told the Kenya Legislature: "I feel I would be able to do something if given the portfolio for African Affairs." Consequent laughter is noted, not surprisingly, in the *Observer* report, which shows that the speaker thereupon concluded his speech, perhaps because it had reached its end anyhow, perhaps because the absurdity of his suggestion had suddenly dawned upon him. So far as I can judge from the public record, Mr. Awori is not one attribute which would entitle him even to contemplate the possibility of attaining ministerial rank. If that is a dream of his, its realization would, on his present form, be a nightmare for the country.

Abuse of Privilege

ON THE FOLLOWING DAY the Solicitor-General had to challenge his assertion that a forest guard guilty of rape had escaped with a fine of £30. The official spokesman denounced the charge as an abuse of the privilege of the Council, and explained that the case was one of abduction contrary to Native law and custom. For which Mr. Awori offered the culprit to forfeit three sheep or pay 130s. Mr. Awori nevertheless declined to withdraw his allegation, though given repeated opportunities by the Solicitor-General and the Speaker, who reminded him that his false statement would otherwise stand on the record. His African colleagues do not appear to have pressed him to withdraw, as would have been done in similar circumstances in the House of Commons. Yet this man can picture himself as the holder of a portfolio!

Second Thoughts

THE MOST PROMINENT heading in last Sunday's *Observer* was "Second Thoughts on Africa." It was a disappointment to some of us who started to read in the hope that the paper had recognized the error of much that it has written about British Africa in recent months, but it was to be numbered among the organs of the Daily Express which have candidly and courageously changed their position. There was nothing new in the article, which merely repeated what the *Observer* has said again and again during the past year or two. It was other people who were implored to have second thoughts.

...from any delay having been caused by H.M. Government, the delay over the appointment of the Sudanese member of the Governor General's Commission appears now to be due to Egyptian unwillingness to accept the conditions proposed by the Sudanese themselves.

I should like to add that H.M. Government strongly deprecate the attempt to conduct negotiations by means of intermediaries to make the Egyptian Government's demands to make the Sudanese member of the Governor General of the Sudan director to be appointed through formal diplomatic channels.

This is being made strong representations in this effect to the Egyptian Ambassador in London, and H.M. Government are confident that it is absolutely certain that H.M. Government are going to carry out the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement in good faith.

Recourse from Unfair Pressure

...also recall the statement of my rt. hon. friend Mr. P. H. Franks that it is the resolve of H.M. Government that the Sudanese shall freely decide their own future, and we are determined to ensure that the Sudanese shall have the right to express their views free from any unfair pressure from any quarter.

...thanking the rt. hon. and learned member for his forthright and expansive statement, may I say that I am sure that the Sudanese will be conveyed by our Ambassador to the Sudan and to General Nguib that in the matter of the Commission and in other appropriate matters the Sudanese must remain paramount and cannot be treated as a subject of Egyptian prejudice or whims, or for that matter the whims of H.M. Government? Secondly, will he inform General Nguib that progress will not be achieved in the matter of the Commission and other matters by partisan and ambiguous statements, and that H.M. Government cannot proceed with the negotiations unless that is clearly understood and acknowledged?

...My statement covers the rt. hon. gentleman's supplementary question. As to the first, we have made it quite clear to the Sudanese Government, and we shall continue to do so.

...Does my rt. hon. and learned friend agree that the delay in both instances to the agreement is entirely due to the unwillingness of the Sudanese to accept the British proposal?

...Is this not another example of the importance of the House having an opportunity of discussing the proposals of the Sudanese Government, and of the Sudanese Government's independence, which, after 10 years of British rule, would be allowed to be subjected to these scurrilous attacks?

Relations with British Administration

...Does my rt. hon. and learned friend agree that there is to be any real hope of the Sudanese people achieving effective, and not merely theoretical, independence, it is wholly necessary to maintain, and even to further, the relations of mutual confidence and goodwill which exist between Sudanese political leaders and British administrative personnel? It is not abundantly clear that General Nguib is deliberately trying to undermine those good relations. Will my rt. hon. and learned friend ask his hon. friends to convey messages to British officials in the Sudan to the effect that as long as they stand by the Sudanese Government, we will stand by them?

...Are the general Nguib's tactics connected with his own political instability at home and with his need to satisfy the Cairo and Alexandria mobs?

...In reply to my supplementary questions which have just been asked, I would say that I have made a carefully considered statement about the matter which I believe covers them, and that a consideration would be wise not to depart from the terms of the statement.

Then the customary comment was cabled from Cairo to explain away General Nguib's outburst. His appointment of the *El-Hamas*, for instance, telegraphed Thursday after the British Ambassador had denoted H.M. Government's protest.

The Arabic Press was in full cry against Britain and the Sudan this morning, but there has been nothing more from any official source, and observers here think that the incident will turn out to be a storm in a tea-cup. General Nguib has many preoccupations, and obviously cannot do more than a cursory examination to see what matters brought to his attention. It is recalled that the statement on the Sudan in the Commonwealth, which was a somewhat unfavourable statement, was pro-

...in the House of Commons... Mr. Wakefield... the Sudanese member of the Governor General's Commission... the Egyptian unwillingness to accept the conditions proposed by the Sudanese themselves... the attempt to conduct negotiations by means of intermediaries... the Egyptian Government's demands to make the Sudanese member of the Governor General of the Sudan director to be appointed through formal diplomatic channels... this is being made strong representations in this effect to the Egyptian Ambassador in London, and H.M. Government are confident that it is absolutely certain that H.M. Government are going to carry out the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement in good faith.

...The Sudan Government Agency in London issued the following statement: "What is holding up the Sudan Government's progress is not the absence of a suitable candidate, such as the Radio N... also seems to be based upon unreliable information... it is not to be realized that the Sudan Government are in the Bahr el Ghazal and that the settlement of the Sudan's annual problems of wild animal grazing... and that the Sudanese must take proper authorities away for considerable periods to intertribal meetings... political meetings which seem unlikely to contribute helpfully to the main and permanent problems of the great Sudanese areas."

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...The Sudan police force in the southern provinces... with pride the high reputation which the police force of the whole country has long enjoyed and merited.

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...Under the terms of that agreement these arrangements are subject to the approval of the Electoral Commission. None of the three Sudanese members of this commission have yet been made, as their appointment is dependent upon the approval of the Governor-General's Commission, which has not yet been set up... We hope that nomination of the United States member will be made in the not distant future, and that the remaining nominations to both of these commissions will be made as soon as possible.

...Could the Minister say more specifically exactly where the delay arose in appointing the remaining members of the Electoral Commission?

...The main delay in the appointment of the Sudan Government concerned... that the appointment was made shortly.

...Are the Government in a position to say what is most serious and that the elections cannot be held with any sense of fairness if another month goes by... that the elections will be a farce unless they take place within the next three weeks?

...I am well aware of the importance of the point, and I see a reasonable quarrel with many of the factors mentioned in the Government's statement... The delay is on the part of the Sudanese Government. The delay is on the part of the Sudanese Government. The delay is on the part of the Sudanese Government.

...I understand that the latest date for the end of May, owing to the postponement of the rainy season early in June.

grave danger to racial harmony in Central Africa. Federation is imposed against the will of the African peoples. Close touch is to be maintained with the Africa Bureau in London.

What has been described as a "united Christian campaign to stop the imposition of federation upon six million frightened and homeless Africans" has begun in Scotland with a meeting in Glasgow under the chairmanship of the Rev. Dr. George F. Macleod. The speakers included Sir Richard Acland, M.P., the Rev. Michael Scott, Sir Gordon Letham (a former Governor of the Seychelles) and Mr. George Kaluwa (deputy general secretary of the Northern Rhodesian African National Congress).

Bishop Wilson, Dean of Manchester is president of the recently formed Manchester Council for African Affairs, which is pledged to take all possible steps to prevent the "imposition of federation." The honorary secretary is Mrs. Max Gluckman.

In Harrow last week the Rev. Dr. Lovejoy, former bishop in Rhodesia, and Prince Yurka Galitzine spoke in favour of federation at a meeting organized by local churchmen. The Rev. Michael Scott and Mr. Fox Pitt put the case against the plan.

Mr. A. K. Chesterton has entered upon his duties as information officer to the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association.

Mr. Roy Wensky and Mr. van Eeden, elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, are undertaking a speaking campaign in Southern Rhodesia in support of federation.

From Northern Rhodesia comes news that Mr. Godwin Dewaniika has asked Mr. Wensky to arrange a second interracial conference, so that Africans may receive explanations in regard to the African Affairs Board and other changes made during the recent London conference on federation.

U.C.A.A. on Economic Advantages

A paper on the economic advantages of federation has been issued in Southern Rhodesia by the United Central Africa Association, of which Sir Robert Hudson is president. It states *inter alia*:

"Just as a farmer or manufacturer producing only one commodity, though he may be prosperous, is vulnerable to a drop in the demand for that commodity, or to any circumstance that may prevent him from meeting the demand, so is a country that relies mainly on a single product or a very few products. If the world demand for one export falls, the country with a wide range not only sustains its income with the others, but can direct its resources of capital and labour towards the more profitable ones. This is particularly marked in the territory comprising Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Central African Federation could probably provide all the food it needs (which none of the three territories alone could ever be likely to do), even though it has no Okavango Swamps, it has a high rainfall, and is free from pestilence and extremes of weather as Central Africa, and has a good agricultural system as of peculiar value between them the three territories contain in substantial quantities almost every mineral required in modern industry. The planned union of Southern Rhodesian coal and Northern Rhodesian copper is one example. Nyasaland is the only known substantial deposits of bauxite in Central Africa—the potential basis, with the hydro-electric power of the Kariba Gorge for the Federation's aluminium industry.

The factor most essential to the development of a primary industry is a large assured internal market. This is by all accounts, based on general economic development, the main reason for federation and the specific assurance it requires is that it will not be hampered in any of the territory by tariff barriers erected by the other territories. Only federation can assure this, it will permit the location of industries through Central Africa

for sound economic reasons, instead of their being distributed unsoundly over the three territories in order to get behind tariff barriers.

"Customs conventions and economic treaties are ineffective without close political association. The stormy history of the Customs Convention between Southern Rhodesia and the Union has shown that it is at the mercy of any powerful political pressure group; the interests of cattle ranchers of Southern Rhodesia had once to be sacrificed to those of South Africa, and there have been difficulties over the tobacco and textile industries.

"Capital for major development projects, like the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric scheme and an oil-from-coal plant, is likely to be obtained by the Federation, but not by any of the three territories acting independently, or even together but without political unity. These major projects would in turn attract capital to smaller industrial and commercial enterprises.

"The value of scientific, technical, industrial and agricultural research and planning on a wider scale should be obvious. Many of the muddles and failures in the three territories have occurred because none of them could afford men and equipment adequate to do the job. The Central African Council has achieved a great deal, but it has time and again met the difficulties inherent in co-operation, usually involving financial responsibility, without any central political authority.

"Many people have said: 'Federation will not give Central Africa a port.' This is true; Central Africa can get a port only by negotiation and giving some reciprocal benefit. One way or another, it will have to buy one. The Federation would be in a far stronger position to negotiate a port or port facilities than any of the territories acting independently. Alternatively, there are possibilities for the future of a link through East Africa, but this can come only through federation."

Christians and Federation

DR. FISHER, Archbishop of Canterbury, said when speaking in London last week at the 255th founders' day meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge:

"It seems to me terrible that it should be even suggested that Christian people should be called upon to pray against federation, as though they were clear enough upon the will of God to be able to declare that they are right and other Christian people wrong. It is perfectly possible for good Christians to differ on the merits of federation and on the more difficult matter of the merits of applying or not applying federation in the immediate future.

"I have seen it suggested that prayer to God should be organized by Christian people against federation, and that one particular side should be taken in this controversy as though the other side was dishonourable. I profoundly regret those suggestions.

"None of us can be other than anxious for, whichever decision is reached, a future full of difficulties and danger. Church people have no authority to pray for their particular judgment to be granted. Rather must they ask that the will of God shall be done."

"The Liberal Party Council in London has adopted a resolution against federation "in defiance of the manifest opposition of African opinion." It was decided to urge the party to organize a nation-wide campaign against the plan.

Mr. Ellman-Brown Resigns

Mr. Geoffrey Ellman-Brown, a member of the national executive and the action committee, has resigned because he cannot reconcile the party's general opposition to federation with its avowed policy of encouraging private enterprise.

In announcing his decision, he said: "I feel strongly that federation should be kept out of the arena of party politics, and I recognize that this policy has been endorsed by party congresses. But I feel that the leaders of the Rhodesia Party have not acted or spoken in the spirit of it, particularly since their return from the London conference."

The voters' roll on which the referendum on federation will be taken in Southern Rhodesia totals 49,032, comprising 47,533 Europeans, 1,497 Asiatics, 535 Coloured, and 429 Africans.

Comments on Federation

Mr. Maurice Webb Converted

ANOTHER SOCIALIST LEADER, Mr. Maurice Webb, M.P., who was Minister of Food in the last Labour Government, is a convert to the cause of federation.

He wrote recently in *Reynold's News*: "I have become convinced that in the long run it is in the best interests of the Native Africans, whose future we hold in trust, that the scheme for federation should proceed."

The *Yorkshire Post* has described federation as "a great step forward and a matter of major importance to everyone in the Commonwealth," adding:

"This far-sighted and constructive scheme aims to implement the dream of Cecil Rhodes of a united, prosperous, and peaceful Africa. The plan should be seen as part of democracy's eternal battle against Communist influences and infiltration throughout the whole vast African continent."

The *Sphere* has described the plan as "good sense."

An African has written to the *Rhodesia Herald*:

"I am sure that anyone who comes to the conclusion that Europeans must leave and that we must have a second Gold Coast in Central Africa. This will never happen, because, besides protecting us, the British people have come to stay with us to lead us in the ways of God. The more we appreciate what the Europeans are doing for us, the more understanding and good will we shall get from them."

Bent on Mischief

A leading article in the *Daily Telegraph* said:—

"By pressing for a debate on federation just before Southern Rhodesia makes her fateful decision, the Parliamentary Labour Party—with certain honourable exceptions—seems bent on making mischief to the very last. No good can be expected of such a debate. Nothing new can be said against federation which is not even more misleading than what has been said already."

"In disapproving of any attempt to impose the scheme on the face of 'unanimous African opposition', the party is trying to frighten public opinion with a spectre of its own raising. That there would be opposition of a kind must have been apparent to those Labour ministers who first sponsored the scheme. Every change is opposed by Africans (they even opposed the transfer of the Rhodesias from the British South Africa Company to the Colonial Office, for all they may say now)."

"That this opposition should exist as an organized political force, however, is entirely due to the Labour Government's ineptitude. By forbidding officials to explain the merits of the scheme, they left the chiefs confused, leaderless, and suspicious. This vacuum of opinion was promptly exploited by African politicians with a vigorous campaign of misrepresentation, nicely calculated to play on the fears of all who heard them."

"The damage done in consequence may be over-estimated. African opposition is by no means unanimous. Such damage as there is will not be undone by retreat. Rather the contrary, the opponents of federation would be able to claim that the Government had had nefarious designs and had only been deterred from carrying them out by fear. It would be far wiser to press boldly ahead, and let federation itself answer its critics."

"The Socialist Party is split on the issue of federation. Mr. Griffiths swayed the party meeting by a fervid appeal not to support white supremacy. Mr. Gordon-Walker maintained his support of federation. As is only too common, Mr. Griffiths's emotionalism vanquished his colleague's good sense. It is bad to found policy on a colour bar. It is quite as bad to cover policy with a colour wash."

LORD NOEL BUXTON opposed federation because its basis "is a freeze-up of the pattern of race relations when legitimate African aspirations are particularly asserting themselves."

"In a European sense Africans in the territories have no safety valve, and federation does not give them one. It is not surprising that in their exasperation they develop a nasty, tasteless nationalism in their African Congresses, and an intransigent attitude. The faults of Congress, however, must not be allowed to blind us to the fact of sincere and almost courteous African opposition to the federal proposals."

"Africans prefer integrity to wealth. Their aspiration and urgent sense of dignity would prefer to contemplate, say, the vast copper belt at Nkana, unable to be worked (perhaps in 10 years' time) rather than a thriving, bustling, expansive future on an entirely European lead, with Africans breeding

further, and breeding inevitably, that entirely undesirable logic which Shakespeare put into Shylock's mouth:—
"You call'dst me a dog;—before thou had'st a cause;
But since I am a dog, beware my fangs."

In a leading article criticizing federation the *Church of England Newspaper* wrote that Africans suspect that "the real purpose is to prevent Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland from progressing politically under Colonial Office tutelage so that in 10 or 20 years they will be pressing for self-government." It also stated:—

"Why are the Africans so opposed to the scheme? The territory which will be dominant is Southern Rhodesia. Africans look at the way their fellow nationals are now treated in that Colony and hope that they will never have to share their lot. So long as they are under the ultimate control of the Colonial Office they feel that there is some prospect of social and political advancement. They do not believe that the local Europeans intend that they should ever have legal and political equality with themselves."

"The real anxiety of African suspicion of the whites is not unfounded. There is too much discriminatory legislation in Southern Rhodesia to make the conception of partnership anything but a mockery."

"If federation is imposed and there is then trouble, the Africans will be accused of overthrowing law and order, and all the police and military resources of the State (together with the British Army) will be used against them. Is this what we understand by partnership or trusteeship? It looks only too like the old Colonialism which we have foresworn. It is a betrayal of the principles upon which Colonial Government has been based for the past 50 years."

Moderating Influence in South Africa

In the same issue a letter from Mr. E. H. Lane Poole, assistant secretary of the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association, said:—

"The possibility of Southern Rhodesia, through the failure of federation, being left isolated and turning southwards for economic support, is not political blackmail but must be seriously reckoned with. Those who oppose federation must face the consequences of their vote. They must reconcile themselves to the contingency of a million Africans coming under the Native policy that obtains south of the Limpopo River. They should also reflect that if federation becomes a fact, its just principles of partnership and trusteeship may have a moderating influence upon the Native policy in the Union of South Africa."

Mr. R. E. Forbes wrote recently to the *Rhodesia Herald*:—

"Mr. Stockil—without anything but his guess to back up his opinion and against all responsible announcements—would have us believe that we may have another chance if we reject federation now. He then asks whether the possible economic advantages of federation would be worth the inevitable strained race relations which would result."

"On principle, for federation, but on better terms (for Europeans) than anyone believe that, if strained relations would result now, federation on more unfavourable terms for the Natives could be put through at a later date?"

"I am convinced that in the event of federation becoming a reality now Native opposition would disappear rapidly. The masses—if they became aware of federation at all—would soon realize that any fears they might have had were groundless. Judging by my own inquiries, only a fraction of the Native population has even heard of federation, and only a fraction of that fraction is really interested."

"But rejection would be regarded by the Natives as their victory over the white man. Every Native would then think that his co-operation or opposition would in future be decisive in Africa. How anyone could then hope to put through federation on any terms without straining race relations to the utmost is beyond me."

Union-Castle Year Books

THE 1953 EDITIONS of the "Year Book and Guide to Southern Africa" and "Year Book and Guide to East Africa," of 940 and 450 pages respectively, have been published by the Union-Castle Line at 9s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. The first includes the Union of South Africa and the two Rhodesias, and the second deals in similar detail with Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Nyasaland, Portuguese East Africa, the Sudan, Mauritius, and the Seychelles, this last Colony being included for the first time. These are excellent handbooks, which can be recommended without reservation.

British Reinforcements to Combat Mau Mau in Kenya

Questions in Parliament on Arrest of African M.L.C.

THE HEADQUARTERS of the 29th Infantry Brigade (Commander, Brigadier-General Percival, the 1st Bn. the Devonshire Regiment, and the 1st Bn. the Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment)) will be flown to Kenya at the end of this month to accelerate operations against Mau Mau terrorists. This move is a result of the recent visit to the Colony of General Sir John Harding, Chief of the General Staff.

Eleven Kikuyu were hanged last week for the murder of Mr. Eric Banya last October, and two Kikuyu have been sentenced to death for the murder of an informer in the same district.

Chief Joshua, of the Embu tribe, was killed last week by a gang of about 30 terrorists when he was ambushed with two tribal policemen. One of the policemen was wounded.

Three persons were killed when a heavily armed gang ambushed a patrol between Nanyuki and Isiolo, where a corporal, three police askari, and two Kikuyu were stationed. The three others are reported missing. Two other constables, who had just arrived back from duty, raised the alarm.

One African home guard was shot dead in the Fort Hall area and another in south Nyeri.

Casualties in Police Patrol

Three African police were wounded, one fatally, when a patrol was ambushed shortly after leaving the station in the Pumwani area of Nairobi. The assailant escaped.

Five terrorists were killed and one wounded by a patrol of K.A.R. and police operating in the Aberdare Mountains. One African of the patrol was wounded.

A Kikuyu contractor was shot dead by a European farm manager whom he attacked in the Nyeri area. In the same district a patrol of K.A.R. and the Kenya regiment killed one of a gang of seven terrorists.

A sentry at the official residence of the military commander of the Nanyuki district was fired upon a few days ago, and a gang of terrorists kidnapped from a local hotel two Kikuyu women and two Baganda. In Nairobi an African taxi driver was shot dead in the Native location.

Twelve terrorists were killed and over 100 taken prisoner in clashes in the Fort Hall and Nyeri districts on Monday.

Six others were killed and one captured after a robbery on a European estate manager's house in the Nyeri district. A military and police patrol came on the scene as the raiders were escaping. In the same locality a gang of Kikuyu over 30 strong were surrounded by a K.A.R. patrol. One was killed and the remainder then surrendered.

An attack was made on Sunday on Mr. J. P. Kanuya, a prominent African in the Nakuru region. He has served on the municipal council for several years, and was the first Native to be elected to the municipality's African affairs committee. A shot fired from outside his Nakuru home passed through his shirt, injuring him slightly. Six Africans have been detained.

During a tour of the Nyanza Province, Sir Evelyn Baring told a large gathering of Luo that the emergency had arisen through a comparatively small number of men who, wanting power and riches for themselves, tried to secure them by violence and threats. But their attempts would be in vain and the Government would restore peace to the land.

He said that in token of the tribes' loyalty, Mr. Paul Mboya, a former chief, and now a member of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, would join the

official party visiting the United Kingdom for the Coronation.

The Governor announced a loan fund to help African business men and farmers.

The following announcement was made by the Uganda Government last Thursday:—

"On information which has reached the Uganda Government during the last few weeks, it has appeared that a small but increasing number of Kikuyu have been arriving in the Protectorate. Furthermore, the Government has no power at present to keep any check on these persons, and, having regard to the present situation in Kenya, considers it is necessary in the public interest that powers should be taken which will enable the Government to refuse admission to any number of immigrants in respect of whom it is not fully and entirely satisfied that they are in every way desirable immigrants.

"A Bill entitled Immigration (Control) Amendment Bill has therefore been published to-day for introduction into the Legislative Council at the next meeting. It is proposed that this legislation should have effect for a period of one year only, unless renewed for further periods annually. Under its terms the Governor in Council may make any class of African subject to the Immigration Ordinance or any specified section thereof."

Mr. Brockway on Odede Arrest

Following the arrest last week of Mr. F. W. Odede, an African member of the Kenya Legislature, the matter was raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Fenner Brockway, who said:—

"I wish to raise a point of order, Mr. Speaker, concerning a matter of which I have given you notice, and on which you have given the Secretary of State for the Colonies even shorter notice. It is whether the arrest and detention without charge of a member of a Colonial Legislature set up by this House without full self-government is a matter coming within the cognizance of this House of Commons of privilege?"

MR. SPEAKER: "The hon. member has good enough to give me notice, which was rather short, but was quite long enough for me to determine that no possible question of the privileges of this House could arise from the circumstances which he is postulating."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Accepting that reply, I beg to ask leave to move the adjournment of the House under standing order 9, in order to call attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance; namely, the arrest without charge and detention of Mr. Faneul Odede, a member of the Legislative Council of Kenya."

MR. SPEAKER: "This matter does not fall within the standing order. It has been done by due process of law, and I cannot make it agree with the terms of the standing order."

MR. BROCKWAY: "May I put this point to you, sir? Mr. Odede is a bona fide African member of the Kenya Legislative Council. He has been detained without any charge and without any prospect of trial. Is it not a matter of urgent importance that a member of a Colonial Legislature is placed in that position and that the matter should be discussed by his House?"

Speaker's Ruling

MR. SPEAKER: "Understand that this man has been detained under powers possessed by the Governor to deal with the emergency. Even in our own case, where an hon. member of this House was detained under similar emergency legislation during the war, it was held to be outside the standing order. I could not possibly ask the House to proceed to a debate on this matter without violating all the precedents."

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "May I ask, through you, sir, if in view of the circumstances of this case you will give notice?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, have you not given a definite ruling in this matter, and is it not contrary to the procedure of the House that matters of this kind under this rule, on which a definite ruling is given by the Speaker, are not subject subsequently to further notice and debate?"

MR. SPEAKER: "That is perfectly true, but I do not understand that the hon. gentleman was rising to debate the matter."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "If the Prime Minister had waited for a minute he would have heard that I was not challenging your ruling, sir, but was asking whether, in view of the importance of the matter, he would take an early opportunity to make a statement."

MR. SPEAKER: "That is a matter for the hon. gentleman, the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

HON. MEMBERS: "Answer."

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. What the hon. gentleman asked was whether the Colonial Secretary will take an early opportunity of making a statement on the matter, and I think that is a matter for him.

The *Manchester Guardian* commented: "One reads with a shock, almost with consternation, that the Kenya Government has thought it necessary to detain Walter Odede. It is a serious question whether the Government has acted rightly."

"Mr. Odede has been reckoned a man of integrity and good sense, lacking Mr. Mathu's qualities in thought or self-expression, but well ballasted, rational and sincere. There has been no previous suggestion that Mr. Odede was involved in the Mau Mau movement, and he carries much weight with African opinion."

"If he should now be proved a bruised reed, he will leave a gap hard to fill, for there are not so many Africans of his standing in the Government can co-operate, and it will be difficult to find those who have been his friends. If he is proved innocent the Government may unforgivably have made a lasting and influential enemy out of one who might have been a friend."

The same journal later published a letter from Mr. BROCKWAY, who wrote, *inter alia*:

"Mr. Odede must remain silent in detention for an indefinite period. His treatment of a member of a Colonial Legislature is appallingly parallel to the arrest and detention of members of Parliament on the other side of the Iron Curtain."

It is difficult to conclude that anyone is innocent until the case for the prosecution has been heard, but Mr. Odede's considerable record and his actions when Mr. Hale and I were in Kenya, make the Governor's charges surprising. He has been regarded by the more extreme Kikuyu as a moderate. It is always possible that a man may turn in despair from methods of reason. Certainly the Kenya Government has not encouraged faith in persuasion."

"One cannot resist the suspicion that Mr. Odede's real crime has been his opposition to official efforts to undermine the influence of the independent African movement in the Nyanza Province, which, whilst opposing Mau Mau, has not hesitated to criticize the Government. He should have the opportunity to be tried and judged."

Mr. J. F. Morris Resigns

MR. J. F. MORRIS, who for eight years has represented Mufulira and Chingola as an elected member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, has resigned on account of ill-health. Tributes to him were paid by the Chief Secretary, who mentioned his enthusiastic support for the Kafue hydro-electric scheme, and Mr. G. B. Becker, Member for Agriculture.

In 1950 Mr. Morris was dismissed from the Executive Council after a protracted controversy with his non-official colleagues. It was the first case of its kind in Central or East Africa. The other European non-official represented to the Governor that Mr. Morris held views persistently at variance with theirs, and contended that his attitude made it necessary to act under the agreement of 1949 between the Secretary of State and the non-official leaders, whereby the Governor was empowered to ask an Executive Council member to resign "when the member had lost the confidence of his colleagues through major differences of such a character as to interfere with the smooth and efficient working of the two councils."

Mr. Morris having refused to resign, Sir Gilbert Rennie informed him a month later that the Colonial Secretary (then Mr. Creech Jones) "has now notified me that it is His Majesty's pleasure that you should cease to be a non-official member of the Executive Council."

Mr. Morris, a metallurgical chemist at the Mufulira copper mine, was born in Cape Colony 55 years ago. After qualifying at the South African School of Mines and Technology, he was for six years chief chemist and metallurgist at the Witwatersrand Technical College. Arriving in Northern Rhodesia only a few years ago, he was soon elected president of the Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association of the Copperbelt. He was then appointed to the Copper Production Committee, the Factories Ordinance Advisory Board, and the Advisory Committee on Industrial Development.

Standard Bank's Rhodesian Board

SIR ULICK ALEXANDER has accepted the chairmanship of the newly created Rhodesian board of the Standard Bank of South Africa, with headquarters in Salisbury. The other members are Lord Acton, Mr. C. A. Barron, Sir Robert Hudson, and Sir Henry T. Low.

Faith in Northern Rhodesia Reveals up Fivefold in Five Years

MR. ROY WELENSKY, leader of Northern Rhodesia's non-official M.L.C.s, was emphatic in a recent speech that the territory was financially justified in proceeding with the Kafue hydro-electric scheme, computed to cost £27m. He emphasized that Northern Rhodesia's revenue this year would exceed £30m., nearly five times the 1948 figure, and that income tax would bring in £22m., also five times the total five years ago. Expenditure would approach £29m., compared with £5.8m. in 1948. Some £27m., mainly from revenue, had been spent on the Development Fund.

Compared with copper output worth £79.2m. last year (29.7m. in 1948), the figures for other minerals were: lead, £1.7m. (£1.2m.); zinc, £3.7m. (£1.7m.); and cobalt £1.1m. (£0.4m.). Nearly 6,000 Europeans were employed in the mines, compared with 1,000 in 1938, and Africans employed had risen in the same period from 25,434 to 43,325.

Exports last year had been worth £82m., nearly three times the 1948 value. The country now imported from Southern Rhodesia over £5m. worth of goods annually, or more than her total imports before the war.

About \$22m. had been raised in the United States to help the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation provide power to the major mines until the Kafue hydro-electric project came into commission. "Those vast sums would not be brought into this country if people had not confidence in the future of our base metal industry."

Industries recently established manufacture soap, cement, blankets, roofing, tiles, steel windows, not to mention a variety of small industries.

Mr. Welensky hoped to see a pig-iron industry and an explosives factory started.

Kapenguria Court Adjourned Mau Mau a Doctrine of Hatred

THE COURT IN KAPENGURIA, at which James Kenyatta and five other Kenya Mau Mau leaders were charged with offences in connexion with Mau Mau, was adjourned last week until next Tuesday, when the magistrate, Mr. R. Thacker, will announce the date on which judgment will be given.

Mr. Somerhough said in his final address for the prosecution that the waves of passion had beaten against the walls of the courtroom in vain, and that there could be no real suggestion that justice had failed during the trial.

Kenyatta had, he said, presented himself first as a politician fighting for the rights of his people, with a hatred of Europeans which he did not try to conceal, but later as a "rather saint-like person who abhorred violence, thought that all could lie down like the lion and the lamb, and who would never do anything against by constitutional means, and never be associated with any unconstitutional movement."

Kenyatta could obviously not advocate the Mau Mau policies openly, but the Crown submitted that that had not stopped him from furiously urging a much stronger policy and ensuring its inception. As long as his apparent denunciations of Mau Mau were kept within moderate bounds, adherents would understand the need for such denials.

By inculcating into the minds of Africans the notion that Europeans had stolen their land, it would be easy to propagate the idea of turning out the thieves and if necessary killing them. Mau Mau could flourish only in an atmosphere of hatred.

Warning to Amateurs

"I WILL NOT HAVE AMATEURS in my office, a listen to what they say upon subjects on which I am an expert or can gain expert advice from others," said Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies when speaking at the annual dinner of the Westminster Chamber of Commerce. He added: "Whatever activity you undertake, whether as a young man, in middle age, or in old age, you should be above all things a professional. One of the besetting sins of the English—beside their addiction to too much tea at too odd hours—is their fear of the theoretical and their almost abject love of the empirical."

Christianity the Answer to Mau Mau

Responsibility of Europeans in Kenya

THE VERY REV. HUGH EVAN HOPKINS, Provost of Nairobi Cathedral, said in a recent sermon:

"The difference between the attitude at the time of Our Lord in regard to culture, upbringing, customs and religious backgrounds was every bit as great as that which distinguishes African and European to-day."

"The way in which true Christians have stood firm during this testing time has impressed administrators, settlers and men of business, not to mention one whose recent book on Mau Mau and the Mau Mau Command Christianity for the Native. I am quite sure that real Christianity is the answer, wrote H. C. C. Keakey. On all sides we are hearing testimony to the magnitude of the courage and selflessness of true African Christians in all the strain, loneliness and heartache which surrounded them to-day. The European public is at last beginning to give missionary work its true credit, and I believe that the time is ripe for a much more vigorous support by our community for those who are seeking to lead a growing nation into more Christian ways."

Supreme Opportunity

"We have before us a supreme opportunity to make Christianity effective throughout Kenya. We have seen what happens when old tribal restraints with all their crude horror are removed and nothing is put in their place. We see what happens when respect for authority is lifted and no moral sense of right and wrong takes over."

"We are now aware of how easy it is to distort Christianity and use a perversion of that faith to mislead primitive people, when that Christianity has not had many years in which to get deeply rooted."

"In many cases the Christian standard has been regarded as too high; but who would dare lower it? In many cases the truth of Christianity has not had time to penetrate minds which have never before indulged in abstract thought and have not associated religion and morals. The result is that under the present vicious anti-Christian attack there has been some falling away. So there would be if European Christians had to choose between faithfulness or death. The significant thing is that those who have stood firm during the past weeks have chiefly been the convinced Christians."

"Only in Christianity lies the hope of a more peaceful Kenya, in which angry relations, drinking of hatred and suspicion, will be created. The establishment of a vigorous Christianity in the Kikuyu country will do no less. The atmosphere in which the Church will operate is tainted, and it will take many prayers and much brave witness to keep the light shining."

Faith an End in Itself

"Christianity must not be looked upon as an ideology for Government servants to dope the Native with, a convenient way of keeping the Kikuyu quiet. The Faith which we profess will never allow itself to become the handmaid of any human organization. It is an end in itself, not a means to an end. It must be accepted because it is true, rather than because it is useful."

"Has it ever struck you that none of those who shared in the rapturous joys of the first Christmas Day were Europeans? We are so accustomed to think of Christianity as a European religion that we forget its birth in the Middle East, its cradle in Israel, and the first adherents of coloured skin. One major fault of past missionary endeavour is that we have largely failed to make Christianity indigenous in China, Japan, India, or Africa."

"With certain splendid exceptions, it is still sadly true to say that the Native peoples to whom devoted missionaries have gone tend to think of the religion they have been taught as belonging not to them but to those who brought it them. The result is that in this country our African clergy and teachers are now being called, not in compliment but in contempt, 'Wazungu'."

"If Christianity is to survive strongly alongside the rising tide of nationalism amongst Africans, it must become as African as its European, or it must rise above all nationality. That is one reason why we are anxious to have on the staff of the Cathedral an African padre, for we are a Cathedral of the whole diocese, not of the European community only. There

has to be a much closer coming together of the African and European sides of the one Anglican Church in Kenya."

"Those of us who work in the chaplaincies must take the lead, so that as the African becomes educated and wants to have the advantages of the ordered worship of God in English he may be welcomed where this is available."

"Those who minister to the African in particular must always bear in mind that, unless they succeed in making Christianity fit into the norms of African language and thought, they will have failed to lay the foundations of an indigenous Church. It would in many ways be better if the educated African could see this point also, and devote himself to making the Christian religion appeal to his own people as it has appealed for so many hundreds of years to us Europeans."

The Best Way to Help

"The best way we can help the present situation is to provide ourselves more and better Christians. It is fantastic to expect the African to follow with enthusiasm a religion which we patronize with distant coldness. Christianity is not a short cut to ending the Mau Mau rebellion. It is a way of life for African and European alike."

"It is not for us to say in a superior kind of way that we think what we do not practise ourselves is yet good for the African, like parents sending their children to a Sunday School but never darkening the door of a Church themselves. If the European does without Christianity, the Europeanized African will copy him; and it is the Europeanized African who is hardest to win for Christ."

"Mau Mau terrorizes the African in the reserves; materialism soothes the African and European of the towns into thinking that all the evil lies at the door of disturbers of the peace, when much of it we must account for ourselves."

"May this unrest not be God's way of rousing a complacent people to the fact that we cannot blame a primitive race for not being good Christians and for going down in numbers before the present onslaught, if we have not taken Christianity seriously ourselves?"

The new deep-water berth which it is proposed to build at the port of Mombasa may have to be constructed on the mainland at Kipevu, and not as a projection of berths 9 and 10, as previously intended.

E. A. & R.

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Race Relations in Southern Rhodesia Views of the Bishop of Mashonaland

A STRONG ATTACK ON RACIALISM was made recently by the Bishop of Mashonaland, Dr. F. F. Paget, who said when addressing the Salisbury African Welfare Society: "To a White Rhodesia Association the Africans have the right to respond with a Black Rhodesia Association, but both are hideously wrong."

"Only in a partnership can our culture and civilization be saved and enriched. We are not likely to get far in the direction of improved race relations until we see one another as human beings, with the claim to equal respect, and the recognition of the dignity and worth, the equal value, of every individual. None of us shall we get rid of the widespread sense of frustration and impotence haunting the lives of many cultured and progressive Africans."

Meaning of Civilization

"We must often feel that the European, with his superior education, uses the African's lack of education against him, and this is rightly seen as civilization has been defined as the ability of people in a society to work together effectively. We might add, and live together harmoniously."

"If this is true, then civilization in Africa is in a bad way. The adjustment of human relations means, far more than the adjustment of economic power or of housing and land and employment. It means at least a progressive removal of the colour bar, a wider and more generous recognition of culture and of the cultured African, a greater willingness and a greater sacrifice to create a great synthesis in the cultural development of the African and a path to open avenues for his progress and for the use of his gifts and abilities."

"We should not be surprised if there is restlessness in the ranks of the more thoughtful Africans. Rather should we try to appreciate their aspirations and help them to their quiet and patient realization of them. There is a tendency in some quarters to label as subversive every non-Communist movement for the improvement of their position and the realization of their aspirations. There is a real danger in this attitude. Rather should the white population set to work to prove itself capable of fulfilling the aspirations aroused in the African through his contact with western civilization."

"The Bishop revealed that he was a member of a body trying to establish an industrial club in Salisbury, for which £5,000 was needed. Africans should also sincerely desire such improvement, and must show themselves ready to co-operate, be it ever so small, and to catch responsibility."

"The chairman of the Society, Mr. A. A. Draper, said: "Those who advocate so-called white supremacy and prestige should realize that these objects can be attained only by standards of conduct and behaviour consistent with supremacy and prestige, and that immediately those standards are lowered the advocates are merely proving their own unfitness for the role they sponsor."

Ex-Editor Candidate

MR. WALTER ADDISON, a former editor of both the *Bulawayo Chronicle* and the *Rhodesia Herald*, has been chosen as United Party candidate to contest the vacant Salisbury Highlands seat. Born and bred in Scotland, he won the D.C.M. and M.C. when serving with the Black Watch in the 1914-18 war. He became editor of the first named journal in 1923, soon after the referendum which approved Responsible Government, and four years later took over the editorship of the Salisbury newspaper, but soon transferred to the business side as manager of the Rhodesia Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. He was the first chairman of the Salisbury Industrial Council of the Printing Industry, and was chairman for some years of the State Lottery Fund trustees. During the last war he held several important posts, including those of Chief Recruiting Officer, Controller of Industrial Man Power, and Director of Demobilization. He visited Rhodesia, serving in East and West Africa and the Middle East. For a time after the war he edited the *Star* in Johannesburg, but returned to Rhodesia on retirement, and began farming in the Salisbury area.

Alfred Beit and the Beit Trust Devoted and Unselfish Labours

MR. DOUGLAS MAZOLM, President of the British South Africa Company, spoke in a eulogy, "Calling the Rhodesias and Basaland" programme of the B.C.A. on "Alfred Beit, the Man, who was born 100 years ago and died in 1907." He said, interestingly:

"The keynote of Alfred Beit's life was unselfish service to others, and to Rhodesia in particular. In the sphere of business, Beit stands out as a modest coadjutor (for Johannesburg's great qualities were in the field of adventure and politics, not finance). Beit was a business genius, not that he coveted great wealth for its own sake, for though he liked luxury, for which he cared nothing, and the buying of beautiful pictures, he could have satisfied his tastes in those directions with a fraction of the fortune which he amassed."

"He loved the hard work of business for its own sake, and, like all artists, was urged to persevere to the end by his extraordinary talents for overcoming the difficulties of that barren field. His story is that of the South African diamond industry, of how the two great rival interests, Rhodes and Beit, on the one hand and Barnato on the other, were fused in De Beers Consolidated Company, thus substituting unity of control for a chaos of conflicting interests; the story of the wonderful gold-field of the Witwatersrand and the foundation by Rhodes of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa; and the story of the formation of the third and last of Rhodes's three great companies, the British South Africa Company, his own instrument for the defeat of Rhodes's ambitions and the establishment of British control over the interior."

"In all these enterprises Beit's work in the business sphere was indispensable to Rhodes, as it was in the building of Rhodes's vast private fortune, an essential weapon in his masterful hands. De Beers Consolidated and the British South Africa Company could not have been founded without Beit's devoted labours, and without Rhodes's soaring vision."

Trust Capital Now £3m.

Colonel Charles Ponsonby, a member of the Beit Trust, who is now revisiting East Africa, recorded for the same programme before his recent departure from London an interesting summary of the work of the trust, to which Beit left £1,200,000:

"The trustees have managed that fund so capably that the capital is now £3m., though more than £1m. has been advanced for railway construction, some £850,000 for bridges, and more than £100,000 for civil aviation."

"There has been a lot of work done at all schools and institutions in Southern Rhodesia, and many Christian missions have been provided with water supplies, industrial training, mechanics, home craft schools, glass rooms, clinics, maternity homes, and hospitals. Every year fellowships, scholarships, bursaries, and training grants to assist promising boys and girls of all races amount for £8,500, and great assistance has been given to Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Pathfinders, Seafarers, Legion Women's Guild, National Youth Council, Holiday Camping Association, the Society for the Blind, and African welfare societies, women's institutes, and other organizations. There have been contributions to scientific research and the publication of various works, and the magnificent cloisters of Salisbury Cathedral are also the gift of the trust."

"The beauty of this trust," said Colonel Ponsonby, "is that we have no hard and fast rules, the only guiding principle in the will being that help shall be for the benefit of the inhabitants, whether natives or Europeans."

New Roman Catholic Prefecture

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC PREFECTURE in the Eastern Districts of Southern Rhodesia has been announced by the Vatican. Salisbury Vicariate is now separated from the Eastern Districts, which becomes an independent prefecture with headquarters in Umtali. The Very Rev. D. R. Lamont has been nominated prefect. Monsignor Lamont, who was born and educated in Ireland, later studied in Rome, and in 1945 was appointed first superior of the Carmelite Fathers in Southern Rhodesia. Since 1950 he has been parish priest at the Church of the Holy Rosary, Umtali.

Invitation to Six S. Rhodesian M.P.s Asked to Visit Northern Rhodesia as Guests

IT WAS SUGGESTED EDITORIAL in this newspaper a few weeks ago that the Anti-Federation movement is under discussion some Southern Rhodesians who have been active in opposition to the plan should visit Northern Rhodesia to acquaint themselves with opinion in that territory and to state their case at public meetings.

Now the European elected members in the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia have asked six Southern Rhodesian M.P.s. to pay such a visit as their guests. The invitation offers them complete freedom to choose their own itinerary and to indicate in which towns they would wish to address meetings.

Those invited are Mr. Ray Stockil, Leader of the Opposition, who has been unrelentingly critical of the federal proposals, and who recently expressed displeasure that Northern Rhodesian public men should speak in favour of federation in his Colony; Mr. J. Derry Young, perhaps the most prominent anti-federationist among Government supporters; Mr. Jack Keller, the Independent Labour veteran, whose earlier objections have been much modified as a result of the January conference in London, which he attended; Mr. V. H. Eastwood, another Labour member, who is well-known and hearty in favour of federation; Mr. P. A. Wise, Rhodesia Party, who has expressed himself emphatically against federation; and Mr. R. S. Garfield Todd, United Party, a missionary who considers federation desirable from every standpoint, including that of the African population.

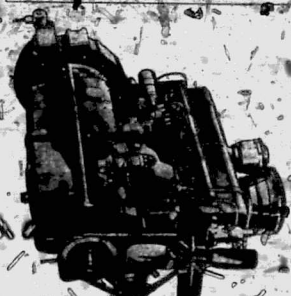
Privy Council Dismisses Zukas's Appeal Mr. D. N. Pritt's Contention

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL has dismissed a petition by Mr. Simon Zukas, a member of the Anti-Federation Supreme Action Council of the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress, for leave to appeal *ex forma pauperis* from an order of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Court of Appeal in connexion with his deportation on the ground that Mr. Zukas contravened provisions of the Penal Code of Northern Rhodesia, was confiding himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order in the territory.

Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., for Mr. Zukas, said that section 34 of the Penal Code was parallel only in Kenya. It provided: "Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the High Court that any person is conducting himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order in any part of the territory, or is endeavouring to excite enmity between any section of the people of the territory and Her Majesty, or between any section of the people of the territory and any other section of the same, or is intriguing against constituted power and authority in the territory, the High Court may recommend to the Governor that such person be deported from the territory."

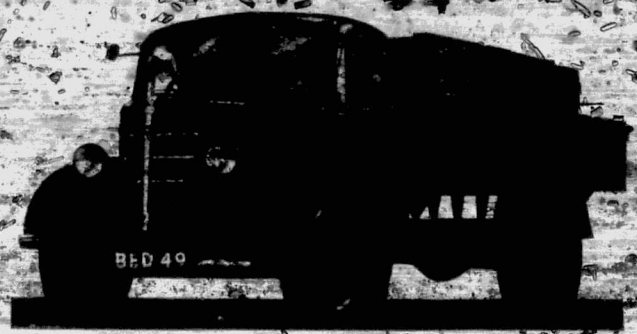
Mr. Pritt contended that the section did not deal either with crime or punishment. All Mr. Zukas had been found to have done was to have conducted himself so as to be dangerous to peace and good order. His client had not been given the opportunity to collect further evidence which he wanted to call, though he gave evidence himself. It had been assumed that disorder would result from the advocacy of strikes, but the defence had wanted to prove that the possibility of disorder would have been 10 times as great if the strikes were prevented and the leaders imprisoned.

Mr. Zukas had come to this country on the understanding that he would be permitted to return to Northern Rhodesia if his appeal were allowed. He had been most fairly and properly treated and very little hardship had been imposed



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PERSONAL

SIR CHARLES LUTHERIDGE will leave Nairobi for London by air on April 10.

MRS MICHAEL MOSES has left Uganda for the Middle East and Great Britain.

The MARQUESA DEL MORAL has arrived in London from Southern Rhodesia.

Mr J. P. JAMES, a district officer in Tanganyika, is on leave from Wiltshire.

Mrs E. A. MACKAY has resigned this directorship of Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER and MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE have been appointed Personal Aide-de-Camp to THE QUEEN.

Mr CHRISTOPHER EDE, who is to produce the pageant at the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition, left on Tuesday by air for Southern Rhodesia.

Mr HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, addressed the Anglo-Belgian Union on Monday. VISCOUNT SWINTON presided.

MRS ARTHUR FAWCUS returned to this country by air a few days ago from her visit to Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia.

Mr M. T. HAMILTON, sales manager of the motor division of the Uganda Co. (Africa) Ltd., has arrived in this country on leave from Kampala.

Mr E. B. BRETHAM, who kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of the Windward Islands last week, was a district officer in Kenya from 1928 to 1938.

Mr D. WOODWARD WEAVER, who has been in Southern Rhodesia since 1949, has resigned this country on leave next month he will sail for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr H. A. STAMBERG SMITH, Director of Surveys in Rhodesia to which he was transferred from Ceylon in 1947, has been appointed Inspector General of Surveys in Nigeria.

Mr J. G. WATSON, municipal engineer in Khartoum who has left the Sudan after 22 years' service, has accepted the appointment of municipal engineer in Mombasa.

Mr R. DE Z. HALL, lately of the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, was received by THE QUEEN on Friday, and kissed hands upon his appointment as Governor of Sierra Leone.

SIR GEORGE CHESNIER, who later became chairman and managing director of the Union-Castle Line, has also been appointed chairman of Messrs. Bullard, King & Co., Ltd.

SIR K. ROBERTS WHAY, Legal Adviser to the Colonial Office, who is at present in Dar es Salaam, will visit Zanzibar and Mombasa on March 22 and 23 and leave London on March 24.

Mr HAROLD C. DRAYTON, chairman of the City of London Society, formed recently to promote a better understanding of the City and its functions, is chairman of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co., Ltd.

Mr H. A. BENSON, who has been elected to the board of the Hudson's Bay Company, is a partner in the accountancy firm of Cooper, Brothers & Co., which has extensive East and Central African interests.

SIR ROBERT ARUNDELL, who kissed hands a few days ago upon his appointment as Governor of Barbados, joined the Colonial Service in Tanganyika in 1927 and left that Territory 12 years later to become Assistant Chief Secretary in Uganda.

Mr J. W. KIWANUKA, editor of the *Uganda Post*, who was recently sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment by a Native court in Buganda for writing and publishing an article alleged to be abusive of the Katikro, has been released on bail pending appeal.

THE QUEEN and the DUKE OF EDINBURGH will on July 7 attend a Coronation Ball at Hurlingham organized by the Victoria League and the Over-Seas League. The East African Commissioner in London is a member of the organizing committee.

LIEUT. COLONEL R. L. BROAD, who has joined the board of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd. is to reside permanently in South Africa. He has also joined the boards and been appointed chairman of New Union Goldfields, Ltd., Merchant Industrial Corporation, Ltd., and Witwatersrand, Ltd.

At yesterday's annual meeting of the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League, LADY ALTRINCHAM was re-elected chairman, and LADY BROOKE-POPHAM, MRS. ARTHUR FAWCUS, and the HON. MRS. CHARLES LUTHERIDGE were re-elected vice-chairmen. The hon. secretary and treasurer, MRS. N. P. JEWELL and Mrs. E. N. FORD, also continue in office.

Mr GODFREY PELLER has transferred his domicile from Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, to Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia but will continue to divide his time between these two territories and Nyasaland. Mr THOMAS DAVIDSON has been appointed assistant managing director of Pelletier, Ltd., and Mr ALISTER MCLEAN has joined the firm as sales director.

Mr MUSA AMAMBA, assistant editor of *Tozama*, an educational journal published in Kenya, is taking a six-months' course in this country under the bursary scheme of the British Council. After spending a fortnight in London, and taking part in an Easter vacation course in Cambridge, he will go to Guildford to study local government, social services, and agriculture.

Mr MICHAEL BONDELL, who is due to reach London by air from Nairobi while this issue is being printed, is to see the Secretary of State broadcast next Tuesday evening and address the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Imperial Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party, the Commonwealth and Colonial Group of the Labour Party, and the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

CAPTAIN CHARLES WATERHOUSE, M.P., who was elected chairman of Zambia Exploring Co., Ltd., on the resignation of SIR ULYSSES ALEXANDER, has also joined the board of the Rhodesia Katanga Co., Ltd., and has been elected chairman in succession to Sir Ulick. Captain Waterhouse, who was first elected to Parliament in 1924, has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, Assistant Postmaster-General, and Junior Lord of the Treasury.

Mr ALISTAIR MATHESON left London by air at the beginning of this week to take up his appointment as press officer in the Information Department of Kenya. A Scot, who started journalism in Edinburgh, he was later on the staffs in South Africa, *Transvaal Mail, Friend and Natal Witness*, and then in the Information Department in Pretoria. Sent to London in 1947 as assistant public relations officer at South Africa House, he resigned two years later to join the Central Office of Information, for which he spent several months in the Sudan and East Africa last year.

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Obituary

Mr. Gerald Charles Schluter

Well-Known Authority on Coffee

MR. GERALD CHARLES SCHLUTER, Chairman of Messrs. Edgar Schluter and Co., Ltd., whose death at the age of 47 years was briefly reported in our last issue, passed away at sea while on his way home from New Zealand.

The nephew of the founder of the firm, he joined it in 1922 and remained in the partnership four years later, and, except for two years in the Army during the 1914-18 war, had been actively engaged in the business ever since, as chairman since 1937. Under his guidance associated companies were registered in Kenya and Costa Rica and the activities expanded in various directions. Though especially interested in coffee matters, he also concerned himself personally with all the problems of Colonial produce in general.

He was a foundation member of the Coffee Importers' and Exporters' Association of London and its chairman for three years from 1945, and in 1947 he was simultaneously chairman of the Coffee Trade Federation. In 1950-51 he filled the same office in the British Federation of Commodity Associations.

An ardent traveller, he had visited most parts of the tropical world and had an exceptional knowledge of North, Central, and South America. He knew East Africa well, from four visits in 20 years. Some of the excellent films he then took had been shown at African gatherings in London. While in East Africa last year he was stricken with coronary thrombosis, from which he made a good recovery that he was able to leave in December for a visit to Australia.

International Reputation

A student of coffee for almost 50 years, he was recognized internationally as an authority on the subject. He was one of the first of the London merchants to see the great future before the British East African industry, and he thereupon undertook his first tour of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika to make contact with growers, traders, and officials and examine their functions and problems.

He quickly recognized the suitability of various areas for the production of different types and classes of coffee, and he sympathetically encouraged producers in the earlier days, when prices were low. He was convinced that European and African growers could produce in Africa coffees which would compete in quality and production costs with those obtained anywhere else in the world; and in tours in 1931, 1933, and 1935, he gave his time, knowledge, and skill to put East African coffee on the map in North America, where his standing as an expert on marketing and distribution gave him wide audiences.

A staunch supporter of the British Empire, he had latterly been profoundly concerned at the dangers inherent in the idea of prematurely relaxing control of backward territories, fearing that the abdication of British responsibilities would do great disservice to the mass of the people. He was greatly impressed by the work of the Colonial Agricultural Service, particularly by Europeans who spend their time teaching the African to grow crops.

When travelling in 1936 on a German steamer to East Africa he attended a lecture given by a prominent German planter from Tanganyika who revealed strong Nazi views and spoke of the Territory in terms which made Mr. Schluter so angry that he addressed the other British passengers to prevent him from making the incident too public on landing. In that tour he covered 22,750 miles by car, travelling from the

Murchison Falls to Lake Nuga and then to the borders of the Belgian Congo, which he had already visited. Mr. Schluter leaves a widow, who was 500 miles in East Africa last year. He is also survived by his son, Mr. G. E. Schluter, and by his daughter, Mrs. Christopher Miller, of Kipkabus, Kenya.

Mr. T. W. P. Cadell

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM PRATT CADELL, who died in London on Saturday at the age of 47, was educated at Edinburgh Academy and St. Peter's School, York, and was for four years on the staff of Barclays Bank before joining Smith Mackenzie and Co., Ltd. in 1928. He became a local director in 1946, a post which he held until he returned to his family as general manager of Gray, Davies and Co., Ltd. Soon afterwards he became an alternate member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central Africa Board.

During his 22 years in East Africa he served in the branches in Mombasa, Zanzibar, Nairobi, and Dar es Salaam. He was acting president of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce in 1946, was nominated as Tanganyika Government representative on the East African Air Services Advisory Board in the following year, and was vice-chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa in 1950. A keen angler, he had also been prominent in rugby football, tennis, and golf.

His cremation takes place this morning in Woking. He is survived by Mrs. Cadell, one son and two daughters.

MISS ELIZABETH LETITIA KEMSLEY, M.B.E., R.R.C., who died in Worthing on Saturday at the Universities' Mission to Central Africa in 1911, and was for two years interned by the Germans in East Africa during the 1914-18 war. Later she nursed in several hospitals in Tanganyika and was seconded to the Government of the Territory in 1919. After her retirement in 1933 she returned to the Territory three times to help the mission. During the last war she served in Civil Defence and in a factory ambulance room.

BRIGADIER JOHN LINNAEUS FRENCH, C.B., C.B.E., who has died suddenly in Cape Town, served in East Africa with the 55th (Cokes) Rifles in the latter part of the war.

DR. GORDON ALEXANDER GYRE, who has died at Kirkcaldy at the age of 52, was medical secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association from 1947 to 1950.

MRS. HELEN MARGARET GREGSON, who has died suddenly in Nyeri, Kenya, was the widow of Colonel Geoffrey Kirkes Gregson.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA in the m.v. DURBAN CASTLE, which sailed from London on March 11, include:

- Mombasa.—The Rev. & Mrs. R. Bothwell, Mr. & Mrs. R. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. P. Cleverley, Mr. A. Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. W. Eyles, Mr. A. R. Gibbs, Mr. & Mrs. J. V. Gilby, Mr. W. D. Goddall, the Rev. & Mrs. D. Howe, Mr. E. H. Jones, Sir David Lindsay, Mr. & Mrs. A. K. Malcolm, Mr. W. G. R. Mason Richards, the Rev. T. Meade, Mr. & Mrs. A. S. Murdoch, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Pembroke, Mr. & Mrs. A. R. Poulter, Mr. & Mrs. W. P. Radford, the Rev. E. S. St. John & Mrs. J. A. Sanders, Mr. R. E. Shaw, Mr. P. H. Skeel, Mr. & Mrs. R. Stephens, Mr. J. P. Wagg, and Mr. & Mrs. R. A. Y. Woodman.
- Zanzibar.—Sir R. B. G. & Mrs. V. P. Fisher.
- Dar es Salaam.—Mr. & Mrs. S. B. Butler, Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. McCulloch, the Rev. E. J. Purcell, the Rev. & Mrs. D. J. Purcell, & Mrs. E. S. Purcell, the Rev. R. Vezau, and the Rev. G. Werlinder.
- Beira.—Mr. G. A. Fraser, Mr. & Mrs. J. King, Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Miller-Stirling, and Mr. & Mrs. Rev. D. C. Partides.

Parliament

Industrial Colour Bar in N. Rhodesia

Questions in the Commons

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr. J. DUGDALE (Lab.) asked the policy of the Government in regard to retention of the industrial colour bar in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. TEBBINS (Cons.), Secretary of State for the Colonies: "It remains as stated in the terms of reference of the Dalglish Commission, namely, that Africans in Northern Rhodesia should be afforded opportunities for employment in more responsible work as and when they are qualified to undertake such work."

MR. DUGDALE: "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that when we on this side are returned to power we may well give early consideration to the implementation of the Dalglish Report, and at the same time the ending of the industrial colour bar in Northern Rhodesia. Does he think that if this is done, and there is federation, it may well have considerable effect on Southern Rhodesia as well?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I hope that the improvement in these matters will not be delayed until the Greek Kafendis when the hon. gentleman is returned to power again."

MR. C. ALPORT (Cons.): "Can the Minister say whether there has been any response from the unions in Northern Rhodesia to the representations which, we understand, were made by the miners' union in this country with regard to this particular problem?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "No, sir, I do not think that any noticeable progress has been made."

MR. J. GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "Will the Minister give every encouragement to the efforts now being made by the Miners' International to bring together the European and African miners' unions with a view to reaching a settlement on this matter?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I think the hon. gentleman knows that in this matter I stand exactly where he did, and that I, like himself, shall be glad to see some progress."

Cement Industry in Uganda

MR. BERRISFORD CRADDOCK (Cons.) asked the position regarding the establishment of a cement industry in Uganda, the original estimated costs of establishing the industry, the present estimated cost, and how it compared with the cost employed in establishing the cement industry in Northern Rhodesia and in Jamaica.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The cement factory at Tororo, which is expected at first to produce 55,000 tons a year, started work last month. Its original cost of establishing the industry was estimated at £1,100,000, the most recent estimate is £2,451,000. The cement industries in Northern Rhodesia and Jamaica cost £1,335,000 and £925,000 respectively."

MR. CRADDOCK: "Is there any explanation for this extraordinary difference between the original estimate and the actuality?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "There are three main differences. Firstly, it was estimated that a standard cement would be suitable, but that was found not to be so; secondly, the devaluation of sterling in relation to the Italian lire, by which the plant was purchased; thirdly, the general rise in costs of labour, transport and machinery during the war."

MR. CRADDOCK: "Asked how many of the Uganda Government had bought for lease, and to whom the ginneries previously belonged; in what districts the ginneries were situated; at what price was paid for them; and how many gins, single or double roller, there were in each ginnery bought."

MR. LYTTLETON: "The Uganda Government have so far acquired four ginneries for lease to African co-operative societies."

"(1) Kawempe ginnery in Mengo district, bought from Harshad Ltd., Kampala. Equipped with 29 single roller gins, £70,000 paid for the ginnery and £28,500 for ancillaries, spares, lorries, maize mill, and workshop.

"(2) Kawempe ginnery in Mengo district, bought from Harshad Ginners, Ltd., Kampala. Equipped with 29 single roller gins, £70,000 paid for the ginnery and £28,500 for ancillaries, spares, lorries, maize mill, and workshop.

Ginnery transferred to Uganda Workers Co-operative Union, hire-purchase agreement.

"(3) Lukonge ginnery in Mbale district, bought from Forere Ginners, Ltd., Tororo. Equipped with 10 single roller gins, £43,000 paid for the ginnery and £1,550 for ancillaries and spares. Ginnery leased by Batushi Khabeezis Co-operative Union.

"(4) Namwenda ginnery in Busoga district, bought from Kenya Busoga Cotton Co., Ltd., Kamuk. Equipped with 11 double roller gins, £77,500 paid for the ginnery and £9,355 for ancillaries, spares and lorries. Ginnery leased by Busoga Workers Co-operative Union."

MR. TEBBINS: "Could the Minister say why farmers in Tanganyika were required to pay more for fertilizers than in Kenya when the railway transport was a Government monopoly in both countries; how much cheaper was it in Northern Rhodesia; and what was the reason."

MR. LYTTLETON: "I am consulting the Governors concerned."

MR. TEBBINS: "Is the Minister aware that at least two European communities in Southern Tanganyika have become so dissatisfied about the problem after all it should be dealt with by the High Commissioner for the three States—that they have actually asked to join Northern Rhodesia?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I had received no information on it until the question was put down."

MR. E. L. MALLALIE (Lab.): "Can the Minister state that the railways will be run as a social service, not merely as a commercial enterprise?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I can give no such undertaking."

MR. N. J. MACPHERSON: "Is the Minister aware that there is considerable dissatisfaction about the price of fertilizers in Northern Rhodesia as well?"

Forming Trade Unions

MR. H. HYND (Lab.) asked what action was being taken in Uganda to assist the formation of trade unions; and how far registration of a trade union was compulsory before the union was allowed to negotiate on the wages and conditions of its members.

MR. LYTTLETON: "Every possible help is given by the Uganda Government to those who wish to form trade unions, and the staff of the Labour Department includes an officer with experience of trade unions in this country. Recognition of trade unions for purposes of negotiation is a matter for individual employers, but the law requires trade unions to register if they are to have full legal protection."

MR. HYND: "Does the Minister consider that this labour officer is sufficient, he being a civil servant? Would not the Minister consider appointing a trade union adviser, as we have in most Colonies, in view of the danger of adventurers setting up unrepresentative and unofficial bodies claiming to be trade unions speaking for the bulk of the workers?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I should like to give as sympathetic an answer as I can. The principle is not so easy to follow in a Colony with a background of agriculture."

MR. HYND: "Below asked to what extent crops in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika had recently been affected by lack of rain."

MR. LYTTLETON: "The short rains were below average, and it will be serious if the long rains fall off or are poor, as they are good the crops should be enough for all the needs of East Africa. Local food shortages have occurred, mainly in Tanganyika, which it is estimated will require 100,000 tons of grain to meet requirements until August. So far shortages have been met by drawing on existing stocks, by moving grain within East Africa, and by some small imports."

Colonial Sugar Industry

MR. RUSSELL asked what progress was being made in increasing sugar production in the Colonies.

MR. LYTTLETON: "At the end of the war Colonial production of sugar was about 100 million tons a year. It is estimated that the current crop will be about 1.6 million tons."

MR. E. L. MALLALIE (Lab.) asked the Secretary of State what restrictions were placed on British Somaliland on the right of persons to meet together for political purposes.

MR. LYTTLETON: "Meetings are not restricted, unless they are likely to cause a disturbance of public order, tranquillity, or to promote disaffection amongst the inhabitants of the Protectorate."

MR. A. GREENWOOD (Lab.) asked how many whole-time and part-time tuberculosis specialists were employed in the Colonial medical services.

MR. LYTTLETON: "About 25 full-time tuberculosis specialists are employed in the Colonies, including all the larger Colonies. There is no information about the number of part-time specialists available for helping Colonial Governments. The importance of appointing more specialists is realized, but we cannot get enough. There are now 100 trainees for tuberculosis training for Colonial medical officers at the University of South Wales."

MAJOR ANSTRUP (Gen.) asked to what extent there had been a decrease in the number of candidates for vacancies in the Colonial Service.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The figures do not indicate that there has been any falling off from 14,310 in 1951 to 16,009 in 1952."

Contract for Kenya Dam

MR. TILNEY (Cons.) asked why in 1950 the order for Sasumua Dam in Kenya was given to a French firm at approximately half the price tendered by a number of British contractors, and why it was now necessary to call for fresh tenders.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The contract was awarded by Nairobi City Council to a company registered in Kenya whose tender was the lowest though not, I understand, by such a wide margin as the question suggests and seemed satisfactory. The local company later applied for and obtained permission to issue a majority of its shares to French interests. I am not aware that fresh tenders have been called for, but I am consulting the Governor, and will circulate a reply later in the Official Report."

MR. TILNEY: "Would the Minister agree that before large sums of money are spent on such schemes it is as well to investigate the ability and also the background of the lowest tendering firm? If the capital is produced from Britain, should not the job go to a British firm?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "Yes; but at the time the contract was placed I understand the company was of British registration."

MR. HALE asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware that a large number of employment agreements were made under the Resident Labourers Ordinance of 1937 were not completed in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance; and what steps he proposed to protect resident labourers in Kenya.

MR. LYTTLETON: "All such agreements must be witnessed by a magistrate or attesting officer, who may reject any contract which in his opinion may lead to a breach of the ordinance. I have no information that any have in fact been made which infringe its provisions."

MR. HALE: "I will supply the Minister with some information which no doubt he will follow up."

MR. HALE asked whether the Minister was aware that in

number of employment agreements in Kenya purporting to be made under the Resident Labourers Ordinance, 1937, there were added the words, 'women and children shall pick pyrethrum when required at 1 cent per lb.; how far under the ordinance it was lawful to demand the services of the wife and children when required to work in addition to the resident labourer; and what was the minimum age for employment of children.'

MR. LYTTLETON: "I understand that there are no current contracts stipulating a rate of 1 cent per lb. and that the current rate for pyrethrum picking is 4 to 5 cents per lb. Labourers, wives and children commonly do work for the employer, their rates of wages being protected by specification in the labourer's contract. There is no legal enforceable commitment for them to work for their employer. There is no maximum age for the employment of children in agriculture, and the company of their parents."

MR. HALE: "I am grateful for the penultimate assurance. I will supply the Minister with contracts. Will he bear in mind that the rate 100 cents to the ls. that means about 30. per cwt., and that the clause mentioned is in current contracts in my possession?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I shall be glad to look at any communications sent to me of the employment of children, when living away from home, controlled."

Crop Acreages

MR. HALE asked the areas in Kenya planted to sisal, coffee, and pyrethrum respectively by European and African farmers.

MR. LYTTLETON: "In 1951 Europeans grew 60,000 acres of coffee and 234,000 acres of sisal. Africans grew 1,735 acres of coffee, and very many thousands of them grow sisal, though no figure of acreage can be given as it is mostly grown in small and scattered patches. By 1952, Europeans had planted 21,347 acres and Africans 200,000 acres of pyrethrum."

MR. HALE: "Would the Minister complete his inquiries, because then he will probably find that the sisal in general is planted in hedgerows only and is not allowed to be grown in large plots, and that of the acreage under coffee quite a substantial amount belongs to the ex-Senior Chief Koinange, whose case in the court he approached after his death had been pulled up?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I am not sure what the hon. member is getting at. I cannot give acreage figures, but the exports of African sisal totalled £344,000 in 1951."

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Educational in Africa Study Group's Proposals

THE FIRST INSTANTANEOUS RECOMMENDATIONS made in "African Education: A Study of Educational Policy and Practice in British Tropical Africa," a report published jointly by the Nuffield Foundation and the Colonial Office (Crown Agents for the Colonies, 8s. 6d.), appeared last week. The summary is continued below:

(22) In the primary school English should be taught mainly to produce good reading ability, but in the middle and secondary schools increasing attention should be given to spoken English. An oral examination in English should form part of the School Certificate examination, and the literature papers should, by reference to contemporary and dramatic literature, or in other ways, help to raise the level of spoken English.

(23) Very great stress should be laid on the teaching of English in all training colleges.

(24) We recommend that:—

(a) As a general rule technical education should be based on eight years of general education.

(b) Technical education should maintain the closest relations with industry in order to meet recruitment requirements fully, but without danger of unemployment, in order to place students satisfactorily at the end of their course and in order to secure the institution of apprenticeship.

Preventing Wastage

(c) Technical schools should take special care to prevent wastage of students during their courses.

(d) Technical schools should be large enough to offer a variety of courses.

(e) Technical teachers should be particularly skilled and intelligent craftsmen who have afterward taken a course in a teacher-training college, and handicraft teachers in middle and secondary schools should be trained teachers who have afterward taken a technical course.

(25) We endorse the following recommendations contained in Dr. J. Harlow's memorandum to the Colonial Office, dated February 1951:—

(a) An apprenticeship scheme is recommended which includes three years at a trade training centre, with a further two years on training in the Public Works Department or where possible,

in industry, under supervisors trained in the methods of training within industry. Throughout the training suitable provision should be made for the technical and general education of the apprentices.

(b) Award of a territorial craftsman's certificate on satisfactory completion of five years' apprenticeship is strongly recommended.

(c) As an external test of progress in technical education apprentices should be encouraged to sit for the examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

(d) In addition to classrooms and drawing-offices, laboratories are needed for the teaching of building, engineering and electrical science.

(e) The establishment of short courses of training for supervisors to be responsible for on-training in industry is recommended.

(f) It is recommended that an Apprenticeship Council be appointed by the Governor of each territory.

(g) While the present conditions there is little opportunity for women to obtain gainful employment in plying skilled trades, with rapid social changes which may be expected early preparation is necessary for training women for such trades as catering and garment manufacture.

Realities of Rural Life

(26) The primary school course should be based on the realities of rural life.

(35) It should be used as a demonstration centre for teaching the main lessons of good food production to adults.

(36) Pupils who leave should remain associated with it through activities of the young farmers club type.

(39) Standing camps should be set up at which ex-primary school pupils should attend a short educational and recreational course at some time between the ages of 15 and 20.

(42) There should be an expansion in the use of audio-visual methods in adult education, particularly by film and radio, and particularly by the wide use of striking posters, which, for example, display the few simple truths of better food production.

(46) All co-operative societies should be required to set aside a percentage of profits to be devoted to work in co-operative education.

(47) A great new pioneer in adult education should be made by the Churches. They should, by conducting some of their educational work which at present yields small returns, embark strongly upon a new venture in this field.

(48) To reduce the present large disparity between the relative number of girls and boys in all school classes except the first two, bursaries open to girls only should be offered to cover the whole or part of the fees due in respect of the attendance of girls.

(49) Every possible practical step should be taken to increase the recruitment of girls to the profession of teaching, especially of those who intend to teach in the primary school.

(50) A working party should be set up in each territory to draw up a new integrated curriculum of studies for girls in the middle school in which the study of household arts will be linked with work that is often dealt with more formally under such titles as health, civics, art, craft, biology, mathematics, or languages.

Training Women and Girls

(51) As qualities of responsibility and leadership are needed in the African women who will become leaders in their territories, for the development of these qualities in all girls' schools and colleges a very great advance should be made in the material conditions of their life, so that by the provision of amenities for privacy and the expression of personality, as well as facilities for exercising initiative and decision, a mental climate will be created that fosters independence.

(53) Priority should now be given to providing trades and technical training for women and girls in needlecraft, catering, institutional management, and secretarial arts.

(54) Special adult courses should be devised for the wives of Africans going overseas for further education and for the wives of married teachers taking courses as initial or in-service training.

(55) We recommend that:—

(a) Each territory should make a revised estimate of the number of teachers needed for educational advance in each of the next ten years.

(b) The training of teachers after only six years' schooling should be discontinued.

(c) Every effort should be made to up-grade existing primary teachers, particularly by refresher courses.

(d) A third year of training should be provided in handicraft, domestic science and home economics in order to provide sufficient teachers of these subjects particularly for the middle schools.

(62) A unified teaching service to include all teachers employed in grant-aided schools should be instituted without delay.

(63) There should be no discrepancy in the salary scales of teachers and those which apply to other civil servants of similar qualifications and training, and there should be a contributory pension scheme for all teachers in grant-aided schools.





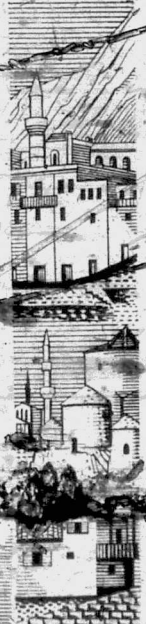
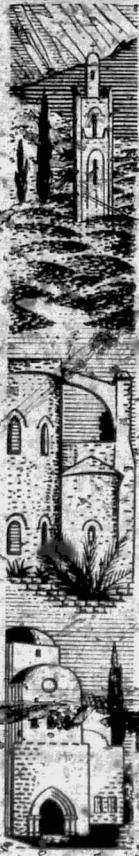
DONKEYS In England nowadays the donkey 'mule' is mainly a feature of the seaside, though he still occasionally appears in our cities drawing little carts for street traders. But throughout the Mediterranean the position is very different; here, wherever there are mountain tracks to be climbed and loads to be carried, the donkey comes into his own. In the island of Cyprus, for instance, it is estimated that there are no less than 53,000 donkeys—one to every seven rural inhabitants. The Cyprus donkey is famous for his strength, endurance and freedom from disease and for his peasant master he ploughs and threshes, fetches and carries and even helps to pump water to the little terraced fields. He forms too a part of the island's exports, for trade statistics show that no less than 3,434 donkeys were exported from Cyprus in 1951.



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(64) The composite training centre, where teachers and agricultural and health assistants are all trained in the same institution, has great advantages over the normal training college and a number of such centres should be established.

(65) Every territory should work out a programme of concentration of centres, so that by 1955 a training college existed with a community of more than 120 students. Large colleges are equally inadvisable and colleges should rarely, if ever, exceed three times this number in size.

(67) The present course of training for teachers needs to be revised, so as to make experience the starting point of their work. This could be done by the study of development plans and reports, the observation of children and groups, the construction of teaching aids, the use of a period of social welfare practice, experience of the project method, and the careful integration of a substantial period of teaching practice with the theoretical work of the course.

(71) We recommend that

(a) Tuition and boarding fees should be charged in all schools.

(b) Fees should be uniform throughout a school course and uniform in similar schools throughout the territory.

(c) Tuition fees should be approximately equal to the cost of equipment supplied to the individual pupil in the school and boarding fees approximately equal to the cost of food and clothing supplied.

(d) Remission or reduction of fees should be authorized now by district commissioners and eventually by African local authorities, who should be charged with the duties of making all possible inquiries in the locality concerning a parent's ability to pay. Advice on this point could be obtained from local authorities, missions, chiefs, and teachers.

We recommend that

(i) City councils, town councils, and other interracial urban authorities should become local education authorities financing and controlling primary and day intermediate schools in their several areas.

(b) The missions and Native Churches should focus much more of their attention on the urban areas, and particularly on the provision of a religious basis for work in those areas.

(c) As soon as possible eight years of compulsory education between the ages of seven and 15 should be provided in all areas.

Youth Work in Urban Areas

(d) Youth work in urban areas should be greatly intensified under the general management of a council for social services for each area, so that every industrial and commercial firm employing more than a certain number of African employees should be required to provide a welfare service approved by the local council for social services, and that industrial and commercial firms should also be encouraged to take a lively interest in a voluntary basis in the welfare of the families of their adult employees and of the young people they employ.

(e) Adequate provision for school sites, with playing fields and for playing fields included in welfare schemes should be made at once in the planning schemes for the development and enlargement of urban areas.

(76) We recommend that

(a) Primary and day intermediate schools should be financed by local authorities, and the governors of primary and day intermediate schools should be responsible to local authorities.

(b) Secondary and intermediate boarding schools should be financed by the central Governments, and governors of secondary schools and intermediate boarding schools should be responsible to central Governments.

(c) Government or the local authorities should pay for teachers in mission or Church schools in accordance with the approved qualifications, establishments, and salary scales.

(d) The cost of buildings and furniture in denominational schools should be shared between Government and the local authority on the one hand and the Church or mission on the other in accordance with a percentage to be agreed separately in each territory.

(e) Grants should be accorded in accordance with regulations.

(f) Teacher-training should be financed by the central Governments, and governors of teacher-training colleges should be responsible to central Governments. Central Governments should pay the salaries of lecturers on approved establishments, qualifications, and salary scales, and in the case of mission or Church training colleges the cost of premises should be shared between Governments and the Church on a basis to be agreed in each territory.

(g) The finance of teacher-training colleges should be on exactly the same basis as the training recruits for other Government departments as regards fees, pocket-money, and all other payments made to or by trainees.

(h) Teachers' salaries should be zoned only when other Government officials' salaries are zoned.

(i) Local authorities should finance the day-to-day management of mission or Church schools by missionaries or Church workers through the payment of an agreed proportion of the cost of the salary of the headmaster or supervisor, the number of managers required being based on the number of teachers supervised, again on a basis to be agreed with each territory.

Uganda Cement Factory

THE UGANDA CEMENT FACTORY at Fororo was officially opened recently by Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of the Protectorate, who declared that he was for enterprise, private or public.

The project had, he said, cost a great deal of money, and he had read criticisms of it, while not minimizing the amount of the very large amount written off already, the establishment of the new industry was highly important. It was an example of the only kind of industry right for a Colonial territory—one using local raw materials to produce something for local consumption.

Mr. J. L. G. Troughton, chairman of the company, said that it was the first example of really heavy industry in East Africa. Private enterprise had not thought it possible to produce cement from the raw materials available, but, thanks to the vision and courage of Sir John Hall, the work had been undertaken, and already cement of a higher quality than the British standard specification was being made by a process never yet worked anywhere on a commercial scale. The impurities in the local limestone called for the burning, hydration, and air separation of about 40% of the material used.

"I shall be an extremely happy man if this factory avoids a loss this year," said Mr. Troughton; "but I shall not be down-hearted if we fail to break even provided the margin is not too big." The factory was now producing at the rate of about 30,000 tons of cement a year, and the full capacity was 50,000. There had been some minor technical troubles, and others must be expected in the future, but production was increasing.

Mr. Henry Pooley flew out from London to attend the opening.

Africans to Stand for Parliament Decision in Southern Rhodesia

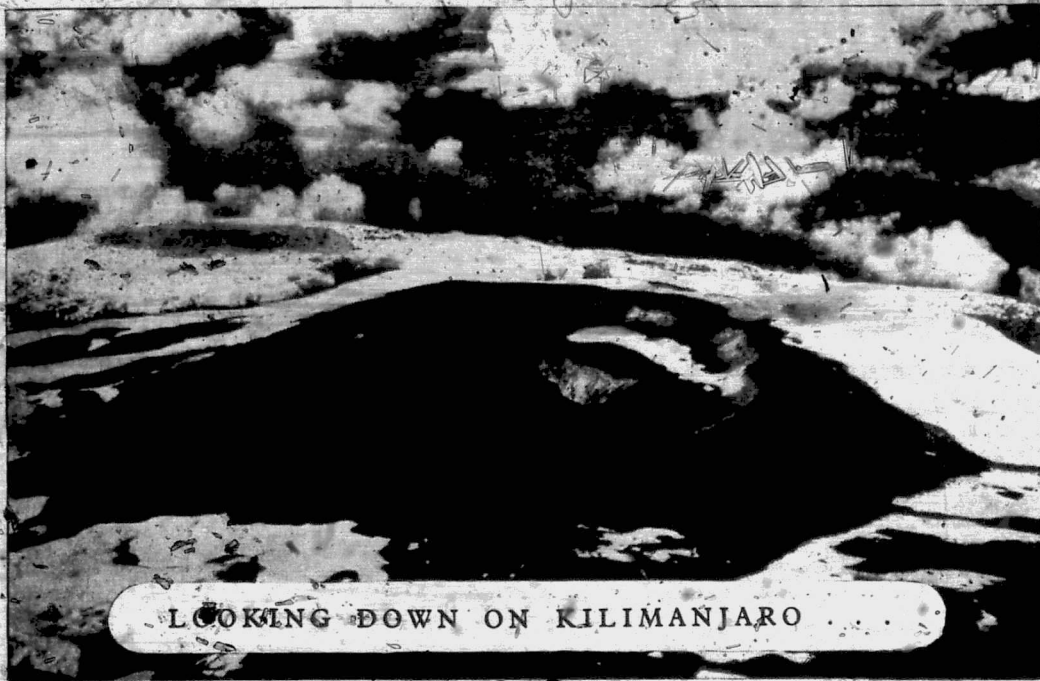
TWO AFRICANS are to be Parliamentary candidates in Southern Rhodesia's next general election, expected later this year.

They have not yet been selected, but will stand as independent candidates on a non-racial basis. This was announced at the recent meeting in Gwelo of the Colony's African National Congress. The vice-president, the Rev. Henry Kacidza, said that the constituencies to be contested would be announced later and that European support would be canvassed.

The general secretary, Mr. S. J. Samkange, commented: "Many Africans do not know that Africans can be elected to our Parliament. An election campaign would enlighten them and lead to their taking a greater interest in the country's affairs." He emphasized that the Congress intended to remain a national organization, and would not become a party.

Uganda Steel Plant Doubts

THE PROSPECTS of establishing an iron and steel plant in the Fororo area of Uganda are doubtful, according to an inquiry made by the Uganda Development Commission as a result of costing £2.5m. as originally suggested for an industry with a 30,000-ton capacity in the area, which cost £4m. The advantages, according to a sub-committee, would lie in the demand for steel in the Owen Falls, the provision of training facilities for Africans, and the benefit to Government revenues. The report is now to be considered by the Protectorate Government.



LOOKING DOWN ON KILIMANJARO . . .



Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika, some 19,565 feet, is the highest mountain in Africa and an extinct volcano. It was first seen by Rebman and Krapf in 1848. Although German by birth, Dr. Ludwig Krapf was a British missionary.

From 6,000 ft. to 10,000 ft. the mountain is covered with forest. With the exception of the north side, there are highly successful coffee and maize plantations at from 4,000 ft. to 6,000 ft. The forest belt varies from 5 to 7 miles wide. Kibo, the western summit, is called "Ngaje Nga," the House of God, by the Masai.

Professor Hans Meyer and Ludwig Purtscheller reached the highest point of the summit in 1889. The ascent of Kilimanjaro does not call for mountaineering experience, although great physical endurance is required. It is symbolic of the times that East Africa is now looking to the aged Kilimanjaro to provide its sulphur needs from the crater of the extinct volcano.

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£30m. Kafue Hydro-Electric Scheme Scheme Expected to Take Seven Years

"SIGNING THE BILL" is a picture showing the green light," was how Mr. K. A. Nicholson, Economic Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, described the recent motion on the Kafue hydro-electric scheme in the Legislature which empowered the Government to initiate the work.

"The Government is prepared to embark on a venture which will take nearly seven years to complete; probably cost in the order of £30m., involve transport to an extremely difficult site of 240,000 tons of material and plant, and lead to the employment at any one time of 6,300 souls," he said.

"It is prepared to take this momentous step because it regards it as being vital to our economy. It is no rash step, taken without thought, but the culmination of some years of thought and active interest on the part of knowledgeable and inspired persons."

The report of May, 1951, based on scanty information concerning the Kafue River, had said that Kafue was not suitable as a first development, but only as an extension of the Kariba Gorge project. But the Northern Rhodesian Government had decided that further investigation should immediately be carried out.

"We knew the mining companies contemplated a marked step-up in demand about 1957. We wanted a source of power within the territory more certain and less dependable than present coal supplies. We hoped that the Kafue scheme was likely to take a far shorter time than Kariba."

The scheme must be considered as ultimately part of one using the river's full potential, capable of integration with any Kariba installation. It was but the first step in a larger Central African conception—development of storage and river control far up the Kafue to open up agricultural development in the valley.

Four units would be installed in two power stations (one of them a spare). Power aggregating 258 megawatts would be produced, passing north and south over long transmission lines to give at the receiving stations an aggregate power of 240 megawatts.

Low Average Cost

On figures produced by four firms of world-wide repute this scheme will produce power at a very low average cost. The figure in the report is 0.58d. per kilowatt-hour. If that is attained, it will enable electricity to be supplied at prices considerably below any thermal station operating at present in either of the Rhodesias. But with construction and fuel costs rising, there is little chance that the thermal cost will not rise.

The consulting engineers base their figures on the expectation that the mining companies will lend their full co-operation in the provision of certain trained personnel. If labour had to be procured and trained *ab initio* for tunnelling and if this labour could not be stabilized, the scheme's cost might easily be affected by £5m.

In the unlikely event of Southern Rhodesia deciding not to take power from the scheme, it would be as far as initial costs are concerned, save £4m. on transmission lines and about £11m. on plant. Even at that lesser production the cost of electricity would be unlikely to exceed 0.4d. It will not be held up by such a decision from Southern Rhodesia. One of the great features of this scheme is its wonderful flexibility, and the engineers have anticipated what gigantic as it is, it involves no major engineering problem.

Since the war we have become increasingly apprehensive about a situation in which our great and rich mineral industries depend on coal situated far away from the end of an overburdened and always vulnerable single railway line. Expressed in terms of thermal power, the scheme's power in the initial stage represents an annual coal consumption of about 7m. tons. Distribution of that amount would involve 943,000 train miles a year—71% of the total rail activity of a year ago.

Why had it not been postponed until federation since in the federal scheme the generation of cheap power was to be a federal subject and raising outside loans the concern of a loans council?

Time is the essence of this matter. Even if the issue is settled in favour of federation halfway through this year, and I hope it is, the machine will not start to turn over until next year. Completion of the Kafue scheme as soon as

possible is vital to our economic life; but surely it is almost of equal importance to our southern neighbour.

MR. REX L'ANGE said that the price of steam generation in the Rhodesias was 0.84d. per unit, and that on the Copperbelt, where wood fuel was used to supplement coal, the price of thermal redemption, exclusive of capital redemption, was about 1d. per unit. By 1958 the territory would be faced with a crisis unless a tremendous increase in power production had been achieved.

MR. G. F. M. VAN EEDEN believed that the Kafue project would encourage the creation of much-needed secondary industry. Once cheap power was available on a large scale, private enterprise would make full use of it.

MR. ROY WELENSKY hoped British finance would back the scheme, but added: "this project is of such importance that we could ill afford to delay if it boiled down purely to a question of where to get the money."

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A new game law in the Somaliland Protectorate prohibits the shooting of game from or within 200 yards of a car.

By the end of last month £19,000 had been collected in Southern Rhodesia for the flood victims in this country and £3,500 for those in the Netherlands.

Civil Service pay increases for Europeans which will cost £165,000 annually, and £418,000 for back pay, have been agreed by the Northern Rhodesian Legislature.

A site for a new national airport for Southern Rhodesia, 11 miles outside Bulawayo on the road to Lonely mine, has been approved by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

A roll of honour, of 1,800 people of all races from Uganda who died on active service during the last war is open to public inspection in Kampala. The public has been urged to call attention to omissions or other errors.

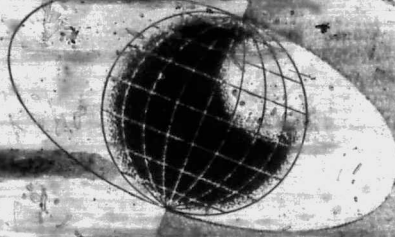
A plaque has been presented by Nyasaland Railways, Ltd. to Port Herald township, which was named after H.M.S. HERALD, the gunboat which brought Nyasaland's first Commissioner, Sir Harry Johnston, to the Protectorate in July, 1891.

Shartoum comes news that a delegation representing United Kingdom members of the Sudan Civil Service, except those in the most senior ranks, is to ask the Foreign Office for a public statement of policy on staff matters, particularly in regard to security of their pension rights and the payment of gratuities on termination of contracts.

B.O.A.C. Passengers

Last year 14,140 passengers from East Africa and 2,349 from Central Africa were carried to this country by B.O.A.C. aircraft. Outward passengers from the U.K. numbered 12,670 to East Africa and 2,403 to West Africa. In the case of the Sudan there were 1,628 passengers to the U.K. and 2,139 outwards. The great discrepancy between the East and Central African totals is due to the fact that Central African Airways carry much of the traffic.

The obituary in Southern Rhodesia of the death of Mr. C. A. Ballantine will probably not be known until after a referendum on federation. The Rhodesia Party has nominated Mr. D. G. Byron-Moore, a doctor born in the Colony, who has been a member of the party for only a year. One of the first pupils of Rufawi school in 1928, he went later to Uppingham and Christ Church Oxford, where he graduated in medicine. Joining the R.A.M.C. in 1943, he served in France from shortly after D-Day until the end of the war.



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Reply to Official Misrepresentations The Truth about Nyasaland Railways

INADEQUATE comments about Nyasaland Railways made by the Governor of that Protectorate, the Financial Secretary, and the senior non-official member of the Legislature, Mr. M. P. Barrow, have been criticized in recent issues of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

Now the chairman of Nyasaland Railways, Mr. William Codrington, has found it necessary to put the facts before the public, which he has done in a letter to the *Nyasaland Times*. It was in the following terms:—

"I am somewhat concerned lest an incautious reader of the Chief Secretary's remarks in the Legislative Council may be left with the impression that, if only the board of Nyasaland Railways would agree to transfer the control and domicile of the company to Nyasaland, approximately £115,000 would at once become available for reductions in the railway charges for the carriage of goods. This is not the case.

The Facts

The facts are that this company in its annual accounts for 1951 made a reserve against its liability for income tax in the sum of £113,175. Of this amount over £23,000 was estimated to be due to the Portuguese Government in respect of profits earned south of Nyasaland's frontier. Of the remaining £90,000 practically the whole was payable to the Nyasaland Government.

If the transfer were made, and if the Nyasaland Government were able to pass legislation exempting Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., alone among companies trading in Nyasaland, from the payment of income tax, the expense so saved to the company would in the ordinary course continue to go straight to the Nyasaland Government, though in some cases, namely, the increase *pro tanto* in the interest they receive on the company's income debentures.

Any unduly optimistic expectation of large reductions in railway rates engendered by the Chief Secretary should have

been quenched by the remarks of his colleague the Financial Secretary when he dealt with this point after the luncheon adjournment.

It may well be, as the Chief Secretary implied, that the finances of the Government are so prosperous that it can dispense with the money it collects from this company in income tax and would like to see a corresponding sum devoted to the reduction of rail transport charges. This end could be very easily achieved, but not by the method he suggested.

Proposal Not Even Acknowledged

"As long ago as October, 1948, I informed the Governor that if he wished to relieve producers of certain commodities of part of their rail transport costs, the company would be willing to operate a railway rebate scheme on lines similar to that previously in force in the United Kingdom.

Under such a scheme we would distribute in the form of rebates or discounts to consignors of any particular commodities selected by His Excellency any money which he wished to make available for this purpose. Whether that money contributed to our income tax payments or came from other sources would be no concern of ours.

To this suggestion no reply or comment has ever been received.

The Chief Secretary also stated that the Nyasaland Government owned 72% of the equity in Nyasaland Railways, Ltd., and that its loan capital the Nyasaland Government had provided two-thirds. This may be arithmetically correct, but it is not the whole story.

When the British Government decided to finance the construction of the Zambezi Bridge and the Northern Extension as a major work of development, it deliberately decided not to avail itself of the opportunity to buy out the railways and make them State-owned and State-managed.

It was, in fact, decided that commercial control, by boards of directors with experience of railway finance and administration, and unified management of the whole route to Beira, were preferable; and it was therefore agreed that the company should issue income debentures in exchange for the bulk of the money advanced. As most people are aware, a debenture-holder is simply a creditor and has no say whatever in the management of the debtor's business unless the debtor defaults on the terms of the loan. This has not occurred in our case.

The equity holding to which the Financial Secretary refers consists of 1,081,625 A ordinary shares issued to the Government at 1s. each, but which rank *pari passu* with the 2T shares in respect of dividend or in a liquidation.

In most cases it is the holders of the ordinary shares who elect the board and thus control the policy of a company. But in order to ensure that direction of the affairs of this company should remain in commercial rather than in governmental hands, it is expressly laid down that the votes attaching to these Government-owned shares cannot be used in any question affecting the composition of the board, by whom, of course, the policy of the company is directed. Such questions are decided by the votes attaching to the ordinary shares held by members of the public.

Government Nominations

The Government, however, have the right to nominate two members of the board, who possess the power to delay, pending reference to the Governor, or in the final resort to the Secretary of State, decisions by the other three directors on certain subjects which might adversely affect the interests of the Government as stockholders.

If the Government desire to reverse the decisions on which the present set-up is based, and to substitute a Government-controlled administration or enforce a policy (such as removal of domicile), to which the shareholders' representatives on the board are opposed, they can, of course, still do so at any time by buying out the company under the terms of its concession.

I notice that the Chief Secretary mentions that a large amount of capital was provided by the Nyasaland Government. It should be remembered, however, that the present board were successful in borrowing, on the company's credit, £200,000 from the London market in 1948.

Take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to those who paid tribute to the excellent work done by the operating staff of the company in handling traffic considerably in excess of estimates furnished to us officially. They have certainly done a wonderful job.

At the same time I think it is perhaps only fair to record that some small part of the credit is also due to the London organization of the company, if only for its success in choosing the right men for the job and keeping them supplied—in times when procurement of all equipment and stores was exceptionally difficult—with most of the tools needed to do it.

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Of Commercial Concern

At last week's auction 1,256 packages of African teas were sold for an average of £2,99d. per lb., compared with 549 packages averaging 3s. 5.53d. in the previous week. The highest price realized was 3s. 5.4d. per lb. for 204 packages from Tanganyika.

Nine days before the expected closing date, the £11m. loan floated by the City Council of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, was fully subscribed. The loan was issued at £98, carrying interest at 5 1/2%.

Crop expectations in Northern Rhodesia are reported to be the best for several years. There is an estimate of 8m. lb. for the tobacco crop, or 3m. lb. more than last season's total.

C.A.C. announce that tourist rates for East African buyers visiting the British and Empire Fair will be £198 return, which compares with a standard rate of £150.

Sea prices have hardened somewhat on the London market. No. 1 East African being now 25 pence per ton c.i.f., U.K. No. 2 is quoted £91, and No. 1 for £75-£76.

Standard selling rates for certain grades of Sudan cotton have been raised between 15 and 40 points by the Raw Cotton Commission in the U.K.

Price control of cement in Southern Rhodesia has been removed, but import and export control remains. Uganda's revenue this year is expected to exceed £134m.

Dividends

African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd.—Final 7% making 10% (the same for the increased capital). Consolidated manufacturing and trading profits rose from £2,243,725 to £2,663,457.

Mubert Davies & Co., Ltd.—Final 20% making 27 1/2% (the same) for the year ended October 31 last. Net profit £304,600 (£345,124) after tax of £190,505.

Blantyre and East Africa

BLANTYRE AND EAST AFRICA, LTD., incurred a loss of £147,700 in the year ended September 30, compared with a profit of £17,342 in the previous year. The balance carried forward is £16,262, against £22,494 brought in. Owing to the very severe fall in prices of tea and the lower average for tobacco prices no dividend is being declared on either preference or ordinary shares.

The issued capital consists of £7,656 in 6% preference shares and £20,000 in ordinary shares, both of £1 denomination. Capital reserves stands at £2,678, revenue reserves at £108,762, provision at £19,481 and current liabilities at £48,930. Fixed assets are valued at £419,468, subsidiary company at £2,151 and current assets at £185,880, including £7,557 in cash.

The total tea crop amounted to 1,919,193 lb. for the year, compared with 2,063,329 lb. The tung trees yielded an excellent crop of nuts, but the quantity of tobacco delivered to the factory and purchased on the auction floor at 417,075 lb. showed a reduction of 85,039 lb.

The directors are Messrs. J. W. E. Steadman (chairman), R. Stark, G. Elmslie, A. R. Stark (who is also secretary), and Major J. E. Ervington.

The 54th annual general meeting will be held in Edinburgh on March 22.

Bandanga

BANDANGA, LTD., incurred a loss of £9,777 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with a profit of £9,600 in the previous year. A sum of £749 is withdrawn for trade investments, leaving a debit balance of £7,858 to be carried forward, against a credit balance of £2,660 brought in. The issued capital is £32,002 in shares of 5s. Revenue reserves stand at £94,47 and current liabilities at £17,722. Fixed assets are valued at £32,041 and current assets at £22,825, including £2,573 in cash. The company has a total area of 5,000 acres of land at Nyasaland, 521 acres being under full or partial cultivation. During the year 298,146 lb. of tea were manufactured, compared with 266,210 lb. in the previous year. Average T.G.B. cost was 20.3d. (20.58d.) per lb. and the average net sale price £0.2d. (2.47d.) per lb. The directors are Messrs. S. Brown, A. A. Lham, and R. P. Lidia. The 13th annual general meeting will be held in London on April 9.

Mining

Consolidated Mines Selection Report

THE CONSOLIDATED MINES SELECTION CO., LTD., earned a profit of £252,765 in the calendar year 1952, compared with £281,920 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £102,866, general reserve receives £21,935, directors' additional remuneration amounts to £10,000, and a dividend of 1s. 6d. and bonus of 1s. per share, less tax, require £118,125, leaving £34,132 to be carried forward, against £34,293 brought in.

The issued capital is £900,000 in shares of 40s. Capital reserve stands at £675,000, revenue reserves at £259,132, reserve for future taxation £19,500 and current liabilities at £349,236. Quoted investments appear at £1,369,826 (market value £2,363,322), unquoted investments at £278,053, subsidiary company at £33,921 and current assets at £262,058, including £1,000 in cash.

The company has considerable holdings in Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Ltd., and Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd.

The directors are Messrs. A. C. Wilson (chairman), E. C. Baring, J. O. Hambro, A. E. Leveson, E. D. McDermott, L. Oppenheimer, R. H. Oppenheimer (alternate), W. F. Groves, F. A. Rogers, and Lord Balfour of Inchrye.

The 57th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 31.

Fanti Consolidated Investment

FANTI CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT CO., LTD., a concern with considerable Central Africa interests, after providing £37,386 for the debit arising from investments realized during the year and revaluation of assets, earned a profit of £28,355, compared with £102,377 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £16,242, and a dividend of 4 1/2% and bonus of 1 1/2% (the same as in the previous year), less tax, require £21,932, leaving £3,031 to be carried forward, against £25,500 brought in.

The issued capital is £567,000, revenue reserves £190,031, and current liabilities £1,212,000. Current assets are valued at £718,764, including quoted investments appearing at £630,911 (market value £784,419), unquoted investments at £34,628, and cash at £25,904.

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

The annual general meeting will be held in London on March 23.

Company Progress Reports

Tanganyika Diamonds & Gold, Ltd. Alamas in the December quarter 46,443 loads of diamondiferous gravels were treated for a recovery of 3,082 carats, equal to a yield of 0.066 carats per 100 loads. The estimated revenue less royalty and realization charges, was £26,600, against working costs of £16,427.

Globe & Phoenix—3,247 oz. gold were recovered in February from 6,000 tons of ore milled. The working profit was £26,630.

Wankie Colliery—February sales comprised 181,773 tons of coal and 17,341 tons of coke.

Rezende—6,400 tons of ore were treated in February for a working profit of £2,408.

Kenton—3,146 oz. gold were recovered from milling 22,000 tons of ore in February.

Coal Price Reconsidered

THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAN GOVERNMENT has yielded to pressure over the new coal price proposals, and will negotiate with the Wankie Colliery Company in an attempt to maintain the latter's profit margin at 5% a ton, instead of the proposed figure of 6s. 6d. This was announced by the minister of Mines, Mr. G. A. Davenport as an amendment to a private member's motion by Mr. W. H. Eastwood (Lab.) rejecting the Government's first proposal. The minister warned the House not to be optimistic that the 5% rate could be achieved, saying that on his figures it would not.

Electricity for Kilmbe Mine

SMELTING OPERATIONS for the new Kilmbe copper mine in Uganda are to be transferred to a site near Jinja. The Uganda Electricity Board has announced the abandonment of the plans to supply current to the mines at a cost of £200,000 of which the Kilmbe company were to contribute 10%.

Copperbelt Dispute Continues

NO AGREEMENT has so far been reached in the Copperbelt dispute between the company and the European mine workers' union over the employment of outside contractors. Conciliation proceedings are being held at Kitwe.

Company Report

The Messina (Transvaal) Development Company, Limited

Commander H. F. P. Grenfell's Review

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED, was held in Johannesburg on March 12, 1953, Commander H. F. P. Grenfell, D.S.C., R.N. (Ret'd.), presiding.

The chairman, in the course of his speech, said:— "Although prices on the free market tended to fall several increases in the official price of copper took place during the year, the C. & M.I. electrolytic export quotation rising from 27,425 cents to 34,824 cents per lb., and the British Government controlled price from £227 to £285 per ton.

"As a result our net profit, after providing for all normal outgoings and the expenses of the new issue of capital, rose from £139,508 to £1,395,087—an increase of nearly £344,000 as compared with the previous year.

"This figure would have been even greater but for a run-out of metal from the converter, which reduced the output of ingots from the smelter in the latter part of the year.

"Adding the unappropriated profit of £33,860, brought forward from the previous year, the total available was £1,428,947. This was dealt with by the payment of dividends Nos. 4 and 5, which absorbed £1,090,000; by the transfer of £330,000 to general reserve, and by carrying forward the balance of £3,947 to next year.

Capital Expenditure

"We spent just over £400,000 on capital account during the year, and to cover this transferred approximately £358,000 from revenue reserve to capital reserve, the balance being for Umkondo, was financed from the new issue funds.

"After effecting these transfers and taking credit for £1,125,000 in respect of share premium accruing from the new issue, the capital and reserves of the company at September 30, 1952, amounted to approximately £2,747,000 compared with £1,242,000 at the end of the previous year.

"There was a rise in operating costs of 5d. per long ton of ore produced, but this was more than offset by the slightly higher grade of ore mined, so that the cost per long ton of copper was actually lower at £22 15s. 5d. On a short tonnage basis this figure is equivalent to £74 15s. 11d.

"The cost of living allowance paid to all our white employees continued to rise during the year, and, as stated in the general manager's report, is now responsible for nearly one quarter of our European wage bill. We also increased the salaries of all monthly paid employees to bring them in line with the increase to daily paid men in the past year.

"I now turn to our mining prospects in Rhodesia, Rhodesia Copper Ventures and Umkondo.

"I am unable to give you much new information about R.C.V., as the proving programme to which I referred in my speech last year is still in progress and conclusive results are not yet available.

"The broad picture is that although a considerable tonnage of ore has been indicated, the over-all grade is definitely marginal and until the current programme of underground development and deep drilling has been completed in September or October it will not be feasible to assess the commercial possibilities of the property.

"A vertical exploration shaft has been sunk to a depth of 496 feet, and crosscuts are being advanced east

and west through the most promising ore body on two levels. These are 186 feet and 486 feet respectively below the shaft collar, and initial results so far confirm those obtained in the original drilling programme. At the same time four inclined boreholes are being drilled from the surface to test the occurrence down to the 3,000 feet horizon.

"Concurrently with this proving programme, milling and smelting tests of the ore now being developed are to be made by metallurgical testing firms in the U.S.A.

"All this work is being carried out under the management of Southern Minerals, Limited, a company associated with the Patino group, which is providing the funds required for its completion.

"At Umkondo we continued drilling from the surface during the year and succeeded in determining the boundaries of the copper bearing area. Results showed that the tonnage is limited but that the grade is such as to justify exploitation on a small scale.

Option Exercised

"Accordingly we have exercised our option on the property and work is now in hand to prepare the mine for production and place orders for all equipment required. Meanwhile tests are being carried out both in our own laboratories and in the United States to determine the best method of treatment. As far as we can see there is no reason to anticipate any difficulty in execution.

"We intend to produce concentrates at Umkondo and transport them to Messina for smelting, thus saving the capital cost of erecting a smelting plant at the mine. By doing this we hope to limit the total capital expenditure required to bring the mine into production to about £250,000. In accordance with our original proposals this sum, together with the cost of all prospecting work and the purchase price of the claims amounting together to a further £100,000, will be provided from the proceeds of the issue of reserve shares made last year.

"After making a fair allowance for the usual delays in delivery of equipment I am hopeful that Umkondo will be in production and contributing to the fortunes of your company in approximately 18 months from now.

Future Prospects

"Turning to the future, you will probably have seen that notice has been given by the International Materials Conference of their intention to discontinue for the time being the quarterly allocations of copper to member countries, to which I referred in my speech last year. The situation is to be reviewed again this month, and it seems likely that this form of control will no longer be considered necessary. We are undoubtedly moving towards a freer market in copper, but this does not necessarily imply that in the future supplies will exceed the demand.

"World consumption continues to grow; due to a combination of rising costs and falling grade many of the older mines in the United States are reaching a stage where they may be unable to maintain production without assistance; and it will be some time before new sources of supply elsewhere can be brought into production. It does not therefore seem that your company need feel apprehensive about the future.

"We are already nearly half-way through our financial year, and from receipts to date I have little doubt that our profits will be at least as good as those presented to you to-day.

The report was adopted.

Company Report

Bird and Company (Africa), Limited

Thirty Fourth Annual General Meeting

Record Production and Profits

Mr. E. F. Hitchcock's Review of Sisal Prospects

THE THIRTY FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF BIRD AND COMPANY (AFRICA) LIMITED, was held on March 14, 1953, at the head office at Tanga, Tanganyika.

Mr. Eldred Hitchcock, C.B.E., the chairman of the company, presided.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report of the directors and the audited statement of accounts for the year ended June 30, 1952; and for the payment of a final dividend at the rate of 30% and a bonus of 10%, making a total dividend payment for the year of 70% less tax.

Mr. C. A. Bartlett, C.B.E., was re-elected a director of the company, and Messrs. Wm. Bain & Company were reappointed auditors.

The chairman made the following statement:

Enterprise in Primary Products

Two years ago I referred to the inadequate return which, over a quarter of a century, shareholders who supported primary commodity enterprise, such as sisal in the Colonies, had received, owing to the unceasing and unpredictable prices which prevailed for Colonial primary products. This, in its turn, made it difficult to raise the necessary capital for such enterprise.

I promised that whilst making prudent provision to ensure the soundness of the business, your board would endeavour, with more economic prices, to make as adequate a return as possible to shareholders. By this means confidence might be created in our enterprise and some recompense given to those who over the years had given us their financial support without adequate return. I think that you will agree that we have carried out our undertaking to shareholders.

Profits for the Year

During the year under review our profit, after meeting costs and overheads, including management costs, staff bonuses, and sisal export tax, but before depreciation, totalled £1,631,220. The sisal export tax paid on shipment amounted to approximately £120,000. On an f.o.b. price below £100 per ton this tax is no longer assessed. After deducting depreciation, £228,641 (£174,267 in 1950-51), and Tanganyika company income tax £322,000 (£257,000 in 1950-51) there remains a net profit of £1,080,579.

Adding the profit balance brought forward from the previous year of £659,132, including £14,492 recovered in respect of taxation, we have a total of £1,739,711. From this amount the reorganization scheme required an appropriation of £255,304, leaving a sum of £1,484,407 to be dealt with.

Appropriations. From this sum your directors made appropriations of £200,000 to general reserve, £180,000 to contingencies reserve, including staff fund (the same) in 1950-51, and £20,000 (the same) to contingencies reserve, including staff fund. No reserve for land development was made (£130,000 for 1950-51) as in the directors' view sufficient provision had already been made. The book value for development now averages £51 per hectare, or just over £20 per acre.

A balance of £1,284,407 thus remains from which have to be deducted the dividends for the year.

Final Dividend Proposed.—In September, 1952, your directors paid an interim dividend of 30% and now recommend a final dividend of 30%, plus a bonus of 10%, making a total distribution for the year of 70% on the enlarged capital of £750,000 (3,000,000 stock units of 5s.). That will require £393,750 after deducting Tanganyika company tax at the rate of 5s. If this recommendation is approved the balance on profit and loss account to be carried to next year will be £890,657, against £644,639 for the previous year.

Reserves and Cash.—The capital reserves of last year amounting to £404,075, were utilized for the scheme of reorganization. After meeting the 70% dividend, the revenue reserves are £1,430,657 after transfer of £415,663 to issued share capital. The corresponding capital and revenue reserves for 1950-51 amounted to £1,613,714.

Cash balances at banks and in hand on June 30, 1952, totalled £1,092,925. This is a fluctuating figure dependent on sisal sales, the rate at which bills mature, etc. Bank loans of £186,548 were outstanding in respect of freshhold purchases, and are being regularly reduced.

Land Development and Sisal Output

The scale of our land and planting development to date gives us ample leaf for a steadily increasing production to over 20,000 tons, and this will assist economic production, gradually reduce further expenditure on areas, and constitute our group the largest sisal producers in the world, and one of the largest Colonial companies in the Commonwealth.

All our land development expenditure, save in the case of new estates, has been written off to revenue as incurred. The following figures show the progress made:

Cultivated Area (hectares)						
	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	
Mature	4,957	4,209	7,294	7,885	9,106	
Immature	3,251	5,088	4,539	5,213	5,410	
Total (hectares)	8,208	9,297	11,833	12,902	14,516	
Output (tons)	9,040	10,350	10,720	12,678	14,045	

In all our land measurement, plant spacing, etc. we use the metric system owing to its greater efficiency and economy. One hectare is approximately two and a half acres. The cultivated area above is just under 60 square miles of sisal.

I expect a production of 16,000 tons for the year ending June, 1953, and thereafter a steady increase.

Drought.—During the last 40 months the industry has experienced the most severe drought for over 20 years. In these conditions leaf growth is severely retarded, and at a later stage the leaves collapse and can neither be cut nor dehydrated. This is now happening on a number of East African estates.

Assets and Capital Expenditure

The expansion of the company's activities, including the subsidiary company, has resulted in an increase of the written-down value of fixed assets from £1,668,644 to £2,201,733.

When the rise began in sisal prices your company laid down a programme of expansion and development covering technical advances in field and factory and welfare expenditure, to be financed largely out of revenue from an increasing production. During the year 1951-52 the programme was telescoped, and during the last six months of 1952 was substantially completed, and now consists of annual expenditure mainly for maintenance of areas and for Native housing and welfare. We are, in addition, redesigning various stages of our factory processing, and there are certain factory developments and additions to be financed.

The written-down value of our fixed assets at June 30, 1952, amounted to less than £500,000. By June 30, 1952, we had expended a further £2,785,000, bringing the total to £3,230,000, from which £1,030,000 has been written off. Half of this expenditure was in land development and acquisition. Almost £500,000 was spent on machinery and equipment, £440,000 on factories, workshops, and estate buildings, £118,000 on roads and railroads, and over £350,000 on labour housing schemes. We have substantial depreciations for tax purposes to carry forward.

Costs Being Reduced

Lower Costs.—We have the experience of over 30 years as sisal producers. The near-completion of our capital programme should assist our future liquidity as well as our production. Our costs and cash expenditure are being gradually reduced.

So far we have made no reduction in wage rates, which were increased in 1951 within a range of 172% to 200%. As I have pointed out before, our wage economy is to a very small degree affected by money incentives. Our staff is handling these problems with understanding and effectiveness.

In spite of lower sisal prices we shall, I think, ensure a sound economy in our future business, more stable conditions for those employed, and the maintenance of a rate of dividend comparing favourably for security and yield with a wide range of investment.

Experience in Mechanization

Soil Mechanization.—I suppose that no one has had a greater or longer experience of mechanical clearing and cultivation on a plantation scale in the coastal tropical conditions of East Africa than this company. There are circumstances where light mechanical cultivation under proper control may be technically sound. As a result, however, of our experience in our conditions, subject to the harsh action of the relentless sun on these tropical soils, we have set our face against heavy mechanization wherever possible, on the grounds both of fertility and of economy.

Water.—Tanganyika is larger than the United Kingdom, France, Western Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands combined. Two-thirds of the land is virtually useless because it is waterless, and two-thirds of the population live on one-tenth of the land. The position of Kenya is even more serious.

The major and most need of Africa and its food and agricultural problems is the discovery and conservation of water. This is the vital key to contented population. "Land hunger" in these conditions is really the absence of water. It is more precious for Africa than food. Progress and social contentment are impossible without it.

So far adequate underground sources of supply have not been proved, nor has much been done to conserve supplies. We should go after water with at least as much imagination, enterprise, and technique as the oil companies display when they go after oil.

A Water Development Department was established for the first time in Tanganyika in 1946, and has done some good work, but is restricted in many ways. Its expenditure last year was £104,316 and for this year year its budget is £135,428, apart from capital works, which, spread over a period of years, are on a relatively modest scale, and for non-Native water development are limited to £16,900 in 1952 and £11,000 for 1953.

Groundnut Scheme's Losses

I have read, I must confess, with deep concern the report just issued of last year's operations of the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika and the further losses sustained by this remnant of the groundnut scheme. I wonder whether such meagre results and uncertain knowledge justify the expenditure of the further £2,000,000 to be expended, and whether millions could not be much more usefully applied in other ways.

Even travel expenses alone for this scheme amounted last year to £140,000. This was more than the vote for water development for the whole of Tanganyika. There can be no comprehensive or sufficiently imaginative policy on water development without some larger financial provision.

Transport Difficulties

Transport.—When, five years ago, the transport system of Tanganyika, including the ports and railways, was centralized under the East Africa High Commission it was hoped that greater efficiency might result. Experience so far shows the reverse to be the case. Apart from difficulties of equipment, remote control has led to increasing lack of control and greater inefficiency.

Your company is the largest sisal producer in the largest sisal area of Tanganyika. Last year we found it necessary to improvise road transport to the extent of 600,000 tons of our exports and imports owing to the fact that we were unable to obtain proper or adequate railway facilities. The railways lost the revenue on the traffic, amounting to £25,000, and we were put to unnecessary expense and trouble.

We are now gradually building up a road diesel service, at a cost lower than the rates charged by the railways and with a flexibility and assurance which they do not give.

Sisal Market Prospects

Sisal was sold before the war at an average price of about £22 per ton c.i.f., or £16 f.o.b., with price ranges as low as £12 per ton. Since the war, before devaluation of the pound, it was £96 per ton, and afterwards rose to £130. The expansion of world credit following the outbreak of war in Korea sent all commodity prices upwards, and sisal too had a quoted price as high as £255 per ton c.i.f., although the average price received by the grower was under £200, a price level which I hope will not be reached unless the pound is again devalued. It has since fallen even below the predevaluation level.

East Africa, and especially Tanganyika, is without question the cheapest producer of sisal in the world, and it has the better product. At present prices, however, marginal producers are finding no encouragement to produce, and lower prices will render it impossible for them to meet their obligations, including

those to the African labour they employ—a serious matter in present conditions in Africa.

“Before the war the Far East was our main competitor, and their demand absorbed 60% of those paid by us in Africa. Central and South America have now largely taken their place, and their new post-war industry has been built up on high costs, largely on conditions of subsidy, inflation, and exchange control.

Present and Future Price Levels

“The present level of price is causing a decline in world production which during 1953 will reach a minimum of 70,000 tons. At present the scale of consumption is below normal, but, viewed at long range, is increasing. The current market position is therefore a weak one and is likely to remain so for a time.

“A higher level of price is to be expected on economic grounds when various factors have adjusted themselves during 1953. 1954 should be a better year for the sisal producer than 1953.

“The Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association has sold 70% of the 1953 production of its members, of which we are one, this including some open price contracts based on the market price at time of delivery.

“The informed and practical concern which the higher authorities in Washington are taking in the economics of the world sisal position, for sisal is one of their strategic requirements—is of increasing importance.

Shipments to 30 Countries

“East African sisal is sold all over the world and shipments last year were made to over 30 different countries. Before the war demand mainly centred on the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom. In

recent years there has been a striking movement towards the American Continent, which is now our largest and rapidly expanding market, as shown by the summary below:—

Destination	Five Years Av. 1935-39		Year 1951-52	
	Quantity Tons	%	Quantity Tons	%
United Kingdom	45,985	39	52,549	27
U.S.A.	15,374	11	70,144	36
Commonwealth	11,46	8	19,577	10
Continent	74,163	49	50,449	25
Other	5,531	3	3,453	2
Total	152,600	100	196,098	100

“The 30,000,000 dollars earned by Tanganyika sisal in 1951-52 were not spent on Tanganyika to any appreciable extent, but contributed to meet the over-spending of dollars, especially by the Dominions. This is a position which is likely to be increasingly criticized in Tanganyika.

Thanks to Staff

“I can assure you that it is not only the technical and agricultural problems which beset us. The carrying out of our development and production programmes amidst all the extremes and uncertainties of Africa is an achievement for which I extend my appreciation and thanks to all members of my staff of 15,000 of all races and nationalities and especially to my managers.”

Colonel Charles Ponsonby, J.D., proposed a vote of thanks to the management and staff, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.



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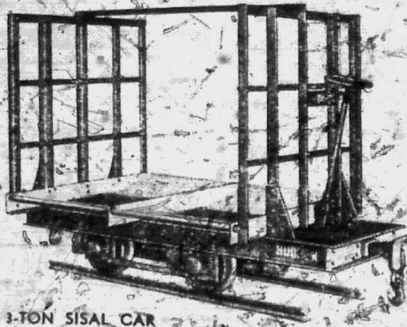
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HARBOURS OF EAST AFRICA

It is little more than 50 years since the old port of Mombasa was superseded by the new harbour of Kilindini. At the place of deep water. The new port serving Kenya and Uganda, it handled 2½ million tons of import and export cargo in 1951, an increase of 98.5 per cent. per lineal foot of quay as compared

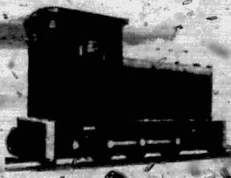
with 1939. Nevertheless, development in Kenya and Uganda has outstripped the capacity of the port and an ambitious programme of expansion, including three new deepwater berths, is being undertaken.

In Tanganyika, the principal port, Dar es Salaam ("the haven of peace"), which also serves the Eastern part of the Belgian Congo, dealt with 647,000 tons of imports and exports in 1951, almost four times the amount of cargo handled in 1939. The capacity of the port, at present served entirely by lighters, will be substantially increased when three deepwater berths now under construction are brought into use.

Tanga, also a lighterage port, serves the fast-growing Northern Province of Tanganyika. 236,000 tons of cargo were handled in 1951, more than twice the amount dealt with in 1939, and plans are in hand for building a new wharf to meet the increase in traffic. Further to the South, the new deepwater port of Mtwara will assist in the development of the Southern Province of Tanganyika.

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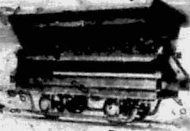
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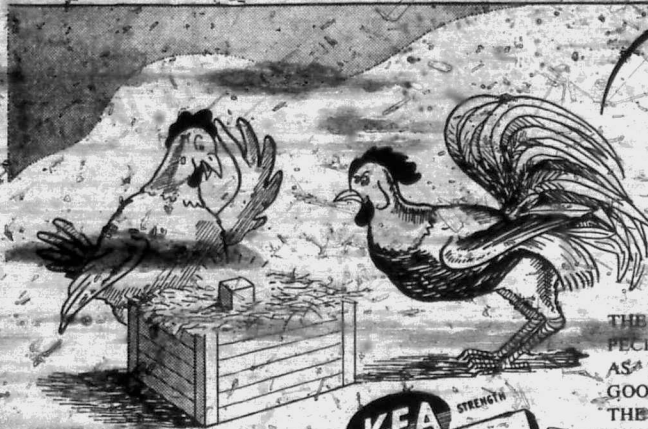
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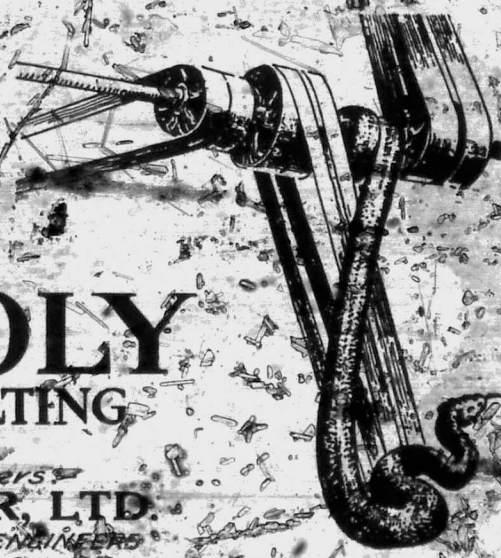
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