

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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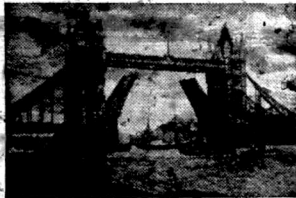
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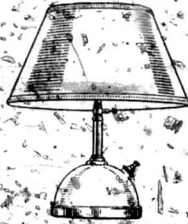


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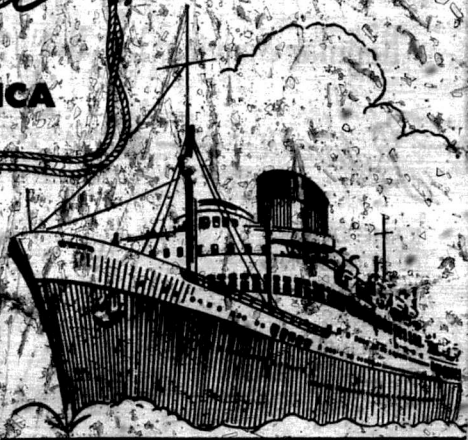


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**PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:**

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1023	Mr. A. Creech Jones's Views	1034
Notes by the Way	1025	East African Club in London	1034
Legalism and Justice in Uganda	1026	Seretse Khama	1035
Professor W. M. Macmillan's Impressions	1027	Company Meeting	1043
Secretary of State's Replies to Questions	1028	Latest Mining News	1044

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**AN EAST AFRICAN CLUB** will soon be opened in London, thanks to the recognition of the need for such a meeting-place by the official and non-official leaders of Kenya, Uganda, and East African Tanganyika Territory. The idea was privately mooted in influential quarters more than a year ago by a few people in London with a special knowledge of the problems of East African students in this country, people who were convinced that East Africans of all races ought to have at their disposal suitable premises for social and other gatherings. The initiators of the project—who, it is interesting to note, had all been engaged in agriculture in East Africa at one time or another—had had personal proofs of the damage done to race relations by the unfortunate experiences of some students from East Africa now in this country. Those students, whatever the extent of their educational attainments, and limited as their experience of the world must be, will inevitably exercise very considerable influence among their fellow Africans on their return home, and from every standpoint it is important that every thing should be done to prevent them from returning embittered by happenings, perhaps trivial, which, unless corrected, will leave a scar in the memory.

Let it be made quite clear that the primary purpose of East Africa House will be to improve understanding between the Europeans, Africans, and Asians who use it. Because that is the express intention, it is essential to attract from the outset former East Africans who are in sympathy with that purpose and who now live in London or near enough to it to be able to use the club, particularly in the early stages, at least once or twice a week, if only at lunch time or in the evening. Students of the three races will be invited to avail themselves of the facilities (at annual subscription rates which are merely nominal), and from the opening day there ought to be older men at hand to help stamp the right kind of character on the club quickly and firmly. Among our subscribers are many who may we trust, make their contribution to this opportunity of real service, and we suggest that even at this preliminary stage they should notify the East African Commissioner in London of their interest and willingness to help.

It is not less desirable that East Africans on leave in this country should make a point of using the club. They will find it accessible,

well appointed, and we have no doubt, friendly. The hope of the founders is that it will soon become a recognized rendezvous for East Africans, a meeting-place which will facilitate contacts, dissolve suspicions, and create new understandings. As Professor Macmillan emphasized in a recent address on his experiences in East, West, and South Africa, the best among emergent Africans must expect to be judged by adult standards, not by sentimental substitutes. That will assuredly be the wish of the African students who use the club in Great Cumberland Place, which can, we believe, soon become a powerful and beneficial influence.

**LEGALISM** in the place of justice has often been criticized in these columns. Now, as will be seen from the report on another page, Mr. Handley Bird has scathingly denounced the failure of the Uganda Government to protect persons and property in that Protectorate, and his denunciation is corroborated by the local vernacular Press, which wrote of violence and theft suffered by Africans, law-abiding Africans. This, then, is not a case of a black *versus* white argument. Indeed, it is noteworthy that better protection for African property was urged, not by African members of the Legislature, but by a European member—who once again proved the truth of the contention that African interests are often better safeguarded by Europeans than by anyone else.

The slight sentences with which convicts so often escape are deplored by all true friends of Africa, whatever their colour, and inadequate punishments have been condemned by non-officials for years. Not enough account is taken of the fact that the wrongdoer may feel that a crime for which he receives a very slight sentence must be one which is not regarded as a serious offence by the European magistrate, and that recidivism may consequently be increased and hitherto law-abiding citizens prompted to turn to crime. Not long ago Mr. Ohanga, an African member of the Kenya Legislature, made the pertinent comment that Africans under their old tribal laws knew better how to control crime than European Governments had shown themselves capable of doing. Certain it is that criminal procedure, as at present administered in many parts of East Africa, is popular only with the felons. A cynic might add that if it were suggested that the law was trying

to gain adherents by increasing the criminal population, the police could supply evidence to show that the campaign was not unsuccessful.

**FOR THE PURPOSE** of assisting those who contemplate industrial or commercial developments in Kenya, the Government of the Colony published in Nairobi a few days ago some most useful "Notes on Commerce and Industry in Kenya." The salient facts required by business men are assembled in the pamphlet, but, astonishing to relate, much of the information was more than a year out of date when the typescript was sent to the printer. Officialdom in Nairobi is apparently unaware that the business world will not be satisfied to be referred in April, 1950, to the statistical tables for 1948.

Governments in East Africa are, it is true, still publishing departmental reports for 1949, so poor is their sense of values, but they must not expect other people, least of all those who set the pace in enterprise, to take so tolerant a view of lethargy as they do themselves. There is no reason why this pamphlet should not have given the 1949 figures for imports, exports, port and railway traffic, agricultural and mineral production, wage rates, employment, company registrations, banking activities, and so on. That was not done simply because someone was too apathetic to be up-to-date, and because his superiors were too indifferent to insist on the inclusion of the latest available statistics. This strange failure to appreciate the elementary importance of providing the latest data is bound to create an unfavourable impression in commercial and financial circles, when the intention was presumably to do exactly the opposite.

### Alternative to Communism

"THE ONLY WAY of fighting Communism and similar ideologies is by satisfying everyone, regardless of race or colour, that we have something better to offer," said Mr. Justice Tredgold at the annual meeting of the Native Welfare Society in Que Que. "If we do not do this," he continued, "we can drive these movements underground, but they will burst out again. Southern Rhodesia stands midway between the assimilative policy of the north and the repressionist policy of the south, holding a position which may turn the balance one way or the other. Ultimately, the government of any people must be with their consent. In some ways we are lucky in our Native population. We feel they take their responsibilities lightly, but they are very law-abiding, and for the most part have an almost pathetic desire to be loyal. We can alienate this by doing things they resent, because one of the most remarkable features of the African is his strong sense of justice."



# Dead Legalism in Place of Live Justice

## Plea for Punishments Suited to African Conditions

MR. C. HANCOCK, who was very critical of the administration of justice in Uganda when the Criminal Procedure Code Bill, 1950, came before the Legislative Council.

The Attorney-General had said that the Bill would abolish any form of racial discrimination which might still linger in the Procedure Code, but the High Court would no longer require to confirm sentences up to 18 months imprisonment by resident magistrates or up to six months by lay magistrates; that children would be exempt from taking the oath when testifying in a criminal case; that provision was made for a criminal who was convicted of an offence and had asked for other admitted offences to be taken into account at the same time and who was subsequently acquitted of the original charge on appeal, to be prosecuted on the other charge admitted when the original sentence was imposed; and that power was given to the Attorney-General to appeal against an acquittal or dismissal on the ground that it was erroneous in law.

### English Principles Inapplicable

Mr. Bird asked how the phrase "used more than once" in the Bill "shall be determined according to the principles of English law" was to be put into practice in Uganda, "it is only now, after 150 years of building up this code of English principles," he said, "that we are going to suggest that judges should not upset the lower courts' convictions merely on a minor point of law unless there has been some obvious miscarriage of justice. That has been the practice in England for years."

He pointed out that in the Protectorate there would be very little contact between judges and the Africans, and that in the past they had seen how the law had been applied to the people there. He was sure that the Africans of the district was more likely to get swift and suitable justice from the administrative officials who understood him than from a visiting court in Kampala which often acted incomprehensibly.

### Appalling Verdict

The verdict was an appalling one against which Mr. Bird pleaded for stronger action, emphasizing that there were no precedents for deterrent penalties.

He quoted a case in which theft of cigarettes from a shop had been disputed by the accused. The magistrate had, however, produced two packets and asked the plaintiff which was his, and because the accused could not tell the case was dismissed.

He said that in such cases active justice, there was dead and that the law was being applied in a technical and legalistic way.

The Attorney-General and Messrs. C. H. Bird, L. A. Maitira, F. J. Mwakasa, and C. K. Patel were appointed a select committee on the Bill.

The second reading of the Penal Code Bill was then moved by the Attorney-General, who mentioned that among its provisions was a clause which would give its publication would become an indictable offence.

Mr. Bird thought that the Bill was a good one of the fact that, while ignorance of the law is no excuse of complete indifference to the maintenance of the law, a lively understanding of rights and wrongs is inherent in all except a small and solitary group of persons who had learnt that they would not be punished in court for their crimes, and that any event punishment would be unlikely to fit the crime.

Imprisonment involved no loss of social prestige and very little material loss to most inhabitants of the territory.

### Concurrent Sentences Criticized

Referring to the reluctance of the courts to impose maximum sentences, he cited a case of fraudulent bankruptcy which the magistrate had described as the worst instance he knew of deliberate theft and considered a fraud. Yet the accused, having been found guilty on five counts, escaped with sentence of six months, nine months, three months, etc. The sentences to run concurrently, which meant that a man who had made away with thousands of pounds, caused a heart-broke to dozens of his neighbours, had merely nine months of leisure at the lakeside.

Young hoodlums and hardened realists are treated in prison with a tenderness and a clemency which I should think many law-abiding citizens would be pleased to obtain from a Government Department when asking for a licence.

Was there to be no consideration for the poor? Who had taken any trouble to draw attention to the misery and hopelessness of a very large population, particularly around the urban centre, who were being going which amounted to a reign of terror?

### Failure to Protect Public

"They find no hope of surcease since the administration of the law is failing, utterly failing to provide protection. The principal sufferer is the African citizen. Of what use has it been to accuse him of the arbitrariness of an untutored, savage jurisdiction if he is now to leave him exposed to an endless victimization by gangsters? Bewilderment and frustration are changing into cynical contempt of legal processes and burning resentment at the failure to enforce deterrent punishment, which should be enforced swiftly and surely in a manner which could be seen and understood by all."

Turning to trade, Mr. Bird thought it the duty of the immigrant races to assist in the transfer from a barter to a cash economy in the early stages and not to allow the change to be hampered by criminal practices. Receivers, embezzlers, fraudulent bankers, illicit gold dealers, persistent smugglers, and the like should be deported.

### Deportation Desirable

"I may be told that deportation is not allowed under English law. Of course it is not. This is an occasion when the law should be made to suit conditions here. What worse influence can be imagined than the effect of these people flourishing on their illicit gains, even though they may have spent a few weeks or months of not unpleasant residence in prison? Such a sight only encourages the belief that there is no immorality in what they are doing is only the exercise of craft, cunning and other similar qualities, which if they are to be acclaimed but never righteously punished is basically immoral."

Deportation dealing with fraudulent trade marks also acts strengthening.

As to sedition, he saw no reason why the immigrant agitator should be allowed to reside in the territory in which he was deliberately stirring up strife. Why should he not be deported? Was it because the legal advisers at the Colonial Office would not permit it?



should be judged by adult standards. Even less well placed Union Africans need to realize this like the student body of Fort Hare College with whom I sat and argued: they can avoid falling into the habits of unnecessary suspicion and an obstructive and wholly unconstructive attitude. All coloured races alike may be asked to guard against indulging their feelings and to remember that the colour bar is no more admirable in anti-white reverse.

"Here it falls to us, their friends, to be frank. To be more helpful we must beware of the time-lag that dots us all and makes us fail to keep step with the processes of history. So many of us made do through life with the generous ideas that caught our imagination in early youth. To most of us that still means ardour for freeing Africans from shackles, denouncing pass-laws, exposing 'exploitation'. The coloured races are not to be blamed if they take their cue from us and hammer away at chains, even when these have fallen away.

#### Guidance and Criticism Needed

"But the world has moved on, and the questions that matters now is what to make of the new day that has dawned. What I have said of Kenya and Uganda is evidence of the work to be done, the adjustments to be made. The need is for guidance and criticism.

"Stripped of its glamour, the liberating ardour of white sympathizers is not to be distinguished from the protective patronage of the weak for the strong. But Africans are fortunate. They should have it remembering that for men the means being judged by the same hard standards we apply to one another. That is the first due of any adult people.

"I am not sure but that revisiting Africa did not reveal in all parts some evidence that it is we who have lost the sense of authority and power needed to make out help, even our gift of criticism, as effective as it

ought to be. The losses suffered in the great wars and the collapse of the old European order are only part explanation.

"There is a loss of faith—faith even in our cultural heritage, the tradition it is for us to pass on, and that Africans ask to share. That heritage is the fruit of the history of the western world, with roots going back to Rome and Greece and Palestine. Historical understanding comes of knowledge that puts us all intellectually in our places by making us realize our debt to others.

#### Discipline of History

"The discipline of history making us weigh the evidence before pronouncing is necessary to the maturing of an untrained judgment. But history, I noted, is at Capetown even in the university colleges of Africa. The many cultural courses provided tend to be so-called social studies, without history—as it were modern physics without a basis in mathematics!

"There is a tendency to make the new learning of Africans centre round their own affairs, when it ought to be trying to fit them up with their present limited range of interests. This is no way to fit them for their place in the bigger world of which they seek to be full members. Having good reason to believe in the greatness of our heritage, we must show that we believe, with a fervour that will carry down with us in continuing the great tradition.

## House of Commons and Tanganyika

### Minister's Statement on Nyasaland Examine

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT have put a number of questions about Tanganyika Territory to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. EMKYS HUGHES asked why the British Government at the United Nations Trusteeship Council abstained from voting for the resolution adopted in Geneva on March 28 recommending that countries administering United Nations Trust Territories should abolish corporal punishment and whipping as soon as possible.

MR. J. GRIFFITHS replied: "This resolution also contained an invitation to the administering authorities to give effect to certain resolutions of the General Assembly, parts of which were not acceptable to us—and on one of the points at issue views later expressed by U.N.E.S.C.O. and the Trusteeship Council visiting mission to West Africa lend support to our attitude. It was therefore not possible for the United Kingdom delegate to support this resolution.

#### Corporal Punishment

"On the particular question of corporal punishment, however, he filed at an earlier stage made clear the policy of His Majesty's Government by supporting resolutions advocating that such punishment be abolished as soon as possible in Tanganyika and the Cameroons, and he reaffirmed this policy in a statement explaining his abstention on the resolution to which my hon. friend refers.

MR. PARKER asked for particulars about the provincial councils being set up in Tanganyika; what areas were to be covered; who was to vote and by what method; and what powers were to be exercised by the councils.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Two provincial councils have been established in the Territory. That for the Lake Province was established in June, 1949, and one for the Southern Highlands Province in March 1950. The question of setting up similar councils in the remaining six provinces is still under consideration.

"The Lake Province Council consists of nine official members and nine non-official (two European, two Asian, and five

African) with the provincial commissioner as chairman. Six of the official members are *ex-officio* members, the remaining official members and all the non-official members were nominated by the provincial commissioner with the approval of the Secretary of State.

#### Provincial Councils

"The council, which meets three times a year, is responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates of the province for submission to the Legislature and, pending expenditure, the departmental services (e.g., Agriculture, Veterinary, Forestry, Tsetse Reclamation, and Public Works) throughout the province and for all provincial development schemes.

"The council examines and debates reports from its official members on the activities of the departments for which they are responsible and reports from three standing committees. Those three committees on all of which there is a non-official majority, are the finance and general purposes committee, the agriculture and natural resources committee, and the social services committee. All members have a vote both on the council and when serving on the committees. The provincial commissioner is chairman of each committee, and may in his discretion give executive effect to the decisions of a committee or may refer a decision to the council for approval before action is taken.

"The council, therefore, functioning mainly through its standing committees, exercises important executive and financial powers over the general administration and departmental services of the province.

"I understand that the constitution and functions of the Southern Highlands Provincial Council are closely analogous to those of the Lake Province Council. The two councils are still in the experimental stage.

MR. PARKER asked for particulars about the African District Councils all recently introduced in the Tanganyika Legislature. MR. GRIFFITHS: "I am not aware that any such Bill has been introduced in the Tanganyika Legislature. I am, however, in possession of the Government's proposals.

MR. PARKER asked what *tribes* had been abolished in Kenya and not in Tanganyika.

MR. GRIFFITHS: "In Tanganyika the *tribe* is used solely to mean the number of days worked by its holder. It is not an identity card associated with compulsory registration, as was the *tribe* in Kenya.

MR. J. HUGHES asked what progress had been made in the last two years in developing the Native Mining Industry on Lakes Albert and Edward. MR. GRIFFITHS: "I have particular reference

to training, equipment, and the use of co-operative organizations.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "I am asking the Governor for a report. Mr. HYNB asked what progress had been made with the proposed new cotton and oil-expressing plant in Kampala. Mr. GRIFFITHS: "I have" asked the Governor for information."

Mr. RANKIN-asked for a statement on the famine situation in Nyasaland.

**Famine in Nyasaland**

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "The food shortage in Nyasaland resulted from the serious and prolonged drought of 1948-49. This led to a general shortage of food throughout the country, and later to famine conditions in parts of the Central and Southern Provinces.

"During the autumn of 1949 shortages gradually spread and it became clear that the critical period would probably be from January to March, 1950. In the Northern Province it seemed probable that the people would be able to tide over until the next harvest without extensive relief measures, but it was realized that in the Southern Province and limited areas of the Central Province the position would be critical. This had been foreseen from the time of the drought, and the necessary preparations were made in good time.

"Approximately £500,000 was spent on imported food. An African Food and Cereals Commission was set up to organize supply and distribution. Food reserves and distribution centres were provided wherever shortages threatened, relief works were started to provide money for the purchase of food; food was sold at reduced prices and all unnecessary taxes free; issues were made under control; and when the situation in some areas worsened in January, feeding camps were opened for those unable to fend for themselves.

"A feature of the relief campaign has been the voluntary assistance given on a great scale by the missions, British Red Cross, and other voluntary bodies as well as many private citizens.

"On the production side the Government inaugurated an extensive planting campaign in the autumn to ensure that maximum food supplies should be available from the early 1950 harvest (from March).

**Two Hundred Deaths**

"In January a rapid deterioration in the condition of the people in some areas of the Southern Province occurred. This deterioration was aggravated by the fact that most of those concerned were affected by debilitating illnesses. In some areas the African population of civil dependants broke down. Largely as a result of this breakdown a number of deaths occurred amongst old people, sick and aged women with children, and others who would normally be cared for by their families or tribes. The number of deaths indirectly from famine conditions cannot be accurately estimated, but it may have been in the region of 200.

"To meet this position feeding and reception camps were set up to relieve those who could not look after themselves. These camps undoubtedly saved many lives during February, when the famine reached its peak. Early in March the position improved, and the worst difficulties were past in nearly all the famine areas."

"Demobilisation distribution centres fell mainly as new crops became available, and all the centres will have been closed by the end of April when the food situation should be normal. The last feeding camp closed on April 8.

"The drought and food shortage have undoubtedly been a major setback in the post-war recovery of Nyasaland, and our sympathy must go out to the people who have suffered from this stroke of ill-fortune. From the evidence I have seen it is clear that the Nyasaland Government have tackled a very difficult situation with energy and ability. In this they have been greatly helped by the local voluntary organizations, and I should like to take the opportunity of expressing my deep appreciation of the help so generously given by these public-spirited people and of the efforts of all concerned in the relief campaign.

**Nyasaland Africans in the Union**

Mr. RANKIN asked what arrangements had been made to protect the interests of Nyasaland Africans working in South Africa.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "An arrangement with the Nyasaland Government, the Witwatersrand Native Labor Association is authorized to recruit a fixed number of Nyasaland Africans for employment in the mines. The quota for 1950 was 10,000.

"The method of recruitment and the conditions of employment comply with the requirements of the International Labour Conventions, and include free quarters, adequate food and medical services, and repatriation after 18 months' work. The wages are clearly set out in the agreement between the association and the individual worker. The Nyasaland Government representative in Johannesburg visits the mines regularly and

maintains contact with the Nyasaland labourers. These arrangements work satisfactorily.

"Other Africans from Nyasaland now recruited under the above arrangements make their way in considerable numbers into the Union. They are prohibited immigrants, but nevertheless are able to find employment. The problems arising from this clandestine immigration are under consideration in consultation with the Governments concerned."

Mr. SORESEN asked what further attention had been given to the problem of providing suitable accommodation for Africans and other coloured people in the East End of London.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: "I appreciate and share my hon. friend's concern over this matter. I have no special information to give at the moment, but I can assure him that the question is one to which I am giving much thought. I will not overlook consulting with the social workers in the area."

**Somalia Frontiers**

Mr. DE CHAIR asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would make a statement on the frontier of Somaliland under Italian administration which was defined by His Majesty's Government before the transfer was decided by the United Nations Assembly, but which was made the subject of a protest by the Italian Government to the Trusteeship Council within 48 hours of the formal transfer of the territory to Italian control.

Mr. ERNEST DAVIES: "His Majesty's Government have made it clear to the Trusteeship Council and the Italian and Ethiopian Governments that the administrative line up to which the incoming Italian Administration in Somaliland have occupied the territory, and which His Majesty's Government were obliged to define in view of the failure of the Italian and Ethiopian Governments to reach a common view on this subject, is provisional only, and without prejudice to the final settlement of this question. Although agreement between the Ethiopian and Italian Governments might prove possible within the time available before the handover in Somaliland, it is to be hoped that such agreement may be reached in the future."

**East Africa and the Union**

**Dr. Malan's Statement**

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PRIME MINISTER, Dr. Malan, told the House of Assembly a few days ago that East African settlers with "grievances about British African policy" had asked his Government if they would receive a deputation to discuss questions of policy, and if the Union Government would consider taking an "active interest" in the matter [by which the constitutional issue in Tanganyika was evidently meant].

Dr. Malan said that his answer had been that South Africa could not interfere with the affairs of Britain, for South Africa herself did not want interference in her affairs from the United Kingdom or any other country. He had, however, expressed willingness to receive a deputation and discuss the matter, about which representations had also been made to Southern Rhodesia. He would take that question only with the acquiescence of Britain, considering that the correct attitude to adopt.

A prominent feature of Africa to-day was, the Prime Minister said, the "clash of interests" between white settlers and the policy pursued by the Governments in some areas, particularly those under the control of France and Britain. White settlers in Kenya and Tanganyika were uncertain about their future, and had recently made representations to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in order to obtain sympathy and co-operation in setting up an assurance for their future. Dr. Malan said that Mr. Geoffrey Higgins had given his assistance and that the settlers' problems were being visited to London.

The settlers were also looking to South Africa for moral support, he said, but this was not a recent development. As Minister of the Interior in General Hertzog's Government, he had received deputations from them to discuss the Indian question. From time to time the representative of the Union Government had had similar contacts with East African settler representatives.

# BACKGROUND

**South Africa Challenged.**—The Union of South Africa has no natural affiliations with the States of the British Commonwealth than with any other group, but in Africa where France, Belgium, and Portugal play so large a part, she cannot detach herself from the interests of Western Europe. Realization of these facts has led Dr. Malan to endeavour to find fields of co-operation with other African Powers and to try to reconcile a positive association with the Commonwealth with the old Nationalist views of isolation by standing for a republic within the Commonwealth. The claim for republican status within the Commonwealth is incompatible with the desire to absorb the High Commission territories and possibly enter into a closer relationship with Southern Rhodesia. To break the tie with the Crown, whether remaining within the Commonwealth or not, will inevitably lead to a final separation between the Union and neighbouring British territories. South Africa must face one other issue—that the eastern coast of South Africa from Zanzibar to Durban is the meeting place of three Continents—Europe, Asia, and Africa. India tentatively stands with the Commonwealth and West European Powers, but they are not wanting forces to turn her to an alignment with the Soviets and Communist China. The effect of her swing-over to the Soviet bloc would be immense in the world, and probably decisive; and the State would have much to fear from a Communist India that South Africa, in no circumstances could the Scriptural injunction, "Agree with thine adversary while thou art in the way with him," come with more force than at present. Continued anti-Indian legislation by the Union Parliament might be the decisive argument in swinging India over to Communism and imperilling Africa and the whole Western world. The Union would serve the world, Africa, and itself by a conciliatory policy towards India and about Indians. If Dr. Malan is sincere in his fear of Communism, this must be the cardinal point of any national foreign policy. Unless the Union modifies its Native policy, it cannot command the confidence and affection even of its closest neighbours. A more progressive Native policy could bring the Union through the years to the position of *primus inter pares* in the south-eastern African area, and perhaps transform her into a larger African State. The right kind of Native policy would bring the Union closer to the Commonwealth, raise its reputation internationally, and make easier that good-neighbour policy which Dr. Malan and General Smuts both desire to foster.—*South Africa*

**How to Save Malaya.**—If India-China goes we may hold up the map of South-East Asia. I have not met one responsible observer who thinks that China could resist the Communists to ensure, even if Communist China stayed in her own borders. Incidentally she appears to be about to cross them into Tibet, an easy prey, and this would bring her to the Indian frontier. Siam, a friendly State, is co-operating with the Malayan command in some phases of rebel chasing, but nervously. Should Siam go we should not only see all this greatly intensified, but we should lose the main rice supply of Malaya. In Malaya the only answer is the rooting out of the informers, the shippers, and the sympathizers in the Chinese villages. This requires police action and occupation on a great scale supported by the vital policies now lacking. These policies are a firm declaration that we are staying in Malaya until Malaya is secure against invaders, and retreat from Whitehall legalisms, procrastinations, and timidities. Nothing could be much worse than Mr. Attlee's hesitant statements, with the emphasis on British withdrawal from the South-East, or such fatuities as a visit by the Secretary of State for the Colonies when he can find no tie in the uncluttered future. Nothing could have been calculated more to encourage the rebels and frighten our essential supporters than Whitehall's recognition of the Chinese Communist Government. I agree with many reasons for this recognition, but anxious at the damage it did to Malaya. It made Communism respectable and threw doubt on our sincerity. The Chinese necessary for one cause could feel the knife slipping across their throat.—Sir Keith Murdoch, in the *Daily Telegraph*.

**Social Services.**—At the beginning of this century public social services cost about £1 per head of the population in Great Britain. By 1938 the cost had grown to £12 a day it is about £37. After allowing for changes in the purchasing power of the pound, social expenditure on each person in Great Britain is to-day worth about 12 times as much as at the beginning of the century and twice as much as in 1938. The central government alone spends to-day about £66 per head on the ordinary budget account, compared with under £4 in 1913, and £22 in 1938. Social expenditure in the Budget is now 17.5% of the national income.—*The Economist*

**Empire Sugar.**—Some of the finest cane sugar lands in the world are situated within the Empire. Sugar can be produced within the Empire as cheaply as anywhere in the world. There is a potential market in this country alone for another million tons a year from the Empire. There is a far greater world demand. I should like to see every pound of sugar consumed here come from home or Empire sources. It would not take long to expand the Empire industry. Your company has already played its part in the West Indies, and there are other fields who are willing to take a hand. The only need is a sign of encouragement from the Government. Let there be a plain indication that this country wants all the sugar the Empire can produce. Let there be proper incentives offered to free enterprise to get on with the job. When agreements are drawn up, let them be on a broad and generous basis, and, most important of all, let there be an end to talk about the nationalization of sugar. We will have a glorious Empire; let us be Empire-minded, and fast aside expediency in our policy towards it.—Lord Lyle of Westbourne

**Tackling Communism.**—We should reduce all our missions behind the Iron Curtain, beginning with Moscow, to the level of consulates, and insist upon a similar reduction here. That would greatly diminish the area of espionage and sedition, for every Axis agent in this country before the last war there are now 100 Communist agents. There are many Communists in our own public service. I have full particulars of 16 Communists in good jobs in the Department of Inland Revenue. There is a touch of the taint in the Admiralty Service in the War Office, and other departments affected at the expense of Food, Education, and Health. In the Civil Service Union the direction is surely surely on Communist Party lines. In the Institution of Professional Civil Servants the secretary-general is firmly elected in the public service to be the real leader of the Communist group. In that union the position is quite unsatisfactory. The same remark applies to the Civil Service Clerical Association with 150,000 members, whose general secretary is on the editorial board of the *Daily Worker*. Nothing could be more unsatisfactory than that. He has behind him seven full-time officers who are entirely on the party lines.—Lord Vansittart, addressing the House of Lords.



# TO THE NEWS

**E.A.R. marked.**—“Thrift is an essential part of the free way of life.”—Lord de L'Isle.

“The microphone is very sensitive to the insincere.”—Dr. Charles Hill, M.P.

“We are spending £95,000 a year on the official history of the last war.”—The Lord Chancellor.

“Pre-war consumption of newsprint in Great Britain was about 1,250,000 tons a year. Now it is down to 700,000 tons.”—Sir Eric Bowater.

“Up to £2,500 change hands on a Sunday afternoon in pitch-and-toss schools around the mining towns of Scotland.”—Sergeant J. Stewart, of Lanark Constabulary.

“Men with a temperament for Army life prefer a barrack room to be a barrack room, not a boudoir. They would prefer extra pay to mats and counterpanes.”—*Truth*.

“Japan can provide South Africa with crockery and many other things that we cannot get from England or elsewhere, and at prices that will help to keep down the cost of living.”—Mr. Eric Louw, South African Minister for Economic Development.

“Mechanization of farming is most essential when times are difficult and it is imperative to cut costs.”—Mr. Noel Newsome.

“The policy of freezing salaries and wages must inevitably lead to a common level of mediocrity in output, since there is no inducement to do better.”—Sir Thomas Moore, M.P.

“Premises in the City of London with a total area of 295,493 square feet are still requisitioned.”—Mr. C. E. Link, chairman of the City's town planning and improvements committee.

“Nazification has been a disastrous failure, unduly hard towards the rank and file, but enabling a great number of incorrigible Nazis to come to the surface again.”—Mr. Wilhelm Roepke.

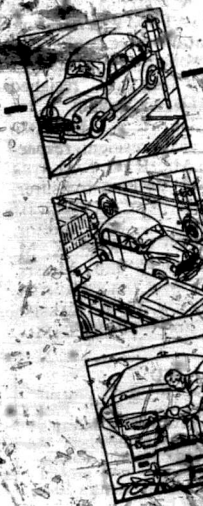
“All that Argentina asks is to clasp hands ever more firmly with Great Britain, who, I hope, will not regard it as an unfriendly act if the other hand has a nice steak in it.”—Senor Hogan, the new Ambassador for Argentina in London, speaking on his arrival.

“Germans in a Berlin Theatre sang the forbidden Imperial anthem, *Deutschland ueber Alles*, on Tuesday in the presence of the three commandants of the Western Powers and other Allied guests.”—*Daily Mail*.

“Much money is still lent to companies on personality and reputation. An indifferent balance-sheet backed by a board which commands respect, is a better combination than a moderate balance-sheet from a board which is suspect.”—Captain E. C. Eric Smith, chairman of the National Provincial Bank.

“We could not have got through the years 1945-50 without the disaster which the Kremlin desired unless we had had American aid, but it would be a grave error to imagine that all will now be well without further prolonged effort on the part of the Americans and ourselves.”—Commander Stephen King-Hall.

“The numbers of aliens admitted for residence in this country in recent years were 37 in 1945, 5,869 in 1946, 44,965 in 1947, 46,286 in 1948, and 3,700 last year. Of these 29,040 were Poles, 13,793 Latvians, 9,400 Jugoslavs, 9,312 Germans, 8,238 Ukrainians, 6,594 Lithuanians, and 5,444 Estonians.”—Mr. Chuter Ede, Home Secretary.



On top in traffic. On top on hills. This lively 6-cylinder Vauxhall Velox performs smoothly and silently on top gear from little more than walking pace to a clear 75 m.p.h. on the open road. It will cruise without effort at sixty, take hills without a change, even when baulked by the car in front. And with normal driving will average 25-28 m.p.g.

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# PERSONALIA

LADY BARRY is due to leave by air for Nairobi tomorrow.

DR. RUY ULRICH, the new Portuguese Ambassador, has arrived in London.

MR. H. C. WILKBURN, Postmaster-General in East Africa, has retired.

COLONEL SIR ELLIS ROBINSON is likely to arrive in England in June for a short visit.

THE KABERA of Ruanda has been appointed an honorary game warden in Uganda.

MAJOR GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE, President of the Royal African Society, was in London Friday.

The Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, the RT. REV. E. T. PAMPT, recently visited Portuguese East Africa.

MR. E. L. DRESCHEFIELD, Solicitor-General in Uganda, has been appointed a K.C. in the territory.

MR. F. GORDON HARPER, secretary of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, is due in London early next month.

MAJOR GENERAL C. C. FOWKES is shortly to visit Southern Rhodesia on behalf of the Exporters' Union of Kenya.

MR. A. W. MAUNDER leaves for Southern Rhodesia. He is due to return by flying-boat on May 26.

MR. J. E. S. LAMB and MR. C. W. BAYDON are Tanganyika representatives on the Makerere College Council.

MR. AS. BELL has been appointed by the Nyasaland Government as a member of the Southern Rhodesian Currency Board.

LORD LAMONT, Chairman of the Union Corporation, Ltd., and Lady Lamont are on their way to South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. J. H. GIBSON, in charge of All Saints' Church, is on his way to the U.M.C.A. in

London have been Mr. J. H. STACCOMB, CHIEF KIDAH, and Mr. J. F. G. PROUDMAN.

MR. TOM WILSON, former schoolmaster in Northampton, has been appointed controller of European education in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. C. W. ABRAHAM, only son of Sir Sidney and Lady Abraham, and Miss L. MYKING, of Bedford Square, have announced their engagement.

DR. J. TRIM, a member of the Colonial Medical Service in Kenya since 1927, who lately acted as D.M.S., will shortly arrive in this country on leave.

MAJOR E. H. B. PALMER, who served in East Africa during the 1914-18 war, has been elected vice-chairman of the Free Press Section of the Institute of Journalists.

MR. E. GILCHRIST, a one-time journalist in Southern Rhodesia, has published a new public relations publication in London under the title of Euan Gilchrist & Associates.

SIR SYDNEY PHILLIPS, who has since 1945 was Financial Secretary in Uganda, is supporting Nigeria's stand at the British Institute of International Law with another official from that Colony.

Among recent visitors to the Sudan have been Mr. GORDON WATERFIELD, head of the British Service of the B.C.C., and Mr. MICHAEL STUART, of the African Department of the Foreign Office.

MISS BERYL LAKE, who was born in Tanganyika and educated in Kenya, has been granted a fellowship to Smith College, Northampton, Mass., U.S.A., to study philosophy. She was chosen from 120 candidates.

MR. JULIAN S. CROSSLEY, chairman of Barclays Bank (B.C.C.) returned from South Africa last Friday in the EDINBURGH CASTLE, in which LORD and LADY BARNET were passengers.

SIR GEORGE BAILEY, chairman of Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., and Lady BAILEY have returned to the EDINBURGH CASTLE, in which MR. H. S. BURN, a director of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., also travelled.

MR. JOHN McLEAN, deputy chairman of the Council of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, has been appointed U.K. Government representative on the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

MAJOR A. G. KEYSER, leader of the European elected members in Kenya, had conversations in Southern Rhodesia last week with the Godfrey Nyagasa. Mr. Roy Welensky, who was to have been present, was prevented from attending by illness.

The Ethiopian Ambassador in London, AYO AHMED RETTA will speak on "Ethiopia To-day" at a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday, April 27. Mr. B. R. J. HUSSEY will take the chair.

MAJOR KENNETH A. BROWN, this year's president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, is due to arrive in England in a few days by air from Nairobi and will spend about four months in this country on leave.

MR. WILLIAM ADDISON, who lately resigned from the Chairmanship of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and was formerly for many years a director and manager of the Rhodesia Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., is on his way to England en route for Canada. Mrs. and Miss ADDISON accompany him.

MISS MEREDITH CHAPMAN, only daughter of Lady Chapman and the late Sir Henry Chapman, a former general manager of the Rhodesia Railways, is spending a holiday in Southern Rhodesia. She is a member of the combined St. John and Red Cross hospital literary service staff in London.

DR. H. GABARA, a well-known agricultural scientist and adviser on tropical soils at the Rothamsted Experimental Station, is to visit all British territories in Africa to investigate soil conditions. He will arrive in Northern Rhodesia next month. Dr. Gabara served as a soil research officer in the Sudan some years ago.

MRS. C. F. JOHNSON has been appointed secretary and legal adviser of the Overseas Food Corporation Assistant secretary to the Corporation since January of last year. Mr. Robinson, who is a solicitor, replaces Mr. J. DOUGLAS, who, as we reported last week, resigned in order to start legal practice in Harar, Salama.

DR. REV. F. B. GAFFNEY and DR. A. W. WILLIAMS have been elected president and vice-president respectively of the Uganda Society, with MR. R. G. SANDGATE as hon. secretary, Mrs. J. B. WILD as hon. treasurer, Mrs. B. SAKEN as hon. librarian, Mr. A. C. A. WRIGHT as hon. editor, and MR. J. L. BAY as hon. auditor. The other members of the committee are Mrs. K. M. YEWELL, PROFESSOR L. C. BEADLE, and Messrs. E. W. K. BULLER, B. D. GUPTA, E. MCCULLY HUNTER, DR. J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. D. JAMISON, G. A. KASSIM, H. KENDALL, A. G. MACHERSON, and L. P. SALDANHA.

## APPOINTMENT WANTED

EDUCATED ENGLISHMAN, married, age 38, seeks post in Central or East Africa. Served as Army officer East Africa and Northern Rhodesia during war. Chinyanja spoken. Accommodated to dealing with large numbers of Natives. Proved administrative and literary ability. Many years draughtsman and illustrator. At present technical representative. Box E.366 EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 26 Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1.

MR. W. STOKES has been elected president of the Nyasaland Club, Kisumu, in succession to Mr. JOHN L. RIDDOCH. MR. E. R. WILSON has been re-elected honorary treasurer for the 13th successive year.

LORD RENNELL, who served in East Africa during the last war, and has continued to take a deep interest in East and Central African affairs, resigned last week from the Liberal Party and applied for the Conservative whip, because he feels that no major question now divides Liberals from Conservatives and that they should join to resist Socialism. Lord Rennell is managing director of the City banking house of Morgan Grenfell & Company. In the House of Lords he has spoken on Colonial problems on several recent occasions.

AIR COMMODORE LEONARD THOMAS FANKHURST, C.B.E., has been appointed Air Officer Commanding in East Africa. Until recently he was Director of Command and Staff Training at the Air Ministry. Now aged 47, he entered the R.A.F. in 1925 and at the outbreak of war was in the Directorate of Organization. After undertaking operational duties at Coastal Command, he went to H.Q., East Africa Command, at the end of 1942 as senior administrative officer. He later held staff appointments at the headquarters of the North-West African Air Forces and the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces.

**Colonial Promotions and Transfers**

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

MR. D. A. BAIRD, senior medical officer, to be Director of Medical Services, British Somaliland; MR. R. W. KETTLETON, senior agricultural officer, to be Deputy Director of Agriculture, Nyasaland; MR. G. M. MASON, resident magistrate, to be Justice Judge, Tanganyika; MR. J. O. PHIPPS, assistant chief secretary, to be Deputy Financial Secretary, Northern Rhodesia; MR. G. M. RODDAN, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Kenya, to be Director of Agriculture, Nyasaland; MR. W. L. COLLESTON, assistant secretary to the Commissioner General, Malaya, to be Executive Officer for Development, Tanganyika; and MR. J. H. WELLS, registrar of titles, to be Deputy Administrator-General, Tanganyika.

**Rhodesia House**

RECENT VISITORS to Rhodesia House in London included:

MR. and MRS. P. C. BOWLER, Mr. H. E. J. Day, Dr. E. De Gale, Mr. and Mrs. B. Edwards, Mr. P. W. Fowler, Mr. D. R. JACKSON, Mr. O. E. JACKSON, Mrs. Wootton-Jarvis, Mr. N. J. E. JAMES, Mrs. P. M. R. JAMES, Major and Mrs. W. J. KERRILL-MAY, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McLUCKTON, Mr. R. RADWITZ, Mr. R. G. STUART, Mr. C. J. WALLS, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wickwar, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

**Northern Rhodesian Office**

RECENT CALLERS at the Northern Rhodesian Office in London have included:

MR. and MRS. J. E. ALLANSON, MR. K. BELLINGER, MR. M. W. DENISON, MR. A. H. GEREN, MR. A. D. HAMILTON, MR. R. S. JEFFREYS, MR. and MRS. A. G. KING-JOHNSTON, MR. M. K. PIRON, MR. and MRS. M. K. RICH, MR. W. F. SMELLY, MR. G. CARR SMITH, MR. M. STEPHENSON, MR. J. J. SUTHERLAND, MR. and MRS. A. TORRENTE, MR. V. U. J. WATSON, and MR. J. L. BOYD WILSON.

**EAST AFRICAN CLUB IN LONDON**

THE GOVERNMENTS of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda have decided to sponsor an East African Club in London, and applications are invited for the position of warden secretary to the clubs. The position carries a salary of £500-£600, dependent upon liabilities, with furnished quarters and full maintenance for the successful applicant and his wife. The post will be on agreement for three years, with a break clause of three months on either side. Applicants will be required to show that they have a sound East African background, and persons interested should write for further particulars to the Commissioner, East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

**Obituary**

**Dr. Ayliner William May**

DR. AYLINER WILLIAM MAY, who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 75, was well-known in the Rhodesias as a former Principal Medical Officer in Northern Rhodesia and as a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Northern Rhodesia from 1924 to 1928.

Born in County Kilkenny, he was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and after a year in the Transvaal as Government bacteriologist became in 1908 Principal Medical Officer in Northern Rhodesia, a post which he held with distinction for 10 years.

On his retirement from official service he was quickly offered the post of principal medical officer by the Rhodesia Railways.

He served in the South African War, and during the 1914-18 war was summoned from Northern Rhodesia to the Western Front for special duty in wound infection.

MR. JAMES H. VAN DER MELEN, who was Mayor of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, in 1948, has died there. Born in Holland, he entered the grain trade, and went to South Africa in 1921. Four years later he settled in Bulawayo and in 1929 founded the Midlands Milling Company in Gwelo. He also started the Manica Milling Company in Umfolozi. Mr. van der Meelen was first elected to Gwelo town Council in 1935, was deputy Mayor from 1937 to 1940, and in 1945 and 1946, and was made an alderman last year.

MR. G. SIMPSON, well known in Southern Rhodesia as a member of the B.S.A. Police, from which he retired in 1942 as an inspector, has died in the Colony. Born in Cumberland in 1892, he served throughout the 1914-18 war with the 11th Hussars, ending the D.C.M. gallantry. Mr. Simpson, a keen horseman and all-round sportsman, served in the police for 27 years.

MR. J. GIBSON HALL, who joined the Northern Rhodesian Civil Service in 1919, was largely responsible for the removal of the African population from the sleeping sickness area adjacent to the Damboa River, and was one of the first to explore the Bangweulu swamps.

MR. J. EAGLETON, F.R.C.S., who has died at the age of 82, served in the Colonial Service in 1919 after a notable career in Nigeria, and was then appointed a member of the Colonial Economic Development Committee in 1921. In 1940 was a member of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee.

MR. NEVILLE GEORGE ROY, a pilot employed by the Northern Rhodesian Aviation Service, was killed recently when his aircraft crashed during a display of aerobatics. Aged 39, he was an instructor to the Nchanga flying club, and served with the South African Air Force during the war.

MRS. M. GIBSON HALL, of Chipinga, Southern Rhodesia, who died with her parents on the Edenburg in the Colony of Nataland, has died in the Colony. She was 70 years a teacher at Mount Selinda Mission.

MRS. G. G. HAWKINS, an actress, who arrived in Nyasaland with her husband in 1908 from Virginia, U.S.A., died in Southern Rhodesia. She went to Salisbury in 1914, and has been prominent in the social work.

SIR STEUART SPENCE, who was at one time Treasurer of the Rhodesia Administration, Deputy in the Colonies, died in London in his 75th year.

# Black and White in Southern Africa

## Views of Mr. A. Creech Jones

MR. A. CREECH JONES, lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, has contributed to *The Spectator* a fortnight expression of his views under the heading "Black and White in Southern Africa."

He wrote, *inter alia*:

"In a number of British Colonial territories situations of some gravity are developing and obstacles are being put in the way of African progress—as, for example, the colour-bar in Northern Rhodesia. Such developments tend to obscure the advances in the political and economic fields and the benefits of improved social services to the African. In Southern Rhodesia the local Government is out of step with British Colonial policy. Britain has surrendered on practically all matters relating to Native policy. Anxiety is also felt regarding the attitude of Britain at the United Nations on matters affecting Southern Africa. To an uninitiated public the British line has seemed ambiguous."

### British Efforts Misinterpreted

"These doubts are paralleled by suspicion among Africans about the *bona fides* of British policy. As a bad habit of many local Africans to put wrong and unjust interpretations on much constructive effort in the Colonies. But confidence is not strengthened by the further retrogression of Native policy in the Union of South Africa or by other tendencies in Southern Africa."

"The immigration of Afrikaners from the Union to Southern Rhodesia last year was 26% of the total immigrants. The Northern Rhodesian mines rely for recruiting their European personnel on South Africa and a high proportion of immigrants arriving to mine and farm are Afrikaner. They preserve their language, are politically backward, maintain their sympathies with the loyalties to the Union, and increase the tension in race relations. Africans fear that Central Africa is being prepared as a business to the Native policy being worked out in the Union."

"Meanwhile, although efforts to modify the colour-bar in the Copperbelt have been made by the African trade union at a time when the Africans are better organized in their trade unions than ever before, and more alive to the issues involved."

### London and Local Views

"There is a tendency to geriatric views here in London as sentimental and unrealistic. Most Europeans in these pioneering Colonies are free from secure and have their own important immediate interests to which it is natural that they should resent restraints which apply only to their interests and their own and their children, and that they should assert their political responsibility and ascendancy over people at a lower stage of civilization."

"Responsibility in Britain in respect to the region of Africa cannot be transferred to any European minority without breach of trust and confidence. African resentment. The pursuit in Southern Rhodesia of a policy based on ideas alien to British traditional policy is evidence of the changes which occur when London withdraws its responsibility. Partialment will not likely set aside the advantages in which our policy of build-up of political and economic subjects and progress to self-government. There is no matter of complicity for what as the Colonial record shows we are not having of our sins and mistakes. But Britain cannot afford to go on to her own traditional policy of the compromise of segregation or parallel development."

"Southern Rhodesia must know that her policy carries with it a variety of reactions and impediments which Africans regard as offensive to all races and groups, and the Union of South Africa must appreciate that the discussion of her policy appropriate to the Committee already experienced in other parts. Self-empowerment is a matter that depends on the clear areas of responsibility to work the ties between black and white from widening and to block it. It is a problem which must

relates largely to the feeling of instability and insecurity in the world."

"All Colonial Governments have in recent years studied their statutes and administrative practices with a view to adjusting anything inconsistent with African self-respect. Africans are being trained for responsibility, and increasingly they occupy the important posts. Association on non-racial and non-political lines between black and white is actively encouraged in social and cultural activities."

### Challenge to Africans

"A more positive approach to these matters is necessary from Africans themselves. Often they should be more forthcoming in creating confidence and displaying co-operation, and good will in regard to projects which help development and welfare."

"These gains, however, depend on mutual respect and the participation by Africans in consultation and decision at all levels. This is British policy, and the only policy likely to dispense the shadows over British Southern Africa."

# East African Club in London

## Premises near Marble Arch

THE EAST AFRICAN GOVERNMENTS have decided to proceed with the establishment of a London club, to be known as East Africa House, primarily to provide amenities for East African male students, but also for the use of people from East Africa who are visiting the United Kingdom and for East Africans now resident in this country.

The club will be inter-racial, and its membership will be confined to men. Application for membership may be made by any male who has attained the age of 18 years and has either been born or resident in East Africa, or who has such other interests or associations with East Africa as to render him eligible. Initial application for membership will be considered by the management committee, but later it is intended to establish a ballotting committee in the usual way.

There will be no entrance fee, and the annual subscription rates will be modest, varying in accordance with whether the member is (1) resident in London, (2) resident in the country or overseas, or (3) a student.

### Invitation to East Africans

The club will offer a welcome to students on their first arrival in England, provide comfortable temporary quarters, and thereafter a social centre where they can meet friends. It will also afford accommodation and amenities for students from other universities visiting London, and for other visitors.

It is much hoped that a large number of residents in East Africa will join the club and use it when they come to England.

An excellent building in Great Cumberland Place, within three minutes' walk of Marble Arch Tube station, has been leased, and is now being decorated and fitted out for club purposes. It is hoped that the club will be ready for use during the course of the summer.

East Africa House, when the alterations have been completed, will have some 20 bedrooms available to members for short stays (but it is not intended that the club should be used for permanent residence by students or others). The premises include a large lounge, billiards room, games room, bar, and dining-room where guests may be entertained. There will be a resident warden and staff.

A management committee has been appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. R. E. Norton, East African Commissioner in London.

[Editorial comment on this official *communiqué* appears under *Matters of Moment*. Applications for membership of the club may meantime be made to Mr. Norton at Grand Buildings, 15 Talgar Square, London, W.G.2.]

## The Seretse Khama Affair Government Warning

SERETSE KHAMA arrived in Serowe early on Sunday on a five-day visit to his wife. He drove a truck 300 miles from Lobatsi through the night, and was met by Mrs. Khama near their bungalow. Many tribesmen and Press correspondents also awaited his arrival. Later on Sunday Seretse and his wife visited the district commissioner, Mr. Forbes Mackenzie. On the way they were mobbed by cheering tribesmen.

The Government pass permitting Seretse to spend five days in Serowe was given to him on Saturday. He was asked to agree not to attend meetings or public gatherings in the reserve, or to do anything calculated to interfere with good government.

Ngwato tribesmen refused to attend a meeting called on Saturday in Serowe by the assistant district commissioner, Mr. P. Cardross-Grant, who had wished to tell them of the conditions of Seretse's visit.

A strongly worded statement issued in London on Friday by the Commonwealth Relations Office had given warning that if further disturbances occurred in Serowe, where rival supporters of Seretse Khama and Tshekedi, the ex-Regent, had clashed three days earlier, Seretse might not be allowed to enter tribal territory. The clashes, the statement alleged, had been caused by Seretse's supporters. It continued:—

### Misleading Statements

"In view of this episode, and in particular of statements made to the district commissioner by the ring-leaders threatening continued resistance to the forces of law and order, the Administration may find it necessary to reconsider the situation."

The statement also referred to recent Press reports from Johannesburg and Lobatsi on the question of facilities for Seretse to visit the reserve and see his wife.

"This is not the first time," it went on, "that statements have been put forth on behalf of Seretse Khama, which give a most misleading impression. The position is that, as was made clear in the White Paper published by H.M. Government on March 22, restrictions have been placed upon Seretse's movements to ensure that the presence in the Bechuanaland Protectorate will not jeopardize order and good government."

He and his advisers were informed that permission for him to enter the Bamangwato Reserve would be granted, first, for the purpose of giving him all reasonable facilities to collect evidence for his forthcoming lawsuit, and, secondly, for being with his wife at the time of her confinement. Having regard to the circumstances in the Bamangwato Reserve, such permission was to be granted to particular places and periods, and made subject to certain terms and conditions. This was all made clear to Seretse and Mr. Fraenkel, while they were in London.

Mr. Fraenkel was informed orally by his return from London, and later in writing on April 6 in reply to requests which he had made on behalf of his client, of the fuller information.

Regarding Seretse's purposes and itinerary in the Bamangwato Reserve and certain assurances concerning his behaviour there were required before a decision could be reached. Mr. Fraenkel was also informed that such application should be in writing, and that the matter could be settled only by exchange of letters.

### Clashes Caused by Seretse's Followers

Subsequently, when it became clear that there would be considerable delay in compiling the detailed information required in connexion with a visit to prepare evidence, Mr. Fraenkel was informed that sympathetic consideration would be given to any application for a brief visit to the reserve in the immediate future to enable Seretse to see his wife but that this would be dependent on the necessary assurances regarding his conduct and behaviour and his return to Lobatsi.

The explanation of the delays to date lies therefore in Mr. Fraenkel's failure to submit the detailed information and itinerary or give in writing the assurances required.

This was the position up to Wednesday, April 12, when the district commissioner in Serowe reported that disturbances had been caused by Seretse's followers in Serowe on the previous afternoon. A crowd of them attempted to interfere with the lawful removal of cattle and property from Serowe to the Bakwena Reserve, belonging to a supporter of the ex-Regent Tshekedi. Intervention by the police and the district

commissioner was resisted by a riotous crowd, against whom the police when rescuing the cattle and property were forced to use tear gas. Eleven supporters of Seretse have been arrested for their part in these disturbances.

"It is, of course, open to Mrs. Khama to visit her husband at any time, and the local authorities are ready to give her every facility to do so."

On Monday of this week several hundred Africans clattered outside Seretse's bungalow until he told them that he was not permitted to address meetings, adding that he could not dismiss them without thanking them for their welcome. "Your being here today," he said, "will show the Government that the Bamangwato do like me." African women thronged round his wife, tugging at her skirt and calling her "our queen."

## Transfer of the Protectorates Issue Raised by Dr. Malan

DR. MALAN, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, told the House of Assembly last week that he was prepared to ask the British Government to resume the negotiations which were broken off by the outbreak of war in 1939 for the transfer to the Union of the British Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland. General Smuts said that agreement on all main points in regard to transfer of the protectorates was reached in 1939.

In a leading article, *The Times*, wrote on Saturday:—  
"Dr. Malan finds the British Government in an exceptionally weak position because of their maladroit handling of the affair of the Ngwato chieftainship, which now threatens the break-down of public order in the tribal reserve. Inevitably the pledge that Native opinion shall be consulted before the territories are handed over will now be read by many Africans in the light of the treatment accorded to Seretse Khama and his people."

### Protection of Bantu Africans

Bamangwato were consulted on the acceptance of Seretse as their chief and expressed their wishes by an overwhelming majority, yet those wishes were set aside on grounds which the Government has refused to disclose fully and which subsequent events have singularly failed to fortify. There will be uneasiness in Bechuanaland and the other two Protectorates, and the Government's obligation is correspondingly great to reassure that position as trustees for all the dependent peoples of Africa by standing out fearlessly for the right of the Bantu to be protected—whether sovereignty is transferred or not—against the threat of a partition.

A contribution to the current issue of the *Round Table* argues that Britain has gone so far in endorsing both sides in this controversy that there can now be no satisfactory reconciliation. The real question is on which horn of the dilemma H.M. Government will choose to be impaled. The dilemma is unreal. If the British Government find themselves compelled to the point one or the other, there can be no question where their duty lies. The Union is the great Power of Africa and can look after itself. The Swazis, Basutos and Bechuanas have no protectors unless here.

### Where to stay in EAST AFRICA

Safari first place for a holiday is in the open veld of the Serengeti of Mount Kenya. Trout fishing, golf, squash, tennis, and big game nearby.

NyERI is near Nyeri; people sleep in comfort in a bungalow high in the boughs of an immense tree with elephant and rhino below.

The north, with its beautiful gardens, have a liberal table, rooms for 120 people, and private bathrooms for most.

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THE WHITE RHINO HOTEL  
NYERI

## Material v. Political Progress S. Rhodesia's Native Policy

PLACING MORE EMPHASIS on the material advancement and well-being of the African than on his political progress is one of the main principles of the Native policy of the Southern Rhodesian Government, said the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. T. H. W. Beadle, who quoted Lord Hailey as saying: "The African would indeed have cause to reproach us if, when he asked for bread, we gave him a vote."

The whole future of Central Africa, continued Mr. Beadle, must ultimately depend upon the white man's relationship with the Native. That relationship would not remain static; it would either get better or worse, and it was the Colony's duty to ensure that it grew better.

One way to worsen the relationship would be to adopt the doctrine of the *Herrenvolk*—to attempt to deny the African a place in the sun and designate him perpetually to the status of a "beater of wood and a draver of water." Another way, at the other extreme, would be to assume that after a mere 60 years' contact with Western civilization the African was fitted to assume all those responsibilities which the white man was capable of bearing only after centuries of development. Political advancement should come gradually, without being forced on the African generations.

Southern Rhodesia could support a very much larger white population, but its future depended upon the two races living in harmony and peace.

Referring to the material advancement of the Native, the Minister pointed out that in 1948 the enrolment at Native schools in the Colony totalled 211,000, an increase of nearly 100% over the 1940 figure. The number of schools had in that period increased from 1,400 to 2,977. In 1942 the Government grant for Native education was £121,000; in 1949 it reached £589,000.

## Dominion Status

MR. R. O. STOCKIL, leader of the Liberal Opposition in Southern Rhodesia, said in Fort Victoria last week that the Colony ought to press for Dominion status at an early date in order to assume the leadership in thought and action throughout Central Africa, and because "someone else would have the country" if Rhodesians were not careful. It was his personal view that the new Rhodesia Dominion should embrace that part of Northern Rhodesia which had been developed by European enterprise, but not if the Colonial Office attitude to Native franchise would raise difficulty.

## U.S. Capital for Africa

AMERICAN CAPITAL which might flow to South and Central African territories would not do so in the form of bank loans but as direct investment by Americans in partnership with local enterprise, said Mr. R. L. Garner, Vice-President of the International Bank of Recovery and Development during his recent visit to Southern Rhodesia. He felt that African territories offered a good potential field for U.S. capital, but that such investment would be gradual, and that it demanded more intensive publicizing of the natural resources of African territories.

## Farming Conference

THE FIRST CONFERENCE representing the national farming organizations of South Africa, the Rhodesias, and Kenya has been held in Salisbury, called by the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, on the initiative of the president of the South African Agricultural Union, Mr. Gideon Rossouw. The draft agenda for the inaugural general meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, which is to be held this year in Sweden, was discussed, and it was strongly recommended that the I.F.A.P. headquarters should be transferred from Washington to a soft-currency area. An international centre for education in co-operation was also recommended.

## Ex-German Sisal Properties Tanganyika Government Leases

THIRTY SISAL ESTATES in Tanganyika, all formerly owned by Germans, are to be leased by the Government of the Territory. Persons interested may now obtain from the East African Office in London copies of a catalogue (H.Q.s) which gives a detailed description of each property, and a specially prepared map (S.S.). One estate is near Mwanza; four are in the Mushi area, and the rest are in the Tanga-Pangani-Mombo triangle, or between Dar es Salaam-Bagamoyo and Kilosa.

The present short-term leases, which will expire at the end of this year, contain provisions for payment of a nominal rent and a royalty assessed on production, with covenants for the maintenance of the areas of mature sisal and of buildings and equipment, while the Custodian of Enemy Property meets the cost of necessary capital improvements from the royalties paid. Most of the royalties have in fact been ploughed back into replanting, the purchase of machinery, and the provision of permanent housing for African labour.

Intending purchasers—who are officially advised to make a personal inspection of the estates in which they are interested—must submit with their application a fully completed questionnaire, of which a copy is also available in London. Allocation will be made on the recommendations of a selection committee which is to be appointed by the Government.

Rights of occupancy over the estates will be for a term of 99 years, subject to payment of a premium, a royalty, and a rent (except in the case of the Kilosa property, which will be offered for 20 years only). The premium and royalty will be related to the value of the unexhausted improvements on the land, including land, buildings, machinery, and equipment, and the rent will be based on the unimproved value, the land rent being subject to periodical revision in accordance with the terms of existing legislation.

## African Woman's Broadcast

MISS FLORENCE MAFALA, an African from Uganda, who has been studying at Oxford University for the past 18 months (on a diploma in education, was interviewed by Mrs. Joy Macneil in last Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. She mentioned that she had spent a fortnight at Roedean, one of the leading girls' schools in this country, a short while at a co-educational school, and had taught at a Headington school during the vacation; would leave Oxford in June; and expected to study in London for a further year. She made the comment: "There is such a danger of an African in England making wrong judgments, sweeping statements and generalizations, and judging only from the one town or county or class of people which he knows. But this is a universal mistake, often made by Europeans coming to Africa."

## Central African Council

UNANIMOUS AGREEMENT on the future of the Central African Council has been reached by the special committee appointed to examine the existing machinery for inter-territorial co-operation. This was stated in a communiqué issued after the members had met under the chairmanship of the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. T. H. W. Beadle. The report is being submitted to the Governments. The members of the committee were Mr. R. O. Stockil, M.P. (Southern Rhodesia); Mr. G. E. Thornton, Financial Secretary, and Mr. R. Welensky, M.L.C. (Northern Rhodesia); Mr. F. L. Brown, Chief Secretary, and Mr. M. P. Barrow, M.L.C. (Nyasaland); and Mr. A. E. F. Benson, Chief Secretary of the Central African Council.

"Until the African industrial worker is assured of as great a degree of social security at his place of employment as he gets in his own Native reserve, he cannot be expected to be a stable and contented worker. I think the biggest single factor in that is housing on a family basis."—Mr. E. M. Hyde-Clarke, Labour Commissioner, Kenya.

## Nairobi's Indian Population Millions Needed to Educate Them

THE GRAVE PROBLEM of educating Kenya's rapidly rising Indian population was stressed by Sir PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, when he opened the Government Indian Girls' School in Nairobi—a building which has cost more than £100,000 and provides accommodation for 1,000 pupils.

He said (in part):

"This school will be one of four in Nairobi which offer Indian or Goan girls the opportunity of taking the Cambridge School Certificate, the other three being the Aga Khan Girls' School, the Goans School, and the Catholic Parochial School. In view of the nature of the other three schools, a large proportion of the girls at this school will be Hindus, although it is of course open to all.

The staff includes three English ladies, one of them full-time, and 31 Indian members, all under the enthusiastic and devoted headmistress, Mrs. Lincoln. Two Indian members of the staff include, surprisingly, two men, who will teach Indian languages in the senior classes.

There are 12,000 Indian children of school age in Nairobi, and for only 8,500 of them is there proper school accommodation. The rest can attend school only part-time because of lack of accommodation. The average annual rate of increase in the Indian population of Nairobi since 1926 has been 20%. By 1960, therefore, it has to be assumed that, unless the present rate of increase is markedly checked, there will be three times as many children in Nairobi as there are now, that is to say, 36,000.

This means that in addition to building four new primary schools to accommodate the existing 3,500 children for whom there is no accommodation, sites and money have to be found to build some 34 schools, each for 200 children. Three or four will have to be secondary schools if secondary education is to be provided even for 10% of the children.

### Magnitude of the Problem

Taking such a low figure as £50 a place for primary schools, the capital cost of building alone will be £1,500,000. The total original development plan for Indian education for the whole Colony amounted to a little short of £7,000,000, and nearly all of this has already been spent.

In addition to this capital expenditure, the recurrent cost of Indian education in Nairobi by 1960, calculated at the present rate in Government schools, would amount to £2,000,000.

That is the magnitude of the problem with which we are confronted—and the same applies to other areas in Nairobi and the Colony at large, and in even more acute form, to African education.

"Perhaps because I am a northern Scot by origin, I believe that money spent on education is money spent in the best possible way that Government can spend it. I believe that this country will have to make these formidable expenditures and make all the sacrifices necessary to meet them.

But I do not think that the whole of the burden either can or ought to be carried by the Government. In the case of Indian education in Nairobi, of the 38 schools required, only 12 need be Government schools if the recommendations are accepted which are at present before the Planning Committee that only half of the schools should be built by the Government, the balance being built by the Indian community with the aid of capital grants.

Education gains greatly if a substantial proportion of the schools are autonomous foundations, or owned and managed by communities or groups of private people. A system of 100% Government secular education seems to me to be objectionable in a great many ways, particularly because of lack of individuality and opportunities for experiment, and originality, and also because of the very great difficulty, in spite of the most determined and zealous efforts of the staff, in establishing a spiritual background in a State school, where

the pupils may follow a great variety of religious faiths or none at all.

### Compulsory Education May Be Suspended

The financial implications, alarming as they are, are only part of the business. Possibly an even more serious problem will be that of finding teachers. A boy or girl who has completed a secondary school course cannot be trained as a teacher in less than two years. But the two teacher-training centres in Nairobi which are to serve the four East African territories, and are being built from the regional allocation under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, contain no more than 41 students, although there are places for 100. For an annual increase of 2,000 children in Nairobi alone, at least 30 new teachers would be required every year, so that there should be a total of 100 taking the two-year courses for Nairobi only now.

Good will on the part of the Government and the Indian community cannot achieve much unless there is an adequate supply of teachers. Indeed, if the candidates offering do not rapidly increase in numbers, the Compulsory Education Proclamation of 1941 will have to be suspended in part at least for whatever the law may say. If there are no teachers, the children cannot go to school.

Probably a realistic and wise approach to the problem would lead us to concentrate to-day on the upper reaches of education—secondary education, teacher training, and technical education—even if we had to suspend temporarily the Compulsory Primary Education Proclamation. That is an unpleasant reflection, but if teachers cannot be obtained, teaching cannot be carried on.

### "Buy Rhodesian" Week

LARGE-SCALE displays of locally made products will be seen in the shops of Southern Rhodesia in the first week of May, in support of "Buy Rhodesian" campaign organized by the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, whose secretary, Mr. F. Gordon Harper, has said that the Colony's adverse balance of trade this year will probably be £25,000,000. The turnover of secondary industries last year was £30,000,000. The Colony then exported to 48 foreign and 56 Empire countries.



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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Some 800 camels which were looted by *Wills* near Let, Somalia, have been recovered by the police.

The president and vice-president of the Somali Youth League are reported to have been waylaid and stabbed in Mogadishu.

Two R.A.F. aircraft are to make an aerial survey of a projected connexion in Tanganyika between the Central Line and the Tanga-Moshi railway.

Some 300 African labourers from the Belgian Congo have been flown with their families to southern Tanganyika to work on sisal estates.

Appeals by 44 Africans against sentences of 10 months imprisonment each for unlawful assembly in Dar es Salaam in February have been dismissed.

One European and two Africans were seriously injured when mine coaches of the mail train from Uganda to Mombasa left the rails near Kipkabusi, Kenya.

Southern Rhodesia's cost-of-living index, which at the time of the 'devaluation' of sterling was 153 (that of August, 1939, being taken as the base figure of 100) has now risen to 162.

### Tanganyika European Council Elections

Ballot papers for the Tanganyika European Council were issued on Tuesday, and the poll will close on May 18. The first meeting of the new council will be held in Arusha on June 1.

Rhodesia's largest African clinic has been opened near the Antelope mine, 70 miles from Bulawayo; it will eventually have beds for 264 patients. Whereas in 1939 the Colony had 48 Native clinics, the number has now risen to 282, and the number of Africans receiving treatment in Native hospitals and clinics has increased from 142,000 to nearly 1,000,000.

Considerable damage has been done to the railway in the Southern Province of Tanganyika during recent floods. It will take some time to repair the washaways between Mikwaya and Machingwa.

The British Council have withdrawn from the Sudan owing to a cut in the contribution from the Foreign Office to the Council's funds. Services to the Colonies and Dominions will be maintained, and in some cases increased.

Nine Colonial student-journalists attending the London Polytechnic's year's course on journalism have made a tour of British industrial and Services centres. It was arranged by the Central Office of Information on behalf of the Colonial Office.

An African has been arrested in Mpigi, Northern Rhodesia, in connexion with the death of Mr. George Webb, a 71-year-old prospector, whose decomposed body was found last December in an oil drum with a bullet wound in the head.

### Loss of a Cargo Steamer

*S.S. TAFAN*, a 9,000-ton cargo steamer of the Wilkinson Line, which was carrying 1,200 tons of Sudan produce, mostly oilcakes and gum, has been wrecked on St. John's Reef, 250 miles north of Port Sudan, and is a total loss.

Europeans in Tang. decided last week to join the Tanganyika European Council, the non-official organization now in process of formation for the purpose of representing European opinion throughout the Territory. A regional committee for the Tanga area was elected.

Under the Non-Native Education Tax Bill, which was approved by the Uganda Legislative Council recently, non-Native males whose incomes do not exceed £400 a year will pay an annual tax of 40s., and the maximum tax will be 60s. for those with incomes of more than £600.

## PROGRESS

The East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi. P.O. Box 691. Tel. 2531; Telegrams "Electric". Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kileleshwa, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Tanga, P.O. Box 48. Tel. 355; Telegrams "Tanesco". Hydro-electric station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 26. Tel. 561; Telegrams "Darasco". Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Nwanza, Tabora, Dodoma, Kilgoma. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

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According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 83%.

During the same period there was no permanent increase in ELECTRICITY RATES throughout Kenya, and only in November, 1948, was The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited compelled by soaring costs to amend certain tariffs by what were, even then, most modest percentages.

By any standard, the part played by the Electrical Supply industry in the development of East Africa entitles The East African Power and Lighting Company in Kenya, and its Associated Companies in Tanganyika, to a worthy place among the pioneers of progress in these Territories.

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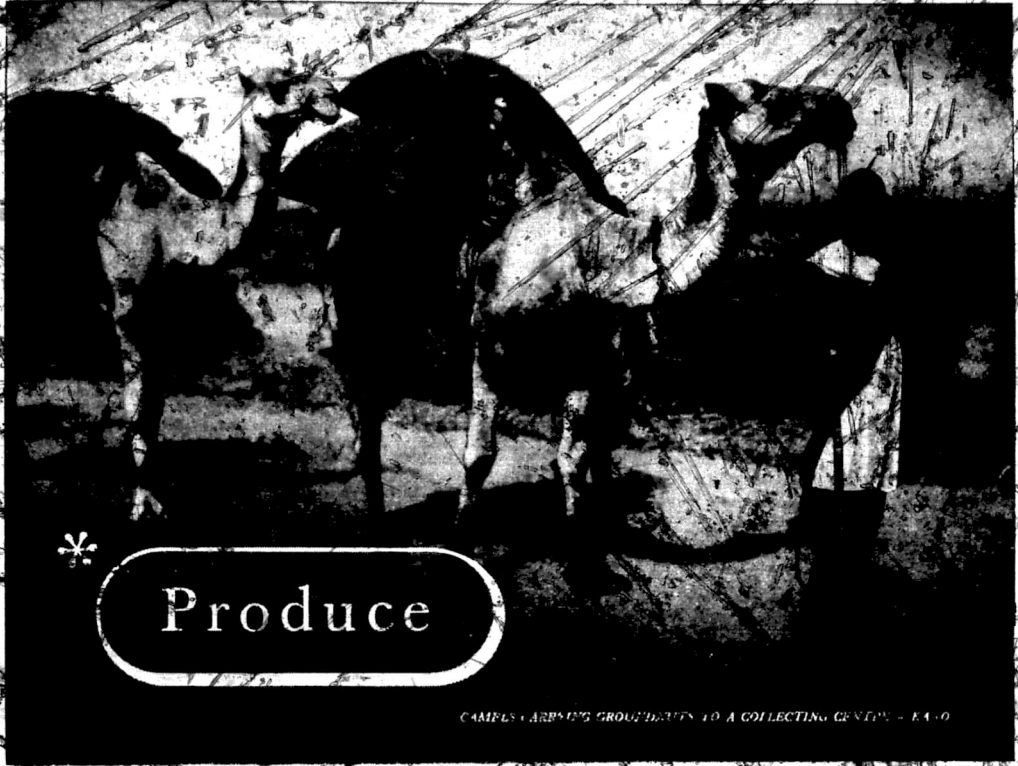






# TICKETS OF ENTERPRISE

Number Five



## Produce

CAMELS CARAVAN'S GROUP BEARS TO A COLLECTING CENTER - E.A.O.

WEIGHING COCOA



In 1949 more than a million tons of Tropical African Produce, estimated at nearly £30,000,000 sales value, were purchased for export by The United Africa Company, largely on behalf of official Produce Control Boards. In calabashes, grassmats and kerosene tins, heads loaded by men, carried on bicycles, donkeys, or camels, the produce is brought from a vast number of little farms to the Company's 1,700 buying points throughout British West Africa.

Arriving in lots of anything from roughly twenty pounds to twenty tons, its range includes cocoa, cotton bolls, sisal, beeswax, groundnuts, palm kernels and palm oil — these last being three of the richest and richest of the world's sources of vital fats.

## THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY LIMITED

UNITED KINGDOM HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C. 4

TIMBER · PLANTATIONS  
 MERCHANDISE · TRANSPORT  
 PRODUCE · OCEAN SHIPPING

\*

# Uganda's Estimates for 1950 - Lehmann's (East Africa), Ltd.

## Expenditure of £7,130,647

ESTIMATES of revenue and expenditure in Uganda for 1950 are respectively £7,703,574 and £7,130,647, compared with revised estimates of £7,658,275 and £6,305,499 for the previous year.

The most important changes in this year's financial figures are an increase from £25,189 to £386,272 in reimbursements, and reductions from £2,250,000 to £2,222,000 for customs and excise, from £595,000 to £558,000 for income tax, non-Native poll tax, and estate duty, and from £12,940 to £4,340 for miscellaneous receipts.

In expenditure there are increases from £262,581 to £594,128 for agriculture, from £33,379 to £311,600 for defence, from £79,151 to £352,122 for education, from £44,614 to £213,565 for forestry, from £266,846 to £322,474 for the police, from £277,382 to £366,751 for the Public Works Department, from £1,003,527 to £1,556,671 for public works extraordinary, and reductions from £319,357 to £243,026 for pensions and gratuities.

The Protectorate's surplus balances on December 31, 1948, were £9,372,878, and the revised estimates for 1949 show a credit of £1,357,776. Expenditure financed from current revenue includes £220,000 for the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department, £33,000 for the East Africa High Commission, £46,500 for East African Airways, £22,500 for the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation, and advances totalling £100,000 to the Uganda Electricity Board.

## Rhodesia's Tobacco

"A COURSE WIDE DRIVE to better the general standard of quality in tobacco is necessary," said the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture when addressing the second annual meeting of the Tobacco Trade Association of Rhodesia. "Our target at the moment is 140,000,000 lb." Mr. Fletcher went on, "and as we approach these figures, with our present high percentage of low-grade tobacco, it is quite possible that we shall find ourselves with from 10 to 13 million lb. of low-grade rubbish which is uneconomic or unsaleable. Owing to world economic conditions, in the past few years our low-grade tobacco has fetched a price which has made it economic. This cannot last." The retiring president, Mr. C. A. Barton, complained of the disappointing progress made in the first year since the Government assumed responsibility for tobacco research; Mr. Fletcher replied that 90% of the responsibility for the quality of the leaf was that of the producers.

## Formation of New Company

LEHMANN'S (EAST AFRICA), LTD., has been registered in Dar es Salaam with a nominal capital of £125,000 in ordinary shares and £25,000 in redeemable preference shares. An issue of £125,000 of ordinary and £10,000 of preference shares is being made.

The company takes over the business of Lehmann's (Africa), Ltd., which was established in January, 1925, by Mr. Henry D. Lehmann, who had previously traded in Tanganyika in his own name.

The directors of the new company are Mr. Henry Lehmann (with Mr. Frank Ansey as alternate) (two nominees of Messrs. R. Lehmann & Co., Ltd., London, so long as they hold a stipulated shareholding, and Messrs. G. H. Diegens (managing director), F. Livingston Diggins, A. F. Morrison, and C. N. Armatoglu.

The nominees of Messrs. R. Lehmann & Co., Ltd., are Mr. C. T. Lehmann (Mr. Norman Ramsey as alternate) and Mr. B. E. Petitpierre (Mr. W. H. Lewis as alternate).

## The Directors

Messrs. H. D. and C. T. Lehmann and Mr. B. Petitpierre are well known in East African circles in London and Africa, Mr. Petitpierre being at present vice-president of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. G. H. Diegens, an engineer by profession, was managing director of the old company in Dar es Salaam, where he has been active in municipal and chambers of commerce affairs. Lately he resigned from the municipal council owing to pressure of business.

Mr. F. Livingston Diggins, a brother, is managing director of Messrs. J. G. Aronson, Ltd., Nairobi, and Tanganyika Coffee Corporation, Ltd. Though his headquarters are in Nairobi, he frequently visits Dar es Salaam on business.

Mr. George Armatoglu is the Greek Consul in Dar es Salaam, one of the leading members of the Hellenic community in Tanganyika, and a well-known local grower.

Mr. A. F. Morrison, the son of the well-known Dar es Salaam lawyer with the same initials, is a local advocate.

Mr. F. Ansey is a director of East African Jewellers, Ltd., with special oversight at the company's plant in Dar es Salaam.

Mr. Norman Ramsey, formerly manager of the Dar es Salaam Electric Supply Co., Ltd., is now a director of Koways and General Construction Co., Ltd., Dar es Salaam.

Mr. W. H. Lewis, the son of a well-known East African builder and contractor, is himself engaged in the same activities.

Lehmann's (East Africa), Ltd., represent many leading British manufacturers, among them being British Oil Engines (Export) Ltd., British Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Robert Hudson Ltd., Filley Ltd., Co., Ltd., W. & A. Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., Edgar Allan & Co., Ltd., Swain Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Boyce Fuel Appliances, Ltd., and the Red Patch Co., Ltd.

Messrs. R. Lehmann & Co., Ltd., are the sole agents for the new company, in which they hold a large shareholding.

"Freshwater snakes are harmless, but all the sea snakes are highly poisonous," - Sir Leonard Rogers.

## Palatable Pipelines

Engineers may not be fussy about palatable pipeline contents, but they know that SAUNDERS Diesel Engines keeps its

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East Africa: WILLY ROBERTS, 44 Nairobi Branch  
Rhodesia (Northern): WILFRED W. WILSON, P. O. Box 10, Ndola  
Rhodesia (Southern): STEWART & CO., SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., P. O. Box 10, Salisbury



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# TANGANYIKA



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for  
Tanganyika and Zanzibar

## Of Commercial Concern

Sherwood Paints (East Africa), Ltd. has been registered to operate the Dar es Salaam factory now in course of construction for Sherwood Paints, Ltd. of Barking, Essex, which last year paid dividends and bonuses totalling 150% and is repeating that distribution for the year ended November 30 last, in which a net profit of £61,110 was made. In a recent reference to the Tanganyika project, the chairman, Colonel J. D. Sherwood, mentioned that Messrs. Wigglesworth (Africa) Ltd. have agreed to take a 20% interest in the new venture. Colonel Sherwood's statement to the shareholders appears in this issue. The Dar es Salaam factory will, it is hoped, start production about the end of this year.

Applications for licences for direct import from Western Germany may be submitted to the Import Controller for Kenya and Uganda for the following goods: chemicals and related products; food and agricultural products; glass, china and ceramics; metal products (finished) and miscellaneous consumer goods; machinery; electrical machinery and equipment; non-ferrous metals; optical goods; clocks and watches; steel and cast-iron products; steel construction material; motor vehicles and accessories; paper and paper products; rubber manufactures; stones and earths; wood products; books and printings; and plastic products.

### Name Changes of Rhodesian Companies

The following name changes of Rhodesian companies are notified: Grand Parade Associated Mica Mines Ltd. to Grand Parade Associated Mines, Ltd.; Dominion Garage, Ltd. to Main's Motor Supplies, Ltd.; Manica Milling Co. Ltd. to Rhodesian Milling and Manufacturing Co. (Umfolozi), Ltd.; Rhodesian Musical and Electrical Industries, Ltd. to Pollocks (Rhodesia), Ltd.; and Guest Sykes (Rhodesia), Ltd. to Murchison Saw Mills, Ltd.

When he opened the new silos in Salisbury of the Rhodesian Milling and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. the Minister of Trade and Industrial Development said: "In 1926 the capital of the company was £7,000, subscribed half by the B.S.A. Company and half by Spillers. To-day the amount of money these two concerns have in the business amount to just under £1,000,000. The new silos can hold 43,000 bags of wheat."

Lists for the Uganda Government 3½% Inscribed Stock, 1966-69, offered at £98, were open for only five minutes last week. Applications for amounts below £5,000 were rejected, and those applying for £5,000 of stock and over have received only about 5% of their allotments. This means that about £40,000,000 were offered, whereas the amount available was £2,100,000.

"An increase in the duty of tobacco from Southern Rhodesia entering the Union was urged recently by Mr. J. E. Potgieter, National member for Brita (Pretoria). He said that the tobacco growing industry in the Union appeared to be heading for a crisis through over-production, and that the danger was intensified by the entry of leaf from Rhodesia and the United States.

Since turbo-prop engines give better performance in temperate than tropical conditions, the tests which the Comet aircraft is about to undergo in Africa are of especial importance. One need is to discover the degree of loss of take-off power by heavy-civil aircraft in the tropics. It may be necessary to use special rockets to avoid reducing payload or the load of fuel.

### Oil from Coal

The scheme to produce oil from coal at Wankwank is still under active investigation, and it may be about another 18 months before a decision can be reached. The view of the Government of Southern Rhodesia is that some £15,000,000 will be involved if it is decided to proceed with the project.

New prices for 2½ cwt. Bx willow bags in Tanganyika have been announced by the Trade and Economic Division as follows: per two bags and over, £48 per bale of 300 bags; retail price, 3,300 per ton.

The Uganda Electricity Board are to be congratulated on having completed their accounts for the year ended December 31 last before the end of February. They will, we understand, be published very shortly.

The Uganda Co., Ltd., announced a final dividend of 2½%, making 25% for the year (the same). Group profits after deduction of taxation and all charges amount to £68,146 (£32,100).

Nyassa Plantations, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 12½% on the 75% preference shares being arrears for the 2½ years to May 31, 1965. Total profit was £22 (£779).

### Coffee Prices Rise

Retail prices for coffee in Great Britain will be increased by between 6d. and 8d. per lb. from May 7, the new maximum for top quality being 3s. 3d. per lb.

The average daily sailings from Mombasa during the week ended April 8 were 2,533 tons. There were 19,511 tons of import cargoes in the port at the end of the week. Messrs. Gailey and Roberts, Ltd., took first prize in the hardware section of the window-dressing competition held in Nairobi during Civic Week.

Imports of tobacco into the United Kingdom in 1965 rose approximately £49,000,000 compared with £36,000,000 in the previous year.

Southern Rhodesia's tobacco crop for this season will for the first time exceed 100,000,000 lbs.

## CAMPBELL BROS., GARTER & CO. CENTRAL AFRICA, LTD.

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Kirwe, N. Rhodesia.

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AND MANAGING AGENTS

LONDON CORRESPONDENTS: CAMPBELL BROS., GARTER & CO., LTD., 114/20, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON E.C.4.

## NORTHERN RHODESIA SUBSIDIARIES

WHOLESALE—Campbell Bros. (Whitegate), Ltd., Bulalo, N.E.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE—

Bookers Limited, Chingola; Kae's Ltd., Luneta;  
Booth (Northern) Ltd.—Kasema; Kitwe Stores Ltd.—Kitwe;  
Aberdeen, KwaMashuwa; Kitwe Stores (Central) Ltd.—  
Fort Roseberry; Maitlira;  
Carter Ltd.—Fort Jameson; I. F. Sutherland, Ltd.—Living-  
stone, Gwelo, Gwelo  
and branches.

NYASALAND: The London & Nyasaland Supply Co. Ltd.—Blantyre,  
Ulongwa and elsewhere.

**Company Meeting Report**

**Sherwood's Paints, Limited**

**Colonel V. D. Sherwood**

THE FIFTEEN ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHERWOOD'S PAINTS, (LIMITED) WAS HELD ON APRIL 13 IN LONDON.

COLONEL V. D. SHERWOOD, Chairman, presided at the annual meeting of the company.

The following is an extract from his opening statement for the year to November 30, 1949:

"The board feel the accounts before you may be deemed satisfactory, and they feel to be in a position to recommend the same for dividend and bonuses as of the last two years, and to strengthen still further the position of the company by again transferring £25,000 to general reserve. The total reserve, capital and otherwise and undistributed profits are now approximately £151,000."

"I mentioned in last year's report that certain raw materials were in short supply and that they were having to pay higher prices for certain materials. Similar circumstances exist during the present year."

"There is some concern, however, that the demand placed on the industry may be increased in the very near future, and we certainly look forward to this and the ultimate freeing of the market as its continued shortage is a source of considerable worry and expense to us."

**Competition at Home**

"As far as the home market is concerned, the outstanding feature of the last year has been intensified competition in both the decorative and industrial sides of our business, despite our position in the trade has been well maintained."

"As far as exports are concerned, we are not generally happy in the large world market for decorative paint except have considerably diminished owing to the policy of self-sufficiency adopted by practically every paint-consuming market in the world. Most of the remaining markets which have not yet established paint industries of their own have a rigid system of currency, with long periods of no importation of paint materials."

**New Factories**

"To obviate this circumstance to some extent, we have been examining during the past two years the possibility of setting up a factory abroad, and we are glad to say that we have now acquired ground and are proceeding with the building of a paint manufacturing unit in Tanganyika at the port of Dar-es-Salaam."

"Reference was made last year to the fact that we were opening a manufacturing unit and depot in Glasgow and to the many frustrations and delays encountered in the connection. I am pleased to say that this factory started operations on December 1st and should help us to maintain and increase our sales in the north."

"With regard to future trading, we find it extremely difficult to prophesy due to unstable world conditions and keen competition in the trade, but we can say that our sales department are engaged at the moment in several vigorous campaigns to widen and increase our interests in the industry."

"In particular, we might refer to an especially intensive campaign to further the sale of our retail product, namely Sparaf, oil-based washable distemper. The product is universally known and its quality and general characteristics are such that we have full confidence in being able to widen its distribution still further."

**The New Year**

Addressing the meeting, the chairman said:

"A meeting has been called for April 27 to approve the issue of £37,500 ordinary bonus shares increasing

the issued ordinary capital to £250,000. The original proposal was to issue bonus shares of £5,000, but permission to do so was refused by the Capital Issues Committee."

**Conservative Policy**

"This company has always been conservative in the distribution of its profits. This is reflected in the strong financial position of the company to-day. There is no valid reason why the company should not have been allowed to capitalize reserves to bring the issued capital more into line with the actual capital employed."

"There can be no better way of ensuring that profits are permanently kept in the company than by converting reserves into share capital, and surely any company desirous of strengthening its position of these lines is a asset to the community."

The report was adopted.

**N. Rhodesia's Increasing Trade**

STEADY RISE in both exports and imports is shown by the 1949 trade figures for Northern Rhodesia. Exports totalled £2,122,164, and imports £21,263,703, representing a doubling of value in the past five years.

Copper accounted for 84% of the export total last year, and lead and zinc for some 94%, whilst other important exports were tobacco (unmanufactured), £284,014; cattle hides, £20,999; unmanufactured wood, £106,343, and wooden sleepers, £79,764.

Britain was again Northern Rhodesia's best customer, being 57% of her exports (£1,859,770).

Chief imports during 1949 were metals and metal manufactures, £1,430,694; iron, steel, and textiles, £1,229,210; and foodstuffs, £2,133,494. The proportion of these imports from British countries was 81%.

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## Mining

## Union Corporation Report

UNION CORPORATION, LTD., a company with mining interests in Rhodesia, Tanganyika, and Kenya, after providing £675,600 for taxation, earned a net profit of £831,079 in 1949, compared with £685,203 in the previous year. New issue expenses amounted to £47,728, exploration reserve receives £200,000, and dividends totalling 6s. per share, free of U.K. tax, requires £558,000, leaving £213,008 to be carried forward, against £182,666 brought in.

The issued capital is £1,162,500 in shares of 12s. 6d. each; capital reserves stand at £4,430,000, revenue reserves at £1,489,178, and current liabilities at £14,537,660. Investments are valued at £5,669,005 (the market value being substantially in excess of that sum), participations and land holdings at £3,353, and current assets at £15,886,980, including British and South African Government securities at £4,490,651 (market value £4,512,178), tax redemption and reserve certificates at £2,025,000, money at call at £1,400,000, and £7,668,063 in cash.

## New Shares Issue

During the year the directors offered 232,000 reserve shares to shareholders at £10 per share in the ratio of one new share for every seven shares held. The subscription was guaranteed for an underwriting commission of 2s. 6d. per share and an over-riding commission of 1s. per share. The issue realised a gross sum of £2,320,000, of which £145,000 constitutes an addition to the issued capital of the corporation. The balance of £2,175,000 was placed to share premium account raising it to £3,680,000.

Prospecting operations in the Mlita area of Tanganyika were continued. The corporation's interest in the Territory is through Central Mineral Exploration, Ltd., a company which was formed for the purpose, and to which the corporation transferred special exclusive prospecting licences covering a total area of 318 square miles in the Western Province. Geological traverses have been completed over slightly less than half of the area, and a small amount of diamond drilling, trenching, and pitting has been carried out. A great deal more investigation remains to be done.

The directors are Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P. (chairman), Mr. E. M. Anderson (deputy chairman and managing director), Mr. G. B. Anderson, M.A., Chester, Beatty, Mr. Eric Fraenkel, Sir Charles Hambro, Lord Hatherly, Lord Leathers; Mr. Cyrus T. B. Baker, T. P. Stratton, and Mr. Clive E. Temperley. Alternate directors are Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Mrs. M. W. Richards, and Mr. J. S. Walker.

The annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on May 30.

## Zambesia Exploring Company

THE ZAMBESIA EXPLORING CO., LTD., after providing £49,429 for taxation, earned a profit of £57,909 in the year ended December 31, 1949, compared with £19,442 in the previous year. General reserve receives £25,000, and dividends totalling 6s. and a bonus of 2s. all less tax (the same distribution as last year) require £32,834, leaving a balance of £66,269 to be carried forward, against £61,820 brought in.

The issued capital is £865,333, reserves stand at £462,769, and current liabilities at £34,146. Current assets are valued at £1,339,755, including quoted investments at £801,790 (market value £922,254), unquoted investments at £198,352, and £134,253 in cash.

At the end of the year under review the principal holdings in quoted investments were £481,662 preference stock and £40,375 ordinary stock in Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., 330,830 shares of 10s. each in Keston Gold Areas, Ltd., and 179,822 shares of 5s. each in Uruwiri Minerals, Ltd. Unquoted stocks include £184,230 8½% redeemable debenture stock and 30,000 shares of 10s. each in the Getta Gold Mining Co., Ltd. The book value of unquoted shares and debentures has been written down by a further £3,000.

The directors are Mr. Maurice Hely-Hutchinson (chairman), Sir Ulick Alexander, Mr. G. C. Hutchinson (managing director), and Mr. R. C. Hutchinson (assistant managing director).

The annual general meeting will be held in London on May 4.

## Falcon Mines New Issue

FALCON MINES, LTD., report that for the 778,419 shares of 5s. each offered to shareholders at 7s. per share applications were received for 630,780, leaving 147,639 (18.95%) to be taken up by the underwriters.

## Tanganyika Central Gold Mines

TANGANYIKA CENTRAL GOLD MINES, LTD., propose to increase their capital from £45,570 to £210,000 by the creation of 3,288,000 shares of 1s. each. Holders will be offered 900,000 shares at par in the proportion of one to two, each new share carrying an option to subscribe for one further share at par until December 31, 1951.

The company also propose to acquire interests in option and prospecting contracts over certain farms in the Orange Free State. The vendor will receive 200,000 Tanganyika shares for cash at par.

As a special consideration 300,000 shares will be issued at par to Northern Africa Mining and Finance, Ltd., and the Transvaal Mining and Finance Co., Ltd., together with options over a similar number of shares at par until December 31, 1951. Loan creditors are being offered the right to convert their loans into shares at par, providing this is done before May 18.

An extra-ordinary meeting will be held on May 8 to confirm these proposals.

## Progress Reports for March

MUSAPA.—2,387 oz. gold were recovered from the crushing of 20,000 tons of ore. The working profit was £10,032, against £9,227 in February.

CORONATION.—8,600 tons of ore were milled at the Tebeveve mine for a working profit of £4,505; at the Mupet mine 1,040 tons for £3,917; and at the Muretsu mine 2,700 tons for £18,144.

WANDERER.—A working profit of £1,484 was earned by the recovery of 2,184 oz. gold from 30,000 tons of ore milled. Water supply is inadequate for full milling operations owing to drought.

## Copper Production

WORLD PRODUCTION of Easter copper in 1949 was 2,043,515 tons of which America accounted for 772,968 tons and Northern Rhodesia for 289,966 tons. The Rhodesian output, now at the rate of 23,000 tons a month, is expected to rise to 30,000 tons a month as transport facilities and coal supplies improve, and the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia recently referred to the possibility of equipping the port of Beira to handle 35,000 tons of copper monthly.

## Fanti Consolidated

FANTI CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT CO., LTD., announce a 7½% dividend for 1949. Profit amounted to £7,160, compared with £69,762 for the previous year, when there was an exceptional credit of £24,624 in respect of writing up the cost of the bauxite interests and a surplus of £14,639 on the sale of freehold property. Taxation amounts to £3,572, and after transferring £15,000 from general reserve, £39,905 is available for appropriation. The carry-forward is £20,758.

## Chicago-Gaika

MR. A. E. HADLEY, chairman of Chicago-Gaika Development Co., Ltd., has stated that the holding of stocks and shares shown in the company's balance sheet at £13,539 had a market value of £180,471 at the close of last year. The figure for appreciation at the end of 1948 was £28,578. Revenue reserves total £36,897, the equivalent of 57% on the issued capital. The annual general meeting will be held on May 9.

## Copper Dearer

THE PRICE of electrolytic copper was raised yesterday from £157 to £162 per ton in the U.K., delivered to consumers works.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORPORATION, Ltd.

(Incorporated in East Africa)

Telegraphic Address  
All Offices in East Africa  
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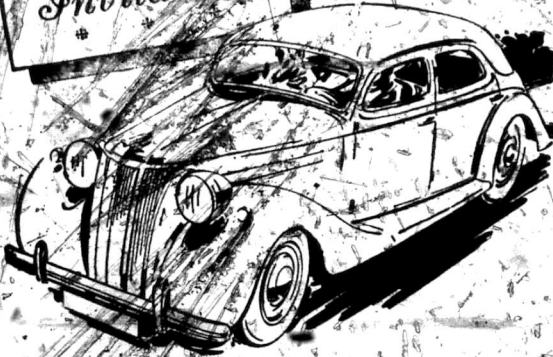
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**African Mercantile Co., Ltd.**

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## EAST AFRICA





- KENYA
- UGANDA
- TANGANYIKA
- ZANZIBAR

For information regarding  
Trade, Commerce, Settlement,  
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apply to

The Commissioner,  
East African Office,  
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.  
Telephone: Whitehall 871/2/3  
Telegrams: Esamfers, Rand, London. Cable: Esamfers, London



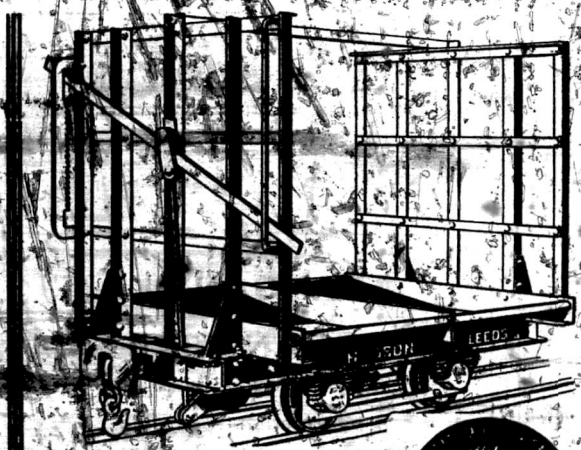
Total 1948 U.K. exports to the territories were £31,358,000. These included:

	AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL TOOLS	£131,000
	CEMENT	£424,000
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS, DYES, COLOURS	£1,353,000
	PAPER & CARDBOARD	£790,000

The table shows some of the goods that British East Africa bought from Britain in 1948. There is a market, too, for many other British products.

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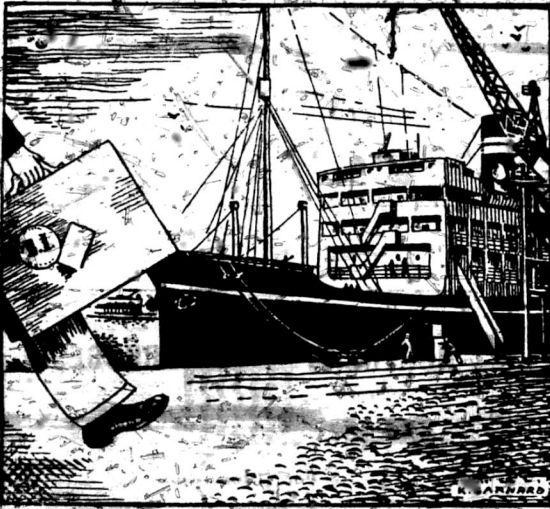
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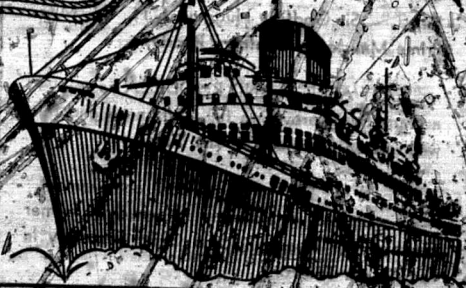
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## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1051	S. Rhodesia's Budget	1057
Notes By The Way	1054	Kenya's Approach to the Union	1059
Union's Role in African Affairs	1055	Letters to the Editors	1065
Towards a Central African Dominion	1056	Annual Meeting, TASMA	1092
		Latest Mining News	1076

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**T**HOSE SETTLER LEADERS in East Africa who recklessly invoked the aid of the Union of South Africa against the admittedly indefensible constitutional proposals made by the First Fruits of Government of Tanganyika—**Misleadership** who, although but newly arrived in the Territory, acted on his own authority and without the prior consent or even knowledge of the Office—have been quickly discredited, for, apart from the widespread and growing criticism of their action in East Africa and the Rhodesias, they have now made themselves odious but perhaps not unwelcome to the public because of a discovery that they have been employed for his own purposes by the republican Prime Minister of the Union. Indeed, European elected members of the Kenya Legislature, presumably anxious to appease the anger of their critics, took the strange course a few days ago of affronting the Prime Minister of the Union (whose interest they have been seeking) by publicly announcing that "in the circumstances, the manner and time of Dr. Malan's statement is unfortunate." This is no doubt a fair reflection of to-day's opinion among a little group of politicians in Kenya, but it will scarcely seem a bouquet to the man whom they were wooing.

In leading articles published in mid-March we described as damaging and dangerous the course of inviting the participation in East African affairs of South African Nationalists who stand committed to *Apartheid*, a theory of government at complete variance with East African and Rhodesian policy and practice, and we denounced a resolution passed at a public meeting held in Nairobi under the auspices of the Electors' Union which demanded "ever-increasing association with the Rhodesias and further south for the attainment of an increasing degree in unity of policy, be it by way of federation or otherwise." While wholly in favour of better contacts between East Africa and the Rhodesias, we held that "unity of policy" with South Africa was a fantastic conception in the circumstances, and that nothing could be less practicable or desirable in the foreseeable future than federation between any part of East Africa and the Union of South Africa. That absurd resolution was, however, manifestly useful to the African and Asian opponents of European settlement, and, as we foresaw, the agitators have quickly exploited it. It is no exaggeration, we believe, to write that great, and perhaps irreparable, harm has been done to

character of the contact and the projected consultations? If the discussions were in fact to be merely private and preliminary soundings, why should either party have approached the idea with such circumspection? Leading Kenyans who have visited the Union in the past year or two have to our certain knowledge met Dr. Malan and some of his ministerial colleagues without any suggestion by either side that the prior permission of Whitehall was necessary. Having been advised of the introduction of this new proviso, the elected members in Kenya, or their leader, should certainly not have imagined that if British consent was granted, the resultant talks would still be private and unofficial. It was quite obviously because Dr. Malan wanted them to be not private and not unofficial that he imposed his condition. The elected members, however (or their chairman, if he imprudently abstained from consulting his team), failed to appreciate even that self-evident fact, for application—again described as “unofficial”—was then made to the Secretary of State through the Governor for such permission, which, if granted, was not necessarily to have been used, but only if other leaders in East Africa and the Rhodesias approved. That is what we are now told; but it is inconceivable to us that that explanation was given to Sir Philip Mitchell, whose blunt rejoinder to such a hypothesis we can vividly imagine. Surely the only justifiable course for Kenya's leaders would have been to reach agreement locally and with the Rhodesias before approaching London, not seek from His Majesty's Government a permission which, if granted, might not be used. Such attempted trifling with the King's Ministers must mark a new low level in East African politics. If an enemy of Kenya had invented the sequence of sorry circumstances, his machinations would have appeared incredible; but we hold clear proof that the incredible, as described in this paragraph, did indeed happen.

No single step which the European political leaders in Kenya or Tanganyika could take would, we repeat, do more harm to white settlement or to antagonize African confidence than action designed to promote “federation” or **Follies Should Be Disavowed.** “unity of policy” with the Union. The danger, though some men prominent in public life in East Africa can manifestly not see it, is so clear to Southern Rhodesia that the one thing on which all political parties in that self-governing Colony are agreed is that there can be no federation, no unity of policy, and no discussion of such subjects between Rhodesia

and her southern neighbour. Is that not warning enough for East Africa? The European elected members in Kenya and the Electors' Union of that Colony would be well advised to disavow their recent follies without further delay and say in unambiguous terms that anything which could possibly be interpreted as “unity of policy” with South Africa is not now their policy and will in no conditions become their policy. Unless they do give that categorical assurance, they will strengthen all the forces inimical to white settlement, gravely weaken the new movement for closer contacts between East Africa and the Rhodesias (both of which are determined to have no political ties with the Union), and encourage Africans and Asians to make common cause against them. East Africans can deal with the Rhodesias or with the Union, but not with both, and it would be madness to spurn the Rhodesias for South Africa.

There is another facet to this unhappy affair—that when a delegation of the Electors' Union, led by Major-General C. C. Fowkes, was recently in Tanganyika Territory, two of its members **Imprudence and Incompetence.** publicly denied that an approach had been made to Dr. Malan, yet when

that denial was made in Tanga we in London had reason to know that the charge was justified and the rebuttal inaccurate. We do not for a moment suggest that General Fowkes and his colleague deliberately misled their hearers; our interpretation of the incident is that even the spokesmen chosen by the Electors' Union to put their case to Tanganyika had not been taken into the confidence of those who were making such an unnecessary mystery of their intentions. General Fowkes has good reason to resent having been placed in a false position, and those who heard his assurance or read it in the local Press are similarly justified in their indignation at having been misinformed. For how long will the great body of sound and sensible East Africans tolerate the handling of their affairs in the imprudent, incompetent fashion disclosed by this narrative? There is, it is true, an element of comedy, even of farce, in the story, but also the risk of tragedy; and that risk ought not to be run in the name of a community which is overwhelmingly opposed to the doctrines of South Africa's Nationalist Government, which, in the words of *The Economist*, has become “a symbol, a manifestation of racial conflict and oppression, tending to crystallize extreme emotions and policies.”

race relations by the concept of involving South Africa in European African affairs.

Their predicament must at long last have dawned upon those who so rashly declared themselves in favour of discussions on a constitutional issue with Dr. Malan and his close colleagues—some of whom, be

**Alarming Ignorance** it remembered, had warring Nazi sympathies during the war, and are now interested in the infiltration into the Rhodesias of a Fifth Column of anti-British Africaners, whose activities are so serious that they had recently to be publicly exposed by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. Yet those who proposed, accepted, and adopted that badly-phrased Nairobi resolution, and those in positions of higher responsibility who still more unwisely acted upon it, were seemingly so ill-informed that they imagined that Rhodesians would be pleased to be bracketed with the Union (or, to use the unflattering euphemism, "further south")! That misconception on so elementary but essential a matter is both astonishing and alarming—astonishing because it reveals complete ignorance of Southern Rhodesian history and sentiment over more than twenty-five years, and alarming because it shows with how little knowledge most purports to be white matter policy is sometimes handled.

As will be seen from the full text on another page of the report issued by the State Information Office in South Africa, Dr. Malan has told the House of Assembly, not that a tentative private approach was made to him or one of his Cabinet colleagues, but that his Government had again been asked if it would receive a "deputation" from the European settlers in Kenya and Tanganyika to discuss questions of policy, and that he had agreed provided the Imperial Government gave its consent to such conversations. Major A. G. Keyser, leader of the European non-official members in the Legislative Council of Kenya, said when he returned to Nairobi from Southern Rhodesia last week that he had asked the British Government whether they would object to non-official members from Kenya visiting South Africa "to meet leading statesmen in that territory with a view to discussing future developments in Southern Africa." The *Times* report from which many people will judge, but the matter in an even worse light for in that newspaper the words "South Africa" appeared in place of "Southern Africa." Major Keyser added naively that he had "made no direct contact

with Dr. Malan" and that he had not been germane to the issue, and that he did not recognize that the attitude of some senior political or military officials would still justify Dr. Malan's assertion that his Government had been approached.

**EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA** has excellent grounds for stating that what is now termed a "completely private and individual contact" was made by an elected member of the European Elected **Novel Conception Of Statesmanship** Members' Organization in Kenya with a permanent official in the Union, who was asked if he thought that the Prime Minister would receive representative Kenya non-officials for a general private discussion. The reply was that the suggestion was acceptable, subject to the concurrence of the British Government. From that point the information which we have from the best available sources—in conflict: one version has it that the European elected members in Kenya thereupon applied through the Governor to the Secretary of State for such permission, while the other gives Major Keyser as the applicant. We do not know whether the application, however made, was described at the time as of an unofficial nature, but we do know that it is now said to have been of that character, and that emphasis is being laid on the intention to use the permission, if granted, only in the case of emergency and after full consultation with, and the agreement of, the European leaders of the Rhodesias. Major Keyser has publicly stated that it was he who made the approach to His Majesty's Government, and that he intended to discuss his idea with his colleagues only if the Imperial Government consented to the visit to South Africa. That is indeed a novel conception of statesmanship—especially when all East Africa has been talking openly of this matter for a couple of months. As the public to understand that the one subject of conversation barred between the rest of the European elected members and their leader was that which everyone else was discussing?

There can be no doubt that the whole matter has been extremely badly handled; and if Dr. Malan's statement to his Parliament and recent developments elsewhere have shocked Kenya into a realization of the folly **The Incredible Did Happen** committed in her name, something at least will have been gained. Will anyone be misled by present emphasis on the "unofficial"

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:

	Page	Page	
Matters of Moment	1051	S. Rhodesia's Budget	1057
Notes By The Way	1054	Kenya's Approach to the Union	1059
Union's Role in African Affairs	1055	Letters to the Editors	1065
Towards a Central African Dominion	1056	Annual Meeting, TASMA	1092
		Latest Mining News	1076

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

THOSE SETTLER LEADERS in East Africa who recklessly invoked the aid of the Union of South Africa against the admittedly indefensible constitutional proposals made by the Governor of Tanganyika—**First Fruits of Miscalculations**—who, although but newly arrived in the Territory, acted on his own authority and without the prior consent or even knowledge of the Colonial Office—have been quickly disillusioned. For, apart from the widespread and growing criticism of their action in East Africa and Rhodesia, they have now made the unpleasant but perhaps salutary discovery that they have been exploited for his own purposes by the republican Prime Minister of the Union. Indeed, European elected members of the Kenya Legislature, presumably anxious to appease the anger of their critics, took the strange course a few days ago of affronting the Prime Minister of the Union (whose interest they have been seeking) by publicly announcing that "in the circumstances, the manner and time of Dr. Malan's statement is unfortunate." That is no doubt a fair reflection of to-day's opinion among a little group of politicians in Kenya, but it will scarcely seem a bouquet to the man whom they were wooing.

In leading articles published in mid-March we described as damaging and dangerous the course of inviting the participation in East African affairs of South African Nationalists who stand committed to **Great Damage to Race Relations** *Apartheid*, a theory of government at complete variance with East African and Rhodesian policy and practice; and we denounced a resolution passed at a public meeting held in Nairobi under the auspices of the Electors' Union which demanded "ever-increasing association with the Rhodesias and further south for the attainment of an increasing degree in unity of policy, be it by way of federation or otherwise." While wholly in favour of better contacts between East Africa and the Rhodesias, we held that "unity of policy" with South Africa was a fantastic conception in the circumstances, and that nothing could be less practicable or desirable in the foreseeable future than federation between any part of East Africa and the Union of South Africa. That absurd resolution was, however, manifestly useful to the African and Asian opponents of European settlement, and, as we foresaw, the agitators have quickly exploited it. It is no exaggeration, we believe, to write that great, and perhaps irreparable, harm has been done to

# Southern Rhodesia's £16,621,000 Budget

## Points from the Speech of the Minister of Finance\*

**DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLONY** is proceeding at a greater rate than ever before, and provision made in revenue and loan votes must be considered in relation to the needs of a rapidly expanding economy.

The total provision made on revenue votes for 1949-50 was £16,769,832, and actual unaudited expenditure was £14,843,793, giving a net saving on votes of £1,926,039. By far the greater part of this saving can be attributed to the change in the Government policy resulting from devaluation. £278,656 was saved on the subsidy to the gold mining industry, £819,493 on the price subsidy vote, mainly on maize, and £62,400 on the agricultural vote for the good farming bonus, the grand total of savings on the subsidy votes being £1,160,549. All other net savings, after allowances for excesses, was £765,490. The two chief reasons for savings were the inability to find staff to fill vacant posts and difficulty in obtaining delivery of machinery and equipment.

### Expenditure Severely Pruned

There is a popular superstition that there has been extravagant increase in expenditure on revenue votes. In practice, expenditure has been very severely pruned. The increase has been from £12,900,000 in 1947-48 to £14,844,000 in 1949-50, or less than £2,000,000 in the period. This increase is partly accounted for by the policy of transferring a number of items which used previously to be carried on loan votes to revenue votes—for instance, the large sums provided for water conservation in Native areas; partly by the increases in wages, salaries, and cost of stores; and partly by the tremendous growth in the European school population and the extension of the medical services for Europeans and Natives.

A comparison with the growth of the national income, which has increased from £53.6 million in 1947 to £72.7 million in 1949, shows that Government expenditure on revenue votes was 24% of the total at the beginning of the period and only 20.4% in the year just ended. Estimated revenue for the year was £16,455,000. Actual receipts were £16,912,797, or 3% more than the estimate. Direct taxes produced £116,171 more than the estimate—an excess of approximately 11%. The major windfall was the recovery from the banks of £156,000 after devaluation in respect of gold purchased before devaluation which had not been resold to the Bank of England.

### Year's Surplus of £2,000,000

There were two relatively serious shortfalls of revenue, one in respect of transfer duty of £52,718, attributable to less activity in the high-price property market, and, secondly, in the item "stamps, adhesive," where a shortfall of £49,649 may be attributed to the fact that the special issue of Universal Postal Union stamps did not prove to be a best-seller with philatelists. Estimating in other cases proved to be remarkably close.

The net effect of the year's operations on revenue account has been a surplus of £2,069,004, and the total accumulated surplus of revenue over expenditure at March 31, 1950, is estimated at £2,132,377. It is proposed to ask the House to authorize the transfer of £2,100,000 to loan account. (Approximately £1,300,000 may be regarded as devaluation windfalls which will not recur.

Turning to the loan votes, the total provided, including supplementary estimates, was £15,424,407, and the amount expended was £12,996,984, which was somewhat less than the

\*In addressing the Southern Rhodesian Parliament on April 18.

original provision in the Four-Year Plan but £2,688,000 more than in 1948-49. Main savings were in respect of the National Building and Housing Board, which spent £765,000 less than

### Tax Proposals in the Colony

**Direct Taxation.—NO CHANGE.**

**Indirect Taxation.—**

**INCREASES:**

Excise duty on tobacco used for locally manufactured cigarettes and pipe tobacco raised to 1s. 6d. per lb.

Surtax on Native-type cigarettes raised from one-tenth of a penny to 1d. per packet of eight.

Surface postage rates to foreign countries outside Africa increased.

Charge for automatic telephone calls increased from 1d. to 1½d.

Fees for telephone installations increased.

School boarding fees raised by 15% from May 1.

**REDUCTIONS:**

Surtax on European-type cigarettes reduced by 2d. for 10.

Gold industry contribution to cease.

Estimated revenue for year: £16,621,000.

Estimated surplus: £421.

the estimate. The Central Equipment Department underspent by £351,845, owing to the non-arrival of equipment and plant. The next largest saving was in respect of the acquisition of land for Government purposes of £245,000.

### £13,000,000 Raised by Loans

The raising of long-term local loans proved to be exceptionally difficult, owing to the general tightening of money in Central Africa, in 1949 and the hardening of interest rates. A local loan floated on June 10, 1949, carrying interest at 3½% was only moderately successful in bringing in £1,650,000. To maintain the rate of borrowing necessary to implement the Four-Year Plan not less than £4,000,000 should be raised annually on the local market. £2,426,697 was borrowed locally on short term. Non-local borrowing was £5,331,431. The net amount of funds raised locally was rather over £7,000,000.

A loan of £6,800,000 at 3½% for 19 years was issued in London on 98 on February 3, 1950, representing the first instalment of the £15,000,000 we are permitted to borrow from London under the Four-Year Plan, plus an additional £1,000,000 for the R.A.F. quarters. Lists were open for five minutes; 26,878 applications were received for a total of £5,787,500.

Very strenuous selection has been made to keep revenue votes for 1950-51 as low as possible without holding up development. The total which the House will be asked to vote is £16,620,579, compared with appropriations, including supplementaries, for 1949-50 of £16,769,832.

Posts in the Civil Service increased by between 800 and 300 in 1947-48; by about the same amount in 1948-49, and by over 1,300 in 1949-50. This year the permanent European establishment is being increased only from 2,087 to 2,236. Altogether 308 posts were eliminated when the estimates were under discussion.

### Departmental Votes

The main increases in departmental votes are the £375,000 increased cost of living allowances, which are a direct result of devaluation; £124,789 the increased cost of management of the public debt; £119,266 increased provision for redemption of debt; and £325,482 for the C.M.F.C.S. Provision for pensions shows an increase of £38,400. Devaluation has borne especially hard upon pensioners. It is therefore proposed to pay an extra £1 per pensioner to all European-old-age pensioners. Following the usual practice, an award to coloured pensioners has been made of two-thirds of this amount. Whether the cost-of-living index has risen 7% since devaluation, proposals in regard to old-age pensions provide for an increase of 8% where the maximum pension was being drawn and proportionately more where the lesser pension was being drawn. Appropriate increases have also been made in respect of Civil Service and the uniformed Forces' pensions and war pensions.

Provision is made for £25,000 as a grant to a Rhodesian University Foundation Fund, on the basis of £1 contribution for every £2 collected from sources after April 1 this year. No payment will be made unless a full unit of £50,000 is collected. If, as is to be hoped, the appeal by the trustees should prove to be so successful that two units of £50,000

are collected during the current year, it will be necessary to ask the House for a further £24,000. There is increased provision of £103,000 for Native education grants to aided schools.

The principal increases for development services include £49,500 for soil conservation in Native areas, £25,000 for water conservation on land for Native use, £15,000 for the maintenance of Government water supplies (due mainly to the increased number of works which have now to be maintained), £40,250 for other water conservation works (which includes an item of £18,000 for drought contingencies), £48,780 for road and bridge maintenance, £26,650 for the agricultural school at Gwebi, and £13,000 for Virginia tobacco research.

#### How Loans Were Spent

A broad breakdown of local expenditure shows £5,392,000 for loans for various public utilities, £3,348,000 for local authorities and road councils, £2,334,550 under ex-servicemen's schemes, and £210,000 for other loans and advances. The total of these interest-bearing loans is £9,183,950. The balance of loan expenditure for normal Government purposes is £5,931,550.

The total loan programme of approximately £15,000,000 a year needs exceedingly careful watching of the revenue vote for the management of debt is not to grow so rapidly as to embarrass the entire budget. Assuming that such a programme is extended over a 10-year period, interest on the extra £60,000,000 would have to be found by the taxpayer and a sinking fund on the whole £150,000,000. At the end of the 10-year period, £3,900,000 would be added to the service of the floating vote. This assumption is optimistic because it assumes that all statutory commissions in each of the 10 years will meet their interest charges in full.

In these circumstances it is most desirable to keep our London balances in a liquid condition. It will be necessary to endeavour to raise about £9,000,000 locally. It is proposed to find £2,100,000 of this from revenue surplus. A special effort is being made to popularize tax reserve certificates, and the interest rate has been raised from 14% to 24%. Since this interest is free of income tax whenever the certificates are used for the payment of tax, the yield should not be unattractive. The gross amount held at present is £1,278,000.

To provide the balance of the loan funds required locally, it is intended to issue a new £1 loan of April 25th par 34%, redeemable in 1967-71, subscriptions remaining open until July 31 of such earlier date as the Minister may determine.

Contrary to rumours in all parts of the Colony for the last month the Government never considered increasing the duty on petrol. Secondly, despite the fact that revenue receipts from cigarette tax in the past year exceeded the estimates, it became evident after November that a heavy switch was taking place from the European type of cigarette to the cheap Native type, and that the lesser but noticeable switch was taking place in cigarette tobacco for self-made cigarettes and to pipe-smoking.

#### New Taxes

The Government have therefore decided to increase the excise duty per lb. on all tobacco used for locally manufactured cigarettes by 1s. 6d. per lb., which is the rate at present in force for tobacco used for manufacturing European type cigarettes, and to impose a new duty of the same amount upon locally manufactured pipe tobacco.

It has also been decided to increase the rate of surtax on Native type cigarettes from one-tenth of a penny per packet of eight to 1d. per packet of eight. The effect of these changes will be that the Native type cigarette will retail at 2d. per packet, instead of 1d. It is considered that the Native is in a position to make a somewhat larger contribution to revenue, and that this is an appropriate method of achieving that end. The anticipated extra revenue to be derived is £224,000.

The increase in pipe tobacco will represent 1d. on the normal 2 1/2 lb. packets with a corresponding increase in customs duty on imported tobacco. This is expected to produce £70,000 including the additional revenue on home-made cigarettes.

The next increase proposed is in respect of the Post Office. In terms of the Universal Postal Union Convention, maximum and minimum international postal rates are fixed in relation to gold. It is therefore necessary, as a consequence of devaluation, to make the following increases to the postage rates for surface mail to foreign countries, excluding African countries within the African Postal Union. Letters: for the first ounce, 1d. to 1d. 1/2; for each additional ounce, 2d. to 3d. Postcards: from 2d. to 3d. Commercial papers: per 2 oz., 1d. to 1d. 1/2; minimum surcharge from 5d. to 6d. Printed papers: per 2 oz., from 1d. to 1d. 1/2. Samples: per 2 oz., from 1d. to 1d. 1/2; minimum charge from 1d. to 2d. The new charges will come into force on May 1, and it is anticipated that they will yield extra revenue of £1,000.

Substantial loss is being incurred by the telephone system. Automatic telephone calls in the Union have been increased to 7d. in the U.K. and are based on a radius sitting scale, the

minimum is 1d., with a 15% surcharge. It has therefore been decided to increase automatic telephone calls from 1d. to 1d. 1/2.

Other increases are, first, in the fee for the installation of rural party line telephones, which is at present hopelessly uneconomic and will be increased from £5 to £10 per installation. In urban areas indoor transfers of telephones will be increased from £1 to £1 10s. and outdoor transfers from £2 to £3. New revenue expected to accrue in excess of normal expansion from these and other charges will amount to £50,000.

It is proposed to increase school boarding fees by 15%, with effect from May 1. This increase is to maintain the policy that charges would be related to the cost of maintaining a child at home. Even after the 15% increase has been imposed, it is unlikely that the charges will even cover the cost of food purchases for the hostels, omitting the cost of cooking and preparation of meals.

The Government have decided on two major reductions of taxation.

#### Taxes Reduced

First, we propose to reduce the surtax on European type cigarettes by 2d. for 10, or 10d. for a packet of 50, bringing the rate back to what it was before the last budget. The loss of revenue on this item is not expected to be large, because there will probably be a switch back to the European type of cigarette.

The second major change is to allow the gold industry contribution to disappear. The cost of this concession is estimated to be £70,000 in a full year.

Hopes have been expressed for some concession in the tax on liquor, but figures do not disclose any material falling off in consumption. Imports of potable spirits have increased by over 30% since before the war, despite the development of our local distilleries, and the consumption per head in gallons is at least 50% greater than before the war, apart from which more than 2,100,000 Imperial gallons of beer were consumed during 1949.

Certain concessions in the Income Tax Bill which will be submitted are intended to help food production, particularly in respect of cattle, fencing, soil and water conservation, and accommodation for Native labour.

The net effect of all these proposals will be to provide an estimated surplus for the year of £16,627,000, providing a surplus of £21 over-estimated expenditure for the year.

(To be continued.)

## Tobacco Auctions in S. Rhodesia £15,000,000 Drop Expected

IMPROVED QUALITY AND GOOD PRICES are reported from the tobacco auctions in Southern Rhodesia, which recently reopened in Salisbury. More than 3,500,000 lb. of leaf had been sold by last week-end at an average price slightly above 11d., or about 3d. over the corresponding figure last year. The lowest daily average was 40.39d. and the highest 42.04d.

Experts in the Colony expect the average price for the whole season to be in the region of 36d. per lb., which would give a gross return of over £15,000,000.

Double sales were introduced this week in order to deal with the record crop in 70 days. On three days of each week, therefore, three auctions, instead of the usual two, will be held.

#### Britain's Purchases

Nine-tenths of the crop offered will, it is thought, be of grades acceptable to British purchasers, who will take a minimum of two-thirds of the harvest, provided the quality is acceptable and the price reasonable. British buyers have taken nearly 75% of the leaf so far offered.

Smooth running of the sales will depend on quick handling by Rhodesia Railways and the regular loading of ships at the port of Beira. Last year an average of 1,245 tons was moved weekly to Beira by the railways during the peak period from between 1,600 and 1,700 tons weekly. Storage exists at Beira for only 5,000 tons of tobacco, accommodation for a further 1,000 tons may be available, but has not been guaranteed. Although buyers have enlarged their warehouses in Salisbury, the existing storage capacity represents little more than two weeks' purchases.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia is considering the establishment of a college for Africans.

# Kenya's Approach to the Union of South Africa

## Unfavourable Reactions among Europeans, Africans, and Asians

MAJOR A. G. KEYSER, leader of the European non-official members in the Legislative Council of Kenya, issued the following statement last week on his return to Nairobi from a short visit to Southern Rhodesia:—

"I have been asked to clarify the position arising from Dr. Malan's recent statement. I have asked the British Government whether they would have any objection to Kenya non-official members visiting South Africa to meet leading statesmen in that territory with a view to discussing future developments in Southern Africa. I have received no reply from the British Government.

"A prerequisite to any discussion as to the advisability of Kenya non-officials visiting South Africa would naturally be to obtain the sanction of the British Government to such a move. Should the British Government say that they have no objection, I would then discuss the matter with my colleagues and obtain as far as possible the views of the electorate as to the advisability or otherwise of such a visit.

"I have made no direct contact with Dr. Malan and have no intention of doing so without the agreement of the elected members of the organization.

"Dr. Malan's recent statement may lead to confusion, especially as regards the racial aspect, and I wish to make it clear that it is my belief that the solutions of the problems of race relations must be worked out within each territory, and if all effort is concentrated on the economic development racial differences should recede to their proper perspective. The last thing I could wish for would be that we should import here the racial antagonism that is said to exist elsewhere.

### Statement by European Elected Members

The European Elected Members' Organization issued on April 19 a statement reading:—

"Major Keyser, leader of the European elected members, returned yesterday from discussions with Sir Geoffrey Huggins and Mr. Welensky. He discussed many common problems, and it was agreed that there should be permanent collaboration between the European leaders of the three territories, which would be achieved by regular annual meetings between the leaders, with further meetings in addition should any particular event require consultation. It is hoped that the first regular meeting will be held later in the year in Kenya.

"In view of the wide range of subjects discussed on his first visit to the Rhodesias, and the knowledge acquired from these discussions, Major Keyser decided that it might be an advantage to have a similar exchange of ideas with all parties in the Union at the same time in the future.

"Major Keyser realized that it would be necessary in such an event for the Union Government to be included in the discussions, and he knew that they would not entertain an exchange of ideas with non-official members of Kenya without the prior consent and knowledge of the U.M. Government. He therefore sought the consent of the U.M. Government to this course, to which request there has not been time for them to reply.

"In the circumstances the manner and time of Dr. Malan's statement is unfortunate.

### "Confusion in Kenya"

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* thereupon telegraphed:—

"Dr. Malan's unexpected announcement that he was prepared to receive a delegation from Kenya and Tanganyika settlers, provided the British Government approved, has caused some confusion in Kenya as to the political situation. The European elected members had not officially announced such a fact, nor have they ever considered any form of political tie with South Africa.

"Indeed, there is a large section of the European community who have no sympathy for the present South African Government's Native policy, and would certainly not encourage any attempt by the elected members to make contact if there was the slightest suggestion that the ideas behind *Apartheid* should be applied in East Africa.

"Unfortunately, however, Dr. Malan's statement, and the recent visit of Major A. G. Keyser, leader of the European non-official members of the Kenya Legislature, to Rhodesia, have had an immediate reaction among Asians and African political leaders who have come together to oppose the exercise of any influence from outside, and would resent any attempt by the settlers' leaders to 'look south', especially to South Africa.

On Tuesday of this week a mass meeting of about

3,000 Africans and a few Indians was held in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Mr. Eliud Mathu, an African M.L.C., who was supported by Mr. A. B. Patel, leader of the Asian M.L.C.s, in Kenya. It was organized jointly by the Kenya African Union, the principal African political organization, and the East African Indian National Congress to oppose the actions of European leaders in Kenya and Tanganyika in regard to constitutional reform in Tanganyika. Never before had Africans and Asians combined in this manner in an anti-European movement.

### Africans and Asians Combine

The local correspondent of *The Times* reported:—

"There are indications that the success of this experiment in political manoeuvre will encourage the two groups to come closer together for more frequent consultation and action. It is even possible that in certain circumstances they might make a joint approach to the Governments of India and Pakistan, as well as to the British Government and the Trusteeship Council. This new development in racial politics in Kenya has been precipitated by the recent European moves in opposing the Tanganyika proposals, and in approaching the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"It is noteworthy that the unfavourable reaction among the European community to the suggested contacts with Dr. Malan, which is noticeable here, together with the trend towards a united Asian-African front, will give birth to a desire among Europeans to make greater efforts than hitherto to find a basis for more harmonious race relations.

"The African speakers at yesterday's meeting called for direct elections on a common roll and rejected the contention that they did not understand the ballot-box. Mr. Mathu thought that experiments in democratic elections should begin now in the local government field. He called for non-European support to form a united front.

### Racialism Would Involve Conflict

"Mr. Patel, blaming the Europeans for the political controversies, said they were unaware that a new age had dawned, and that the old age had died, and unaware of the unmistakable awakening in Asia and Africa, which must inevitably demolish their power and privileges. Any attempt to build a society in East Africa on the basis of South African racialism would lead to conflict, he said. He contended that no non-European had any claim to the leadership of any non-official European in East Africa.

"The meeting carried a series of resolutions opposing the Europeans' political aims, and opposing their 'interference' on the Tanganyika proposals which were described as very moderate.

"A Communist Indian speaker proposed a resolution additional to the official ones of motions. It declared the complete independence and sovereignty of the East African territories to be the final solution, and one which should be implemented at an early date. This was carried enthusiastically against the advice of the more responsible speakers.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

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# BACKGROUND TO

**Briefs on the Budget.**—"The budget is singularly lacking in constructive imagination."—Mr. Francis Whitmore.

"There is very little to be said in favour of this budget."—*The Economist*.

"The budget will raise the operating costs of road hauliers by from 6% to 10%."—Road Haulage Association.

"The new petrol tax will cost the aviation industry more than £300,000 a year."—Society of British Aircraft Constructors.

"This budget of expedients is a thing of shreds and patches. Its great failure is to make any cut in Government expenditure."—Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P.

"It is a budget of negation, of financial frustration, which condemns the country to continue under the same staggering load of taxation."—Mr. Oscar R. Hobson.

"The budget has received the contemptuous censure it deserved. It is almost as if the Chancellor and his bureaucratic advisers live in a world remote from real business."—*Truth*.

"The Chancellor cherishes the delusion that he can take more than a third of the people's incomes and expect them to save money out of the balance. He believes in the frozen limit and the pace of the slowest."—*News Chronicle*.

"This budget will neither appease the Chancellor's enemies nor inspire enthusiasm among his friends. He has, however, delivered a discreet ultimatum to the T.U.C. Either you find a national wage policy, or we lose the next election."—*New Statesman and Nation*.

"The new tax on petrol will undo the good done in fixing a national tax on new cars in place of the horse-power tax, and will drive the industry once again to design cars under artificial conditions instead of to meet world demand."—Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

"The drain on capital caused by the incidence of taxation on industrial companies is progressively endangering the future. We regret that it has not been found possible to make substantial reductions in Government expenditure, which in turn would make possible some greater alleviation of the general burden of taxation, and so give tangible encouragement to enterprise and initiative and restore the upward trend of personal savings."—Federation of British Industries.

**Barren Budget.**—"The budget changes do nothing to promote the course of economic efficiency or to restrain the advance in the cost of living. The increase on motor transport begins with an imposition of purchase tax at 33% on commercial vehicles. Purchase tax on specifically capital goods is unprecedented and it is difficult to believe that the Chancellor has sufficiently considered the serious implications of adding to all industrial and commercial costs in this way. The argument was so thin that it is impossible not to look for a deeper motive in the Government's desire to protect the nationalized railways from competition. This suspicion is strengthened by the large increase in the petroleum duty, the burden of which will fall largely on commercial vehicles, increasing industrial and commercial distribution costs—precisely what the budget in present conditions should seek to avoid. The Chancellor estimated that the increased petroleum duties alone would increase the cost of passenger transport by 4% in the country and 5% in London. It is typical of the loose thinking of the Government that Sir Stafford Cripps remarked that this should not lead to many additional applications for increases in fares. He spoke almost as if these large new exactions, yielding about £85m. in a full year, could be absorbed without any ultimate effect on general costs and prices. The prospect for future budgets is dismal in the extreme. Meanwhile, brooding over the bleak and barren budgetary scene, there is the strong and rising risk that economic difficulties may appear to tip calamitously the present precarious balance of the national finances."—*The Times*.

**Transfer.**—"The budget makes it clear that the Government are devoid of any constructive idea. Nothing we are given to understand needs to be done to avert everything already existing as it would be. Expenditure, though there is no suggestion of raising it, must not be increased without the most searching scrutiny. Taxation is not crushing, so it need not be reduced; but, on the other hand, it had better not be raised. To affirm that a rate of taxation which absorbs 40% of the national income is not crushing is a travesty."—*Daily Telegraph*.

**Counsel of Despair.**—"This is the most profoundly disturbing of all the Socialist budgets. The Chancellor has proclaimed that there is not even a need to reduce Government expenditure. His attitude implies a blind unwillingness to see plain facts. In spite of the danger of a resurgence of inflation at home and developing competition from Germany and Japan, he made one of his principal proposals an increase in taxation which directly and indirectly will add to the cost of transport. The weight of taxation works with a cumulative effect over the years, partly by hampering individual initiative, partly by exhausting the real capital of industry, and partly by producing the high and inflexible structure of costs which was itself one of the causes of devaluation. In all these things there is ample evidence that high taxation is working its insidious business. To the thoughtful members of the Labour Party this budget must read like a counsel of despair. To the country it is a warning of what can be expected—or rather what cannot be expected—from future Socialist administrations."—*Financial Times*.

**The Planned State.**—"Where is the Minister with the honesty to explain that the 'benefits' of Socialism, including nationalization, controls, and bureaucracy, mean higher costs which are pricing us out of the world markets? Officials infest the mines, the land, the factories. Every day new jobs are created to keep the crazy edifice of the Planned State from toppling over. The man in the pit, at the plough, or at the loom, has an official on his back. It is humiliating to realize that the British people are becoming an object of pity even to the Germans. A columnist of the *Manchester Guardian* writes: 'When a Socialist enters in the British Parliament to talk of the achievements of the British Labour Government, he provokes gusts of laughter which is mainly genuine. Most references to Britain during debates are derisive. Germans regard it as something shameful that Britain has so little food and so many Ministers, so few army divisions, and himself, and so many civil servants to administer one another. We cannot laugh at Ministers' achievements.' We know that unless they are ended soon Britain will be involved in a crash which will end her chances of recovery."—*Daily Mail*.



# TO THE NEWS

**E.A.R.-marked.** — "We should not freeze industry with restrictions; we should stimulate it with incentives."—Mr. C. Colston.

"Socialism and capitalism cannot live together. One must ultimately perish."—Mr. H. Maurice Relton.

"In the present state of the world, salesmanship is every bit as important as statesmanship."—Mr. A. H. Motley.

"No Member of Parliament in his senses takes a holiday-to-day. He goes on a mission."—Mr. W. F. Deedes, M.P.

"The Burmese Government lacks determination and real leadership, and recognition of the Communist danger from the East."—Sir Percival Griffiths.

"Great flashes of insight are rare, most discoveries being the result of many years of plodding and undramatic labour."—Dr. Charles Hill, M.P.

"In far too many places in the world there is resentment of public criticism, which does not augur well for healthy public life."—Mr. Chuter Ede, M.P., Home Secretary.

"The United States will have to buy more from abroad in order to get her own trade with the rest of the world into balance."—Mr. Dean Acheson, U.S. Secretary of State.

"Company profits are not excessive. They are generally insufficient to maintain our capital structure."—Sir Robert Sinclair, president of Federation of British Industries.

"Russia is ruled by fear and is out to rule the world by fear. Within Russia the Kremlin is afraid of the people and the people of the Kremlin."—Mr. Averell Harriman.

"Against a background of grave world events, the Government have got no major proposals to put forward of any sort of kind to solve a single major problem."—Mr. J. A. Boyd-Carpenter, M.P.

"The power of the Commonwealth must not be allowed to lapse because of the lethargy or impotence of any section. If the United Kingdom is not willing to give the Dominions a lead, then the Dominions must take the lead."—Mr. Eric Harrison, Australian Minister of Defence.

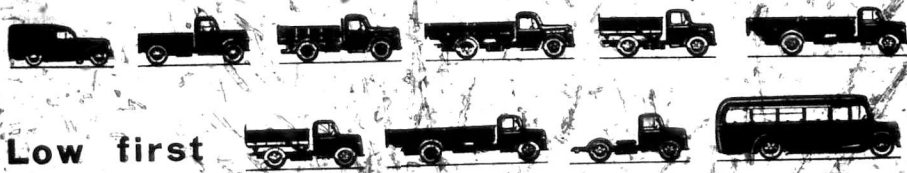
"Every month the refinery at Fiatra remains idle we lose petroleum worth four million dollars. As a going concern that refinery is worth at least £30,000,000."—Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, M.P.

"I cannot imagine any constitution under which a representative democracy can be successful with a suppressed or managed Press, or with a Government-controlled Press."—Mr. Aneurin Bevan, M.P.

"If the whole of the sums distributed to our ordinary shareholders had been paid in wages and salaries, the increase in those wages and salaries would have been less than 6d. in the pound."—Messrs. R. W. Crabtree & Sons, Ltd.

"In the last two years the number of sheep in the United Kingdom has increased by 2,750,000, the pig population from 1,500,000 to 2,750,000, and the poultry population has risen by more than 25,000,000."—Mr. S. Dye, M.P.

"One of the Labour Government's gravest neglects in the last five years was in not making the manager, the technician, the teacher, the doctor, and professional men generally, feel that they were performing a service of high value in the reconstruction of Britain."—Mr. Maurice Edelman, M.P.



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# PERSONALIA

THE HON. MRS. GRANT was due back in Kenya last week-end.

MR. CLIVE SALTER left London by air for Nairobi at the beginning of this week.

MR. D. M. STAFFORD is on his way to England by sea for his first visit since 1935.

SIR JOHN HALL, Governor of Uganda, is due in London by air on Thursday next.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, is due in England a month hence. He is travelling by a cargo vessel.

SIR THEODORE and LADY CHAMBERS have arrived back in London from their visit to Ceylon, Southern Rhodesia, and East Africa.

MR. R. N. CAUSHICA, who has been appointed an inspector of police in Uganda, is the first Asian to hold that rank in the Protectorate.

The Prime Minister has appointed MR. D. W. S. HUNT, of the Commonwealth Relations Office, to be one of his private secretaries.

MRS. WYN HARRIS, wife of the Governor of the Gambia and a former Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, has arrived by air in this country.

MR. JUSTICE MAHON has been appointed president of the Tanganyika Immigration Appeals Tribunal, of which MR. E. C. PHILLIPS, M.L.A., and MR. A. Y. A. KARIMBE are members.

MR. H. F. PAYLER has been appointed branch manager in Mombasa of the Kenya Farmers' Association, Ltd., during the absence, on home leave of MR. M. R. PRODGER.

SIR NICHOLAS CAYLER, vice-chairman of the Clan Line, has been elected a member of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights, and chairman of the Institute of Shipping and Forwarding Agents, in London.

MR. A. R. HIRD, M.P., who has twice visited East Africa recently, primarily in connexion with the groundnut scheme, is one of the two honorary secretaries of the Agriculture Committee of the Conservative Party.

KING LEOPOLD, who is to be recalled to Belgium for 18 days in order to delegate his powers as sovereign to his 19-year-old heir-apparent, announced on Saturday that he would later travel incognito to the Belgian Congo.

MR. C. E. DEVELIN, chairman of the Nakuru Municipal Board, and president of the Nakuru Chamber of Commerce, who has been in poor health for some time, is on his way to this country by sea for three months' leave.

MR. Z. J. RABIE, who has been appointed South African commercial secretary in East Africa, was formerly in the Department of Commerce and Industries, Pretoria. Mr. Rabie and his family have arrived in Nairobi.

THE REV. J. A. TURNER, chaplain of St. Christopher's Church, Nakuru, who is shortly returning to this country on leave, will return to Kenya to assume the duties of assistant headmaster and chaplain of Greensted's School in the same town.

THE DUKE and DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, who recently returned from Kenya, and PRINCE AXEL OF DENMARK, cousin of the King of Denmark, met at last week's Anglo-Danish Society's 25th birthday party. Prince Axel was likewise recently in East Africa.

MAJOR LEWIS HASTINGS will address the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London at a lunch-hour meeting to-day on "Democracy and the African." The Ethiopian Ambassador was to have spoken, but he has been detained in Addis Ababa.

THE RT. HON. R. S. HUDSON, who farms in this country and in Southern Rhodesia, headed the poll at the election for vacancies to the council of the British Friesian Cattle Breeders' Society. He runs pedigree Friesians and Guernseys on his farm near Marlborough.

MR. R. H. Q. LORDELL, who arrived in this country last week on three months' leave, is joint managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, Ltd., which has appointed MR. E. PATRICK and MR. R. J. GILES to be regional managers for Kericho-Sotik and Nairobi respectively.

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in London by air, and MR. ROY WELLESLEY, leader of the European non-official members in the Legislative Council, was due to arrive while this issue was being printed. They are to have discussions with the Colonial Office.

SIR DONALD MALCOLM, president of the British South Africa Company, has just joined the board of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, chairman of De Beers, and Sir Donald Malcolm are colleagues on a number of boards of companies operating in the Rhodesias.

Recent visitors to the Northern Rhodesian Office in London have included MR. M. A. ACHESON, MR. M. R. COLES, MR. A. R. COLLET, MR. & MRS. W. C. COLLINS, MR. L. W. DALTON, MR. J. HOBSON, MR. H. G. L. HUNTER, MR. & MRS. F. A. R. JAMES, MR. A. G. WESTOBY, and COLONEL J. I. F. YATES.

The marriage between MR. E. A. PEARSON, elder twin son of Lieut.-Colonel N. G. Pearson, and assistant private secretary to the Governor-General of the Sudan, and MISS E. B. S. WALLER, elder twin daughter of Major E. S. Waller, of the Egyptian Irrigation Department in Khartoum, will take place in London in June.

MR. OLIVER STANLEY, M.P., has been re-elected chairman of the Imperial Affairs' Committee of the Conservative Party, whose vice-chairmen are Messrs. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, M.P., and C. D. GAMMANS, M.P. The honorary secretaries are Messrs. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, M.P., and C. J. M. ALPERT, M.P.

The annual reunion of the Uganda Protesant Association will be held in London on Tuesday, May 2, when the RT. REV. J. J. WILLIS, a former Bishop of Uganda, will speak on his recent visit to that country. Those who can attend are asked to notify Mrs. ROSENDALE, 5 St. Augustine Mansions, Vincent Square, London, S.W. 1.

MR. FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG, the novelist, who served in the East African campaign in the 1914-18 war as a medical officer, and wrote "Marching on Tanganyika" has arrived in England on his business for five years. He will stay only three weeks, and has come primarily to receive an honorary degree of his old university, Birmingham. Mr. Brett Young lives in South Africa on medical advice, his home being at Montagu, about 140 miles from Cape Town.

## MARRIAGE

The marriage has been arranged and will shortly take place, between HUGH RICHARD FYFE, elder son of the late Richard Fyfe, M.C., Colonial Customs Officer, Malaya, and Mrs. Fyfe, of 25, Chamber Street, Shere, Surrey, and SUSAN JINNY MORRISON, daughter of MR. G. B. MORRISON, formerly of East Africa, and the late Mrs. E. M. Morrison.

**Obituary****Sir Hubert Winthrop Young****Three Colonial Governorships**

MAJOR SIR HUBERT YOUNG, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died in Evora, Portugal, at the age of 65, had a long and distinguished career in the Colonial Administrative Service.

He was able, energetic, far-seeing, and a forceful advocate for whatever policy he considered desirable. He gave all his support to men who had proved their capacity and judgment, but openly withheld his confidence from those, however senior in the Service, who could not properly discharge the responsibilities of their office. Thus he earned the devotion of good men and the resentment of misfits.

Young was a splendid pianist and able writer, a witty and penetrating conversationalist, a good and hard-working administrator, and a firm friend to those who had justified his confidence.

The second son of Sir W. Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., he was educated at Eton and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and after four years with the Royal Garrison Artillery transferred to the Indian Army. He had active service experience on the North-West Frontier. Much of his service in the 1914-18 war was spent as assistant political officer in Mesopotamia, where he was associated with Lawrence, and was awarded the D.S.O. for his services.

Returning to this country in 1919, he went to the Foreign Office for three years before transferring to the Middle East Department of the Colonial Office, where he remained until 1925 on his appointment as Colonial Secretary of Gibraltar.

Four years later he became councillor to the High Commissioner in Iraq, and in 1932 first Minister in Basra for a few months before receiving the first of his three Colonial Governorships, that of Nyasaland, the second being of Northern Rhodesia (1934-38), and the third of Trinidad, which he held until 1942. He then retired through ill-health, but was soon engaged on European relief work.

**Liberal Candidate in Britain**

Since his retirement in 1945 Sir Hubert, who was knighted in 1934, had twice stood unsuccessfully for Parliament as a Liberal candidate, in 1945 for Harrow West and in 1947 for the Edgehill division of Liverpool.

It was on his initiative that a conference of Governors of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland was held under the chairmanship of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia in 1935, which recommended that a Royal Commission should visit the territories to report upon the possibilities of closer co-operation.

The establishment of the Rhodes and Livingstone Museum in Northern Rhodesia owed much to his interest; he had started an anthropological collection in Livingstonia some time before.

Among his other interests was the "Independent Arab," which he wrote in 1927. He wrote a number of articles and reviews for periodicals, while his other interests included music, chess, languages, and flying, to which both he and Lady Young were devoted. In 1924 he married Miss Margaret Rose Mary Reynolds, by whom he had three sons. His younger brother is Sir Mark Young, a former Governor of Tanganyika.

MR. T. D. GERBER, curator of the Bloemfontein Zoo, who was killed last week by a black wildbeest, was, it is thought, the only man to have bred "ligers," a cross between an African lion and a Bengal tiger.

MRS. ALICE DERBY, wife of Captain T. N. Derby, has died in Kericho, Kenya.

**Groundnuts: Yet Another Change****Mr. G. W. Raby Now General Manager**

THE OVERSEAS FOOD CORPORATION announce the appointment of Mr. George W. Raby to be chief general manager of their East African project. His headquarters will be in Kongwa for the time being, and he will bear sole responsibility for the effective implementation of the policy laid down and the directives issued by the board. Mr. Raby has been joint general manager with Professor J. V. Phillips, who now becomes general manager (agriculture) with the additional duties of the new post of chief agricultural adviser to the board.

Mr. Raby, who was born in 1900, was educated at Threpston and Oundle, and served an electrical engineering apprenticeship with the British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., at Rugby, being appointed at the age of 25 as head of one of their large manufacturing departments. In 1934 he became works manager of the English Electric Company in Rugby.

**Radar Work in War**

He served with the Royal Engineers from the outbreak of the recent war, going to France with one of the first B.E.F. detachments, but in 1940 was seconded to the Ministry of Supply to assist Professor Cockcroft on radar work. He later became responsible for two large development and research establishments, and headed the team which was sent to Germany at the end of the war to investigate the firing of V.1 and V.2 missiles.

In 1946 he went to South Africa to assist the late Dr. Van der Byl in the extension of the South African Iron and Steel Corporation's steel works, and went from there to East Africa in May, 1948, as general manager (engineering) of the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika.

**S.S. "Landoverey Castle"**

S.S. LANDOVEREY CASTLE left London for East Africa via the Cape on Tuesday. First-class passengers included:

*Bombay*—Mr. D. G. Miller, Mrs. N. Nickerson, Mrs. W. D. Rowley, Mrs. A. Smith, and Mrs. I. M. Wyndow.  
*Dar es Salaam*—Mr. F. G. Brett.  
*Mombasa*—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Daughish, Mrs. S. M. James, Miss M. T. Joyce, Mr. D. Macdonald, and Mrs. D. M. Munden.  
*Round Africa*—Miss E. C. Roffey.

**Bishop's Tribute to "E. A. & R."**

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is the soundest, best balanced, and most informative publication on African and Colonial affairs, one which it is a rare pleasure to read."

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## Settler Farms Bought for Africans Governor's Statement to Nandi

ABOUT THIRTEEN THOUSAND ACRES of farms in the Kaimosi and Kipkarren areas of Kenya which had been allocated on 999-year leases to European settlers have been sold to the Government for the benefit of the Nandi tribe.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, the Governor, said in a recent address to the chiefs and councillors of the tribe—

"In the past these lands were very sparsely occupied and were used only for seasonal grazing, and in consequence after the first Great War some of the area now claimed by the Nandi was allocated for European occupation, and the land was taken up by European farmers on leases from the Government for 999 years.

"Some 20 years later a commission appointed by the Secretary of State spent two years examining our land problems, and its decisions were accepted as final by His Majesty's Government in England and the Government of Kenya.

### Commission's Findings

"That commission decided to give some land to the Nandi, and this was done; but in regard to the Kipkarren and Kaimosi farms the commission decided that, although those lands should in the distant future revert to the Nandi, they should be regarded as subject to European development and occupation for the next 999 years, and in the meantime should be administered under the provisions of the Kenya Highlands Order in Council.

"In other words, for 999 years the Nandi would only have the reversionary interest. The European farmers had been granted long leases of those lands, in which they invested much money, as many of them had established permanent homes on those lands, and they had, and have, a right to those leases until their years are fulfilled.

"During the 17 years since the commission sat, Government has seen the progress made by the Nandi, due to their willingness to accept Government advice. The population has increased, and, as Governor and my advisers were not willing to do what we could to help you with your difficulties, provided we could do so in a manner fair to all concerned.

"It was not possible to suggest any solution which could completely satisfy both the Europeans and the Nandi, so I decided to take a course which would do justice to both sides. Some Europeans were persuaded to sell their rights to leases of their lands, but a condition was made that the leases which remain in the Kipkarren and Kaimosi areas will be secured to the holders of those leases until they expire in 999 years, when the land will revert to the Nandi tribe.

"I have come to tell you that the Government has bought the leases of a portion of the farms in the Kipkarren Salient up to the boundary of the Salient which were allotted to European farmers after the first war. The Government is also making arrangements to buy the leases of farms in the Kaimosi area to the north of the Yala River.

"In all, some 6,500 acres of Kaimosi and an area of similar size at Kipkarren will be bought by the Government to be used for the benefit of the Nandi tribe.

### No Further Claims Admitted

"The land which has been bought by Government for your benefit has cost a great deal of money, and the leases have been bought. Government will be used for your benefit only on the strict understanding that from this time onwards the Government will not listen to any claims which the Nandi may raise for any of the remaining farms in Kipkarren or Kaimosi.

"I explain again: the Government has spent a great sum of money on buying the leases of this land to be used for your benefit, and a number of European farmers have had to give up their established homes. In return, there can be no question of Government ever considering any claims by the Nandi for the remainder of the Kipkarren and Kaimosi farms until they revert to the Nandi at the end of the leases. But the Government, the Europeans, and the Nandi, as men of honour, will keep this agreement until its years are fulfilled and live in friendship together.

"The arrangements made have only been possible owing to the good-will of the European farmers in the areas and the genuine desire of these farmers, at great sacrifice of their own interests, to assist their Nandi neighbours.

"In particular, I would like to mention the help which the Government has received from the Hon. Members of the Legislative

Council for the areas concerned, Mr. Melwood and Mr. Preston, and nothing could have been achieved without the special attention which Major Casden, Benji, and myself gave to this matter.

"I have no intention of allowing the land bought for your benefit to be ruined by overgrazing or uncontrolled settlement. The land will be put into a trust, and I have asked our district commissioner, together with the agricultural and veterinary departments, to prepare, in consultation with the chiefs and councillors, plans for the use of the area. Among other things I had in mind that part of the area might be used for a bigger and better animal improvement centre on the lines of Baraten. It will also probably be possible to use part of the area for control grazing.

"It is intended to make sure that there is a continuous fence constructed between the boundaries of the land which has been purchased and the European farms. It is only right that the Nandi should pay for half the cost of this fence. Government will pay the other half.

### Start in Good Farming Practice


"Finally, I want you to understand very clearly that the Government has expended a very large sum of money, at a time when money is short, in order to do justice and to give some assistance to you and your people, whom the Government knows are making a serious attempt to remedy their own farming difficulties. I have been much of what the Nandi are doing to help themselves, and in particular I have been struck by the voluntary closing of areas to grazing, but in the matter of good farming practice you have only made a start.

"You have valuable land, and that land can be made to produce more if you will always follow the advice and the examples being provided by the officers of the agricultural and veterinary departments. Real progress can, however, be made only by hard work, self-help, and, above all, the maintenance of tribal discipline and respect for the orders and advice of your chiefs."

Colour-Sergeant Gladys Peetz and Sergeant Joan Laird, of the Southern Rhodesia Women's Military and Air Service (known, however, as the W.M.S.A. not W.M.A.S.), have arrived in London. They will spend some time with the W.R.A.C.

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## Letters to the Editor

## Bulk Buying in East Africa Cotton and Groundnuts

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir.—I have read in your issue of April 6 the report of Sir Philip Mitchell's address to the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, and am astounded at the number of economic fallacies which he gave in support of his policy for guaranteeing farmers minimum returns on their crops.

Sir Philip Mitchell, as a firm believer in Government trading, bulk buying, etc., is a brave man to mention the word "groundnut" after the experience of Tanganyika. Moreover, it is hard to follow his tale about the truck-load of groundnuts which changed hands 11 times on the journey from Mwanza to Dar es Salaam.

He says that the last buyer was the first seller and made a profit on both transactions. The groundnuts must therefore have depreciated in value during the journey, and the producer must have received a better price than their value in Dar es Salaam, which was certainly "jolly for him."

The enterprising gentlemen (so much disliked by Sir Philip Mitchell) who bought farm products in the face of fierce competition from all over the world had to pay the world price; otherwise they would not have obtained the goods. How different is the position now under the Government monopoly. The grower in Uganda is being paid to-day £22 a ton for his groundnuts, whilst the world price is £65 to £70, which private enterprise would have gladly paid. Sir Philip Mitchell might also inquire into the exploitation by Kenya of the cotton-seed grower in Uganda.

One of the reasons given in the official report on the cause of the riots in Uganda last year was that the Native thought he was not getting a fair deal.

Yours faithfully,

J. H. CONEY.

Liverpool.

We naturally refrain from comment on the difference of opinion between our correspondent and Sir Philip Mitchell, but Mr. Coney's last paragraph makes it desirable to recall that the policy of the Uganda Government in fixing the prices paid to growers of produce was explained in its memorandum of January 14 last on the report of the commission of inquiry into the riots of April, 1949.

That document pointed out that payment of abnormally high prices for economic crops would involve decreased production of food, with consequent risk of severe shortages, or a corresponding increase in the prices paid to the producers of food crops, with consequent inflation. The prices paid to the growers of cotton and coffee were described as the yard-stick governing the whole internal price structure of the country.

The declared policy of the Government is to accumulate funds in times of financial buoyancy and abnormally high world prices for the general development of the Protectorate. In pursuance of that policy the prices paid to producers have been fixed at levels which give them a reasonable return and a fair profit for their effort in relation to the prevailing cost of living, the twofold object being to check inflation and accumulate substantial reserves in the price assistance funds from which to subsidize growers when world prices fall.

That the prices represent an adequate incentive is suggested, the Government commented, by the very considerable increase in the acreage of cotton grown in the last two seasons.

Though there is now something like £12,000,000 in the cotton and coffee price assistance funds, their vulnerability is clear from the fact that the drop of 1d. per lb. on a cotton crop of 300,000 bales would represent a drain of about £500,000. This season the cotton fund will receive about 20% of the total overseas value of the lint cotton exported. The official view is that this is not an excessive proportion, considering the security which the fund provides in the interests of the growers.

Ed. E. & R.]

## U.K. Census of Distribution Burden on Merchant Houses

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir.—The census of distribution, one of the National Government's war-time legacies, will be a headache for many, even in its modified form. For people like us, exporting hundreds of commodities from thousands of manufacturers to hundreds of overseas clients, diversion of much export effort to form-filling will be necessary to what end?

Shippers like ourselves deal with tens of thousands of manufacturers' invoices and thousands of sets of shipping documents yearly. Multiply these figures by the number of members of the National General Export Merchants' Group, and the astronomical work involved becomes apparent. The returns, whether compiled by one's staff or by accountants, will involve diversion from more normal duties, and added expenses; and some of the figures must be of doubtful statistical value.

Should we not ease the difficult economic situation, and perhaps through it the even more difficult international one, if we refrained from burdening industry with additional costs of administration, especially as they are far too high already?

Anyway, what good purpose will be served by the census? Surely the Board of Trade should be satisfied with Customs returns.

Has the time arrived, particularly in view of the present composition of the House of Commons, when traders everywhere, individually and through their trade associations and chambers of commerce, should press M.P.s to put bureaucratic machinery in reverse, or at least such result, passively resist? Someone has to start action sooner or later if the subservience of the nation to bureaucrats is to be broken. Rome fell because it submitted to bureaucrats.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. JONES.

Chairman and Managing Director.

Barnet.

Harris.

## Points from Letters

The other evening a B.B.C. announcer told us that the 9 o'clock news that we were to be given a history of the city of Nairobi. Here in Mombasa we prepared for an epic—but only to be shocked by the utter nitwittery. "What we were given was a nursery tale interspersed with noises off: when the railway was mentioned there were puff-puffs and a whistle, or iron was hammered to represent plate-laying. The infantry of it drove me from the wireless to the frig for a cup to drown the memory of this impertinence."

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## European Position in Africa The Case for Leadership

MR. G. FULLER, a prominent, said at a recent public meeting in Mbeya that as it was right for the Ministers of the Dominions and Colonies to discuss problems common to the Empire, so leading members of African territories should meet to talk over their common concerns, including constitutional problems.

Suggestions about Tanganyika were not necessarily right because they were made by its Government or necessarily wrong because they came from Kenya or elsewhere. What mattered was the wisdom of proposals, not their origin. To support the policy of European predominance on all public bodies was, he claimed, not to be anti-African or anti-Asian.

Mr. Fuller continued:

"I know many people in Tanganyika, who love the English; they are all English. I know many who prefer the Indians; they are all Indians. That is very natural, but no reason why we should not live happily together."

If it was my privilege to be among the first who took part in the conquest of this Territory in the 1914-18 war. The 1st East African Division, to which I belonged, was all-racial. We had regiments from England, East Africa, Kenya was then called, the Rhodesias, South Africa, and India, as well as Africans in the 3rd K.A.R., and we were led at one time by a very great South African, General Smuts. That is how we conquered this country.

None of the Bengalis, Punjabis, Sikhs, Dogras, Kashmiris, or K.A.R. ever considered any leadership other than that of their own European officers. We were a mixed army with unquestioned European leadership.

There is no reason why the common united effort of all the races should not, with that same European leadership, continue to rule what united we conquered.

### Safeguards Against Fanaticism

"I cannot believe that the best Asians and Africans would have it otherwise now. But in order to avoid the interference of any kind of some hot-headed minority, we have to express this in terms of our constitution, to make certain that there are safeguards against the usurpation of that leadership by political fanatics. But immediately someone suggests a working ratio for the elected representation to legislative and other public councils of, say, Europeans 50%, Asians 30%, and Africans 20%, some political agitator says the proposer is anti-Asian or anti-Native."

"If the opinion of the leading Indians and Africans could be obtained, I am convinced that it would be found to be in favour of the continued predominance of European control and leadership in our affairs of State." None would dream of calling those non-European anti-Asian or anti-Native.

"The supporters of European predominance are not anti anything. They are pro-Tanganyika. We won this Territory with a mixed force under unquestioned European leadership, let us rule it in peace under those same terms."

"One thing stood out very clearly at the Dodoma conference—the sincere desire and purpose of every delegate to frame a policy for the good of Tanganyika and all its people. If the European interests were stressed, it was because of a deep conviction that historically and experimentally we were the people most fitted to predominate in the affairs of State for the good of all. There were no racial animosities. It was Tanganyika first, Tanganyika last, and Tanganyika only."

We can lay it down as an axiomatic truth that all thinking men of Tanganyika agree that we need European predominance in our councils, and he who would read into our objects any anti-racial motives is enemy No. 1 of the State.

From certain public utterances it would appear that it is not good political form to question the honesty of purpose of Government. Yet I think Government must view with understanding any suspicions we may have as to its intentions.

Government's past actions are not above reproach. It cannot easily be forgotten that, without a pretence of consulting

the people of this Territory, Tanganyika was handed over to UNIO. Without a pretence of consulting the people, for years it was seriously considered handing over Tanganyika to the Nazi Government of Germany by way of appeasement.

And without a pretence of consulting this country, labour leaders were sent out to "swat" the banks and the natives in the way of trade unions and collective bargaining. That was strong liquor to give to such weak heads and, in the opinion of many, is not only the most foolish but criminal action of Whitehall.

### Grain Storage

THE ESTABLISHMENT of the Colonial Office of a grain-storage advisory service, recommended by Mr. F. A. Oxley, an expert from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, who has completed a survey in East and Central Africa in this connexion. His report has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 3s. 6d. Colonial Research Publication No. 57. None of the territories which he visited during a four months' tour could provide itself with adequate famine reserve. In Tanganyika he found that owing to shortage of storage space maize had often to be shipped to Kenya at harvest time and Kenya maize reimported at the end of the season. Costs of importing from abroad in times of famine are very high and one year's outlay would go far towards providing permanent storage, which would effect enormous savings in any of the territories. Damage by insects was so common that Mr. Oxley was soon forced to describe as "relatively clean" grain which by British standards would have been classed as "very heavily infested." Uganda has already ordered a grain-storage plant to be erected in Jinja.

A pre-fabricated house made in England reached Dar es Salaam this week by air. It was carried in one packing case.

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## Three British Officials Killed Lord Lugard's Services to Africa Attack Follows Attempted Arrest Miss Perham's Lecture on his Life

THREE EUROPEAN OFFICIALS and one African policeman were killed and three African policemen wounded in the Lake Baringo district of Kenya on Tuesday when a party led by the district officer went to arrest Lucas Kipkech, an African leader of the proscribed religious sect, "Dini ya Msambwa," who escaped from prison several months ago.

Kipkech was found with a force of about 300 tribesmen, and attempts to parley were unsuccessful. When the tribesmen, led by the wanted man, attacked with spears, the police opened fire, killing 26 of them, including Kipkech. Strong police reinforcements have been sent to the area, and the situation is under control.

The dead Europeans are Mr. Alan James Stevens, 27, a district officer whose home is in Worthing; Mr. George Milne Taylor, of Montrose, 49, assistant superintendent of police, who was on the eve of his retirement after 24 years' service; and Mr. Robert Grant Cameron, 28, an assistant inspector of police.

Mr. Stevens had been school captain at Brighton College, and was a graduate of Wadham College, Oxford. He was engaged to Miss Betty Finlay, of Kenya.

### Comet in Kenya

THE COMET, the world's first four-jet air-liner, reached Nairobi from Cairo on Tuesday in just over five hours, her average speed being 430 m.p.h. On the Hatfield-Cairo flight on the previous day the speed was 427 m.p.h. Group Captain John Cunningham had 17 passengers, including Sir Geoffrey de Havilland, founder and technical director of the company which built the aircraft. For the next few days tests are to be made in East Africa. Next week they will be continued from Khartoum. B.O.A.C. hope to have Comets in service about two years hence. Then the London-Nairobi flight should take under 12 hours.

### New Clan Liner

OFFICIAL TRIALS of the new single-screw cargo liner CLAN SINCLAIR were successfully carried out last week. She has a length of 476 feet, a breadth of 66 feet, and a depth moulded to the upper deck of 40 feet 8 inches. The second of a series of three vessels under construction in Greenock, she is of 8,400 gross and 11,000 deadweight tons. Five large cargo holds and 10 tween deck compartments are served by 12 five-ton, two seven-ton, two 15-ton, and two 30-ton derricks. There is accommodation for 12 passengers on the bridge deck in two double and eight single staterooms, each with a private bathroom.

MISS MARGERY PERHAM gave the first Lugard Memorial Lecture at the Royal Empire Society last Thursday. She spoke under the auspices of the International African Institute, of which Lord Lugard was one of the founders, and over which he presided for nearly 20 years. Sir John Waddington, chairman of the Institute, presided.

The speaker, who is writing the official biography of Lord Lugard, emphasized the immense range of his activities in character, space, and time. She traced his pious Victorian childhood, his service in several small wars of the eighties, and his sudden and dramatic diversion to an Africa still largely unexplored and unannexed.

Between 1888 and 1900 he made difficult and dangerous journeys into the heart of Africa for four different British companies, whose activities outran those of a still hesitant Government. His adventures were more exciting than any imaginary schoolboy tale, yet, when on leave, he played his part in the political and newspaper controversies about annexation and became a friend of Joseph Chamberlain and many other public men and women of the time. Chamberlain sent him in 1898 to create the West African Frontier Force and to dispute the western frontiers of Nigeria with France.

Dealing with his governorships (1900-18), Miss Perham dwelt upon his system of indirect rule, and then described the immense activities of his so-called retirement in the political, international, and scientific aspects of Colonial affairs and the great volume of his writings, including his famous "Dual Mandate."

She stressed the integrity of his character, his tireless industry in public service, and his great confidence in Britain's capacity to bring order and civilization to Africa.

The text of the address will appear in the July number of *Africa*, the journal of the International African Institute.

An outbreak of rinderpest is reported from the Njombe district of the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika, the area being some 200 miles from the nearest point from which rinderpest was last reported in the Central Province. A veterinary specialist has been sent to make investigations. Although the position does not yet cause alarm, any sign of the spread of the disease south of the Central Railway has always caused concern in territories to the south, and reports have been sent to the Governments of the Rhodesias, Nyasaland, and South Africa. The last serious outbreak in East Africa was early in the war.

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## Parliament

Mr. G. B. Craddock's Maiden Speech  
Case for Additional Incentives

MR. G. B. CRADDOCK, a former general manager in Uganda of the Uganda Co., Ltd., made his maiden speech in the House of Commons last week during the debate on the Budget. He said, *inter alia*:

"Sixteen or fifteen years ago a Governor of one of our Colonies in East Africa propounded the astonishing doctrine that it was the duty of a Government to tax the people to the utmost of their capacity. At that time I was president of the chamber of commerce and other public bodies, and that capacity fell to me to reply to this extraordinary doctrine. I cannot say whether anything I said then had any effect. Sufficient to say that I heard no more about it, and I think that never again should I have to refer to such a strange doctrine."

"Since 1945 I have gained the impression that the H.M. Government and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have imbued with exactly the same idea. The budget presented yesterday reinforces my opinion. Surely the primary duty of any Government is to run the country efficiently at the lowest possible cost, by absolutely ruthless in cutting out extravagances and waste, and keep taxation at the lowest level. The Chancellor is, above all, a trustee of the people's money. But I find little evidence that he has approached his great problems in this way at all."

## Anti-Democratic Tendency

"Yesterday we heard a great deal about democracy, but there is a very strong tendency these days for the Executive to act in a way entirely contrary to democratic ideas. People are told to do this and that, and are being continually instructed to pay this and that. This tendency ought to be reversed."

"The time has come to get back to the well-tried view, which has stood the test of many years, that exports are essentially the over-kill of the home market. Greater incentives to industry and individuals lead to greater production, and that is one of the main ways of getting down costs. With lower costs the natural corollary is lower prices. With additional incentives there would be a still greater upsurge of production, which would bring more to the home market and leave a still bigger amount for export."

"I believe we are a great people, irrespective of party. From 1939 to 1945 our people were called upon to bear tremendous burdens, which they carried with honour and glory. Since 1945 they have been forced to bear tremendous burdens of a different type, but none the less severe financial burdens in the way of taxation. I suggest, to the wrong policies of H.M. Government, I believe that our people are now near to breaking point."

"If the break comes, it will not only be a great tragedy for a great people and a great nation, but a catastrophe for the whole world."

## Statement on High Commission Territories

MR. DE CHATEL asked for a statement on the negotiations with H.M. Government proposed by the Prime Minister of South Africa on the subject of the Union's desire to incorporate the British Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Basutoland.

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "I have seen the report of Dr. Malan's statement that he was prepared, with the consent of his Cabinet, to communicate with the British Government and indicate that the Union Government was prepared to take up the matter of transfer of the High Commission territories to the Union where it was left by General Heriotes. I cannot at present make any further statement."

MR. DE CHATEL: "May the House understand from that that H.M. Government would be prepared to enter into negotiations with the Union of South Africa on the basis of General Heriotes' pronouncement in 1925, which was that the Union would not seek incorporation of any territory into it unless that territory was prepared to join it?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "We are, of course, prepared to discuss any proposals with any Commonwealth Government at any time, in the course of the various negotiations that have gone on in the past in this matter that statement by General Heriotes is a very important one."

EARL WINTERTON: "In view of the fact that there have been many discussions on this matter in the last 30 years, and a very important pronouncement in 1925, and the fact that there has been discussion in the Union Parliament, would it not be appropriate for H.M. Government to publish a White Paper with the relevant documents, past and present?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "I will certainly consider that."

MR. SORESEN: "Are we to take it that the assurance that has been given previously that there should be no trans-

ference of these territories without the agreement of the local inhabitants will hold good?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "I do not know how often one has to repeat an assurance, but I certainly repeat it."

MR. LEBWIS HALE: "Are we to take it that the Government holds the view that any transfer of any territory without the will of its inhabitants is a breach of the Atlantic Charter?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "Help me, please. I should be asked to add to the statement which has been made for many years on this matter, and which I repeated only the other day in the House."

MR. LEBWIS HALE: "Will the Minister give an assurance that no irrevocable step will be taken by the Government in this matter until this House has had an opportunity to consider it?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "That is part of the statement made by this and previous Governments on numerous occasions."

MR. JOHN GRINSTON asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations when agreement was expected on the timing of the scheme to generate electricity on a large scale at the Kariba Gorge on the Zambezi.

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "The Governments of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia appointed in 1948 an Inter-Territorial Hydro-Electric Power Commission whose duties included the establishment of the necessary facts to determine whether it would be possible to obtain hydro-electric power from the Kariba Gorge on the Zambezi River near the Kariba Gorge."

"A considerable amount of hydrological data has now been collected and is being submitted to panels of consultants who will report to the commission on the practicability of a hydro-electric power scheme. This report is not expected for some months, and whether the commission must present its own report and recommendations to the two Governments."

MR. SORESEN asked what efforts were being made to secure the appointment of a larger number of Bechuanaland Africans to official positions, and in what manner representatives of the Bechuanaland tribes were to be consulted in respect of administrative improvements and constitutional reforms.

## Africans in Official Positions

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "It is the constant policy to appoint Africans increasingly to official positions in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Already Africans are serving in all central Government departments, as well as in posts under their own Native authorities. Consultation with the inhabitants of the Protectorate about developments affecting them already takes place through a number of different channels, both in local matters and in those affecting the Protectorate as a whole."

MR. SORESEN: "Is the Rt. hon. gentleman aware that that answer is not as precise as I would have desired? Could he say what steps are being taken to enable more Natives of Bechuanaland to take really responsible administrative posts in view of what he said last week, that only a very small number are now in the posts?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "It is a question of the training of these people. It certainly is the policy that as Africans achieve the qualifications necessary they shall be appointed to these posts in increasing numbers."

MR. RUSSELL asked the President of the Board of Trade what extent cars, tractors, typewriters or other products manufactured by the Czech armament works at Koda and Brno were undercutting the market for British products in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. H. WILSON: "I have no evidence that Czech exports of the products mentioned are undercutting the United Kingdom market in Southern Rhodesia. Imports into Southern Rhodesia from Czechoslovakia of the three specified types of goods have been insignificant."

## Attacks in Mogadishu

MR. PETER FREEMAN asked the Foreign Secretary whether he was aware that the president of the Somali Youth League, Musa Bogor, and the vice-president, Haji Diric Herze, were waylaid and stabbed in the streets of Mogadishu by the adherents of Italy on March 7, and whether any arrests were made by the British administration.

MR. ERNEST DAVIES: "Neither the president nor the vice-president of the Somali Youth League was involved in the incident to which my hon. friend refers. Musa Bogor and Haji Diric Herze, who are both prominent in Somali politics and who are known to be members of the Somali Youth League, were attacked in the streets of Mogadishu on March 6 by members of the Hawiyya group, which contains a number who support the return of Italian administration. I am glad to say they both quickly recovered from their injuries, which were of a minor nature. Eight persons were arrested, of whom one was convicted of assault."

MR. H. WILSON asked what stage had been reached with the immigration bill in Northern Rhodesia, and whether it was still the intention of the Government to discuss Rhodesia to proceed with its proposals to restrict incoming immigrants whose presence might prove prejudicial to the interests of



the present inhabitants or to peace and good order in the territory.

Mr. COOK: "The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council at their meeting in January referred the draft Immigration Bill to a Select Committee for further consideration. My hon. friend is awaiting a further report from the Governor."

Mr. GAMMANS asked the Secretary of State for Colonies what particular considerations led him to recommend that a Royal charter should be granted to Nairobi, and to what extent it was proposed that similar honours should be granted to other cities in the Colonial Empire.

Mr. COOK: "The position of Nairobi as the seat of the Government of Kenya, the headquarters of the East Africa High Commission, and the main centre of trade and communications in East Africa, and the high reputation of the municipal government. Future applications will be considered on their merits."

Mr. GAMMANS: "Does the initiative come from the municipality concerned or does it emanate from H.M. Government?"

Mr. COOK: "The former."

#### Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme

Mr. LESLIE HALE asked for a statement on the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme and on any decision as to the proposals for the irrigation of the Upper Nile.

Mr. COOK: "I would refer to the reply given to the member for Attercliffe (Mr. J. Hynd) on March 28. The second half of the question appears to refer to irrigation proposals affecting the Sudan, and should be addressed to the Foreign Secretary."

Mr. HALE: "Is my hon. friend aware that there is no information in the library at all about this exceedingly important scheme, that we cannot find out who is directing it, and who would be responsible for speeding it up, and that all the information I have been able to get about it has come from the Colonial Office? Is it a matter for the Commonwealth? What is happening about this either at the Foreign Office or elsewhere?"

Mr. J. HYND asked in what circumstances Mr. Morris was expelled from the Northern Rhodesian Executive Council, and in what circumstances the Council had powers to expel members.

Mr. COOK: "In practice the Governor makes recommendations for the appointment of non-official members of Executive Council on the advice of their colleagues on Legislative Council,

although, if there are strong reasons, he is entitled not to accept his advice. The same principle applies to resignations."

In September, 1949, the elected members informed the Governor that more than two-thirds of their members had lost confidence in Mr. Morris, a non-official member of Executive Council. The Governor was satisfied that the differences which had arisen between Mr. Morris and his elected colleagues were major differences of such a character as to interfere with the smooth working of the Legislative and Executive Councils.

After careful consideration and consultation with my hon. friend's predecessor, he called upon Mr. Morris to resign from the Executive Council. Mr. Morris refused to do so, and his appointment was terminated under the Northern Rhodesian Order in Council.

"The Executive Council has itself no powers to determine the appointment of any of its members."

Mr. HYND enquired whether the two African members of the Legislature in Northern Rhodesia were British subjects or British-protected subjects.

Mr. COOK: "The two members were British-protected subjects. I do not know whether they have become naturalized British subjects, but will refer the Governor."

Mr. RUSSELL asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what rate of duty *ad valorem* would have to be charged on Empire tobacco to bring in the same amount of revenue as the present specific duty.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY: "On the basis of current conditions the present specific duty is equivalent to about 164 times the import value, but there are variable factors which introduce a considerable amount of uncertainty into the comparison."

Mr. RUSSELL: "Does not the hon. gentleman think that a monstrously high rate to put on an Empire product? Will he consider having it reduced?"

The annual report of the Imperial Institute in London states that 195 films were shown in the cinema during the year, 45 of them dealing with the Colonial Empire and six with Rhodesia. Under the lecture scheme, speakers on Empire subjects gave 3,374 talks to schools and other educational centres to audiences totalling 409,365.

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## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

New aircraft landing grounds are under construction in Kenya at Mitao Andei and Nyeri.

The European population of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, has doubled within the past four years.

A training school for African operators of mechanical road maintenance plant has been started in Nairobi.

A festival of music and drama is to be held in Kampala during September by African clubs in Uganda.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister said a few days ago in Cairo that the Egyptian people should "have the right of self-determination."

A virulent form of cerebral malaria has caused the death of over 50 Africans within a few weeks in the Rhodesia area near Que Oue, Southern Rhodesia. The sudden sickness has particularly affected young children.

### Seychelles Local Elections

Candidates of the Seychelles Taxpayers' and Producers' Association were returned unopposed in the elections for the Victoria district council. Archdeacon V. B. Wynburne defeated the secretary of the association in the seventh ward.

"Tremendous financial support would come from America if Rhodesia embarked on a great international university," said Mr. R. F. Green, a Bulawayo social worker, in an address to the National Affairs Association after a recent visit to the U.S.A.

The Viking aircraft now in use on the main routes of Central African Airways are not likely to be replaced before 1954-55, when planes powered by gas turbine engines driving propellers will probably be adopted, since this would be more economical on C.A.A. routes than jet air-liners.

A conference will be held in Rome in September by the International Tobacco Centre, an Italian-controlled organization, the members of which are States with a tobacco monopoly. The conference, which has the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, will examine the growing and marketing situation.

The National War Fund of Southern Rhodesia, which has a balance of £315,000 and an annual income from investments and repayment of advances of about £30,000, has appointed a committee independent of the organization to advise them concerning the future of the fund. The views of social service and other welfare organizations in the Colony will be sought.

### Kampala Jinja Road Costs

Pointing out that the new alignment shortens the road between Kampala and Jinja by seven miles, the Director of Public Works in Uganda said that, as about 350 vehicles make the journey daily, the direct saving to the community on the basis of running cost of 1s. a mile, will be about £27,000 a year, or nearly 20% per annum on the investment of public funds in the work.

Mr. Charles A. Murray, Assistant Director of Research and Specialist Services in Southern Rhodesia, is making a "stock-taking tour" of the Colony, with Mr. J. J. Duvenage, chief soil conservation officer, and Mr. R. M. Connack, chief conservation engineer, in Salisbury recently. Mr. Murray said that the main difficulties in Matabeleland were the falling water table and drought, and the failure of farmers to guard against these by the provision of fodder banks. One prominent feature of the tour, he added, was the evidence in favour of individually owned fodder banks as a means of combating drought in cattle country.

"The European is fully alive to the wants and ambitions of the African, and is prepared to spend, and does spend, vast sums of money, time and thought on him," said Mr. W. A. E. Winterton, Minister of Native Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, when he opened the new Harari Maternity Hospital for Africans in Salisbury. He asked Africans to show their appreciation by doing their best for the common good of both races.

The editor of the Uganda vernacular newspaper *Dubari* has warned his readers against unreliable Press reports. As an instance, he wrote that when Mr. Creech Jones, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, was defeated in the general election, the rumour was spread in Uganda that he had been removed from office on the representations of Semakula Mulumba, London agent of the so-called "Bataka Party."

### Tribute to Rhodesian Hotels

Mr. Joseph P. Spang, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts, who has been touring Africa, said in Salisbury that increased publicity in America by African countries would bring valuable results. Rhodesian hotels were in general well run, he said, adding: "You do not see anything like them in towns of a similar size in the States, so you don't have to apologize for them. People in Rhodesia, too, simply exude hospitality."

Construction of a branch railway from Chingola, on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, through Mwinilunga to a point on the Benguela Railway to Lobito Bay in Portuguese West Africa has again been mooted, this time by Mr. F. J. Morris, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia. He suggested that the line would pass through highly mineralized country in Northern Rhodesia and open up new areas to European settlement.

A booklet entitled "The Neotungoro Crater and the Serengeti Plains" has been published for the Tanganyika Government by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and copies (2s.) may be obtained from the East African Office, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, or the East African Tourist Travel Association, Nairobi, Mombasa, or Dar es Salaam. The area described probably constitutes the most wonderful wild life reserve in Eastern Africa. Many photographs indicate the attractions of the district.

## Block Hotels' Share Issue

### Subscribed Capital Now £400,000

BLOCK HOTELS, LTD., have just offered for subscription in Nairobi £50,000 in 4% preference shares and £50,000 in ordinary shares. £300,000 in ordinary shares had previously been issued and the authorized capital is £590,000.

The company was incorporated in 1932 as the S.S. Block Investment Trust, Ltd., with an authorized capital of £60,000. It now owns the New Stanley and Norfolk Hotels in Nairobi, the Mawingo Hotel between Nyeri and Nanyuki, and a number of farms and township and other properties, but will concentrate on developing the hotels and will therefore dispose of its other interests to a new undertaking, named Block Estates, Ltd., shares in which will shortly be offered to the public.

The Block family, while retaining a controlling interest, will sell sufficient of their present combined shareholdings to reduce the total to a maximum of 250,000 ordinary shares, so avoiding the application of surtax to the profits of the company.

A statement by the auditors gives the combined profits of the New Stanley and Norfolk Hotel, after providing for depreciation but before charging directors' fees and other remunerations, interest on loans, and taxation, as £51,289 last year, £57,397 in 1948, £49,276 in 1947, and £59,060 in the previous year. In 1939 the corresponding profit was £12,837. Fixed assets are valued at £316,057.

The directors of the company are Messrs. A. L. Block (chairman), Jack Block and E. R. Block (joint managing directors), T. E. Letham, Humphrey Slade, and P. J. Gill.

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## Annual Meeting

# The Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association

## Largest Sellers in World of East African Sisal

### Chairman's Statement at First Annual General Meeting

THE FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE TANGANYIKA SISAL MARKETING ASSOCIATION (TASMA) took place in Dar es Salaam on April 15, 1950.

MR. E. F. MITCHELL, C.B.E., the chairman, presided. In the course of his address he said:—

"The Association represents 70% of the sisal estate proprietors of Tanganyika, and is handling over 50% of the total sisal production of the country, and acts on behalf of its members and is a non-profit organization. Although by the end of 1949 it had shipped 53,000 tons, its total sales amounted to almost double this quantity, to a c.i.f. value of just over £10,500,000, the balance being due for delivery up to the end of 1950.

#### Sales of Sisal

The total amount sold was as follows: Sterling area, British Commonwealth 41,208 tons; Continent of Europe, 19,146 tons; other countries, 1,900 tons; making a total of 62,254 tons. To hard currency areas sales totalled 41,396 tons, a grand total of 103,650 tons.

Of this 77% was sold firm, equivalent in quantity to the production up to the end of April, 1950, and 23% has been sold on running contracts to be delivered through 1950, equivalent to the production from May to September, the price varying monthly according to the market. The highest price at which we have sold is £131.5s. for No. 1, but such prices are for nominal quantities and special positions. I must emphasize that these high prices are marginal, and do not greatly affect the average price at which sisal is being delivered, not only by TASMA but by all other exporters from East Africa.

The customs figures for all sisal exports from Tanganyika for the months of January and February, 1950, show 9,277 tons sold at an f.o.b. figure of 15,992,574, which

gives an average of £86. 5s. 9d. a ton, or £82. 2s. after deducting the sisal export tax. TASMA figures show a nett figure for the same period of £84. 3s.

#### Sales for Ten Million Dollars

"Our hard currency sales are the equivalent of 10,000,000 dollars, to which extent we have closed the dollar gap.

"Sisal growers have been criticized in various quarters for the high price which their product commands, and for the supposedly large profits which they are earning. To those who know the price history of sisal between the two wars, and the struggles and discouragement of which growers were then the victims, the present position is not only merited but overdue, and so far all too brief; and, in fact, not likely to be of long duration if we are to be guided by world indications.

"But price is the outcome of world conditions, and is at present even more determined by effective purchasing power on the side of demand than by supply. Already, however, subsidized industry in Brazil and Central America is rapidly filling the supply gap, and production in South America and Africa alone has increased by 10,000 tons over pre-war, and within two years Indonesia way well have reduced the balance of pre-war supply.

#### Cash Profits to Growers

"Cash profits accruing to growers are by no means as large, or as opulent as is popularly supposed. Messrs. Wm. Bain & Co., our accountants, have given me an analysis of the position. The results are very instructive. They show how the £10,500,000 which we shall have received for our sisal produced and sold from January, 1949, up to September, 1950, will have been spent. The figures are these:—

TASMA: Allocation of sale proceeds, tonnage, 103,650.

		Per Ton
Gross Sale Receipts (c.i.f.)	£10,500,000	£102
Freights, insurance, etc.	£1,300,000	£13
O.B. Price E.A. Port	£9,200,000	£89
Costs Expenditure		
Labour, direct and indirect	£2,400,000	£23
Consumable stores, salaries and overheads	£3,400,000	£33
Depreciation and amortization on pre-war book values	£800,000	£8
	£4,600,000	£44
Book Profit	£4,600,000	£44
Additional costs of replacements and replanting at present prices	£1,600,000	£16
Taxation	£2,350,000	£23
	£4,950,000	£48
RESERVE for reserves, return to proprietors, etc.	£950,000	£9

"These figures show that on an average c.i.f. sale price of £102 per ton, freights, insurance, and other charges amounted to £13 per ton, leaving a net f.o.b. price East African port of £89 per ton. This price assumes that the average price level will not decline throughout 1950, and it is the highest average which has yet been reached.

#### Costs of Production

"Costs of sisal production plus depreciation and amortization charges based on pre-war book values of assets amount, it will be seen, to £41 per ton, leaving a book profit of £48 per ton. This is the figure on which taxation is levied, and many people assume that this is the cash profit which sisal growers are making to-day.

"This assumption is entirely erroneous. Let us see how this money has to be applied.

"Costs of capital replacements to-day are three times pre-war prices and more, and in order to maintain the assets in order to ensure future production the extra annual expenditure is twice the pre-war rate. Out of the supposed surplus of £4,900,000, or £48 per ton, £1,600,000, or £16 per ton, has therefore to be expended to pay for replacement of assets at current prices in order to maintain future production. The effects of devaluation may in fact still further increase this figure.

#### Taxation and Sisal Export Tax

"Taxation varies in individual cases, but the average is just under 50% of the book profit of £4,900,000, or £2,350,000; that is, £23 per ton. That leaves a margin of £950,000, or £9 per ton, out of which working cash reserves have to be met. Any balance constitutes the return to the shareholders or proprietors.

"It is clear that the paper profits made are not available as surplus cash. Financial conditions in the industry are becoming increasingly difficult, and cash resources are, in fact, declining.

"It is on this position that the imposition of a sisal export tax has to be paid in advance on the f.o.b. value is proposed. It will be seen that in the case of TASMA members the cash is not available to meet such taxation. It can only be done by failing to maintain the estates and future production, and is a monstrous proposal.

#### Financing Stocks

"There is another very important factor. After the costs of production and maintenance of assets and areas have been met, the grower is faced with the problem of financing the stocks which he has produced, for even if they have already been sold ahead, up to four months now elapses before the goods arrive at buyers' destinations, and sale payments is delayed.

"Before the war ships came in regularly, turned round in ports, inland transport by rail from the estate to the port could be relied upon, and the time elapsing between production and payment to the grower was a third or even a quarter of the time which it now takes. This delay is a most serious financial burden on the resources of the grower and on any marketing organization, especially at present high prices. Your directors are giving consideration to what can be done to narrow the present gap in payments.

"During the temporary levy of the sisal export tax the 5% has been paid on behalf of members by the Association, but if this tax is continued, even at the present rate, very serious repercussions will result.

"You will be aware of the strong representations which are being made on the subject to Government by the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association. I am sure that Government are giving reasonable and sympathetic consideration to the facts which have been submitted.

#### Geometric Advance in Prices

"To forecast economic events with any accuracy in present world conditions is a matter of chance more than sagacity. We do know, however, that a universal shortage of stocks of hard fibres of all descriptions has reacted very sharply to-day in terms of price. This has resulted directly from the fact that current production is mainly engaged by long-term contracts. Consequently there is very little free sisal for current disposal, and such supplies to-day temporarily command, for this reason, a price out of proportion to the over-all supply and demand position.

"In fact, price has advanced geometrically while available supply has declined arithmetically. Before so very long the boom may well be on the other foot, and then price will decline geometrically as demand declines arithmetically.

#### Criticism of U.K. Spinners

"At a meeting held a month ago in London some very hard things were said and serious forecasts made. The chairman of the Spinners' Federation in the United Kingdom referred to the serious view taken by the spinners of the effect of present prices on future demand for sisal and upon the utilization of substitutes. He referred to the recent debate in Parliament criticizing high sisal prices for imperiling the existence of the herring fishing industry, especially of Scotland. A number of spinners referred to the increasing extent to which substitutes were now being employed.

"It was also urged that from a grower's point of view high prices were likely to have a two-fold adverse effect upon their operations which might well be permanent: they would attract high taxation and internal costs would rise. When the price substantially fell, these factors would remain as permanent obstacles in the industry.

#### The Price Factor

"References were also made to the 'fantastic profits' now made by growers. I think I have dealt with this allegation, which is based on an entire misapprehension. They referred to exploitation by the grower, and predicted that present prices could only end in disaster to both the grower and the spinner. They asked for help from the growers in their own interests to arrange prices upon a more equitable basis.

"Whatever we may think of appeals of this kind I suggest that we must recognize the danger and in our own interests endeavour not to price ourselves out of our future markets. The temporary advantage is extremely doubtful and the permanent harm can be serious. Your management committee had to deal with these representations made by your customers, and after discussion they agreed in respect of April and May a price of £127.10s. for No. 1. The position will be reviewed in two months. This attitude of TASMA has been received with strong approval by both the U.K. Spinners and the London merchant houses. I assume that this policy has the support of our members as being in the future interests of all concerned.

#### TASMA Sales to America

"From the nature of its organization TASMA has held many growers together and avoided the economic competition between individual growers, and it has been one of the important factors in the establishment of the present price level. After the middle of 1949, when a trade recession in America caused a weakening in dollar prices, and it was difficult to effect sales on any scale, TASMA was able to enter into large contracts which, by

taking future production off the market, resulted in the present supply and price position.

TASMA arranged at that time the only commodity contracts with America which safeguarded both sides against the harmful effects of devaluation. Contracts were taken at the then sterling price, which on devaluation automatically yielded the new sterling price level following devaluation of the pound. This saved £35,000 and could not have been done under individual contracts owing to the secrecy involved.

TASMA also initiated, in association with Lloyds of London and local companies, an all-in insurance for its members from cutting to buyers' destination at a figure half or less than that previously paid by growers. Not only the substantial savings effected in premiums paid, but claims are dealt with centrally, thus saving time and trouble to members. The direct savings amounted to £10,000 each.

#### £150,000 Saved to Members

On the Washington and S.C.A.P. (Supreme Command of the Allied Powers in Japan) contracts, which were done direct by TASMA, direct savings of £81,000 resulted to members.

"We have also been able to make useful savings on such items as local remittance charges, the reduction of collection charges to a minimum, and in interest and other items. All told, something like £150,000 has been directly saved to members, apart from the benefits in principle.

"Our marketing organization during the year cost 6s. 6d. a ton, or one-third of one per cent. on the sale values. This included certain non-recurring items. During this year we propose to increase our staff somewhat in order to increase the efficiency of the work.

"Your directors, and especially the management committee—consisting besides myself of Mr. Abdulla Karimjee, Mr. C. A. Bartlett, Mr. George Arnoutzulu, Mr. G. N. Houry, Mr. Mohamed Hussein, and Mr. T. Soutari—have freely given their time, services, and experience, without fee or reward, to the building up of this organization. From the accounts you will see that the nominal directors' fees, to the total of £5,000s., have all voluntarily been waived.

#### Chairman's Activities

As your chairman, I have twice visited Europe and America, and once India and Japan, on your behalf, to which a contribution of £815 for travelling disbursements was paid. During these journeys I was able to secure something like £4,000,000 worth of contracts, mainly in hard currencies, and to make valuable contacts on behalf of TASMA.

"I would like here particularly to thank publicly my friend and valued colleague Mr. Abdulla Karimjee for his collaboration and close working with me in all these efforts. We also have a special debt of gratitude to Mr. Bartlett, who day in day out has been a tower of strength in coaching and guiding the daily affairs of the Association, often when neither the chairman nor the vice-chairman was available, for which his only reward is my thanks tendered on this occasion.

#### Directors and Staff

"I have also received the constant help and experienced wisdom of Mr. George Arnoutzulu, Mr. Theo Soutari, Mr. G. Houry, and Mr. Mohamed Hussein, the two latter having acted as our legal advisers.

"We are sorry to have lost the services of Major King from our board of directors owing to his retirement to South Africa, and glad to welcome Mr. E. D. Birrell in his place. We are also very pleased to welcome Mr. M. P. Shah as a director in place of Mr. Narsidas Mathurdas, who retired from the board following the sale of his estates.

"Finally, I want to refer to our secretary, Mr. Wolff. He has not only acted in this capacity but as accountant-manager all rolled into one. He has been indefatigable in building up from scratch what is now becoming a most efficient organization. Both he and Mr. Frank and their staff have found no trouble too great in looking after the interests of the Association. For personal reasons, Mr. Wolff finds that he has to return to Switzerland, and he goes with all our good and sincere wishes.

"I am pleased to say that we are able to make what I hope and believe will be adequate replacements. At the same time we are taking the opportunity to strengthen our staff in order to meet with promptitude and efficiency the changing demands of the future.

#### First Year's Success

"When TASMA was formed I heard certain ponderous warnings of the impossibility of producers marketing. I think we have come through our first year of test with flying colours. We have successfully secured important business in the teeth of all competition, and to-day TASMA is established as the largest sellers of East African sisal in the world.

"We have experienced some headaches, and we shall find conditions in the future may be full of difficulty and trial. But we have gained respect for our organization throughout the world and what we have set out to do we have accomplished. We need the loyalty and support of all our members, for in our Association there is strength for the future.

#### Native Resettlement

FOR THE FIRST TIME the money released by the Development and Reconstruction Authority in Kenya for reconditioning African areas did not meet requirements in the first quarter of 1950. All existing schemes continue with slight curtailment, however, though some new ones have had to be deferred. At Makueni, where 130 families are now settled, a school for 80 children has been completed. The co-operative beer shop has proved a success, and a co-operative store is proposed in the Nandi West Suk area. Voluntary closing of grazing by local authorities has been successful. Both Nandi and Kathania have exceeded the minimum cattle sale of 10,000 head each, thereby qualifying for the bonus of 1s. per head for use on schemes in the district.

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(Incorporated in East Africa)

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MIKINDANI

## Of Commercial Concern

Mr. D. Broad, the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, who is returning to this country for a period of duty and leave, said in the Colony a few days ago that there had been a marked increase in trade between the two countries, and that he will tour industrial centres in the United Kingdom to meet British exporters interested in the Rhodesian market. The British Government has decided to erect an official house in Salisbury for the Trade Commissioner. Whilst Mr. Broad is in England until the end of the year, Mr. L. Reid will act in the Colony for him.

Applications for licences to import Japanese goods into Kenya and Uganda in terms of the Import Controller's circular dated February 2 greatly exceeded the total value available, and the balance is now regarded as cancelled. Fresh applications may be submitted for direct importation of galvanised corrugated iron sheets, piping, flat iron and steel sheets, agricultural tools and machines, electrical and industrial machinery, surgical, dental and optical instruments, enamelled ironware, pottery and porcelain, aluminium products, and rubber goods.

The British Cotton Growing Association earned £84,831 in cotton and other profits in 1949, compared with £47,725 in the previous year, and investment income was £39,073 (£44,813). There was a profit from exchange of £8,460. After deducting £62,059 for taxation and other expenses, the net profit was £48,788 (£32,350). The dividend is 5% and bonus 4% (the same).

### Harnessing Wind Power

A programme of joint research to accelerate the application of wind power to the production of electric power at low cost is being undertaken by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, of Nairobi, recently advocated experiments to harness this source of power in East Africa.

Eight representatives of the British cotton industry will leave for Tokyo next week to survey Japanese textile prospects in company with an American delegation. The U.K. was the largest buyer of Japanese textiles last year, mainly of grey cloth which, after finishing, was exported to British African markets.

A new hardy, prolific, disease-resistant plant called bepinu, which in six months from planting bears fruit described as "not unlike an outside plum, seedless and very juicy," is reported from Kenya.

Licences for the import of rice into Kenya are to be increased. Particulars are obtainable from the Import Controller in the Colony and the East African Commissioner in London.

Mr. E. A. Furner complained in his presidential address to the Sudan Chamber of Commerce of the maintenance of censorship of cables passing through Egypt.

To eliminate overlapping, the Federation of British Industries and the British Export Trade Research Organization have arranged to render mutual aid.

### Thika Brickworks

By the middle of this year the Thika brickworks, the largest in Kenya, are expected to be in full production with an output of 60,000 units per day.

The Uganda Co., Ltd. announce a final dividend of 12½% (the same) making a total distribution for the year of 25% (the same).

The telephone service between Khartoum and Asmara has been opened by the Governor-General of the Sudan.

An offer of new shares in Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd. is to be made to shareholders registered on April 17.

The Beach Hotel, Lindi, has been offered for sale in Dar es Salaam.

## Uganda's Great Hydro-Electric Scheme

### Warm Tribute to E. A. Lower Company

"NO DEVELOPMENT SCHEME anywhere in the Colonies has shown such a vast achievement in so short a time as the Uganda Electricity Board," said Mr. C. Handley Bird, one of its members, when speaking recently in the Legislative Council of Uganda.

He recalled that an electric supply was made available in the country for the first time only in 1936, but that within three years the East Africa Power and Lighting Co., Ltd., had shown such energy that they had installed three times the supply specified in the terms of their concession. Mr. Bird continued:

"The idea has got about that the Government decided to buy out the E.A.P.L.C. because of their inefficiency or inability to meet the needs. It was no such thing. It was felt that a barrage across the Nile, with all its international repercussions, and the inevitable enormous capital expenditure beyond anything which could then be apparently justified, were not to be handled by a private company.

"I pay tribute to the work that the East African Power and Lighting Company did in these territories. Without that preliminary work it would have been quite impossible to foresee any measure of success for the barrage scheme on the Nile. The Uganda Electricity Board are relying a very great deal on the pioneer work and development done in by this company.

The Electricity Board, however, he emphasized, spend about £13,000,000 within seven years, by which time the annual running costs and interest charges would exceed £500,000, or five times the present total revenue. It was therefore highly important that new industries should be started to consume the vast supply of cheap power which would be available from the Owen Falls in 1954.

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**Mining****£1,000,000 Company for S. Rhodesia****John Brown's Metallurgical Subsidiary**

A NEW METALLURGICAL PLANT is to be constructed in Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, by Rhodesian Alloys, Ltd., a new company sponsored by John Brown and Company, Ltd. The authorized share capital is £1,000,000, and the shares issued will be taken up by the John Brown group and a smaller number of other shareholders, including the British South Africa Company and the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa. The plant will probably take about two and a half years to build, and John Miles and Partners (London), Ltd., will act as consulting engineers. The first production will be of ferro chrome, utilizing the local ores. Boilers for the power stations will be made on the Clyde.

**Non-Ferrous Metal and Contracts**

ADDITIONAL CHARGES on orders placed with the Director of Non-ferrous Metals for forward delivery of copper, lead and zinc for the second and third calendar months and for the fourth, fifth and sixth months after the order have been reduced respectively as follows: the previous charges being shown in brackets: copper, £1 10s. (£2 10s.) and £3 (£5); lead, £1 (£2) and £2 (£4); and zinc, £1 (£2) and £2 (£4) per ton. Sales for delivery in any one calendar month will be limited as hitherto to a quantity which does not substantially exceed the customers' normal monthly consumption.

**Lead and Zinc Dearer**

THE PRICE OF LEAD in the United Kingdom has been raised by the Ministry of Supply by £2 to £86 per ton, following an upward revision in the United States. The price of good ordinary brand zinc in London rose by 5s per ton last week to £95 per ton. This increase of £10 per ton within the last few weeks retains parity with the American market.

**Company Progress Reports**

**Kagera**.—11 tons of tin concentrates (including three tons from tributaries) were produced in March.

**Thistle-Ema**.—In the March quarter 15,600 tons of ore were treated for 1,504 oz. gold and 1,001 oz. silver for an operating profit of £2,230.

**Rhodesian Corporation**.—At Fred mine 3,700 tons of ore were treated in March for 698 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,003. Reduced recovery is due to the mining of lower grade stopes. Mill grade for April is normal.

**Phoenix Prince**.—In the first quarter of this year 3,724 oz. gold were recovered from the crushing of 29,910 tons of ore for a working profit of £13,217. Development amounted to 1,128 ft. of which 942 ft. were on reef and 57 ft. payable, averaging 6.6 dwt. over 55 in.

**Falcon**.—In the quarter ended March 31 last 5,380 tons of ore were treated at the Sunace mine for 1,920 oz. gold and a working profit of £11,778. The respective figures for Bay Horse mine were 2,227 tons of ore for 458 oz. gold and a working profit of £1,840. Total footage advanced on the Dalny and Turk's Head sections was 2,473, of which 2,268 ft. on the Dalny section were on reef. The total footage sampled in drives and raises was 1,950, of which 1,055 ft. were payable, averaging 6 dwt. over 64 in. As a result of this work a total payable strike length of 533 ft. was proved, averaging 5.6 dwt. over an average of 80 in.

**Bay Hall Trust**

BAY HALL TRUST, LTD., a company managed by Union Corporation, Ltd., after providing £48,440 for taxation, earned a profit of £73,066 for the calendar year 1949, compared with £68,012 in the previous year. The dividend is 6% tax free.

**Globe and Phoenix**

GLOBE AND PHENIX GOLD MINING CO., LTD., have announced an interim dividend of 50% less tax, in respect of 1950. For each of the preceding four years a total distribution of 40% was made by an interim payment.

**Gold Fields Rhodesian**

GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., announce the purchase of the Taba Mali, Beehive, Indama, and Broomstock properties in the Que Que district of Southern Rhodesia.

# PROGRESS . . . .

The East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd., Electricity House, Harding Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box 691. Tel. 2531. Telegrams "Electric." Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Tanganyika P.O. Box 48. Tel. 355. Telegrams "Tanganyika." Hydroelectric station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box 236. Tel. 541. Telegrams "Daresco." Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Dodoma, Kigoma. System: A.C. 400/230 volts 3 ph.

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16 Queen Street, E.C.4. Tel. City 2946  
Tel. add. "RUFORAB" LONDON.



According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 83%.

During the same period there was no permanent increase in ELECTRICITY TARIFFS throughout Kenya, and only in November, 1948, was The East African Power and Lighting Company Limited compelled by soaring costs to amend certain tariffs by what were, even then, most modest percentages.

By any standard, the part played by the Electrical Supply industry in the development of East Africa entitles The East African Power and Lighting Company in Kenya, and its Associated Companies in Tanganyika, to a worthy place among the pioneers of progress in these Territories.

## THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING COMPANY LIMITED

ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
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apply to

The Commissioner,  
East African Office,

Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2


Telephone: Whitehall 7501/2/3

Telegrams: Smevtra, Ramo, London. Cable: Smevtra, London







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**SOUTHERN  
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The table shows some of the goods that Southern Rhodesia bought from Britain in 1948. There is a market, too, for many other British products. Write for our new booklet 'Overseas Markets'. It contains detailed trade tables for Southern Rhodesia and other territories where the Bank has branches.

TOTAL 1948 U.K. EXPORTS TO THE TERRITORY WERE £15,507,000. THESE INCLUDED:	
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS ... £471,000
	ELECTRICAL GOODS & APPARATUS ... £959,000
	MACHINERY ... £1,915,000
	POTTERY, GLASS, ABRASIVES, ETC. ... £472,000
	WOOLLEN & WORSTED YARNS & MANUFACTURES £563,000
	COTTON PIECE GOODS ... £2,221,000

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