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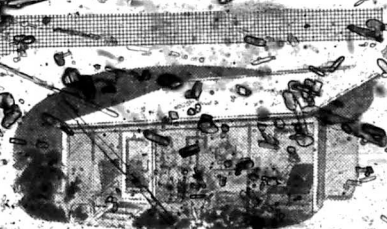
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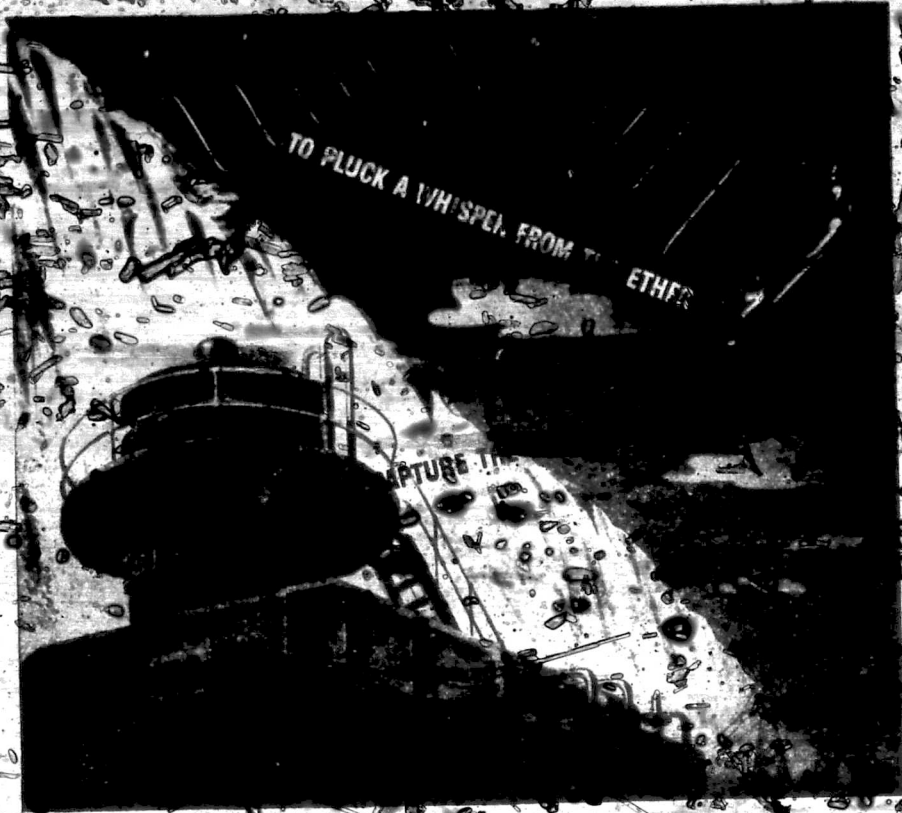
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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	1187	Launch of	1194
Notes by the Way	1189	C.D.C. Deal	1198
White Paper on Closer Union	1190	Reactions to Federation Report	1197
Mr. S. Murray Broadcast		Parliament	1202
M. Pierre Wigny's Address	1192	Company Meeting	
		Exposés	2125

MATTERS OF MOMENT

IT IS TO THE CREDIT of the Europeans of Southern Rhodesia who will be called upon to make certain political sacrifices in the cause of that Central African federation which is now recognized in the most influential quarters to be urgently necessary, that their leaders, irrespective of party, have given a general welcome to the unanimous proposals made by the recent conference in London of senior officials of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, and that Rhodesians have been sufficiently dispirited to resist the temptation to engage in premature, partial, or sectional criticism. The attitude of the European communities in the three territories, so far as it can be judged now that a fortnight has elapsed since the publication of the White Paper, is, in fact, exactly what the Imperial Government hoped it would be. Unhappily, the same cannot be said of some African leaders here and in Africa. Declining to make that patient and objective study for which His Majesty's Government pleaded, they have promptly launched a propaganda campaign to wreck the federation plan, instead of setting themselves to show how it could be advantageously amended. We have not yet read or heard one comment from a European source in Africa, nor from such a source in this

country with close African connections which has been other than constructive, but every comment which has so far reached us from an African source has been the reverse of constructive.

It is evident that a few active Africans are resolved not to conduct discussions of the plan in that spirit of good-will and co-operation which enabled the London Conference to produce so remarkable and hopeful a document. Their aim will be to defeat the most promising project yet evolved for the constitutional progress of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland—not by sober argument, but by enlisting racial sentiment and exploiting the absurd but none the less damaging accusation that the Governments of the United Kingdom, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland are no longer to be trusted to safeguard African interests because the officials whom they nominated to examine the problem of federation in detail were driven to conclusions which were also reached by the Southern Rhodesian officials. Do these impulsive Africans decline to accept the assurances of all the Governments that there was no ministerial direction? Do they not understand that the officials were perfectly free to report against federation if the facts warranted that judgment?

Africans Launch Attack on Proposals.

In the past there had been too much argument and too little concentrated thought about the practical application of the principle of closer association of territories. The present report is a thorough examination of the African Opinion which has been experienced by administrators, unclouded by purely political considerations. That the present report should be wholly condemned, for or stated reasons, but only because it has proved the case for federation. It is not what passes for leadership in certain African circles. Much damage may be done by the leadership of this kind, which enforces the point made here last week that no effort should have been spared by the local governments to explain and re-explain every part of the plan until it is thoroughly understood by those Africans to whom their fellows will look for guidance. There was also evident need for the suggestion that African leaders ought to be especially conscious of the responsibility which rests upon them at this crucial moment, and of the need for quiet consideration and honest conviction before they speak. The next few weeks should mark out the African leaders of capacity and character from the seekers after easy and temporary popularity. It is to be hoped that those who are now active will prove to represent the second category, and that better men will yet provide wise leadership.

Mr. Alan Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, has promptly endeavoured to confuse the issue by alleging that "apartheid" is the basis of Southern Rhodesia's policy. Dr. Malan tries to confuse the issue.

That it is nothing of the kind must be transparently clear to every open-minded reader of the "Comprehensive Survey of Native Policy in the Central African Territories" which was published at the same time as the White Paper on federation. The three British Central African Dependencies base their whole policy on the Rhodesian plan that there must be "equal rights for all civilized races" a conception which "apartheid" rejects with contumely. For his own political ends Dr. Malan wants to persuade the British public that South Africa and Southern Rhodesia share a common policy in Native affairs. That misrepresentation will not be accepted. AN EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has affirmed for the last two decades, and as official reports have at least confirmed, the policy of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, far from being a mere imitation of South Africa

is, on the contrary, closely akin to that of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and is, as everyone knows, the basis of the East African territories. The finding may be palpable to Mr. Malan, but his extremist colleagues, but the prospect for detail in "Commentary" page 8.

Sir Geoffrey Huggins, who quite reasonably hopes for certain modifications in the federation plan as a result of the discussions of the next few months, has made a statement of willingness to accept a sacrifice, so that my sons and my sons' sons will reap the great reward of economic union. That is the kind of leadership to which Rhodesians will believe, respond. It is satisfactory also to record that Mr. Stockill, Leader of the Opposition in Southern Rhodesia, has recommended a non-party approach to the issue, and that Mr. Welensky in Northern Rhodesia has described the recommendations as reasonable and workable, even though they fall somewhat short of his hopes.

Most of the organs of the Press in the United Kingdom, which have commented editorially have emphasized the importance of the proposals, and welcomed them. It is significant that the Daily Press Welcome Herald, which expresses the official policy of the Labour Party, and the News Chronicle, mouthpiece of the Liberals, emphatically support the plan, which also attracts two other influential exponents of the Liberal view, the Manchester Guardian and the Economist. No daily newspaper in this country has so frequently taken up the cudgels on behalf of Africans as the Manchester Guardian, and those Africans in whom rests the heavy responsibility of guiding African opinion at this time would do well to heed its warning that it would be a tragic error if any group impetuously rejected a plan which has a great deal to commend it as a framework within which much progress could be made. From the African standpoint it would be a tragic error primarily because the ultimate alternative to federation would be the northward spread of all that apartheid entails. If the Africans of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland keep that truth steadily in mind they will not hearken to those who would deprive them of security and expanding prosperity for the sake of unsubstantial and untried theories voiced by men of fifty or no experience.

Notes By The Way

Students Strike

COLONIAL STUDENTS in London are staging a stay-in-strike against the British Council, which administers Hans Crescent House, Knightsbridge, as a students' residence. In order to have accommodation available for new arrivals from the Colonial Empire, the Council decided, surely not unreasonably, that 55 of the beds in the house should be allowed to remain for another academic year, and that the balance of 112, approximately two-thirds of the total, should be moved to other suitable accommodation. Mr. H. F. Osburn, who has administered the welfare side of the British Council's work since Dr. King left for Tanzania some months ago, suggested that five of the 55 students who would remain should be elected by ballot, and that the director and students should arrange, on a basis of regional quotas for the other 50, which would preserve the existing balance. Colony by Colony, that each quota should then be filled by ballot among the applicants.

Exaggerated Charges

A FAIRER APPRAISAL it would be difficult to conceive, but it has been selected in a letter which states that there are now 3,000 Colonial students in London, demands an increase in hostel accommodation to house one-third of that total, and adds that the students have informed newspapers in the Colonies of the wretched conditions in which we are living in this country. The statement issued to Colonial papers has not been sent to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA but in it issues such sweeping terms as the reference in the letter suggests, it cannot be reliable. The general assertion that Colonial students in England live in "wretched conditions" is patently false. Some students, British no less than others—and millions of other people in the United Kingdom—have as the result of the war and the post-war housing policy of the Government, unsatisfactory homes or lodgings. But to know some African students in England, and those at Hans Crescent are among them, who are far better housed and fed than large numbers of English men, women and children.

Lamentable Spirit

DO NOT object, of course, that there should be any discrimination against Colonial students, but I do suggest that such wholesale condemnation by those for whom so much is being done shows a lamentable spirit—as does the attitude on the part apparently of the whole of the Colonial student body in Hans Crescent House to sit tight in comfort while their fellow-countrymen arriving from overseas, without any experience of life in this country, are denied the advantages which they, the non-co-operators, have enjoyed for a period. Africans are normally amongst the most hospitable of people, and they are scarcely likely to appreciate such gross inhospitality and discourtesy by their compatriots.

Is Communism Responsible?

SINCE THIS NOTE was written the students have told certain M.P.s that "we are determined not to vacate Hans Crescent hostel, as ordered by the British Council, and we are quite prepared to face the consequences." The consequences will, I hope, take the undramatic form of removal to that other suitable accommodation which they know to be available, as this trouble due, I wonder, to the Communists and neo-Communists in the house has housed? Perhaps they represent only a small proportion of the whole, but they are known to have been active. Some who indignantly deny Communist sympathies speak in terms which bear the closest resemblance to the party line, as I can testify from personal experience.

Anaesthetic Cricket

CAN SOMEONE TELL ME the names of East African game animals have been selected to designate the organization created to encourage cricket in the territories? Who was responsible for giving the Kenya Kongois Cricket Club its name, and precisely why? I have chosen, I can not see the bushbuck, impala, or kudu? Why the Uganda Kob? It then very belatedly, as similar clubs were formed in Tanganyika a few months ago, that I was more appropriate identification to the name, Twiga, for the giraffe which, I think, appears in the crest of the Territory and was for years the main feature of its postage stamps. But what I repeat was the origin of this habit of seeking names in the animal kingdom for cricket clubs?

Mr. Rex Surridge

THE FIRST PRESIDENT of the Twigas, Mr. Rex Surridge, has just received a legumoth—not, of course, for prowess on the cricket field, but to mark the approaching close of his career in the Colonial Service. He has not been a heavy scorer, but he has certainly been a difficult man to remove. He has stood wall to wall in the Secretariat file, dropping occasional full tosses and half volleys, but taking liberties with other types of assault. In a Government team with an unsuly long and weak tail, he was a consistent if unimpressive bat, more concerned to stay put than to pile on the runs. In the field of public affairs he was a fast mover, coming his way, and then he stopped there. But he has been popular on and off the field, and will be missed when he retires in September.

M. Wigny

M. PIERRE WIGNY, a former Minister for the Colonies of Belgium, whose address in London to the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies is reported in this issue, was said by the chairman, Sir George Rendel, until lately British Ambassador in Brussels, to have been one of the first statesmen anywhere to appreciate fully the impact upon world opinion—and especially upon the movement for Western European union, of the accelerated development of Colonial Africa. He had, said Sir George, been the inspiration and driving force behind the great ten-year plan for the Belgian Congo, a territory which had much to teach British Africa, especially in the handling of African labour. "I do not claim to know Africa well," said Sir George, who on one occasion accompanied M. Wigny to the Congo, "but nowhere else have I seen so many smiling African faces or felt that the relations between white and black were so singularly easy and happy." He added the testimony that "the high idealism with which the Belgian administration has set about its tasks has not been diverted by material interests."

Novel Estimating

A NEW METHOD of estimating the Native crop yields is being tested in Southern Rhodesia. It is known as the hoop test, because a stone is thrown into the field as a marker and taken as the centre for the placing of a specially designed hoop. All the crop within the hoop is then cut (or dug up if groundnuts) and weighed. The hoop, being five feet three inches in diameter, encloses one 2,000th part of an acre; thus a reasonably reliable estimate of the yield per acre is obtained by multiplying the gathered crop by 2,000. A variation of the method is to use a steel square measuring six feet seven inches, which encloses one 1,000th of an acre.

Native Policies in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland Compared

Differences Are Essentially Those of Method and Timing

THE ULTIMATE AIM OF POLICY in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland is to advance the African to the stage where he is in all respects a full partner exercising all the rights and accepting all the responsibilities of citizenship.

Even in present practice there is much in common between the policies pursued in the three territories. For example, all territories are concerned with immediate economic and social advancement of the African, all are developing local government institutions, such as native courts, Native municipalities, and inquiries, and all are following similar policies in education, health, and agricultural development.

There are nevertheless a number of differences, some of them important as for instance in the political sphere (Central Government, see paragraph (e) below), though they are essentially of timing or method of approach. These differences are as follows:

(a) H.M. Government in the United Kingdom through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has special responsibilities under treaty and otherwise for the protection and advancement of the African peoples of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, for whose administration H.M. Government is ultimately responsible to Parliament. In Southern Rhodesia full power is vested in the Legislative Assembly and is limited only by the provisions relating to reserve powers.

Geographical Separation

(b) In practice there is in the Northern territories a considerable degree of geographical separation of the races, but there have not been recognized nor established (save that in Northern Rhodesia Native reserves are set apart for the exclusive use and benefit of the African). Southern Rhodesia, by its Land Apportionment Act (described by the Prime Minister when it was enacted in 1941 as an interim measure) has declared special European and Native areas.

(c) Policy in the northern territories holds that in order to fit the African to take his place in the community as a full partner with citizens of a more ancient civilization he must be induced to play a full part in the politics and administration of his own area and must play a direct part in the politics and administration of the whole territory. This is in the belief that without such political education there can be no assurance that the African would be able to play his full part in material and economic development.

Policy in Southern Rhodesia holds that in order to fit the African to take his place in the community as a full partner with citizens of a more ancient civilization it is first necessary to make him the equal of the white partner in health, material well-being, and education. This is in the belief that without such advancement there will be no assurance that he will be fit to play a full part in the politics and administration even of his own area, let alone the politics and administration of the whole territory.

There is, therefore, an important difference between the policy of the northern territories on the one hand and that of Southern Rhodesia on the other, though it is essentially one of method and timing, the ultimate aim in both cases being the economic, social, and political advancement of the African.

(d) Native authorities and councils are well established in the northern territories and have wide powers of administration as well as financial and other

responsibilities. In Southern Rhodesia by statute they have similar powers but their responsibilities are limited, and their general development has been less rapid, and they have not progressed so far in their use of these powers and responsibilities.

Political Representation

In Northern Rhodesia the African Representative Council and in Nyasaland the African Protectorate Council select African members for nomination to the respective territorial Legislative Councils. (In Northern Rhodesia Africans as British subject persons are not eligible to be placed on the voters' roll unless they become British subjects as they are unable to do, as well as possessing the usual qualifications.) In Southern Rhodesia there are at present no African members of the Legislative Assembly but Europeans and Africans share a common voters' roll.

(f) In the northern territories Native courts have criminal and civil jurisdiction. In Southern Rhodesia the powers are at present limited to civil matters only and exclude offences.

(g) In the northern territories African trade unions are legally recognized and given guidance. In Southern Rhodesia they cannot be registered though they in practice given a limited *de facto* recognition. In the meantime and until the Africans are considered ready, works committees (on the White Paper referred to) have been set up and Native labour boards have been set up to which Africans (not individual workers) are associated and which deal with

Ministry Section 97 of the Railway Employment Regulations formed under the Southern Rhodesia Native Labour Board Act provide that "the Southern Railway African Employees Association shall be recognized by the Railway as an association representative of a section of the employees."

(h) In Northern and Southern Rhodesia certain wage agreements made between European trade unions and employers organizations have in practice created an industrial colour bar in certain spheres of employment by laying down European wage standards. The result of these agreements is that the African is unlikely to obtain employment in those spheres on account of the rate of wages that has been fixed.

Services for Africans

In Southern Rhodesia wage agreements may receive statutory recognition under the Industrial Conciliation Act; in Northern Rhodesia such agreements receive no statutory recognition. In Nyasaland there is no industrial colour bar.

(i) In Southern Rhodesia professional and technical departments of the Division of Native Affairs have been established to provide separate services for Africans. In the northern territories there are no separate departments but exclusively with African affairs (except that in Northern Rhodesia there is an African Education Department for which responsibility is at present exercised by the same Secretary as for the European Education Department).

(j) African registration and pass laws are broadly similar for indigenous Africans in Northern and Southern Rhodesia. In Nyasaland there are no pass laws save for the night passes under the township regulations, but non-indigenous Africans must register on entering the Protectorate.

In Southern Rhodesia, which has a large immigrant African population, there are pass laws applicable to non-indigenous Africans which are more stringent than those applied to indigenous Africans in their own territories. Under present circumstances these are in part necessary to implement inter-territorial agreements relating to migrant labour and also in the view of the Southern Rhodesia Government they are in part necessary in the interests of good order.

(k) In the northern territories no legal or administrative restrictions are placed upon the employment of Africans in any post in the Government service for which they may be suitably qualified. In those territories there is at present a wider range of responsible posts occupied by Africans than in Southern Rhodesia, where, in particular, Africans are not generally employed as chief compositors, telegraphists, or surveyors.

The Public Services Act in Southern Rhodesia at present debar Africans from appointment to posts as defined in the Public Services Act, but consideration is now being given to

Being further extracts from the White Paper on Closer Association of the Central African Territories.

the greater employment of Africans in clerical and administrative work in the public service, the merit of the appointment of a suitable qualified African to available for appointment to a technical or professional post would be created for him. There is no limit to Africans' field of employment in their own areas or in the departments referred to in paragraph (1) and (2) of the services for Africans.

(4) The Southern Rhodesia Government spends considerably

more on the needs of the African population on such African services as health, education, irrigation and conservation than do the northern Governments, although an exact comparison is not possible owing to overvaluation of European and African labour and to a lesser extent, the varying types of soils and rainfall. The local government bodies and the industrial and commercial companies, the mining

Developments in Northern Nyasaland

Mr. S. S. Murray on His Recent Visit

THERE MUST BE SOMETHING WRONG with a person who does not eventually succumb to the charms of Nyasaland, said Mr. S. S. Murray, Commissioner for Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia, B.C.U. programme to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Speaking of his recent visit he said:

"I went to the north for the first time, travelling nearly 3,000 miles by car. It is the most beautiful part of the Protectorate, and the Vipya and Nyika plateaux, besides offering magnificent scenery, may open up great possibilities of development, especially of a northern outlet for the produce of the interior."

"I thought the roads were better in the north than in the south, perhaps because they are newer and therefore have been made by more modern methods and machinery; and, of course, there is less traffic on them. The Africans seemed better dressed and with more pride in themselves than in the south. That may have been because in the north they had been away to work in the mines and other places."

"Development in the north already providing work for thousands of Africans, will have a profound effect on the economic and political affairs of Nyasaland and other places. It will check the emigration in search of work."

Excellent Maiden Crop

Kasungu this year produced its first commercial flue-cured tobacco crop, which may reach 350,000 lb. The difficulties have been immense both for the Colonial Development Corporation and the private growers with limited resources. Houses, barns, and other buildings had to be built as well as might be in the first year, the land had to be cleared and the crop planted, water was scarce, and the African labour unskilled in dealing with tobacco.

Nevertheless the crop was excellent. If it is as good in use as it looks in appearance, it is some of the finest tobacco grown in Africa to-day. Kasungu has been proved a flue-cured area, and it is to be hoped that further areas in the area will be taken up.

The initial troubles of the C.D.C.'s tung scheme at Mzuzu led into its failure. Twenty-five Europeans are employed in the tung plantations. The present area under tung is 1,200 acres, and 100 acres are being planted. Mzuzu will soon become a large and important settlement.

The rice scheme at Limpopo, a Government Nyasaland, which aims at providing food for the Government's African employees at Mzuzu and elsewhere, seems to be getting on well. It is hoped to plant 2,000 acres this year, with a target of 6,000 acres. The scheme has been planted in areas unsuitable for rice.

C.D.C. Amenities Might Be Improved

At Nkata Bay, too, the C.D.C. (Engineering) has its headquarters, with a completely self-contained workshop which could easily be expanded. He seems to be a new site to undertake any work required of it. His concern is prepared to tender for any engineering, road, or building work. I thought some things might be done to improve the local amenities of the 16 Europeans who live there; they are very comfortably housed, and the mess hall and bar are well stocked in the amenities for recreation.

To the inexperienced eye it looks as though almost anything could be done around Nkata Bay. At the African Lakes Corporation site at Nkata near by the rubber factory was in full swing. There are 430 acres of rubber, and this could be increased to 1,000 acres. There were also coconuts and quinine trees and M around Nkata there is a mass of citrus of all kinds and a well locally for id. each and I had some of the best I had ever tasted.

In the southern Province, as stated by the Government, the interest in mining has declined, and has been neglected, notwithstanding increased acreage under mining. Production remained stationary, and experimental work has been confined to a general one, because growers neglected to take advantage of their discoveries. The probable explanation is that growers expected that when they got a licence, restricted and tobacco prices were low, they can more profitably grow tea and tobacco and then labour is scarce in that area.

It is a great pity, because supplies from China will become more and more difficult, and if growers had persevered a little longer, the orchards would have reached the stage where they needed little further cultivation. Many growers thought they just had to plant trees and wait results, without fertilizing or cultivating.

Although the cure of tobacco growers should be well satisfied with this year's prices, flue-cured prices have been disappointing so far, at least to those who want the African grower kept happy. But the dark types for all purposes tend to decline in the north, and therefore the marginal effect of prices is more acute, to a very small quantity too little or too much has a disproportionate effect.

Relatively to flue-cured, the prices of dark had not got off hand in recent years. In the prices in the 1951 season the eastern district flue-cured averaged 250 per lb. and western district 220, at the fixed contract rate. The best flue-cured crop averaged 470. Before that was the average price of flue-cured was 200 and of dark-fired 10 cents. If therefore the seasons finishes with Nyasaland dark fetching something under half the price of flue-cured, the result will be normal.

Suicide Forest

I noticed many buildings, not all of them beautiful, and many more Europeans, but the sticks in my memory is a herd of Zebra, the sable, before hunting for miles beside the car on the Vipya Plateau. There had been many many dead, and driving near Mzuzu there are miles of dead trees, festooned with dreary grey moss, and that of Leslie Howard in the film "The Painted Forest". No wonder it is called locally "the suicide forest".

I should like to see all the tourists and a national park, but before one could honestly recommend it to tourists, the roads must be better and hotels recommended, improved and encouraged. Tourists now would find it possible for ever, and that would be a pity.

"Home is not where you live but where you love. I read Nyasaland as my home, and of all the places I have ever seen there is none that I would rather prefer the right circumstances, end my days in."

Muslims Want Separate Roll

A MASS MEETING of Nairobi Muslims, passed the following resolution: "That this mass meeting of the Muslims of Nairobi, convened by the Central Muslim Association has studied the announcement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on constitutional changes in Kenya and the proposed adjustments in the membership of the Executive and Executive Councils. This meeting is greatly perturbed at the fact that the demand for a Muslim community for a separate electoral roll has not been met in the announcement and the principle of reservation of seats is totally unacceptable to the Muslim community. This meeting therefore considers imperative to reiterate that the Muslim community must have a separate electoral roll of the Council to enable the community to select or elect candidates of their own choice."

M. Pierre Wigny on Problems of the Belgian Congo

Four Practical Rules for Politics in the Congo

WHAT ARE THE BELGIAN PRINCIPLES for a Colonial Government? It is not a matter of principles, at least officially. That is the nature of the Belgian character. We are more of a clear-cut ideas, but we act differently.

I am the promoter of a 10-year plan for the Belgian Congo. The proposition was severely criticized. It sounded foreign and it is not only in England that such a reproach is dreaded. When the plan was published, it was nevertheless well received by public opinion and by specialists. Our newspapers were anxious to explain that, after all, it was not a plan but a programme.

With such a mental attitude we are reluctant to define their Colonial policy. They are proud of their first realizations and sure of the rightness of their intentions. Why should they define what is still vague in its outline and limit and perhaps point what is growing?

Our term policy is a legacy of the past, not a hint to the future. The head of the department is the Minister of Colonies, this plural being curiously consonant with a past word in which political ambition in this field was still admitted.

Belgians Have Good Colonial Conscience

We have a good conscience, and the term "Colony" still deserves credit in our country. Belgium's expansion in Africa began only in 1908, when modern philosophy about duties towards dependent people was already well shaped.

The Independent Congo State was founded as the result of an international crusade against Arab slave-dealers. Leopold II hoped to give his country a royal gift, to find an outlet for the products, merchants, engineers, administrators, missionaries, and philanthropists which an overcrowded Belgium produces in excess.

But for public opinion this was not a business proposition. We were reluctant to accept a venture which seemed full of human and financial responsibilities. When, in 1908, one year before his death, Leopold II transformed the Independent State into a Belgian Colony, Belgians considered it their duty to honour the moral commitments of their old king, but they did not foresee that his political venture would prove economic success.

Big concerns have generally understood their duties towards their Native people. In their villages you find Negroes who are well fed, well housed, well educated. The church and the schools of the neighbouring mission, the hospital and social centre are well and perhaps luxuriously equipped. There are more children in these towns than in Native villages. Even foreign competition cannot complain, for the Belgians apply the open door policy.

Georges Duhamel, who visited Africa two years ago, concluded that the most striking fact about the Belgian Congo was to see the smiling black faces. These people were not conquered or subjugated. Before the Belgians came they were riddled by slave-dealers. We brought security, peace, prosperity. There were no battles, no dead, no bloodshed to be remembered.

Of course we are aware of deficiencies, abuses, and from time to time, scandals. But they do not impact our moral position. Things must be improved, and quickly, but not radically. When the United

In the course of an address in London 1950 joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Society, the speaker, M. Pierre Wigny, was for three and a half years Minister of the Colonies in Belgium.

Nations are not... Indifference... aroused in the

Wait and see... one of my... pressed on... repeat. Wait for what? That the... of the Belgian Congo should be considered... than us? And see what? That their views should prevail? Our political vision is too vague. It must be made more precise.

Political Vision Should Be More Precise

...of Native rights was guaranteed. Equality... guaranteed between Belgians, foreigners, and Congolese registered as civilized persons.

The San Francisco Charter of the United Nations has been signed by Belgium. Section 75 and 76 form a "unilateral declaration" of the Colonial Powers... the supremacy of Native interest and affirm their determination to lead these possessions as soon as possible to a status of self-government.

...union, does not mean exclusivity. The children, the women, the dependent people must be recognized. Their rights and interests are... precisely because they have given them in trust to their

But white men also have... which have a legitimate foundation in work.

Katanga is a striking instance. When Belgian explorers reached this remote region in the heart of Africa, they found an infertile country bearing no crops, though... no population. They discovered copper mines and... than at great risk. Today the Katanga, synonymous with economic prosperity, supports a well-paid and prolific population. Eight million Belgians live in one of the smallest countries of the world. Ten million Negroes occupy territory 80 times larger.

We have promised democracy, but we are aware of all the requisites of a truly democratic system. We know that it is insufficient to educate a few prominent and competent persons. That would mean a new feudalism. The mass of the people must be educated, and must be able to choose, control, and judge their representatives. That process takes time.

The story of the Belgian Congo began politically 40 years ago, when the first train ran from Matadi to Leopoldville. That is not more than the useful life of a single generation. It is why full democracy cannot yet be organized.

Balance between Europeans and Africans

We apply the rule of indirect government for the tribes. Natives do not participate in the central administration, except in consultative bodies. But Belgium keeps the white people in the same dependent position. From time to time there is pressure from the Europeans to the franchise, those claims are always flatly rejected. As long as the Natives are unable to defend themselves and their own interests, it is the privilege of the metropolitans to keep the legal balance of justice between the two communities.

As pupils grow up, look at us, and wonder about their future. We speak of the Natives as Belgian subjects. The term seems quite honourable to English listeners, you are subjects of the British Crown. But your political wisdom enables you to put new things into old words, and so to reconcile necessary changes with traditional thinking, preferring evolution to revolution.

But for us, "subject" is a word of the ancien régime; it means that the... are the thing of Government, while citizens are masters and judges of the Government. Do we simply wish to express by this humiliating word that the Negroes do not vote? But our children do not vote and the franchise was denied to... in Belgium, until two years ago. Nevertheless, women and children are Belgian citizens; are not the Congo's inhabitants citizens in the same way?

Of they still have not the ability, at least give them hope. "Subject" does not... but... Laziness of intelligence is dangerous. If we do not ourselves conceive the modernization of our own political... it will be modelled according to foreign standards. If we finally find it uncomfortable, it will be our own fault.

A few weeks ago I tried to define my policy, and proposed four catchwords which would condense into practical rules of politics-political unity, diversified legislation, common culture, equality of... to political unity. Under philosophy is simple, give the... as far as possible and all problems will find

Launch of the "Kenya Castle" by Lady Mitchell

THE UNION-CASTLE COMPANY, LTD., has announced the launch of the Kenya Castle, a new passenger ship, which will be launched from Nairobi to perform the ceremony on Friday, August 15th, at 11 a.m. The ship, built by the Harland and Wolff Co., Ltd., Belfast, is the largest ship ever built in the world and is the largest ship ever built in the world. The ship is 400 feet long and 45 feet wide. She has a displacement of 10,000 tons and a speed of 18 knots. She is the largest ship ever built in the world and is the largest ship ever built in the world.

The Union-Castle Company cannot be kept balanced unless a satisfactory proportion of their work was the building of passenger ships. The Kenya Castle will immediately provide work for a large number of shipyard labour and will not be a dead weight on the company's books. Next April or May the third sister ship would be launched, and if Sir Vernon will make up his mind we can start work on another.

Governor's Message

A telegram was read from Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, sending best wishes to the new ship. Sir Vernon Thomson thanked Lady Mitchell for having come from Kenya to launch the ship named after the Governor. He read a telegram from Sir Philip Mitchell, the Governor, saying: "Heartiest good wishes from the Government and people of Kenya to the good ship KENYA CASTLE. May God bless her in her launching and as she passes on the seas on her lawful occasions. She will have a great welcome at Mombasa when she lays her first flag."

The Union-Castle Company had for many years been closely associated with Kenya, and he (Sir Vernon) hoped that the new ship would not only foster that association but help to promote prosperity and mutual good-will between the people of Britain and Africa whom it was destined to serve.

Sir Basil Brooke, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, proposing the toast of "The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya," said that that country had developed swiftly and amazingly. Like Northern Ireland, it was primarily an agriculture and held firm to its loyalty and allegiance to the Crown. He was glad to think that the ship which would provide a new link between Kenya and the Mother Country was a product of Belfast.

Kenya and Northern Ireland

Mr. J. D. Rankine, welcoming the addition of a fine ship to a fleet on which Kenya's communications were based, said that until 50 years ago most of East Africa was bush, uninhabited or inhabited by primitive tribes in an almost incredibly backward state. Great strides had since been made, and Kenya could now contribute something to the outer world; she was entirely dependent on sea communications, and her civilization was built on sea transport. The Union-Castle Company and Harland and Wolff had made a great contribution in that direction.

Ireland had sent Kenya many men of ability as settlers, professional men, and civil servants, and they were in demand for many more such people to come to the colony.

The ship will be built by the Harland and Wolff Co., Ltd., Belfast, and will be the largest ship ever built in the world. She is 400 feet long and 45 feet wide. She has a displacement of 10,000 tons and a speed of 18 knots. She is the largest ship ever built in the world and is the largest ship ever built in the world.

The public rooms will include a dining saloon, a special nursery and playroom for the children. Extensive open air decks will be provided. The ship will be a space known as the pavilion. Equipped with a large stage on three sides, it can be used for dancing, cinema shows, afternoon tea, and other purposes. A swimming pool, this will be a large open air swimming pool.

The Kenya Castle is expected to make her maiden voyage early next year.

Among those with special East African interests who were present at the launching were Mr. W. L. Bagshaw, Mr. J. S. Bewan, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Biermann, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Bayant, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Clarke, Mr. A. Dalton, Mr. S. E. Godd, Mr. James Gray, Mr. J. A. Gray, Mr. F. S. Jochen, Mr. F. H. Kearslyside, Mr. J. A. H. Lees, Mr. T. Mann, Mr. V. G. Mathews, Mr. C. E. Melville, Mr. J. B. Milbourne, Lady Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mundy, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Norton, Mr. Graham Phillipson, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rankine, Mr. A. H. Robson, Mr. E. J. Small, Mr. S. P. Smith, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir F. Vernon Thomson, Captain W. Brooks, Lady Twining, Mr. F. A. West, and Mrs. V. C. Young.

Mr. C. W. Raby to Resign From Overseas Food Corporation

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA gave the exclusive news last week that Mr. G. W. Raby would shortly resign his position with the Overseas Food Corporation.

That forecast has now been fulfilled, and we are hereunder a statement made by Mr. Raby to the O.F.C. staff:

"Now that Mr. Gillett, the new chairman, has taken up his appointment and will shortly be resident in Kenya, the necessity for an independent chairman has largely disappeared, since in my view the duties I have been discharged in the past must of necessity be the responsibility of the chairman in the future.

To that end therefore it has been agreed that my services to the corporation shall terminate on September 30, 1951, and that Mr. Gillett, in addition to being chairman, will assume my present responsibilities and title of chief general manager thereafter.

"During the past two years I have received so much encouragement and courtesy from the board in London and from all members of the East African staff. Not only am I appreciative of that support but also of the full measure of good-will and understanding extended to me throughout this difficult and trying period.

"The new chairman has a tremendous job on his hands, and he will be given the support he needs, quite in my scheme into a successful venture I have not the slightest doubt. Therefore give to him in the future the support and confidence given to me in the past, for a man, however proficient in his own field, can accomplish little or nothing together unless there is mutual confidence, respect, and co-operation."

Commons Debate Colonial Development Corporation Report

Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Rieff, speaking in the House of Commons on 10th October 1963, said that the Corporation had been set up in 1948 to help the Colonies to develop their own resources and to meet the needs of the people of the Colonies.

Lord Rieff said that the Corporation had been successful in its work and that it had helped the Colonies to develop their own resources and to meet the needs of the people of the Colonies. He said that the Corporation had been successful in its work and that it had helped the Colonies to develop their own resources and to meet the needs of the people of the Colonies.

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Room for Private Enterprise

MR. JAMES GUNTHUS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that a debt of gratitude was owed to Lord Pregrave for his work in the difficult initial years and that he had every confidence in Lord Rieff.

The Minister continued (in part):

Mr. Gunthus referred to the fact that two former M.P.s were employed by the Corporation. I hope it will never be laid down that an M.P. is not entitled to seek employment with a public corporation. Mr. Tom Skeffington Lodge was employed as personal assistant by Lord Pregrave. He resigned earlier this year, and is not now in the employ of the Corporation. Mr. Cyril Duplepton is still employed by the Corporation. He is now undertaking at the invitation of the new chairman, Lord Rieff, the very important task of visiting Colonial territories to bring about a closer link-up of the Corporation with the people of the territories. Those who know Cyril Duplepton will say that no better man could be found for that job.

Whether these posts were advertised or not, with that information, Mr. Duplepton was engaged in the printing trade for 20 years, and was engaged with the Corporation in that connexion. Quite recently he was invited to take

the Corporation to help the Colonies to develop their own resources and to meet the needs of the people of the Colonies. He said that the Corporation had been successful in its work and that it had helped the Colonies to develop their own resources and to meet the needs of the people of the Colonies.

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Local Development

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Bits and Pieces

When this report and the account of all the schemes, the schemes look as if they were bits and pieces all over the place. I have mentioned already that at the outset, in 1948, it was impossible to prepare a plan without waiting a long time. I share a view expressed from more than one side of the committee—and indeed the Corporation is the same thing in the report—that if these schemes can be incorporated into a plan they will serve a very much better purpose.

We have an overall plan for the territories in the Far East—the Colombo plan—and in the years ahead I should like to see similar plans adopted in other parts of the Colonial Empire and the world. If all the Colonies could bestir themselves and take a lead in this respect, it will give a very much better chance if they can be fitted into a general operation of plan.

Independent Inquiry into Educational Policy and Practice

Group of Three to Visit East and Central Africa

A GROUP OF INDEPENDENT EXPERTS is to study educational policy and practice in East and Central Africa. Sponsored by the Colonial Office and the Overseas Foundation, the party will leave this country early in August, and will probably stay until the end of the year.

A larger group will go to West Africa, and these visits will be followed next year by a conference in Britain to which representative educational experts from each territory will be invited.

The East and Central African group is composed of Mr. J. H. Binns, chief education officer in Lancashire (chairman), Professor B. A. Fletcher, Director of Training, Bristol University Department of Education, and Miss F. H. Gwilliam, Assistant Education Adviser in the Colonial Office (formerly principal of Brighton Training College). Mr. Binns has previously visited West Africa, and Miss Gwilliam, who will fly out to join the party, probably in Zomba in the middle of August, spent two years in East Africa in 1948.

Need for General Stocktaking

The announcement of the appointment of the mission states that the 1925 White Paper on Educational Policy in British Tropical Africa gave a new impetus to Colonial education, and that such important political, economic, and social changes have since occurred, that the time for a general stocktaking has arrived.

The missions will consult on general policy and practice with practitioners, administrators, and members of the public, and they may broaden the scope of their brief as they wish. Aerial study will, however, be confined to education for Africans, and will be concerned mainly with education up to and including the secondary level, although the relevance of higher education will be borne in mind.

A working paper has been prepared, and some 5,000 copies are being sent out in advance to assist consultations in the field. Two fundamental questions are: "How much education is there, already, and what is the best way of increasing it?" and "Is it the right kind of education?" Adult education, mass literacy campaigns, and community development will be considered, as well as formal education for boys and girls.

Extracts from the working paper are reproduced hereunder.

SUPPLY AND TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Great as is the need for more men teachers, the need for more women is far greater, and especially as the professional life of the woman teacher is, because of marriage, so short. The first step should be taken to meet this need.

Some features of the present situation are as follows:—
(a) Though, in each territory, the number of teacher training places coming out of the colleges is often not adequate even to increase the ratio of trained to untrained teachers in

the primary schools, and pressure for more schools and further dilution of trained staff is in some areas resulting in a lowering rather than a raising of standards.

(b) Teacher training, like other forms of education, is to a very large extent carried out by the voluntary services.

(c) It is chiefly conducted in a large number of small centres, few of which can afford adequate staff and equipment. During 1950 there were 169 training centres in East Africa, with a total of 4,500 students, at an average of 41 per cent, while in Central Africa the number of centres was 22, with a total of 1,514 students, or an average of 68 per cent.

(d) There are distinctive salary ranges for each category of teacher, with nothing corresponding to the European scale. At present it appears to be more important to the widely differing educational levels of most students as provided for training.

(e) Generally speaking, training is conducted at three or four main levels. First, there is the lower primary group, generally known as vernacular, which involves the largest number. Next comes an intermediate grade, designed to teach at the intermediate or senior primary level. There is in addition the non-graduate course in certain university colleges and Colonial colleges for teachers of secondary classes up to a certain level. Finally, there is the post-graduate diploma course conducted in the institutes of education and designed especially for teachers of the later secondary classes.

Present estimates of output of trained teachers will in all probability confirm that the annual production is often barely sufficient to maintain the present ratio, small as that is, of trained to untrained teachers in rapidly expanding systems, let alone increase it in such a way as to ensure an effective raising of standards.

Questions Awaiting Answers

Is the right policy to concentrate, as in Uganda and the Southern Sudan, the trained teachers in one group of schools, the number of which will expand with an expanding economy, and leave the schools which cannot as yet be admitted to this group to be staffed by teachers with less education and with little or no training? Or does the more usual practice of diluting trained teachers by untrained, and so more widely diffusing their influence, reflect a policy better adapted to actual needs? If so, how far can this "short-term" strategy be carried out without passing beyond the safety point after which the soundness of the whole foundation of the educational system is endangered?

Of what should the training of the professional teacher consist, and how should it be organized?

A teacher in a relatively backward community holds a position for which there is no real analogy in a more advanced society. In much of rural Africa teachers are by and large only local people who have received any considerable amount of formal education, and they are ordinarily among the more prominent members of a small educated minority. It is inevitable that they and their wives should be looked to for help and advice by all sorts and conditions of people.

This suggests that the teacher, particularly in rural areas, should be given in his professional training a special emphasis on training for community service, and also that his wife should wherever possible be associated with this training.

In the case of women, what arrangements should be made in this connexion for training to teach handicrafts? All various forms of experiment in Africa will be worth examining.

(Continued on page 4208)

First Objections to Report on Federation

The High Road to National Unity

GOVERNOR HUGGINS' first criticism of the Southern Rhodesia was renewed his understanding of the referendum will be held in that Colony on the proposals for a Union African Federation.

Speaking to a motion by Mr. J. S. Stoddart, leader of the Opposition, that the House should consider the White Paper, Sir Godfrey said that it were incorrect now the debate would be carried on in a vacuum until the United Kingdom gave the "all clear" would be a waste of time for the three territories to get excited about working out the details. "We must get the all clear before we can go on to accretate, which has a vote but does not take much interest in such matters."

Mr. Stoddart had criticized the United Party for making misleading electoral promises in the past on the status, federation, amalgamation, and responsible government. He hoped that they would not now tell the public that there was no alternative to the London proposals. The question of Devolution must always be kept in mind; but the matter should be kept out of party politics and not be a subject of general election.

Amalgamation in Africa Programme

Godfrey Huggins thought that Mr. Stoddart was confusing party principles with party programmes, even party wish, which he had been associated had had amalgamation of the Rhodesias on its programme.

There were certain unsatisfactory aspects in the London proposals, and he believed that before an economic union could be satisfactory there must be political union.

It was pathetic that the indigenous Africans in the northern territories looked to a body of 6000 miles away to protect them, whereas, of course, to make a success of Africa the natives must look to the local Europeans as those who will have to work and who would keep them forward. What must be done is a form of partnership with a sense of working together for a common purpose.

Some form of closer union would wean the Natives from this absurd superstition that their only friends are in London, and teach them that their real friends are here in Central Africa.

"I hope that this report will be modified at the higher-level discussion in September, October, and then, if we obtain the improvement that we hope for speaking for myself as one of the older people, I am perfectly willing to make any sacrifice in the way of political status and so forth that may be necessary so that my sons and my sons' sons will reap the great reward of the economic union of the Central African territories."

A few days earlier Sir Godfrey had stated that the Southern Rhodesian officials who took part in the discussions in London had not been briefed by Ministers.

Mr. R. WELNSKY, leader of the non-officials in Northern Rhodesia, commented:

"I think the report is a sensible one. It is produced by officials who were concerned with facts only, and not influenced by any political consideration. Their views are born of experience of day-to-day affairs.

The main emphasis of the report is on the economic union that closer union would give in the three States. The report is a very serious test for both races. It will be a test of statesmanship for the Europeans because many of them will now be asked to accept certain principles which the Africans in some States of the proposed union have not yet achieved. Many will consider the proposals too progressive.

The Africans are faced with a man that deals with all their fears. If they want to be considered seriously they will have to judge these proposals on their merits. Do not intend in the immediate future to attempt to influence public opinion. All people interested should study the report. It does not go as far as I would have liked, but it contains worthwhile proposals.

Only Practicable Method

The *Northern News* said in a leading article that the report was worthy of the tremendous issues involved.

Few ideas will do more for the report than to put it in the hands of the public and strategic advantages of federation, as the only practicable method of achieving closer union. It is on the political aspect that there will be the most searching scrutiny.

While the recommendations have been devised to ensure slipping back in the status of the three territories under federation, they will be expected to be disappointed that for five years at least no advance is envisaged, except in the formation of the "Federal State," which falls short of full Dominion status.

The general disappointment may affect the greater Dominion states as well. In Northern Rhodesia there may be disappointment which may nullify the voice issue, if no constitutional advance for the young states can be made for that territory. It is, however, of the greatest importance to make a long and wide view rather than a short and parochial one.

The detailed attention given in the report to safeguarding African interests may be expected to foster the idea that African interests will frequently impinge on federal affairs, while the proposal that the first arbiter shall be the Secretary of State will be looked at with some distrust. When, however, the terms proposed for the Federal Government are weighed, it will be seen that there is no room for the sentiment in the report that "it must not be supposed that the need for invoking these arrangements would arise even on the rarest occasions."

These arrangements, indeed, represent a step forward in putting much of the responsibility for relations in the Commonwealth Relations Office and the Colonial Office in the hands of a body of men drawn from the territories and long experience in them.

A Sense of Urgency

Under the heading "Best Chance in Central Africa," the *Northern News*, published in Northern Rhodesia, wrote that the report gave people in the territories an opportunity to lift their countries out of a maze of vacillation and divided purposes.

The report is almost wholly free from circumlocution and woolly phrases. It conveys, and this is by no means the least of its merits, a sense of urgency — of an even greater urgency is an unmistakable belief in the brilliant future which is to be federated British Central Africa may claim for herself.

It is stating that it was indisputably true that the report was an articulate opinion is at the moment opposed to the idea of federation in any form, the leading article comments that that is to take note of a number of factors which it may carry, but it will be a great opinion were worthy of consideration by the many thoughtful.

A hard core of minority opinion has probably already rejected the report unseen and out of hand. It is not to such persons, European or African, that the report can appeal. But to fair and reasonable men and women, without regard to race, it may indeed offer the last chance for Central Africa to move on to the high road to national greatness.

Tribute to Missions

MR. GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said when addressing the Empire Baptist Congress: "No one can serve for a day in my office without becoming conscious of the debt we owe the missionary societies. Our great task is how we can, in a spirit of justness, of service, of the elder brother, guide the people of the Colonies along the path of progress."

Letter to the Editor

Royal African Society's Jubilee Appeal for Increased Support

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA: June 27 marks the 50th birthday of the Royal African Society, founded to encourage the interest of British subjects throughout the Empire in African problems...

For half a century the Society has tried to fulfil these objects by publishing a quarterly journal, by organizing lectures, discussion groups, and other public functions...

Such a society seems to us to deserve increased support now that Africa's development is recognized to have become of such importance to the whole world...

Yours faithfully, W. S. HATFIELD, President; H. H. HAYES, Chairman

M.P. who refused Governorship Lord Winterton Preferred House of Commons

LORD WINTERTON, Father of the House of Commons, who, having been Tory M.P. for Horsham for 47 years, has decided not to contest the next election...

He said: "I can't miss the House of Commons because I have enjoyed my life as an M.P., and I love the place. In the last quarter of a century, I have refused three offers to have my name submitted for a governorship overseas and one for a high commissioner-ship..."

For many years Lord Winterton has owned property in Northern Rhodesia and is keenly interested in East and Central African affairs.

Chain-Clearing of Bush

CHAIN-CLEARING OF BUSH, which has been practised on a large scale in the East African groundnut scheme for the past couple of years, has been introduced in parts of the U.S. as something quite new and American. The export sales manager of a leading manufacturer of agricultural implements has, however, told the results of a widely circulated farm journal that the credit must not be snatched from the British, who, whatever may be said about the groundnut scheme in other respects, have been doing an admirable and almost historic making job of clearing forest land in Tanganyika.

They use two DB8s to tow the heavy anchor chain and tear down 50 ft. swathes of forest. It is not dense forest, some of the trees are 30 ft. and 60 ft. high and average 1 1/2 ft. in diameter. In addition to the two lead DB8s, they have a third DB8 coming behind, and when the chain comes to a group of trees that are too much to cope with, the DB8 comes up using a 30-in. tree-dozer blade, which is 10 ft. longer blade but much higher mounted, and then all three DB8s go after the lead. They are clearing 2,000 acres per week.

Entertainment and Instruction

Film in Fundamental Education

THE FILM is to remain its own house in fundamental education, we must overhaul the methods of its use, writes Mr. J. F. SHELL, the General Film Unit, in 'Colonial Cinema', the unit's quarterly journal.

It is too often we have used the wrong kind of film, the right film with the wrong audience, or the right film with the right audience in the wrong mood. It is the frustration of this psychological emotional content of the reaction of an audience that has given rise to an attitude which is summarized in the slogan 'coat the

One of the most devastating fallacies is that to teach and be taught is dull. It may be, and often is, but it needn't be; and it is the attitude which so often gives rise to the remark, 'we must coat the pill', as my own personal experience goes, films designed to teach and films designed to entertain make poor bedfellows.

Against entertainment films for primitive peoples, the far too prevalent practice of mixing entertainment and instruction in the same programme, has, as might be unfortunate for the instructional film that its parents had already given birth to a brilliant child, the heir to the estates, like the younger members of noble families, the instructional film has the name but none of the patrimony.

Films Should Be Satisfying

Comparisons have been made where no comparisons can exist, and the spectre haunting instructional films is that of 'entertainment'. It is suggested that this is a most misleading and unusable word to describe the fruitful impact of a film upon its audience. A word which will cover the favourable reaction of an individual or an audience to any film is 'satisfying'.

To illustrate, a programme of films made by Shell was shown to the transport department of the P.W.D. in Dar-es-Salaam. All the films were concerned with transport in one or more of its aspects, including an exciting record of a hill climb. The film which aroused the most interest was 'How to File', a simple instructional film. Here was a programme of films made to the right audience in the right mood. Would the same reaction have happened if this audience had seen this film in the commercial cinema where they had gone to see entertainment? I very much doubt it.

The shortness and increasing subtlety of the advertising film in the commercial cinema, coupled with advertising films in the non-theatrical market, is acknowledgment of the 'mood factor'. Surely a film, made to sell locomotives to chief mechanical engineers, needs to 'stick to the point'.

It is because learning is not passive that the coat the pill theory breaks down. Spoon-feeding is another word from the same stable. Learning requires effort, effort requires discipline, and sometimes a fair amount of the knowledge of more value in encouraging effort than 50 films.

Is there a case for 'coating the pill'? Yes, if it is to answer the problem created by people who have no interest in the subject it is desired to teach; for example the subsistence peasant farmer who couldn't care less about precision.

Obviously, any teaching films do not go to the subject are going to make little impression; what is wanted is an attack upon his attitude, and this means... entertainment in the sense that the film must be concerned with human emotion and conflicts.

New British India Liner

THE LATEST AND LARGEST SHIP of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., the KENYA, built for the East African service of the line, will undergo her trials in the Clyde on July 16, and will then make her maiden voyage to London via the north of Scotland, carrying a party of guests of the chairman and directors of the company. The KENYA, which will carry 74 first-class and 99 tourist class passengers, is a vessel of 15,000 tons with a service speed of 16 knots. She will leave London on her first voyage to Africa on August 25, being due at Mombasa on September 13 and at her terminal port, Zomba, a fortnight later. Her sister ship, the UGANDA, should enter the service about a year hence.

Tribes to Decide about Tshakedi Government Held to Critics

THE TSHAKEDI tribals was debated in the House of Commons on Tuesday. It will be further discussed in the House of Lords. While this issue is being printed.

Under heavy pressure from both Opposition Parties and many of their own supporters, the Government have now agreed to let the Tshakedi tribes shall themselves decide whether they wish Tshakedi Government or the order of banishment to be maintained.

Two M.P.s. are to attend the *gotta* as observers to satisfy Parliament that the proceedings are fair to Tshakedi and his followers.

The proceedings in both Houses will be reported next week.

East African Dinner

THE EAST AFRICAN Dinner will be the first since before the war. It will be held in London on Tuesday, July 10. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be the chief guest, and Lord Alton of Liverpool will preside. Tickets (27s. 6d. 10 members of the Dinner Club and 30s. for non-members) may be obtained from the Secretary of the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Tribeship Council

THE TRIBESHIP COUNCIL of the United Nations has issued the latest report by the British Government on its administration of Tanganyika. It is a story, with one dissentient Russian member. Discriminism were answered by Mr. J. P. S. Lamb, of the Administration of Tanganyika, who said that British policy was one of racial discrimination.

Price Control on Rhodesia

THE EMERGENCY LAWS CONSERVATION BILL having been given a third reading in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, the Government have announced that the following articles should be subject to price control regulations under the bill:

Animal foodstuffs, clothing, furniture, household requisites, fuel and light, household medicine, cigarettes and tobacco, stock foods, engines, agricultural machinery, petrol and lubricants, tractors, tram cars, motor cars, seeds, pump sprays and other building materials, iron mining machinery, chemicals, bicycles, tires, and tubes, batteries, and other articles.

Articles of Trade and Commerce of articles which are proposed should be subject to the bill controlling their import, export, movement, storage, and distribution, such as and manufactured goods, chemicals, building materials, and flour, and goods, pipes and skins, varnishes, glass, and other articles, and tubes and hoses, soap, certain dairy produce, and foodstuffs, paper, unmanufactured tobacco, fertilizer, and certain types of tractors.

Food Production Priority

SOUTHERN RHODESIA was in no present danger of starving, but might come very close to it if war broke out, said the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, in a recent speech. "One of the tragedies of this country, the Government is the existence of vast estates run by big owners with insufficient capital that must receive consideration during the next 25 years." Comparison is sometimes drawn between land in Rhodesia which we run one head of cattle on 100 acres, and other countries in which they run 10 animals to one acre. But the fact that Rhodesia countries much money has been spent on improving the land, and that is the thing which must be done here.



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PERSONALIA

HAROLD W. BENTHAM left 193,068.
 EDWARD F. HITCHCOCK flew back to ...
 MR. DOUGLAS BROWN is visiting Central Africa for the *Daily Telegraph*.
 SIR CAMPBELL STUART has been made a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.
 MR. N. H. WILSON, the Southern Rhodesian Journalist, has paid a brief visit to Kenya.
 A memorial service for SIR WILLIAM GOODSON was held in St. Paul's Cathedral last week.
 SIR ARTHUR and LADY VINCENT are due in London by air on July 3 for a stay of about a month.
 LADY TWENTYFOUR is on leave for the Commonwealth Service last Saturday.
 MR. H. STANLEY, Director of Veterinary Services in Uganda, has returned from leave in England.
 SIR SAOUD ABDEE RAHMAN PASHA Ef. M.H.D.S. has given £5,000 towards the anti-cerebro-spinal meningitis campaign in the Sudan.
 MR. FRANK LLEWELLYN ADAMS has been appointed chief accountant and statistical officer to the East Africa High Commission.
 MESSRS. J. L. FARCLOUGH and H. E. LAMBERT have been appointed readers to the East African Inter-Territorial Languages Committee.
 MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, M.P., spoke in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. Extracts will appear in our next issue.
 MR. ANTHONY CHARLES BARNES, deputy chairman of Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.), has been elected a vice-chairman of the board of Barclays Bank.

A memorial service for Mr. ARTHUR WIGGINS WORTH was held at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on July 1. Mr. R. P. SOLES and MR. R. E. ELLISON have been appointed Acting Director of Agriculture and Acting Director of Education in Tanganyika.
 While Mr. H. S. TONKIN is on leave in Uganda, is on leave in this country Mr. C. C. SPENCER who recently returned from leave, is acting in his office.
 MR. R. S. MAYERS has given to the Njoro County Council in Kenya a portrait in oils of Mr. E. H. WRIGHT, for some 20 years its president. The artist is Mr. B. SORRA.
 SIR RICHARD BUCKLEY, of Ottobona, of 20th Century Fox Film Co., Ltd., are touring East Africa in search of locations for a documentary film which was planned to be called "Africa Which Deserves".
 The title of Professor Alan Allan, a lecturer in the University of London has been conferred on Dr. H. H. H. (Cape Town) D.Lit., in respect of his paper on "The School of Oriental and African Studies".
 JOHN GEE, a member of the Catholic Mission in Uganda, who has been appointed Vicar Apostolic of the same diocese, has served Uganda since 1922. BISHOP REBSINCK was Vicar Apostolic of the diocese until 1938 until his retirement last year.
 MR. J. V. SHAW has been appointed Acting Labour Commissioner in Tanganyika, following the death of Mr. G. HARRARD whose obituary notice appeared in another column. Mr. Shaw was seconded to the Labour Department from the Public Works Administration last year.
 Among Colonial Officials in this country on leave are Mr. H. M. JOHNSTON, Director of Civil Aviation in Nyasaland, and MESSRS. A. FOOT, F. E. TAVERNER and S. S. TINDAL, respectively Commissioner of Police, Director of Railways, and Director of Public Works in Uganda.
 PROFESSOR JOHN PHILLIPS, whose resignation from the post of chief agricultural adviser to the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika we announced last week, has been appointed head of the new faculty of agriculture in the University of the Gold Coast at Achimota.
 MR. S. R. COPE, of the loan department of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, will lead the bank's mission to the Belgian Congo requested by the Belgian Government to study the economic situation and financial needs of the territory's development programme.
 Of possessing false identity papers, Mr. JOHN EDWARD JOHNSTON NOAD, a 50-year-old company director, who before the last war was for a time interested in East African affairs, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment by a Paris court. He is opposing a British application for his extradition on the ground that he is a French subject.



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APPOINTMENT WANTED
 LONDON MERCHANT, 37, intending to take up residence in Kenya, end 1951, desires directorship. Business experience first class, including 20 years in City, seven years East Africa, four years Far East.—White Box 379, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 466 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

HOUSE IN DEVONSHIRE FOR SALE
 LUSTLEIGH, DEVONSHIRE, ENGLAND.—For sale, comfortable stone house in beautiful situation; three reception, 4/6 bedrooms, commodious offices, bathroom, 3 lavatories, all mains; 1 1/2 acres gardens and orchard; Freehold, £7,000. Full particulars from owner occupier, Box 378, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 466 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PAYED-ED ENGLISHMAN FAWCETT, a student and graduate of Balliol College, Oxford, has been awarded the Jenkyns Prize for essays on politics, and economics, a competition open to all students of Modern Greats who are taking their final examinations this year.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. H. E. POOLE, who is appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of South Africa in Italy and Egypt, commanded the 6th South African Armoured Division, which some 1,200 Rhodesians served during the war. He visited Southern Rhodesia in 1946.

A team of officers of the 4th (Uganda) Battalion The King's African Rifles, comprising **LIEUT. COLONEL D. WATSON**, **MAJOR M. HELEY HUTCHINSON**, **CAPTAIN J. A. DIXON**, **CAPTAIN C. F. BROOMFIELD**, **LIEUT. R. D. R. CURTIS**, and **2ND LIEUT. P. S. HOPKINS**, has won the King George V Cup in a competition against all units of the British Army serving overseas.

Problems of information about the Colonial Empire are being discussed at a conference at the Colonial Office. Among those attending it are **MR. H. C. E. DOWNES**, press officer in Kenya; **MR. CHRISTIE N. LAWRENCE**, lately acting director of information in Northern Rhodesia; **MR. M. J. MORRIS**, information officer in Nyasaland; **MR. G. K. WHITLEAM-SMITH**, recently appointed information officer in Tanganyika; and **MR. C. A. RICHARDS** from the same territory, and **MR. T. PARR**, public relations officer in Uganda. The Sudan is represented by **MR. B. M. H. EVANS** as an observer.

MISS KATHLEEN O'LEARY and **MISS ELIZABETH THURLOW** arrived in London on Monday from Southern Rhodesia under the auspices of the Princess Elizabeth Birthday Fund Scheme, whereby two young Rhodesians annually exchange visits with two young men or women from the United Kingdom. The visitors met Princess Elizabeth yesterday, and tomorrow they will be taken by Mrs. Africa to visit the St. McMillan Training College and the Kilmore Way Nursing School. During their few days in London before they leave for a tour of the provinces **MISS O'Leary** and **Miss Thurlow** will visit the Wimbledon tennis tournament, Henley regatta, the South Bank Exhibition, and ballet at the Royal House.

The East African Students' Federation gave their party last Saturday at East Africa House, W.P., in honour of the **KABAKA** and the **NABAGIRIKA** of **BUGANDA**. Among those present were **LADY MITCHELL**, **SIR CHARLES**, and **LADY LOCKHART**, **MR. and MRS. SERETSE KHAMA**, **MR. and MRS. ROGER NORTON**, **CAPTAIN and MRS. C. PHELAN**, and **MR. and MRS. S. TRANTER**. On Monday the Kabaka began a programme of visits, arranged by the British Council, to industrial and agricultural areas. After two days in Manchester, under the auspices of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, he travels to Belfast to-day. A private visit to Killarney will follow, and on July 5 he will travel to Aberdeen, returning to London on July 11.

The following were recipients of the Colonial Police Medal in the last Birthday Honours list:—

Bechuanaland.—**NOKE SEROT RATHOLO**, **Southern Rhodesia**.—**HOWARD WILLIAM**, chief inspector, **B.S.A.P.**; **YOUNG JOHN SEBASTIAN**, detective chief inspector, **B.S.A.P.**

Northern Rhodesia.—**APHRI, PETER DUNCAN**; **APHRI, SAMUEL**; **BREEN, CHARLES**; **MOORE, CLARK**; **LLEWELLYN, MALCOLM**; **DAVIDSON, THOMAS**; **MCCLELLON, DAY, JULIAN**; **CANNING, HICKS, LAWSON**; **AGUSTINE, WRIGHT, TREVOR ALFRED**

Somaland.—**AHMED, IRDEH**; **YUSUF, IBRAHIM**, **Tanganyika**.—**MACOUN, MICHAEL JOHN**

Nyasaland.—**KHAWAN, SHAMSHER**

Kenya.—**HENLEY, FREDERICK**; **CHARLES, JAMES**; **ELDER, IBRAHIM**; **NYANDIANGA, ANAM**; **BEED, GEORGE**; **CUTHBERT, HAN**; **EDWARD ALBERT**; **SILMGO, KITSON**; **SINGH, HARRISON**; **HENRY DONALD**

Uganda.—**CRUSHIA, RAJ**; **NATH, STUBBS**; **STANLEY MARCHMONTE**; **KANAU, YUSUFU KASUJA**; **PHOMBA, JOHN DICK**; **Zanzibar**.—**MADJIKWAJA, ABDULAZIZ**

Obituary

Mr. R. C. Jerrard

MR. ROBERT CLAYTON JERRARD, Acting Labour Commissioner in East Africa, has died in Dar es Salaam at the age of 56, joined the department in 1930 and was transferred to the administration when the department was re-organised a year later. Seconded for labour duties in the sisal-growing areas of the Eastern and Tanga Provinces, he became Deputy Labour Commissioner when the department was reconstituted in 1945. He first went to East Africa in 1912 as a cadet and in 1914 joined the King's African Rifles. After demobilization he held a business appointment in Dar es Salaam, went to Zanzibar to study clove growing and then returned to East Africa to join the staff of a tea estate on the Usambara district. He had a wife and two children, who is headmistress of the junior European school in Dar es Salaam, and a daughter by a previous marriage.

SIR PETER STRICKLAND, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., who has died at the age of 82, served in the Sudan from 1896 until 1903, seeing much fighting in Dongola, around Berber and Anbara, and in South Kordofan. He spent the next 10 years in West Africa, and in the 1914-18 war rose from the command of a battalion to that of a division on the Western Front.

MRS. MARGARET RICHARDSON TIMMERS, first matron of the old Fort Jameson hospital, has died at the age of 84 in that town, to which she travelled from Blantyre early in the century. She is survived by her husband, a former High Court registrar in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. EDWARD GUEST RAUBENHEIMER, who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 78, was one of the earliest residents in the Charter area. Born in the Cape Province, he went to Rhodesia in 1899 and established a coach agency and hotel business in Enkeldoorn.

MR. G. H. ARCHAMBAULT, who has died in Cape Town at the age of 74, visited East and Central Africa about five years ago in the course of a survey of conditions made for the *New York Times*, for whom he then established an office in South Africa.

THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE CLERK, G.C.M.G., M.B., former British Ambassador in Paris, who has died at the age of 79, was from 1903 to 1907 an assistant in the British Agency in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

MR. DAVID WALKER DINE, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, was at one time district postmaster in Salisbury. He entered the Colony's postal service nearly 50 years ago.

MR. WILLIAM EDWIN ROOKE, who has died in Gatooma at the age of 74, arrived in Rhodesia in 1914 and farmed in the Marandellas district for more than 20 years.

MR. A. W. N. COOKE, who went to Kenya in 1928 and managed farms in Njoro, Rongai, Kamipyia-Moyo and the Trans Nzoia, has died in the Colony at the age of 57.

The 10-year-old son of **MR. and MRS. F. J. LATTIN**, of Uganda, lost his life in a fire which destroyed part of Elbert School, Kenya.

More European field inspectors are to be recruited by the Gezira Board in the Sudan. Retirements of British staff from the scheme have exceeded expectation, and difficulty has been found in recruiting suitable and responsible Sudanese candidates without weakening Government departments. More than 400 applications have been received in response to advertisements in this country to fill five or six vacancies.

Parliament

Colonial Empire's Defence Contributions

Statement on Sudan Police Strike

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last night the Colonial Secretary was asked for a statement on the military man-power contributions of the Colonial Empire to the collective defence of the Democracies.

MR. J. DUGDALE (Minister of State) replied: "Colonial territories make a substantial contribution in man-power towards collective defence by their assumption of responsibility for their own internal security. Forces maintained for this purpose are capable of expansion if needed of mutual reinforcement in emergencies."

SIR IAN TRAVISER (Cons.) : "Has the Minister ever seen the R.A.F. in the job of war, and does he realize how valuable these men are, how they enjoy military service, and how much we need them?"

MR. DUGDALE: "I am fully aware of their value." MR. E. GAMMANS (Cons.) : "Is not the Minister aware that in the statement of March 16 it was promised that a more comprehensive report on the possibilities of Colonial man-power for the common defence of the Empire would be given?"

MR. DUGDALE: "The War Minister is undertaking a detailed examination of the possibility of making extended use of African troops."

Future Status of the Sudan

MR. LEE (Cons.) asked the Foreign Secretary in view of the importance of making clear the position of the United Kingdom in relation to the Sudan, he would give an assurance that it was still the policy of H.M. Government that no change should be made in the status of the Sudan as a result of treaty revision until the Sudanese had been consulted through constitutional channels, and that nothing would be done in the negotiations with Egypt which might in any way prejudice the ultimate choice by the Sudanese of their future status.

MR. YOUNG (Lab.) : Yes. MR. J. PARKER (Lab.) asked the Foreign Secretary for a statement on the police strike in the Sudan.

MR. H. MORRISON: "Members of the police in Khartoum and Omdurman refused to perform their duty between June 5 and 10. Some members of the police in Atbara and in Sudan demonstrated and later confined themselves to barracks in sympathy. The Sudan Government enrolled special constables, who maintained order, assisted by troops of the Sudan Defence Force. There was no general deterioration of public order and a special constable and however, on one occasion to fire on looters, one of whom was killed and another wounded. Police all over the Sudan have now returned to work. Proposals for each centre have either been discussed or discharged at their own request. Approximate figures of men not re-engaged are: Khartoum and Omdurman, 250; Atbara, 64; Port Sudan, 64; out of total strengths of 1,069, 173, and 488 respectively."

The Acting Governor-General has appointed a commission under the chairmanship of a judge to ascertain the cause of the unrest.

The Sudan Government have raised no objection to the formation of a police association. The members of the police force have always been aware of this. The Sudan Government have, however, insisted that the rules and constitution of any such association must be subject to their approval. This is in accordance with practice both in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies, where the constitutions of police federations are laid down by statute or by regulations under ordinary law as appropriate.

It is clearly necessary that any association of federation within the force that is responsible for preserving internal security within a country, the members of which have taken an oath of loyalty, should be subject to the approval of the Government of that country.

MR. J. HYND (Lab.) asked why the delegation from Nyasaland to the Festival of Britain contained no African representative, and why that was also the case with the delegations to the African Conference of 1948 and to "Colonial Month" in 1949.

MR. DUGDALE: "The Colonial Secretary is in compliance with the Government with a view to the inclusion of an African member in the Nyasaland delegation. The hon. member is misinformed regarding the African Conference of 1948 and "Colonial Month"; the Africans were included in the Nyasaland delegation to the former, and no delegations were invited to the latter."

MR. J. HYND asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware of the need for more adequate and wider representation of Africans on the Nyasaland Legislative Council; and whether he would consider increasing the African representation to six members and establishing a common roll so that qualified Africans might be able to vote direct as an alternative to participating in selection through the Protectorate Council. MR. DUGDALE: "When the African Legislative Council members were appointed to the Nyasaland Legislative Council in 1949 it was agreed that the introduction of a new constitution would be further considered after experience of the working of the enlarged council. The Colonial Secretary hopes to discuss this matter with the Government."

MR. P. SKIRRENS (Cons.) asked whether the hotel in Entebbe, built by the Uganda Government and now taken over and managed by the Colonial Development Corporation, made a profit or a loss before being taken over.

MR. DUGDALE: "During the 12 months before the C.D.C. took over the hotel on August 1, 1950, it made a net loss of £10,000."

American Aid to Colonial Empire

MR. L. GAMMANS (Cons.) asked what steps were being taken to make known to the peoples of the Colonial Empire the generous help being given by the United States of America under the Economic Co-operation Administration.

MR. DUGDALE: "The Colonial Minister knows of no case where a Colonial Government in receipt of E.C.A. assistance has not gladly given publicity to this fact. I would also refer to the fact that 40% of the recently published annual report on the subject."

MR. G. GAYLOR: "Do the Government propose to put up any sort of plaque on the project, so that we may know what kind of help we have had from the United States, and what a wonderful example that is of international co-operation in developing backward areas?"

MR. DUGDALE: "We are very fully aware of that, and are exceedingly grateful for all the help we have had from the United States (Lab.)"

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) : "Will the Minister take care not to lose sight of the help that this country has given to the Colonial Empire, particularly since the present Government came to power?"

MR. DUGDALE: "I have no doubt that the American Government will consider that one of the best forms of thanking us is that there should be some self-help and that what we have in this connection."

MR. B. SORENSEN (Lab.) inquired about accommodation for Colonial people other than students, and the present monthly number of emigrants of Colonial workers into the country.

MR. DUGDALE: "On arrival in this country migrants who lack accommodation funds are looked after by the L.C.C. in London and the local authorities in the provinces. No special accommodation is provided for Colonial migrants. It is estimated that over 1,000 a year are arriving to do work. We are concerned to see that proper accommodation is provided and that these people do not get adequate protection. I think the present arrangements for providing them with a reasonable amount of accommodation."

Corporal Punishment

MR. SORENSEN asked what progress had been made in respect of the abolition of corporal punishment as a sanction imposed by courts in the Colonies.

MR. DUGDALE: "Since the Colonial Secretary replied to my hon. friend's question on this subject on January 21 three Colonial Governments have appointed committees to consider the question of corporal punishment, while four intends to take similar action."

MR. A. BALDWIN (Cons.) : "In view of the increasing crime in Colonies, where corporal punishment has been abolished, will the Ministers say what deterrents are to be introduced in place of corporal punishment?"

MR. DUGDALE: "I do not intend to get involved in the question of otherwise of corporal punishment in reply to a question."

MR. ALPORT (Cons.) asked how many Colonial students had availed themselves of financial assistance in the case of illness or other misfortune.

MR. DUGDALE: "Instances of illness and convalescence can normally be met without undue difficulty through the National Health Scheme. Thirteen students have, however, been helped to the extent of £147 while in hospital, or undergoing convalescence or suffering from some other misfortune. Any student is eligible for such assistance in special emergencies where no other source of help is available."

MR. ALPORT: "Can the Minister say whether he means by 'any students' those who come over privately as well as those who come over sponsored by Colonial Governments?"

MR. DUGDALE: "Yes, sir."

MR. HANKIN asked why no African of Asian had been appointed to the Uganda Electricity Board.

MR. GREENHALGH: "There is an African on the Uganda Electricity Board. Members are appointed for their personal"

Imperial Preference - Law Charges Against Government in Lords

WHEN THE HOUSE OF LORDS debated the results of the recent tariff talks in February, Lord Hailsham, in his speech, said the conference was a failure: "a failure in the import and export trade of a year we had expected to reduce rates of import values of not over £4m. and not to increase rates of import values of approximately £3m. On the other hand, this country had obtained concessions valued at just over £18m."

Lord Hailsham said the success of the conference was the principle of non-discrimination and the tribute paid in the principle of Imperial Preference. The President of the Board of Trade, Lord A. Morrison, said the conference was a success because it can obtain concessions which they could not otherwise obtain. The elimination of Imperial Preference, he said, is the elimination of a trading advantage which would compensate in value for the loss of this expression in terms of trade of a brotherhood of states and a community interest which has united the British Commonwealth and Empire through the force of the world conflagrations.

Threat to Imperial Preference
If you are illiterate by the broad conception of the utter need to preserve the British Commonwealth and Empire, you will feel I do. But if, as I feel, socialists feel the sacrifice in the international world they dread, then they can make out a case for the eventual elimination of Imperial Preference.

Lord Hailsham asked whether the Government's General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is an increase of preference in respect of trade passing between Great Britain and the Colonies, including Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, without the permission of the contracting parties. If we do that, what is the Government's position to make use of should circumstances arise? The need for freedom to increase inter-Commonwealth trade and multilateral trade within the sterling area is of the greatest importance. Protected by Imperial Preference, we should develop imperial trade, and secondly, multi-sterling trading area within Western Europe.

The Commonwealth-Empire has a commanding position, as shown by these percentages: tin, 91%; supply which it produces: nickel, 70%; gold, 61%; date, 94%; rubber, 63%; groundnuts, 62%; tea, 23%.

The President of the Board of Trade said proudly that the percentage of Commonwealth trade vis-a-vis foreign trade was higher than before the war, but he forgot to say that we have a trade upwards, and that ever since the war there has been a steady decline in the amount of that trade.

Past experience proves that development of inter-Imperial trade of free brings about a higher degree of activity in world international trade. The United States have every right to conduct their fiscal policy in any way which suits them best. We would no more deny them the use of tariffs than they should deny us the use of preference to the Commonwealth and Colonial Empire.

The Government's Foreign Secretary, Lord Morrison, said that the Government had supported the decision taken at Geneva. He said that the Government had supported the decision taken at Geneva. He said that the Government had supported the decision taken at Geneva. He said that the Government had supported the decision taken at Geneva.

Lord Hailsham said that the Government had supported the decision taken at Geneva. He said that the Government had supported the decision taken at Geneva. He said that the Government had supported the decision taken at Geneva.

Imperial Preference Not Anti-American
Lord FAIRBairn of CAMERON said that the Government had supported the decision taken at Geneva. He said that the Government had supported the decision taken at Geneva.

The Government had supported the decision taken at Geneva. He said that the Government had supported the decision taken at Geneva.

Strong Empire Essential to World
VISCOUNT SWINTON said that the Government had supported the decision taken at Geneva. He said that the Government had supported the decision taken at Geneva.

The most-favoured-nation clause was the supreme example of theory and practice conflicting. In the past we have excluded Imperial Preference from that clause in all commercial treaties including a most-favoured-nation clause we had stipulated that it should apply only to foreign countries. Did that formula still apply?

While blessing and encouraging customs unions, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade frowned on the less rigid and less exclusive system of Imperial Preference, though the arguments used in favour of a customs union could be rightly used in support of Imperial Preference.

Imperial Preference has increased the trade of the Commonwealth and Empire with the rest of the world. We must reserve our full freedom to grant and receive preferences.

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If we have lost it, we shall be free to recover it. Only the British Commonwealth and Empire... it play to full party the economic and strategic interests of a free world.

LORD LYONS OF CHICHESTER, resigning for the Government, said that in the negotiations in Lourenço, with the United States in the possession of Imperial Preference, and the Commonwealth countries were consulted, but they could not see our way of doing these consultations to make the concessions in the preferences which the United States wanted.

The most-favoured-nation treatment was the very basis of the General Agreement, and if that were dispensed to the agreement might as well be open. It was once the intention of the British Government to ask Parliament to ratify the Havana Charter, but they had now changed their minds.

We have learned that it is not the intention of the President of the United States to ask Congress to ratify the Havana Charter. This means that the International Trade Organization will not come into existence, and it appears that American thought is that the General Agreement is a makeshift interim instrument to take us through this existence into an entirely different situation.

New Preferences Forbidden

The Government support the doctrine of multilateral trade on which the General Agreement is based. The United Kingdom, having led world trade for hundreds of years, cannot forsake its position overnight.

On June 6 I stated: "I need not record your Lordships of the vital importance of our trade with the sterling area, which is a little less than one-half of our raw materials from the sterling area, and we have to import a little under one-half of our food exports. A great expansion of our trade with the rest of the sterling area has been a by-product of our post-war economic recovery, and no effort should be made to reinforce this structure of trade which is the greatest of our life."

We have not seen the least of the expansion of either our exports to sterling countries or our imports from them, but what are we going to do in the meantime? We cannot be isolationist about the principles of the General Agreement.

The support by the Government of the agreement is not inconsistent with our policy.

the Havana Charter recognizes their existence as legitimate. Lord Balfour is quite right in saying that the freezing of the preference was one of the bargains in the 1930s. The Agreement and it was eventually spelled out in the Havana Charter, cannot under the free-trade rule create any new preference nor can we increase existing preferences.

The General Agreement really is a simple preference, and it is nothing more than a preference which is granted from an agreement with the usual exception for Imperial Preference. But we must not cancel or reduce any preference which was granted unless we are satisfied that the corresponding advantage to be gained from the reduction of foreign trade really outweighs the advantages of the preference to us and to the Commonwealth.

There are many occasions where we should like to look at the balance of payments of this or that country, particularly from the point of view of the sterling area, but generally we must not.

Through the principle of mutual advantage, and it is no more inconsistent than the Conservative policy of 1932 when that Government reduced some preferences, we have a substantial list of them here. The same principles would show a balance of mutual advantage.

LORD BALFOUR said that the report showed that the Government were willing to put Imperial Preference in pawn, to be redeemed on any bid, who would come to their rescue.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Surveys of malaria and tuberculosis undertaken in Zanzibar.

The fisheries research ship ISLE OF SILVERBURN, which had been missing for more than a week, reached the Seychelles last Friday.

Within the next few years the city council of the capital of Southern Rhodesia expects to spend £1,800,000 on housing schemes for Africans.

Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital in Addis Ababa is to be opened by the Emperor on July 15, the birthday on which date there will be a garden party in London to mark the occasion.

J. R. Farquharson, acting general manager of East African Airways and Harbours, has stated that it is intended to establish a self-contained railway police force as soon as possible.

The five Sudanese visitors who are visiting this country for the Festival have been entertained in London by the Essex Club, of which they have been made honorary members during their stay.

The successful experiment in malaria and bilharzia control carried out in the Mazoe Valley of Southern Rhodesia is to be extended next month to 13 Native reserves in northern Mashonaland.

Serengeti National Park

Serengeti National Park, Tanganyika, has now been officially gazetted 11 years after it was declared a national park. Captain M. S. S. Moore, V.C., who has done so much towards its establishment, has been appointed a trustee.

The Belgian Congo Government's film library in Leopoldville now contains 1,600 films. Last year 27 films specially intended for Africans were made officially or with a State subsidy. Fifteen mobile film units gave 2,893 showings to 150,000 Africans.

Agreement has been reached between the general manager of the Sudan Railways and the central executive committee of the Sudan Railways Workers' Union in regard to hours of work, payment for overtime, and allowances for certain categories of staff. Joint central housing and education committees have been constituted, with equal representation of management and labour. The union has, for example, no more brigades from participation in any future strike.



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Inquiry into Education

(Continued from page 1196)

ing, such as the Bible, science teachers' course at Achimota, the homecraft training centres in Nigeria, the domestic science training colleges in Uganda, and the girls' host teachers training centres in Kenya, were being trained in the "good-kenya way" which was put at the heart of the curriculum.

The fact that religious training is so much in the hands of the Churches would lead one to imagine that adequate time is always given to religious teaching and worship.

This is certainly so in some training centres where full regard is paid to spiritual values, but unfortunately it is not always the case. One reason for this is the number of subjects which have to be included in the curriculum, while religious education is not a subject in Government examinations.

It is a matter for consideration whether the inclusion of religion and religious teaching, Christian or Islamic, as an examination subject might not do more. It is not suggested that spiritual values are measurable by examination, but students will inevitably pay less attention to a subject if they can obtain their certificate without it, and there is a similar temptation for the staff to reduce the amount of time given to non-examination subjects.

Importance of Religion

The main significance of such a step would be to emphasize the importance given by Governments to religious teaching and worship. If this were followed by the devotion of adequate time in the curricula of all schools, whether conducted by Government, local authority, or voluntary agencies, both in classroom instruction and in worship, the influence on African opinion might be profound.

At present there is no corporate act of worship in the training centres. The preparation of syllabuses and forms of prayer were naturally be in the hands of the leaders of the various religious denominations, but it is hoped that agreed syllabuses might be prepared, as in the United Kingdom, and in fact in some African territories.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION
Future developments in the responsibility for education, whether administrative or financial, would seem to depend on the following questions, among others:

(1) How does the system work wherein the local education committees which makes financial recommendations is not the same as the local authority which in whole or in part provides the money? Is this a necessary stage in development?

(2) To what extent is the educational expenditure of central and local governments likely to be supplemented by fees and specially subscribed contributions, and what should be the relationship of the central and local governments to private schools financed solely in this way?

(3) In the larger territories there is likely to be a division of function between central and local authorities similar to that in the U.K. between the Ministry of Education and the local authorities? If so, how soon will it take place?

Central and Local Expenditure

(1) On what principles should the ratio of central to local expenditure within the field of primary education be determined? Is there a case for preferential treatment, either for areas that help themselves by imposing rates, or for impoverished or unattractive areas where adherence to a uniformly determined ratio of central Government help may mean still further retardation in development?

(2) Where in future will the administrative responsibility for secondary education lie?

EDUCATIONAL FINANCE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Education is financed from five main sources—
(1) Public funds, controlled by the Departments of Education, from grants and the expenses of Government schools and of central administration and supervised. A large and increasing amount is devoted to the payment of grants-in-aid to voluntary agencies, mainly Christian, but to Muslim and to other religions, and to girls' hostels.
(2) Grants are also paid where necessary to local authorities to supplement that part of their own funds which is devoted to education. This should be added the considerable educational expenditure incurred by other Government departments on vocational and technical training. Increasingly large amounts are granted to universities, colleges and other centres of higher education.

(3) Funds devoted to education by the Churches and other voluntary agencies, which consist in an increasing extent of contributions from local sources, but significant amounts are still received from overseas. The incomes of boarding schools are derived from three sources—

(1) from central Government or local authorities which usually cover all, or nearly all, the cost of salaries. In some cases a small equipment grant is also received.
(2) School fees.
(3) The balance, which may be very small, is covered by funds provided by the voluntary agency itself. The largest items of expenditure which falls on voluntary agencies are the capital cost of new buildings, for which Governments usually pay more than 50% and in certain cases a considerable proportion of the salaries of expatriate staff. In the case of secondary schools the provision of new buildings may be a serious burden on the resources of the Churches is not one of cost but of effort; for example, the provision of honorary managers and a great deal of other voluntary service.

(4) In most territories school fees are at least at educational levels. There is strong argument in justification of fees, with provision for remission, in countries where education is not universal and where the absence of fees would result in a reduction of school places.

(5) Funds received from moneys provided under the Colonial Education and Welfare Acts. These are almost entirely expended on capital works.
Two large-scale changes in educational expenditure have taken place during recent years. The first of these is the increasing amount of grants-in-aid and voluntary agencies by central and local governments. The position has now changed in most territories that the ordinary recurrent expenditure on Government schools cost the voluntary agencies practically nothing, while an increasing number of the larger secondary schools are now self-governing, managed by a board of trustees, and have any budgetary deficit guaranteed by the Government.
The second main change is that local authorities are assuming an increasing financial responsibility for education, and that this is being accompanied, or followed by, a transfer of responsibility.

Put in its simplest form the problem is to ensure that the large sums already involved are being spent without waste, and to the best advantage, and to see whether more money for educational purposes can be secured.

Place of Education in Progress

It is important not only to know and achieve what is educationally desirable, but also to achieve it at the right pace. There is a danger that this will be lost sight of if too much reliance is placed on the expectation that as economic development goes ahead, the consequent rise in the general standard of living will increasingly make more money available for education.

Time is the essence of the matter, and it does not seem unreasonable to ask whether even now sufficiently high priority is being given to the provision of money for education.

It is difficult to over-estimate the importance of this question for the future of the African continent. Progress of any kind, most of all economic, has no meaning until it is translated into terms of human endeavour and aptitude, and unless the building up of the human resources which are vital to the economic maturity and well-being of the African communities is given the highest priority and undertaken with all speed, those communities may flourish in a climate of materialism and in that climate moral and spiritual values may be imperilled.

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Mining

El Oro Mining and Exploration

EL ORO MINING AND EXPLORATION CO. LTD., which has interests in Southern Rhodesia mines, after providing £1,579 for taxation incurred a loss of £183 in the calendar year 1950, compared with a profit of £1,454 in the previous year. The debit balance carried to the balance sheet is £11,000. Issued capital is £292,202 and current assets are valued at £166,693, including £8,067 in cash. The directors are Messrs. W. M. Henderson-Scott (chairman and joint managing director), W. Woodbine Parish (joint managing director), and H. G. Hall. The fourth annual general meeting will be held in London on July 11.

Exploration Company

THE EXPLORATION CO. LTD., after providing £1,426 for taxation, earned a profit of £1,565 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £833 in the previous year. The debit balance is £50,516. The issued capital is £1,000,000 in stock units of 1s. each. Current liabilities stand at £3,757 and current assets at £119,013, including £1,625 in cash. The directors are Messrs. W. Woodbine Parish (chairman and joint managing director), W. M. Henderson-Scott (joint managing director), and H. G. Hall. The 47th annual general meeting will be held in London on July 11.

Dividends

SUNWOOD STAR GOLD MINING CO. are to have declared an interim dividend of 2½% less tax, for the year ending June 30, 1951. For the year the interim distribution was 5%.

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Mining in Rhodesia

MR. FREDERICK JAMES has resigned from the board of Rhodesian Anglo-American, Ltd.

MR. B. G. SKELTON, ASSOC. M. INST. M.M., has been appointed resident engineer in Rhodesia to Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Co., Ltd.

Motapa Gold Mining

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MOTAPA GOLD-MINING CO. LTD. said in Bulawayo last week that he hoped that the Southern Rhodesian Government might very soon "find some method whereby the production of gold may be continued on a more productive basis, so that shareholders in gold mining companies will not have to carry more than their fair share of the burdens imposed by currency inflation." Turning to the company's affairs, he said that development results during the past year had been disappointing, the percentage extraction at the reduction plant, plant modifications, which would not be finished until the middle of next year, would cost about £13,000.

Mineral Outputs

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S mineral production in March was valued at approximately £524,520, making £14,995,834 for the first quarter of the year, compared with £9,515,949 for the corresponding period of 1950.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S mineral output in the first quarter of this year was valued at £3,670,248, an increase of over 50% compared with the corresponding period of last year. While gold output was down from 133,028 to 124,230 oz., its value rose as a result of devaluation from £1,147,367 to £1,724,124.

Willoughby's Consolidated

BERNARD A. K. THORBURN, chairman of Willoughby's Consolidated Co., Ltd., speaking on the transfer of domicile of the company last week, said: "When the Finance Bill is passed, the company will have to consider if any method can be found of reducing the liability to taxation on capital gains to a reasonable figure, so as to enable the company to play its part in increasing production and developing the country from which it draws its revenue."

Price of Gold

ALTHOUGH THE UNITED STATES appear to be determined to keep the monetary price of gold as low as possible, some eventual revaluation throughout the world appeared to be inevitable, said Mr. R. B. Hagart, president of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, when he addressed the annual meeting in Johannesburg on Monday.

PROGRESS



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At the present moment the plan of rationalization is in process of being put into execution, the special committees mentioned therein have been named, and it is hoped that as soon as reasonably possible the funds for which the plan was created will be carried out in accordance with the basic intentions of the plan itself.

"We are pleased also to inform our shareholders that as a result of the improvement experienced in our sales during the year under review and of our having continued with the policy of selling certain assets not required for our basic industry, we have succeeded in liquidating before the year's end all our debts to banks with the exception of the loan of \$16,000,000 pesos received from the "Banco de Credito Industrial Argentino." This debt, however, was subsequently fully cancelled during the month of January, 1951.

Optimism Justified

It is particularly gratifying to me that the results for the year 1950, as indicated in the foregoing translation, have justified the optimism expressed in my speech of last year with regard to the total repayment of our Argentine company's indebtedness to the banks, which during our relatively short period of commercial difficulties had, for the first time in the history of the company, reached such disturbing levels. Although at the close of the year the above-mentioned debts of \$16,000,000 pesos was still outstanding, the company's cash position showed a net favourable balance with the banks of \$4,291,146.00 pesos. At the date of this review not only has the \$16,000,000 pesos been totally paid, but the favourable bank balances of La Forestal Argentina have reached a total in excess of \$30,000,000 pesos.

The demand for quebracho extract has been and continues to be so great, for reasons known to us all, that three of our four 'marginal' factories have worked during the part of the year under review, and the Villa Guillermina and Fontana factories are still working this year up to the present. Our feeling is that, whereas we shall undoubtedly realize temporary advantages from the working of these factories, we have reason to trust that this temporary gain will not adversely affect the definite permanent advantage promised by the Argentine Government's rationalization plan, which necessarily will require considerable time for its final realization.

I feel that we have again my debt, as well as a personal satisfaction, to place on record the sincere and cordial collaboration with which the Argentine Ministers and officials are contributing towards the final and satisfactory solution of all the problems of the quebracho extract industry.

I am also in a position to be able once again to pay tribute to the extremely loyal and valuable services rendered by the managers, departmental heads, and staff of our various companies. It is my firm conviction that the quality and quantity of the work they have done will be of great importance and help to us in the years to come.

ANKAR GUM

The position and prospects of our African subsidiary remain sound, and conditions are generally favourable, as they were in the previous year, and this was particularly the case in regard to the Natal Tanning Extract Company, which suffered from the very drought conditions prevailing in Natal during the latter half of the year.

The year 1949, of course, has been an altogether exceptional one for our subsidiary, which as a result of our improved and good supply had been able to reach a high level of output, production, and

also been favoured, in regard to profits, earned by several non-recurring factors. It would be an any event have been reasonable to expect fairly good results for 1950, in spite of the less favourable conditions prevailing in the Natal Tanning Extract Company.

In all the circumstances, however, for the Natal Tanning Extract Company to have been able to hold the level of 1948 profits and to maintain the planned contribution from these operations in aid of our development programmes in Southern Rhodesia and Kenya as a very creditable achievement.

Having in mind the increased return which should now accrue to us from our estates as a result of the higher price being paid for bark, we can look forward to the future with every confidence.

On your behalf, I would like to pay a tribute to the managing director of the Tanning Extract Company for his efficient, energetic, and inspiring leadership of the company, and indeed of the whole industry in difficult times, and to convey through him our thanks for the good work achieved by all his staff.

World Demand Exceeds Supply

The excess of world demand over supply of mimosas, which has existed now for some time, has, of course, been accentuated by the temporary reduction in the raw material available to manufacturers, which in turn has resulted in a fall in our production of extract in 1950 of 13.5% from the level of 1949.

This pressure on raw material supplies has led inevitably to a steady rise in the price of bark, which has in turn been reflected in corresponding increases in the price of the manufactured product.

The Wattle Industry

As the company has by far the greatest stake in the South African wattle industry, we have looked with some concern upon the tendency of prices of wattle bark to follow the dramatic rises which have occurred amongst other primary products where demand has outrun supply and almost fantastic levels have been reached.

We do not believe that a similar development, however profitable and attractive it may appear on short term, would really be, in the long run, to the interest of the wattle industry. The burden which it would impose upon our customer, the tanner, might well create conditions which would react unfavourably upon the wattle industry, and very high prices provide the strongest possible stimulus to the development of synthetic substitutes.

At the same time we must recognize the legitimate claims of wattle growers. It cannot be forgotten that 90% of the raw material used in the manufacture of wattle extract in the Union of South Africa is produced by the independent grower. These growers, like farmers and raw material producers in all other parts of the world, are unquestionably entitled to a fair share of the advantages which result from the quality of their product and the normal operation of the laws of supply and demand. It is, therefore, not surprising that the increases which have taken place in the price of bark, from the beginning of 1950 to 1951, have been a reasonable and controlled response to the increased demand on the part of the tanning industry.

The Government's programme of expansion in the wattle industry, through the Wattle Company and the East African Tanning Extract Company in an effort to meet the increasing demand in wattle extract, is a most commendable one. It is our hope that the Government's programme will be successful in increasing the supply of wattle bark, and thus ensuring a steady and continuous flow of raw material to the wattle industry.

from the company with the problem of carrying out a programme within the limits of estimated cost, but in the matter of the Rhodesian Wattle Company, Mr. B. Hewitt is fortunate in having an expert in estate development who is particularly well fitted to deal with the situation.

The probability of the two factors named for Southern Rhodesia could be substantially increased if the lead given by our company in its development of large-scale wattle estates were followed by local farmers in the planting up of some proportion of their available land. It has occurred in South Africa, and we have been glad to note some definite progress in this direction.

Progress of Wattle Planting

The outstanding feature of the year as far as our Kenya subsidiary, the East African Tanning Extract Company, is concerned, has been the progress achieved in regard to the development of organized and efficient wattle planting by African and Native reserves under the guidance and help of the Government's agricultural officers.

Very favourable results have been achieved in the Central Provinces reserves, which have demonstrated in a striking manner both the capacity and aptitude of the African for this sort of development, and the importance which this Native industry can achieve in the Kenya economy. A considerable expansion on these lines in other reserves, strictly within the framework of the agricultural policy as formulated by the Kenya Government from time to time, can be foreseen.

I would like on your behalf to record and draw attention to the admirable work, with its combination of imagination and patience, which has been achieved in this field by the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural officers.

Our thanks are especially due to the general manager of the East Africa Tanning Extract Company, Mr. H. S. Fisher, for the able manner in which he has directed the policy and affairs of the company throughout the year.

Directorate

All shareholders will learn with regret that our valued colleague, Mr. C. W. Biggs, has decided in the interests of his health that he must take a well-earned rest, and has asked to be relieved of his duties by the middle of the year.

You will remember that Mr. Biggs, who went out from the parent company to South Africa in 1922, was the founder of the Natal Tanning Extract Company and its first managing director. It is no exaggeration to say that it is primarily due to his tireless energy and unflinching courage and determination during the very difficult years when the wattle industry was fighting for its life that we owe the survival of the East African Tanning Extract Company, which now pays such a vital part in the affairs of the group. Mr. Biggs, in conditions of health, retired from the managing directorship of that company in 1945, but most characteristically soon returned to the service of Forestal to help us with the carrying out of the expansion programme in Southern Rhodesia and Kenya which was inaugurated at the end of the war.

Rhodesian and East African Companies

The same energy and determination were brought by him to the heads of the Rhodesian Wattle Company in Southern Rhodesia and the East African Tanning Extract Company in Kenya. He was the founder of these companies also, and made an invaluable contribution to their successful passage through the early critical years. We owe him a great debt for what he has done for Forestal in Africa, and we cordially wish him into retirement our very best wishes for his health and happiness.

The Osley and Mersey Extract Company

The Osley and Mersey Extract Company has again enjoyed a very satisfactory year, sales and production having been maintained at a high level.

The company has successfully overcome a number of difficulties on the production side, arising mainly from the current shortage of raw materials and chemicals. In the work valuable help has been received from our research department. The technical service section has also given its assistance to the tanning industry both at home and abroad.

Our thanks are due to the company's manager, Mr. H. P. Godwin, and to the officials and staff in London, Liverpool and Ditton, all of whom have contributed to the good results obtained.

German Subsidiary

At the beginning of this year to mention the activities of our German subsidiary, Rheinische Gerbstoff-Fabrik Gebrauder Muller Aktiengesellschaft, which operates a factory in Düsseldorf, Germany, and has now also taken responsibility for the sale of its tanning products within its territory. With the removal of Western Germany and the increasing freedom of the West German State from military control, we believe we have been fortunate in putting the organization of foreign trade in that country upon a sound basis. The company continues under the management of Herr Otto Herrmann, to whom our thanks are due for his loyal and efficient service over the last 18 years.

This year has seen a considerable expansion in the work of the research department and the technical service department in the central laboratories at London. It is increasingly evident that the research and technical side will play a rôle of ever-growing importance in our industry. We are determined to keep ahead in this field, and I am sure that your board will have your whole-hearted support in its policy of making available whatever resources and facilities are required to achieve this end.

In my speech at the annual general meeting last year I mentioned that your directors, to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Sir Esmond Ovey, had secured the acceptance of a man who enjoyed wide African experience, but who at that time occupied an important official position and would not be free to join the board until the following September.

The gentleman in question, Mr. A. P. van der Post, retired on September 6, 1950, from the post of Senior Trade Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, and was immediately thereafter elected a member of your board. I am confident that the interest of the company will be well served by Mr. van der Post's intimate knowledge of South Africa and long experience of agricultural and international commerce.

Thanks to Staff

I cannot close this review without an expression of thanks on my behalf to the staff of the parent company and to the staff of our sales manager, Dr. White, our chief research chemist, and to Mr. Ross, head of our technical service department. To the staff of our companies at home and overseas I would like to convey my appreciation of their very excellent work throughout the year.

The report and accounts were adopted and the final dividend of 9% making 12% for the year was approved.

The retiring directors, Mr. A. P. van der Post, the Hon. F. P. Lubbock, and Mr. Gerard d'Erlanger, C.B.E., were re-elected.

The remuneration of the auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Hender Griffiths and Co., having been fixed, the proceedings terminated.

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The profitability of the two factories planned for Southern Rhodesia would be substantially increased if the lead given by our company in its development of large-scale wattle estates were followed by local farmers in the planting up of some proportion of their available land. This has occurred in South Africa, and it has been glad to note some definite progress in this direction.

Progress of Wattle Planting

The outstanding feature of the year for the Kenya subsidiary, the East African Tanning Extract Company, is concerned, has been the progress achieved in regard to the development of organized and efficient wattle planting by the Government's Native Affairs, under the guidance and help of the Government's agricultural officers.

Very favourable results have been achieved in the Central Province reserves, which have demonstrated in a striking manner both the capacity and adaptability of African for this sort of development, and the importance which this Native industry can achieve in the Kenya economy. A considerable expansion on these lines in other reserves, strictly within the framework of the agricultural policy as formulated by the Kenya Government from time to time, can be foreseen.

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The same energy and determination were brought by him to the parent of the Rhodesian Wattle Company in Southern Rhodesia and the East African Tanning Extract Company in Kenya. He was the founder of these companies also, and made an invaluable contribution to their successful passage through the early critical years. We owe him a great debt for what he has done for Forestral in Africa, and he carries with him into retirement our very best wishes for his health and happiness.

The Calder and Mersey Extract Company

The Calder and Mersey Extract Company, Ltd. has again enjoyed a very satisfactory year, and its production has been maintained at a high level.

The company has successfully overcome a number of difficulties on the production side, arising mainly from the chronic shortage of raw materials and chemicals. Considerable help has been received from our research department. The technical service section has also given useful technical assistance to the tanning industry both at home and abroad.

Our thanks are due to the company's manager, Mr. H. P. Godwin, and to the officials and staff in London, Liverpool and Ditton, all of whom have contributed to the good results obtained.

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I would like this year to mention the activities of our German subsidiary, Rheinische Gerbstoff-Export-Fabrik Gebauer Müller Aktiengesellschaft, which operates a factory in Düsseldorf, Germany, and has now also taken responsibility for the sale of all Forestral products within its territory. With the recovery of Western Germany and the increasing relaxation of the West German State from military control, we believe we have been fortunate in putting the organization of Forestral interests in that country upon a sound basis. The company continues under the management of Herr Otto Herrmann, to whom our thanks are due for his loyal and efficient service over the last 18 years.

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The remuneration of the auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Bender Griffiths and Co., having been fixed, the proceedings terminated.

Selection Trust Limited

Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Jr.'s Review

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SELECTION TRUST LIMITED, was held on June 22 at the National Trust Building, Mason's Avenue, London, E.C.

The following is an abridgement of the speech by the chairman, Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Jr.

"Gross revenue of Selection Trust and its subsidiaries for the year ended March 31, 1951, amounted to £1,705,000 (£913,000). Income from investments at £1,052,000 was £20,000 more than for the previous year, this substantial increase being due to the start of dividend payments by the Tsimeb Corporation and to larger distributions by the American Metal Company and Consolidated African Selection Trust. Profit on realization of investments was also higher at £320,000, compared with £178,000.

"After deducting expenses there was a balance of £1,319,000, out of which it was necessary to provide £535,000 for taxation. Reserves have been increased by the transfer of £150,000 to investment reserve and £100,000 to general reserve.

"The payment of a final dividend of 2s. 3d. per unit of stock is recommended, which with the maiden interim dividend of 1s. paid in January will make a total of 3s. 3d. per unit less tax for the year, against 2s. per unit.

"Reserves and unappropriated profits are now at their highest total of over £1,200,000, notwithstanding that it was necessary in the previous two years to provide substantial amounts for depreciation of investments. Liquid resources of over £2,500,000 are also higher than they have ever been.

Base Metals and Diamonds

"We have a large holding in the American Metal Company through which we are interested in Roan Antelope Copper Mines and Mutlira Copper Mines. In these days of high metal prices both companies report greatly improved results, which have been achieved in spite of local difficulties in connexion with coal shortages and labour problems.

"The American Metal Company has considerable other mining and metal interests in which we have an indirect interest. The companies concerned include San Francisco Mines of Mexico, Climax Molybdenum Company, O'okiep Copper Company, and Tsimeb Corporation, and a new activity has been the formation of their wholly owned subsidiary, the South West African Potash Corporation, to develop large potash deposits in New Mexico.

"We have a valuable participation in the Tsimeb mine in South West Africa, whose results for the year ended June 30, 1950, showed net profit increased from £1,258,000 to £1,495,000. Tsimeb Corporation paid its maiden dividend in June, 1950. Its regular quarterly dividends have since been paid.

"On March 29, 1951, far-reaching constitutional changes were introduced in the Gold Coast, where we have important interests through our holding in Consolidated African Selection Trust. The preliminary moves in the direction of self-government and Dominion status have taken place smoothly, and we must now await experience of the operation of the new system.

"The year 1950 was a good one for the diamond market. Sales amounted to £50,000,000, and were some £22,000,000 higher than in the previous year, but this higher amount was partly a reflection of the devaluation of sterling.

Our principal gold interest in the Free State are in the Nelson Gold Mine in Western Holdings. The year's actual output amounted to 12,000 tons, which is a record for that mine. It does not seem likely that this production plan will be maintained into commission before the season ends.

"On Western Holdings, property that is being developed is growing normally and a new shaft is being sunk to a level which will give a better horizon at the end of the year. This shaft is followed by New Shaft.

"The Yael River is being developed.

"Output from the Venezuelan oil business of Ultramar Company is some 23,000 barrels a day. That company's loss of £2m. from the Finance Corporation for industry was reduced by £500,000.

Exploration

"Our exploration work in the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation's concession has abandoned last October. After two years' prospecting no results of any significant interest were obtained, and our agreement with Ashanti Goldfields Corporation was terminated by mutual consent.

"We are continually seeking new mining business, and during the past year some 40 propositions of various kinds were considered. Although several of them were investigated, the results, as is so often the case in this kind of work, did not justify further expenditure on prospecting.

Domicile

"Whatever can be said about the recently proposed legislation in this country—requiring permission to be obtained for the control of companies to be transferred abroad—one thing is sure, it can not only be a deterrent to new companies searching for or finding raw materials overseas being registered in this country, this at a time when it would seem to be more vitally important than ever for this country not only to keep control of existing raw materials but for commercial enterprise to search unhampered for the raw materials so necessary to our country's need.

"I must also emphasize that if this country wishes, when the present sources of raw materials which it controls are exhausted, to find itself in the position of having adequate new sources under its control, the taxation policy in relation to companies operating abroad but controlled here must be substantially improved.

"The effect of a change of residence away from this country by this company and Seltrust Investments on the taxes payable by them and by shareholders would be most complicated. Both companies receive income from a number of different overseas countries, and this income is naturally taxed by the countries in which it originates. In addition, much of it is taxed again by at least one and sometimes more intermediate countries before it reaches us.

"Because of this complex series of interacting and continually changing patterns of overseas taxation and double taxation relief arrangements play their part in determining the companies' profits and the net dividends finally remaining in the hands of shareholders. Any move away from the United Kingdom would affect each item of income in different ways, some to the companies' and shareholders' advantage, and others to their detriment.

"On balance your directors have come to the conclusion that even on tax considerations alone, and clearly there can be no means the only considerations, it would be desirable as circumstances are to-day to move this company and Seltrust Investments away from Great Britain.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Meeting Report

Motapa Gold Mining Co. Ltd.

Mr. P. S. Hammond's Statement

THE 1950 ANNUAL MEETING OF MEMBERS OF MOTAPA GOLD MINING CO. LTD., was held in Bulawayo on June 20.

Mr. P. S. Hammond, acting chairman, in the course of his speech said: "The total ore milled and the total revenue for the period under review totalled 253,350 tons and £344,700 respectively and compared with 219,500 and £294,000 recorded for the previous 12 months. Working cost for the year 1950 amounted to £256,294, an increase of £60,244 over the 1949 figure, so that the working profit for the past year was £88,406, as against £98,028 for 1949.

From the working profit of £88,406 had been deducted the sum of £8,416, being the difference between sundry items of expenditure and revenue as detailed in the profit and loss account, leaving a net profit for the year of £80,000. This, together with £21,682 unappropriated at the beginning of the year, makes a total of £101,682, of which £45,576 was transferred to the reserve, which now stands at £115,976. This amount is regarded as representing appropriate provision for capital expenditure of £63,148 and for contingencies of £52,828.

Ore Reserves

At December 31, 1950, the reserve reserve totalled 364,000 tons, averaging 3.0 dwt. per ton, of a width of 12 ft. These figures represent a decrease of 200,000 tons in tonnage, of 2.1 dwt. per ton in value, and of 1.0 ft. in width compared to those recorded 12 months earlier.

serious factor contributing to the declines in value and in width was the less favourable disclosure ascertained by development during the year.

From information now available, it is considered on examination it would appear that the ore contained in the western claims is of somewhat higher grade than that available in the eastern and western sections. Accordingly, it has been decided to open up the western claims and to provide the mill with a certain tonnage of ore from this source. This work has already been started, and it is expected that the mill will be able to begin in 1948. The rate of extraction of ore from the mill has been brought, though not up to the level indicated as likely by the comprehensive tests carried out prior to the flotation of the company in the first half of 1949, the percentage of extraction deteriorated.

Reduction Plan

The technical advisers, in consultation with other metallurgical advisers, in the treatment of tertiary ores, have conducted a full investigation of the problems involved, and have recommended as a means of alleviation of the decline in production certain modifications and additions to the reduction plant, the cost of which is estimated to be in the order of £13,000. These modifications should be immediately put in the hands of the contractor, and I am pleased to report that there are already signs of some improvement, due because of the long periods of inactivity in the manufacture and delivery of plant. The full programme recommended cannot be expected to be completed until the second half of 1952.

Various steps have been taken to attract native labour to the mine, and it is to be hoped an adequate underground native labour force.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia has in the past evidenced its realization of the important role which the gold mining industry plays in the internal economy of the Colony, and it is to be hoped that it may very soon find some method whereby the production of gold may be continued on a more profitable basis, so that shareholders in gold mining companies will not be obliged to carry more than their fair share of the economic burdens imposed by currency devaluation.

The report of the proceedings at this meeting will be published in the press and will be issued to shareholders on request.

The report and accounts were adopted.

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East African Farm Exports

AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPORTS from Kenya of butter last year were 44 tons, valued at £13,000 (42 tons, valued at £10,900, in 1949); hides, 308 (288) tons at £25,300 (£36,400); wool, 44 (38) tons at £17,400 (£7,900); maize, 2,918 (460) tons at £65,600 (£7,000); beans and pulses, 375 (260) tons at £13,500 (£11,800); cotton lint, 70 (80) tons at £19,000 (£20,700); wattle bark, 147 (149) tons at £2,000 (£9,300); and wattle extract, 2,011 (1,830) tons at £81,600 (£74,100).

Among average monthly exports from Tanganyika last year were: coffee, 1,232 (990) tons at £287,000 (£121,000); sisal, 9,909 (11,040) tons at £987,000 (£926,000); cotton lint, 583 (900) tons at £120,000 (£172,000); papain, two (10) tons at £2,000 (£8,000); and beeswax, 26 (44) tons at £10,000 (£13,000).

Uganda exported a monthly average of 1,762 (810) tons of cotton lint at £1,391,000 (£1,245,000); sugar, 237 (190) tons at £7,000 (£4,000); coffee, 2,565 (1,988) tons at £692,000 (£240,000); and tea, 79 (85) tons at £20,000 (£19,000).

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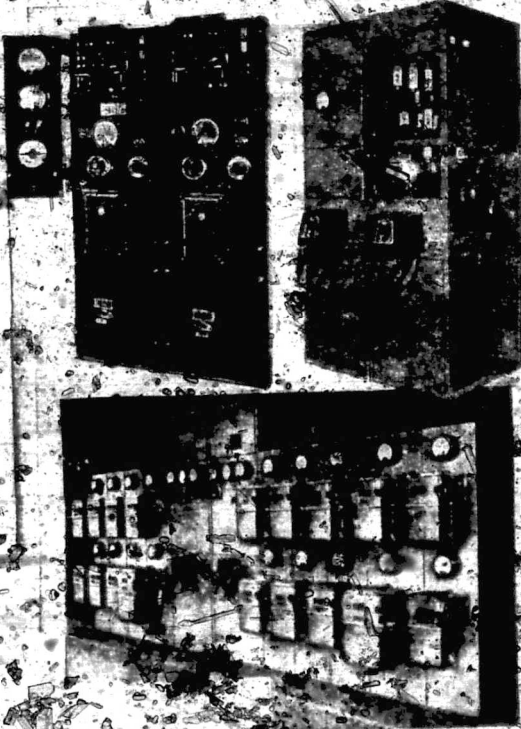
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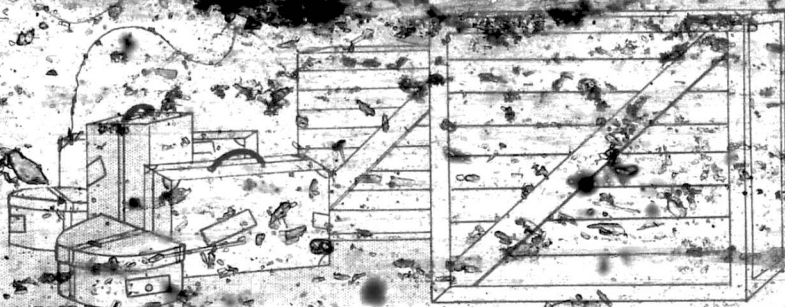
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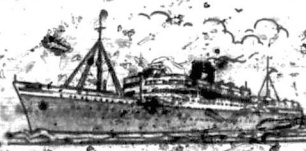
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In these 50 odd years the railway has been a vital factor in the economic development of the territories it serves, and this progress continues. In 1949 the freight tonnage was 12% per cent heavier than it was 10 years previously, and passenger journeys had increased in the same time by 200 per cent.

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Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It is, we repeat, a project too important to be made a target for the merely destructive criticism of impassioned demagogues. Constructive criticism is, of course, to be welcomed from any quarter, but silence is the best service to the public cause which can be given by those who cannot suggest improvements. The responsible officials upon whom fell the extremely difficult task of finding a plan which would be fair from every standpoint were free to report that such a result was unattainable. They were not instructed that federation must be achieved; indeed, one of the four participating Governments has even now adopted that attitude. Those who studied the report of the Conference with an open, independent, critical mind must conclude that the members honestly probed all the material factors involved, and convicted themselves—without a single exception, be it emphasized—that their duty was to recommend federation on the basis of the proposals now given in the White Paper.

That ought to prevent any man of good will from engaging in comment which is shallow, captious, unconstructive. The moment demands statesmanship, not showmanship. Yet while wise men ponder, Political prejudiced pundits seek to stam-
Dynamite. bed the herd. It is highly significant that so far as we are aware, not one major criticism of substance has so far appeared anywhere against the plan. It can doubtless be improved in various ways, indeed, our first leading article on the subject suggested certain amendments. But it would be reckless folly to work for the defeat of this scheme merely because it may not be perfect. The rational course is to show how it could be improved. Unhappily, there are groups here and in Africa which reject that suggestion out of hand, and are interested only in accumulating enough political dynamite to do it. Their design is derived from the elementary conviction that the South African Government in Great Britain, which has at last screwed up its courage to the point of recognizing (if not yet officially endorsing) the case for federation because it now seems to be incontrovertible, would nevertheless not persist to the consummation of federation, if heavy opposition, or an adequate semblance of it, could be worked up in Africa.

For these reasons it must be expected that in the African representative and provincial councils in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasa-

land, other organized African bodies in those territories and elsewhere, there will be expressions of opposition to any form of federation with Southern Rhodesia, edgewise, coupled with resolutions framed to suit the special purposes of the advocates of federation. Intimidation, actual or implied, may well be used to encourage certain Africans to give vent to prejudices which they do not express their convictions, and some of the most emphatic may be among the least qualified to judge, completely and laterally. Opposition will have more fertile ground if it should have had because the local Governments, in the direction of the Imperial Government, have not tolerated the development of an underground among Africans, instead of correcting it forever, the incautious insistence of some African leaders in the proposition that federation should, and could, become practical. It has always been rejected by those Africans which is convinced that the real interests of Africans in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland is neither to accept federation with South African safeguards, nor to perpetrate themselves to the downward spiral of apartheid. British Colonial Governments, though they must recognize this truth, can scarcely propagate such officials in all three territories could and should do so without delay or evasion, for from the African point of view that is the heart of the matter.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT have made time to discuss the case of Tsheredi Kikoma whom large numbers of people in this country believe to have been unjustly expelled from the State for Commonwealth National Principle. That widespread concern has not been allayed by the statements made by the Government's spokesmen or by the Minister's committee offer to submit the affair to the judgment of a bilateral gathering. If that was the right course in the circumstances, why was the proposal not made long ago? Would it have been made at all if the Cabinet had not been driven to contemplate the possibility that a substantial section of their own Parliament's supporters might either abstain from voting or vote with the Opposition for the withdrawal of the order of banishment? That prospect alone exacted the concession of Expediency, which has bedevilled this matter from the outset, was this still preferred to principle.

Tsheked Khama whose bearing throughout has won him a sympathetic public, nevertheless agreed that the case shall be submitted to a *kgotla* although he might have replied that such a proceeding could scarcely deal intelligently with the matter, especially since Mr. Gordon Walker, the Lord Ombudsman had allowed himself to state prejudicial to a fair hearing. The suggestions in regard to the

arrangements for the *kgotla* and also the very moderate, studiously moderate, reply also be received—with gratitude on the part of Mr. Walker, whom Tshedi might have even a very different and still justifiable reply. The soft answer to much provocation deserves to win the wrath of those politicians in Bechuanaland who have agitated and stirred against him. He was to live on as a private individual, ought not to be troubled by one of the ablest of African leaders.

Notes By The Way

Fostering Good Will

MR. J. K. MURPHY, who presided when the Governor of Tanganyika held a lunch-hour meeting of the Royal African and British Empire Societies in London in which emphasis was laid on points which cannot be often repeated, that racial consciousness must be increasingly in all the East and Central African territories; that all of the racial co-operation is indispensable from every standpoint; that nothing is as important as the development of good-will and that the great plans for commercial progress will fail unless there is reasonable accommodation among the peoples. His remarks by the chairman of a leading commercial bank, who is also the active head of great commercial enterprises in Africa and Asia, could not have been more timely; and they were, I know, warmly welcomed.

Challenge to Business Leaders

ALSO THE COMMERCIAL COMMUNITIES in Africa, bear a manifest responsibility for effective participation in the task of encouraging and guiding opinion. The business men have freely given their leisure and their talents to the public service; but some who would have been ready to play their part in public life have been restrained by the knowledge that that action would not have commended itself to their employers. More enlightened views are now generally held by the directors of great enterprises and some go out of their way to encourage their senior managerial staff to take their part in central and local government bodies. That tendency, which could be advantageously developed, is almost sure to be strengthened in Kenya by the new power to be given to the Governor to nominate non-officials to the Government side of the Legislature.

Candour in Leadership

CANDOUR by men and women engaged in public duties is an essential part of the progress towards true democracy. Very few African leaders in central and East African government organizations in East and Central Africa have so far shown that quality in their speeches, and some of the best men have paid for their courage by their removal from offices in the case of Tshedi Khama in Bechuanaland, or even with their lives, as in Buganda not long ago. Well-known Asian leaders from more than one East African Dependency have told me on a number of occasions that they would not dare to repeat in public statements made to me in private, because the facts as they knew them would be so unpalatable to their own racial group that they would be driven out of all public duties, and two added that they would be certainly murdered. This suggests that the Africans and Asians whose extremists clamour for large and prompt doses of democracy have far to travel

before that prescription can be given with any hope of doing the right one.

Courageous Statement

MR. KAWALYA BAWA, Deputy Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Buganda, and now a member of the municipal council of Kampala, had some wise, courageous, and unpopular things to say on this subject when the *Uganda Herald* recently asked his opinion on the suggestion that when to the municipal council should take the place of nomination. He said: "The African is much inclined to follow the man who shouts loudly, preferably against the Government. Africans in general are not economically independent; they have no real stake in the community, and therefore no sense of civic responsibility. They will follow the moderate man, who really has the good of the community at heart and elect the man who is prepared to promote anything to gain his own ends. Until the majority of Africans are householders with their own possessions and a sense of civic pride and responsibility, I do not think they should have the power to elect or depose members of the legislative body responsible for the administration of the municipality. I do not think that the Asians either have sufficient civic consciousness to vote for the good of the community as a whole. The Asian vote will go to the business men who have the greatest financial interests and who may use the council merely to advance those interests, rather than to men of public spirit who will put the good of the community first. This statement might be pondered with advantage in other places than Kampala."

Royal African Society

THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY probably received more Press publicity in connection with its jubilee last week than on any other single occasion in its career of half a century. A letter over the signature of the Earl of Athlone and Lord Gifford, respectively president and chairman of the society, appeared in a large number of newspapers and periodicals in this country and Africa; there were editorial or news references in many publications; and several of the leading London dailies gave prominence to photographs taken at a garden party in the grounds of the Royal Geographical Society, where Zulu and Nigerian dancers gave colour to a gathering of the couple of hundred people, among whom were many prominent in African affairs. The jubilee was thus extensively covered even at a time of paper famine. The Royal African Society needs increased support in order to discharge its duties with still greater efficacy, and readers interested are invited to apply for further particulars to the secretary at 18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.