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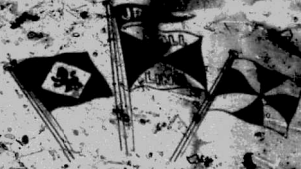
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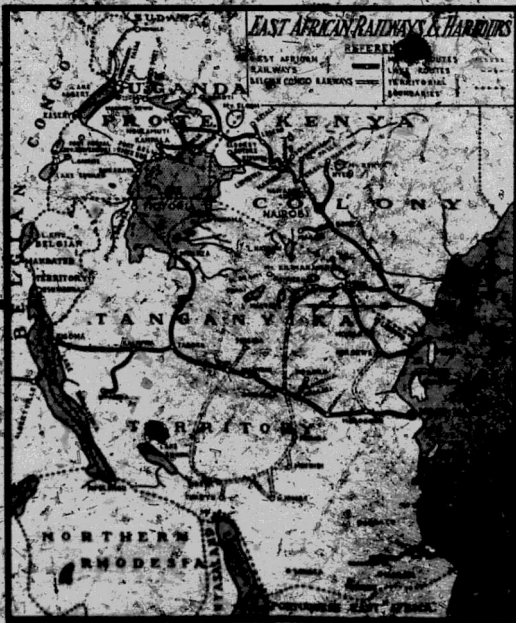
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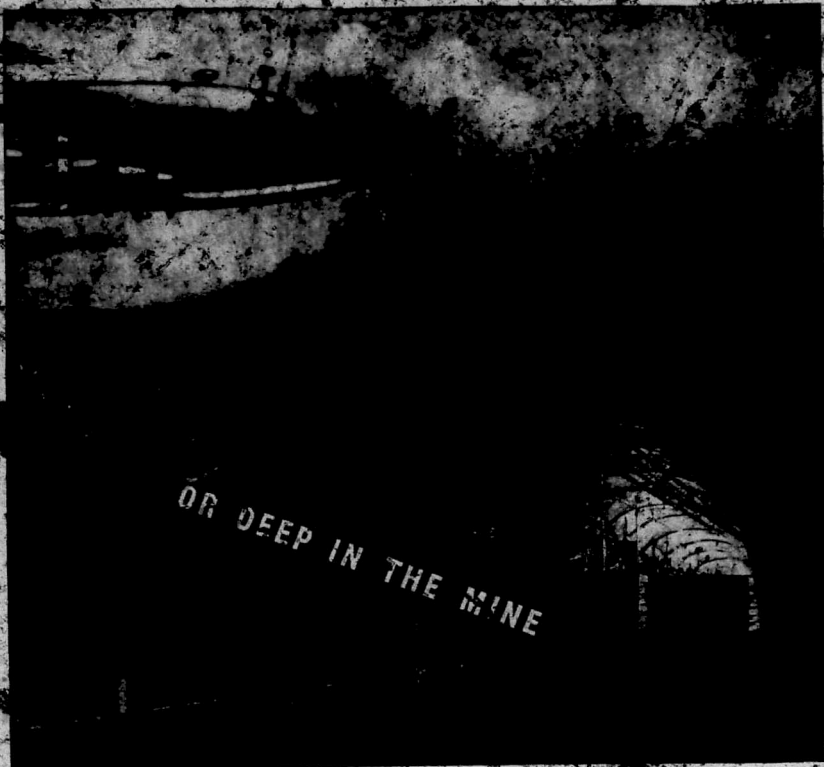
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

EGYPTIAN DESIGNS on the Sudan will fail for two reasons. The first is that not even the present British Government could escape from the obligation to protect the Sudan, by force if necessary, until its peoples can govern themselves and decide upon their future. The second is that Sudanese participation in central and local government is now so firmly established that public sentiment would not tolerate dictation from Cairo (and that is implicit in the Egyptian proposals). The Ashigat Party would prefer Egyptian to British control; but Egyptian money has had a potent influence in the movement. The Umma Party stands for genuine independence of both Britain and Egypt, and freedom thereafter to negotiate treaties with either, neither, or both. When a new constitution was introduced in 1948—with an Executive Council half of whose members were Sudanese and a Legislature almost entirely Sudanese—the Umma cooperated readily, realizing that their leaders would acquire invaluable experience. By boycotting the new constitution, the Ashigat lost their opportunity of learning by doing.

Unhappily for the Sudan, the pace which would have satisfied moderate men has been accelerated by external events. When the United Nations declared in its unwisdom that the former Italian Colony of Somalia was to be granted self-government within ten years, political elements in the Sudan, which are immensely more experienced than any in Somalia, not unaturally demanded a timetable for their country. When, after years of wrangling and wangling, the United Nations further agreed that the other former Italian Colony of Eritrea should rule itself under Ethiopian suzerainty, many voices in the Sudan said, with well-deserved justification, that the Sudanese were far better fitted than the Eritreans to govern themselves. Battered by the preparations for independence in Libya last year, have again increased impatience in the Sudan, where the process of entrusting administrative, judicial, legislative, and economic responsibility to the Sudanese has been developing swiftly.

But in the last few years much irresponsibility has been shown by some politicians in the Sudan, by many trade union leaders, and by large numbers of students infected with absurd political ideas. There has also been a serious police strike, and many strikes in the Government and private organizations and in the schools. Splendid

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continued to be done by the Civil Service, which recruited in times of war exceptional discrimination, has set the highest possible standards, which an increasing number of Sudanese are creditably emulating. To allow such an administration to degenerate to the level of Egyptian corruption would be unthinkable. Some British administrators of long service consider that Sudanization has proceeded with a rapidity which involves undue risks; others hold that a slower pace would alienate support and play into the hands of the extremists who hope to obtain lucrative offices for themselves, however inadequately equipped they may be for the discharge of the responsibilities involved.

No two men at the head of the Government could have acted more liberally than Sir Robert Howe and Sir James Robertson, who have maintained both their faith and their equanimity under much provocation. Their aim is not to put obstacles in the path of self-government, but so to prepare the peoples of the country for autonomy that when the day comes they will be capable of successfully conducting both the internal and external affairs of the State. The British goal is the surrender of power at the earliest moment safe for the Sudan. The Egyptian aim is to gain power in the Sudan not now possessed. These are the stark alternatives. The one offers the Sudan freedom through patience; the other a pretence of immediate self-government which can be frustrated at the will of Cairo.

TOO FEW POLITICIANS can forget party considerations when referring to the Colonies, but senior Ministers ought to set a good example. Yet even Mr. Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, fell sadly from grace in his broadcast talk. At election times the public does not expect impartial opinions, but it should not need to discount statements which are given as facts. Mr. Griffiths must have misled a high proportion of the millions who heard him. Running steadily through the address—and it was a prefaced typescript, not an impromptu commentary—was the implication that next to nothing had been done in the Colonies until the Socialists attained power. Every reader of this newspaper knows that to be untrue.

groundnut scheme, said Mr. Griffiths, was that the famine had deprived the hungry peoples of Africa of much-needed food. **Strange Ideas of Groundnut Scheme.** But the Labour Government launched the scheme to provide fats for this country, not for Africa. It was not fair to blame Conservative and other critics with having opposed the scheme. That is precisely what they did not do; their condemnation being focused on the incompetence and extravagance which characterized its administration. The Minister suggested that the alternative to "too much of a hurry over groundnuts" was "to leave the Colonies until they drifted to Communism" as if vast outpourings of Government money would alone check Communism in the Colonies. That is wholly unrealistic. Though full statistics are lacking, far more private capital has almost certainly been invested in British Africa in the past six years than the sum total of expenditure by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, the Overseas Food Corporation, and the Colonial Development Corporation. So if money were the main agent against Communism—which we do not believe—the chief credit should be given to private enterprise, not Government action.

Government expenditure in the Colonies was described as "one of the best investments this country ever made, an investment in partnership." Surely nobody, whatever his politics, grudges such Party Politics expenditure of public money in Africa. **Drugged In.** Griffiths knows and should have said that it was a Conservative Secretary of State who introduced the first Colonial Development and Welfare Act, and that it was a Coalition Government with a large Conservative majority which later authorized the greatly increased rate of expenditure. Listeners must have gathered that his references were to Socialist initiative. But both the establishment of the principle and its extension were Conservative achievements if there must be an assessment on party grounds.

The Secretary of State also claimed that it was the politicians and the Colonial Service who had won the great fight against malaria, and that the credit should go to Labour. Private Griffiths was a Conservative Minister, Joseph Chamberlain, who be-

...impressive successes were obtained and as far back as 1910 a great campaign was started in Malaya, and in ten years the death-rate from the disease was reduced by almost three-quarters. That was the result of the devoted work of many men under fine leadership, work which had nothing whatever to do with party-politics, least of all Socialist politics. Sir Malcolm Watson, who knows as much as any man alive about campaigns against tropical diseases, has said that malaria was beaten in Malaya primarily by private enterprise, and that the private enterprise, which created Northern Rhodesia's great copper industry, there challenged and defeated "most of the diseases of the Middle Ages."

The only effective answer to Communism in Africa and Asia, said the Secretary of State, was the World Plan for Mutual Aid. But Mr. Truman, not the Atlee Administration, proposed that plan—as a Nationalism development of the Colonial Plan initiated by Australia's Liberal-Conservative Government under Mr. Menzies. Doubtless many of

our troubles have their roots in a Tory past, as Mr. Griffiths claimed, but what of the Socialist blunders since the end of the war? In Colonial affairs one of the gravest has been that of encouraging Colonial peoples to expect premature self-government. Disregarding the general ignorance of the mass of the people, the low standards of health, hygiene, and living, the almost complete absence of experienced leaders, and other fundamental facts, Labour spokesmen have recklessly prompted a few literate but often semi-educated and wholly inexperienced African leaders to see themselves as responsible Ministers, though the Governors in East or Central Africa could have told them, and must have told them, of the present incapacity of almost all the Africans in whom these optimistic were stimulating inordinate ambitions. Nothing has so much inflamed African nationalism, the unrestrained aspirations of which may be seen in retrospect as the worst disservice done to Africa by the Socialist Government.

Notes By The Way

Mr. Gorell Barnes

NO BETTER APPOINTMENT than that of Mr. Gorell Barnes to succeed Mr. Cohen as head of the African Division of the Colonial Office could, I think, have been made. For a considerable period they have worked closely together. Mr. Cohen's promotion to be Governor of Uganda placed the Secretary of State in the difficulty of finding a successor to a man of exceptional capacity and power of work. Those are qualities also possessed by Mr. Barnes, whom many of the leaders of East and Central Africa have met there and in London. He will, I am sure, enter upon his new duties with their good-will and confidence.

Wide Experience

BORN IN 1909, the son of the late Sir Frederick Gorell Barnes and of Lady Barnes, he was educated at Marlborough and Pembroke College, Cambridge, and entered the Foreign Office in 1932. After serving in Baghdad and Lisbon, he returned to the Foreign Office in 1938, was soon afterwards seconded to the War Cabinet Office, became personal assistant to the Lord President of the Council in 1942, was transferred to the Treasury in 1945, and made personal assistant to the Prime Minister in 1946. Three years ago he was seconded to the Colonial Office, for a year only, to take charge of a new economic intelligence and planning department, but he had made himself so useful in that period that the C.O. obtained his transfer to the permanent staff.

New Rail Link

VERY SHORTLY the Government of Southern Rhodesia will decide whether to build a new railway with an outlet to the sea through Lourenço Marques in Portuguese East Africa or a line through Beit Bridge to

favour of Lourenço Marques. Cabinet Ministers in Southern Rhodesia and the general manager of Rhodesia Railways have said repeatedly that they do not expect Beira, even after completion of the improved port facilities, to be able to cope with the Colony's full requirements after 1954-55, and that some other outlet must therefore soon be made ready.

Unavoidable Choice

TO HAVE TO CHOOSE between disappointing the Union of South Africa and the Portuguese Colony of Mozambique, with both of which Southern Rhodesia has the closest commercial connexions, is the unenviable predicament of Sir Godfrey Huggins and his colleagues who may be especially glad in such circumstances that the resort on alternative rail routes on which they will have to adjudicate will be the work of American technicians. If the United States team should strongly favour the P.E.A. route, as I predict, South African opinion may be less annoyed than it would have been if the same recommendation had been British, for in that event there would assuredly have been widespread suspicion that the judgment had some political content.

Maiden Voyage

RHODESIA CASTLE, a liner 1,300-ton tonnage class, sails from London to-day on her maiden voyage in the Union-Castle fleet. On her 10 weeks' voyage round Africa, via the Cape, she will call at 20 ports. She has a full list of passengers (530), but her cargo space will not be filled because at the present rate of work in the London docks it cannot be loaded in time. So Africa is deprived of goods urgently needed, the shipowners are deprived of earnings which must be made good from the public in other ways, and British manufacturers lose customers. But the dockers and the ballyhoo

Egypt Abrogates Sudan Condominium Agreements

But Britain Will Stand Firm, Says Foreign Secretary

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT issued a statement just after our last issue had been sent to press announcing "the strongest exception to the action of the Egyptian Government in introducing legislation seeking to abrogate the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance of 1936 and the 1899 Anglo-Egyptian Condominium Agreement relating to the Sudan."

The *communiqué* added that the Egyptian Government "were aware that new and far-reaching proposals were about to be presented to them which would have a direct bearing on the improvement of Anglo-Egyptian relations and on the security of the Middle East," and "concluded with declarations, that H.M. Government did not recognize the legality of unilateral denunciation, and maintained their full rights under the treaties," pending a satisfactory agreement with Egypt on the basis of the new proposals.

The mention of Middle East security had reference to an international defence system for the protection of Egypt in particular and the Middle East in general. The principle of a Middle East Command had been accepted during the recent meeting in Ottawa of the North Atlantic Council, which felt that withdrawal of British troops from Egypt might then be made without prejudice to Middle East security.

The plan was for an international army in which Egypt would be represented equally with the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Turkey, and other participating countries, and the British, American, French, and Turkish Ambassadors in Cairo were to have invited the Egyptian Government to participate in the new command from the outset.

New Plan Foretalled

Nahas Pasha, knowing that these proposals were on the point of official submission, foretalled their presentation by the measures reported in our last issue.

His action was strongly supported by the Egyptian Press. Typical headlines were "Farouk—King of Egypt and the Sudan," "King Assumes His Powers in South through His Sudanese Ministers," and "New Constitution for Sudan Establishing Sudanese Peoples' Rights to Democratic Representative Regime."

Stress was laid in various newspapers on the fact that the proposed new constitution would place the Sudanese Army under the Egyptian Army and the finances of the Sudan under the Finance Ministry in Egypt, and that the King of Egypt could dismiss the Sudan Parliament and appoint and dismiss Sudanese Ministers at will.

Yet it was apparently felt in Egyptian Government circles that the bait of immediate self-government would be too tempting to Sudanese Nationalists for them to resist the plan despite such drawbacks. It was generally understood that there had been prior consultations with leaders in the Sudan.

Ismail el-Azhari Bey, a leader of the Sudanese unionists, who was in Cairo when the Egyptian *monarchie* was made, described it as the beginning of a new phase in the liberation from imperialism of the people of the Nile Valley; he alleged that the Sudanese fully supported the Egyptian Government and accepted its terms for British withdrawal.

Khalil Bey, secretary-general of the Sudanese Umma Party, simultaneously declared in Khartoum that he would welcome abrogation of the treaties because the Sudanese would then be left to squabble among themselves; but he described the Egyptian proposals for a Sudanese constitution as "sheer talk" and a breach of democratic rights, since the Sudanese had not been allowed to discuss the matter.

The general public in Egypt was reported to assume that abrogation of the Condominium Agreement would be followed by the early withdrawal of the British from the Sudan, as they had withdrawn from Abyssinia.

The Acting Governor-General of the Sudan issued the following statement on the night of October 9:

"The Royal Egyptian Government yesterday introduced legislation in the Egyptian Parliament to provide for the abrogation of the 1936 treaty of alliance with Great Britain and the 1899 Condominium Agreements. His Majesty's Government maintain that the treaties and Agreements cannot be abrogated by one party alone and would therefore remain in force."

In these circumstances the Sudan Government under the authority of the Governor-General would continue to maintain the country, maintain law and order, and pass on to the Sudanese people the right of deciding the Sudanese people towards the attainment of full self-government."

Steps towards the achievement of self-government have been far advanced. The Egyptian Constitutional Amendment Commission is busy on the preparation of a constitutional framework acceptable to the people of the Sudan, and the attainment of full self-government can, the Sudanese are urged to exercise the right to decide and determine the future, which they cannot in justice be denied."

In Washington, the Secretary of State said:

"None of the proposals for the abrogation of the United States Government treaties, that have respect for international obligations, which have been altered by mutual agreement rather than by unilateral action of one of the parties. Furthermore, no treaty which is in accord with such respect for international agreements already been set in motion."

"During the past months new proposals for the Egyptian Government have been under consideration and the Egyptian Government has been informed that proposals were to be presented to them within the next few days. It is the belief of the United States Government that the question can be found through these proposals, which would serve as a sound basis for an agreement, which would satisfy the interest of all parties concerned and also contribute to the defence of the free world, in which the Middle East plays such an important rôle."

French Government circles were not surprised by the actions of Nahas Pasha, for in Paris the example of Persia had been immediately recognized as contagious.

According to the Paris representative of The Times: "It is felt that if British policy follows the same course in Egypt as it did in Persia, the example will be followed throughout the Middle East. French diplomatic circles have been at a loss for some time to understand this policy, and they hope that this last and more serious challenge will reawaken the British mind."

Denunciation Not Recognized

His Majesty's Government issued a further statement on October 11, reading:

"H.M. Government have already affirmed that they do not recognize the legality of a unilateral denunciation of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 and the Condominium Agreement of 1899 regarding the Sudan."

"They reaffirm the two fundamental principles of their policy in regard to the Sudan—namely, that they will agree to no change in the status of the Sudan without consultation with the Sudanese, and that they will maintain the right of the Sudanese freely to choose their ultimate status."

"Meanwhile, H.M. Government intend to give the fullest support to the Governor-General of the Sudan in continuing to administer the government of the Sudan in accordance with the Condominium Agreement of 1899 and in his aim of assisting the Sudanese towards the attainment of self-government at the earliest possible moment."

On the previous evening Mr. Eden (one of the signatories of the 1936 treaty) said in Warwick:

"The Egyptians have announced that the Sudanese would in effect become a subject race of the Egyptians. The Sudanese Army would come under the Egyptian Army. The country's finances would be controlled by an Egyptian Finance Minister. More unpalatable still, the King of Egypt could appoint and dismiss Sudanese Ministers and dissolve its Parliament."

such an arrangement... to the Sudanese... should be firm... give special... for... the Sudanese... to which... to be drawn... representing the inhabitants of... as soon as sanctioned and... also

... in the Sudanese... (a) to... the parliament... shall be... the parliament... of two Houses... in... the Sudanese... and judicial... authority...

... The King... his Ministers and... Ministers shall be... to the Sudanese... of them...

... the parliament... the King... including the... of Parliament... body must... their... and... to the... of the... the... of the... shall be... with... by... under... government...

... which... of the... shall be... with... by... under... government...

The Sudanese... Times

... The Sudanese... Egypt's... but the denial of... is explored...

... The Sudanese... considers the Sudan... proposals to be... that Egypt... the Sudanese... by the Umma... without consulting the Sudanese... policy...

... Both sections of the Umma Party, which recently split... the leadership of... and Mohd Nuruddin... support the Egyptian proposals... sent...

... The Umma Party supports the abrogation... but... has its own plan... the Egyptian... should be... in the... through a democratic... constituent assembly...

... On the following day the Umma Party... to declare the Sudan an independent sovereign... as soon as the Egyptian abrogation... are passed...

... It sent a telegram to the United Nations and the Foreign Ministers of Britain and France... that... the opportunity of... to declare to the world that we have... and we would accept... short of an independent Sudanese Government...

... Egypt's effort to impose on the Sudan the Egyptian Crown and grant it a constitution without... the Sudanese is the greatest insult that Egypt has ever done to the Sudanese.

... will... go... this... which... the... Sudan from... and Egypt... Pasha...

... the Sudan... the Sudan... Khartoum... meantime... considered... whose... the abrogation... ent...

Umma Party's Declaration

... Following the first Egyptian declaration, Mr. H... Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade... that he had sent a telegram to... Foreign Secretary, stating... will stand firm on... Much depends on... until... to take... independent government... A... not... been done in the last... helping... government... in the Sudan... The... council was planned for the purpose...

... My friendship with the... over the years, and... there last Christmas... to this country of a delegation... the Gezira... They were... of assimilating knowledge... that they and... had a common interest, especially in the... Our interests are bound up... another...

... We must remain in the Sudan until they are... ready to take over self-government. Any interference... development in the Gezira would be... to feudal times. Three per cent of the population of Egypt owns 90% of the wealth of that country...

... Through the Foreign Secretary's statement that British troops would remain in Egypt until new agreements were made... to resist by force any attempt... them, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Mr. Ernest Davies, appeared to qualify that assurance...

... In a selection speech he said that it would be wrong to use force to insist on the maintenance of rights in the territories of Foreign Powers which wished to terminate these rights. But he added: "In this connexion the position as regards Egypt and Persia differs. In the one case the troops are already in Egypt and we share in the administration of the Sudan by Agreements and treaties. Our troops are there by right. In the case of Persia the use of force, except to protect British... would not be similarly justified."

Cables from Khartoum

... Cables from Khartoum on Thursday reported that the Umma Party had telegraphed to the Foreign Secretaries of Great Britain and Egypt and to the United Nations...

... The Sudan is not a party to the Anglo-Egyptian agreements, and we have refused them. We take the opportunity of Egypt's abrogation move to declare to the world that we have regained our sovereignty, and we accept... short of an independent Sudan...

... Egypt's efforts to impose on the Sudan the Egyptian crown and constitution without consulting the Sudanese is the greatest insult Egypt ever offered to the Sudanese. The Sudanese will use all means to resist this Egyptian move, which is a threat to the peace of the Sudan...

... On the following day an Egyptian Government spokesman announced a proposal to build a winter palace for King Farouk in Khartoum...

... The committee of the... unanimously approved the Bills to abrogate the 1936 treaty... it recorded that the British had persistently tried to separate the Sudan from Egypt...

... A Muslim Brotherhood conference in Cairo agreed: (1) The Government should declare Egypt a state of war with Britain, and British forces in Egypt and the Sudan should be considered aggressors; (2) Anglo-Egyptian economic, commercial, and cultural relations should be severed; all Egyptians should be allowed to carry arms without licence, and assaults on British should not be punishable under the...

transfer of the British base in the Canal zone to Egypt, and that it would simultaneously become an independent state. A separate British memorandum on the Sudan (see below) was presented to the Ambassador at the same time.

These proposals were published in full in the United Kingdom last Monday.

The representatives of the Four Powers had asked Salah el-Din Pasha, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, to receive them in London, but he refused, and they therefore called on him at his residence in Cairo.

The memorandum stated that Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa had been invited to participate in the new Allied Middle East Command.

(Continued on page 164)

Proposals for Sudan Self-Government

Commission, Guarantee, and Agreed Date for Autonomy

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have now made public their proposals to the Government of Egypt and the Sudan. They were divided into two parts.

The first part reads as follows: "His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the Sudan and Egypt are in the way connected. Nevertheless, they have given careful consideration to the possibility of the views of the Egyptian Government on the Sudan and are now prepared to make suggestions which His Majesty's Government would be glad if the Egyptian Government could give most careful consideration to, in conjunction with a view to discussing them fully with His Majesty's Government in order that the two Governments may examine together their detailed proposals."

It is pointed out that not only do these suggestions represent the views of the part of His Majesty's Government to understand and meet the Egyptian point of view, but also they appear to be the only way to provide adequate safeguard for Egyptian interests in the Sudan.

Committee of Nile Agreements

The proposals are:

(a) An international commission to reside in Sudan with a view to over constitutional developments of the country and rendering advice to the co-domini.

(b) An Anglo-Egyptian statement of common principles in regard to the Sudan.

(c) An international guarantee of the Nile waters arrangements.

(d) Establishment of a Nile waters development authority to develop the Nile, possibly with assistance from the International Bank.

(e) An agreed date to be fixed for attainment of self-government by the Sudanese as a first step on the way to choice by the Sudanese of their final status.

To these will be attached a draft statement of principles to which it is hoped to attain the Egyptian Government's agreement. The object is to attempt to formulate a common statement of objectives in regard to the future political development of the Sudan.

(f) In view of the dependence of both Egypt and the Sudan on the waters of the Nile, and in order to ensure the fullest co-operation in expanding the supplies available and in sharing them, it is essential that the friendly relations should link the two peoples.

(g) It is the common aim of Egypt and Great Britain to enable the people of the Sudan to attain full self-government as soon as practicable and thereafter choose freely for themselves their form of government, and the relationship with Egypt that will best meet their needs as they then exist.

(h) In view of the wide differences of culture, race, religion, and political development existing among the

Sudanese, the process of attaining full self-government requires the co-operation of Egypt and the United Kingdom with the Sudanese.

(i) The two Governments therefore propose to set up an international commission to reside in the Sudan in order to watch over the constitutional development of the country and to tender advice to the co-domini.

Part II was a second written memorandum, which made the following points:

(1) The exact composition of the international commission would be a matter for discussion between the Egyptian Government, the British Government, and the Sudanese. All should participate, and, if they were agreed to do so, the United States Government. Sudanese agreement would have to be obtained in due course to the setting up of such a commission and Sudanese participation would not be excluded.

(2) As regards the fixing of the date for Sudanese self-government, it is suggested that the report of the Constitutional Commission now awaiting in the Sudan should be awaited. On the basis of that report the co-domini should try to reach agreement on a date for self-government. There would be a further phase between the achievement of self-government and the determination of the Sudan's final status and relationship with Egypt, during which all political factions would have an opportunity to influence the future of the Sudan by normal democratic means.

(3) The memorandum would also explain that in the event of the non-participation of the Ashigga Party, the Constitutional Commission may be taken to be broadly representative of political thought in the Sudan.

Governor-General's View Statement

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Sudan at the beginning of this week, Sir Robert Howe, the Governor-General, who had arrived by air from London only a few days with the Civil Secretary, Sir James Hogg.

"As the Sudanese with the co-domini, I cannot recognize the validity of the 1899 condominium agreement by the co-domini, without the consent of the other. I will not administer the government of the Sudan on the basis of the 1899 agreement, and I shall continue to do so."

"Any attempt to be made to interfere with the administration of the Sudan will be laid down in that agreement would be void, and I should take such steps as might be appropriate to see that resistance was made effective."

In my desire to assist the Sudanese towards self-government at the earliest possible moment, I appointed a Constitutional Commission, which is at present actively engaged in preparing proposals to this end. This commission, which includes the representatives of the majority of the political parties in the Sudan, will present its report very shortly.

"When that report has been published and I have ascertained the views of the Sudanese in regard to it, I hope I shall be able to recommend a definite date for the attainment of self-government by the Sudanese people."

Unity of State's Party Political Broadcast

James Griffiths on Labour's Colonial Achievements

AM GOING TO TALK about the coal and our Colonies and the Colonies are even more important than coal.

Mr. Churchill is worried about the failure of the groundnut scheme. I'm worried too. He is worried because it cost £360, at which a party member it's only a party had to be written off as a total loss. I don't like to see us losing 20 or 30 million pounds a year, but it isn't the loss of our money, but as that is that troublemaker most. It's what it means to Africa with her people crying out for food. If only this scheme had succeeded we should have learnt the value of the investment of a continued yield of food for its hungry people.

And then we can laugh about roundnuts, but that won't help the hungry people of Africa. Growing food for Africa is one of the biggest jobs we have been doing. While some people were gloating over the bad news about roundnuts we have been getting on with 30 different schemes for bringing new life to 19 different Colonies.

The Tories say that we have been too much of a hurry over roundnuts. But it is better to be impatient than to leave the Colonies rotting until they turn into Communism. Ever since I have been in this job I have had the feeling that we were fighting against time.

Investment in Partnership

Before the war, when the Tories were bragging about the Empire, all they spent on helping the Colonies was £3m. a year. Over the past six years the Labour Government has been spending at a rate of five times that amount each year on helping the Colonies. And already it is proving one of the best investments this country has ever made. It's an investment in partnership. While the Tories have been laughing about roundnuts, heroic men and women from Britain have been fighting the battle against poverty, ignorance, and disease.

Three months ago in Uganda I talked to a young doctor who is dedicating his life to work among lepers. And he's curing leprosy—curing that dreadful disease that since Biblical times has been the symbol of slow, incurable decay. When I saw what that young man was doing, I thought of the verse in the Old Book: "Go your way and tell John that things I have seen and heard: how that the blind were made to walk, and the lepers were cleansed."

We are waging war against malaria too, and in three of the Colonies—Ceylon, Mauritius, and Trinidad—we are well on the way to victory. The latest reports seem to show that we have already won in Ceylon, and in Mauritius we have seen the death-rate from malaria to an eighth of what it had been.

Some people will tell you that malaria was a malarial, not politicians, that it was malaria, that there meant as a triumph over patient research workers who invented the DDT drug—or to the brave men and women who risked their lives in the fight against malaria, would lose in understanding them. But it was the politicians and the Colonial Service who organized the fight, and without them malaria would still be killing thousands every year in our Colonies.

If the Tories are going to leave the fight for health to penicillin and sulfa-drug, let the politicians back and fold their arms, then you will know what to do on October 25.

Being extracts from the political broadcast made on behalf of the Labour Party for the 1946 General Election, James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

There is the other battle—against poverty and ignorance. I do not believe that anybody who has been brought up with his own eyes can begin to imagine the possibilities of so many of our fellow citizens of the Commonwealth are so poor, so underprivileged. It isn't only the mad but it is the madly poor and no light. It's the lack of proper food and the heavy on heavy pap with never any meat and seldom any milk, and putting babies straight on to adult food after weaning, because there is no milk—that's why African children come to the hospitals. It isn't an ordinary day for me. I don't believe that anyone who has seen African poverty for himself, as I have, can begin to imagine the possibilities of the British Government acting in it.

Battle Against Ignorance

Finally there is the most important battle in all, the battle against ignorance. Wherever I have been in the Colonies, I have asked these people what was the single biggest thing we could do to help them, and they answered one and all: "Give us more schools, we want education."

In all the Colonies schools, colleges, and universities are being built. Everywhere there is a passion for education. The people are determined that their children shall walk side by side with our children as equal partners in a free Commonwealth.

This threefold battle in the Colonies has to go on, because it is our duty and our privilege, the duty of the straps to help the weak. It has to go on because so much of our own future and so much of the work of the future depends on how we forge the links of friendship that are to bind together the British Commonwealth to the end.

Indeed, we cannot forget our own Commonwealth. Everywhere there is a fresh awakening to a consciousness of manhood and nationhood. That is true all over the world, and I know it is true in our Colonies. That is why the Labour Party attaches so much importance to the World Plan for Mutual Aid. That is the only effective answer to Communism in Asia and Africa.

This great awakening began years ago under the very eyes of the Tories, but they could not or would not see it. If we had done what they suggested we should have lost our last chance of friendly relations with the peoples of Asia.

I am not going to talk tonight about Egypt and the Sudan, except to add that every member of the Government stands firmly behind what Mr. Morrison has said: "But I do want to remind you that many of our troubles to-day have their roots in the Tory past, and that most of them have never been remedied if the Tories had learnt in time to treat other people as equals."

Already the peoples of the Gulf, the Gold Coast, with their own African Ministers, are forming a Council of Parliamentary government. The West Indies are moving towards a federation, and in the short time that I have been Colonial Secretary as many as 15 Colonies have had new constitutions.

There is only one way to bring democracy by practicing it. Our job is to do in a few short years what our forefathers learnt in the hard struggle of centuries: is there any finer minded man or woman in this country who believes that you can trust that to the Tories?

Building Racial Friendship

Is there any one here who has not realized that the supreme task of our generation and the next is to build the friendship of colour and white people that will make the world into one world? Is there any young man or woman who is not thrilled by the great adventure of a task like this, and who is not willing and anxious to put his shoulder behind this great effort that Labour has begun?

There are many people in the Colonies. They do not have common race or religion. It is you, by your vote, who decide what happens to them. It is as if you had two votes each, one for yourself and one for them. When you vote on October 25 remember the millions in Asia and Africa to whom your vote will mean so much.

I have just come home from Africa. I have been to Nyasaland, beautiful Nyasaland, the land of David Livingstone. What a great man he was! The African people are proud of him as if he was still alive, and in truth he still lives in many an influence. To them David Livingstone was the liberator, the man who freed them from slavery, who set them free to be their deliverers, to free them from the chains of poverty, disease, and ignorance. Yes, they look to you—look to me. We must not fail them. You must not fail them on polling day.

[Editorial comment appears under Ministers of Moment.]

Education in Tanganyika

African Makerere Students

The projects included the establishment of four new schools in the Territory, were among the subjects discussed at a meeting of the Tanganyika European Education Authority held in Dar es Salaam under the chairmanship of the Acting Director of Education. The other members present were Mrs. Baker, Mrs. H. Buckley, the Rev. C. D. Maling, Major-General Toit, M.L.C., Messrs. I. C. W. Bayldon, M.L.C., G. M. Eustace, W. H. Lewis, A. N. MacFarlane, and E. C. ...

The new projects include a junior school in Dar es Salaam, another in Arusha, and primary and secondary schools in ...

The authority, despite criticism received from some parents, commended its decision and restated its belief that the two-year period provided for the most satisfactory arrangements for the European school children in the Territory. Many of them were not opposed to the idea, which would make ...

Although the ... in the ... tax was accepted only with reluctance, most of the ... by the Lamb committee were supported, including the ... of grants of £35 a year to parents of children in certain private primary schools in Kenya and £50 a year in respect of pupils in secondary schools in Kenya or elsewhere in East Africa.

In regard to the six vacancies for non-African students at Makerere College next year, it was understood that the ... would be approximately £530 per annum. It was ... no financial assistance towards the cost of education at Makerere should be made, since the authority considered that most non-African parents would prefer to send their children to the United Kingdom for post-secondary education.

The increase in education tax and the economies made possible by the two-term policy enabled the authority to prepare a budget for 1952 with an estimated surplus of £10,000.

Groundnuts Success

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S pike groundnut scheme has had a highly successful first season. At the end of December of last year and January, 1951, 400 acres were planted; these have now yielded between 1,000 and 2,000 lb. of kernels an acre by complete mechanical weeding and shelling. Mr. W. Halcrow, Acting Director of Agriculture, said that from the first crop 90,000 lb. of groundnut kernels had already been delivered to the Department of Civil Supplies at £43 a ton. A further 200 acres will be planted at the end of this year, and the same area of old ground will be put back to grass. Mr. Halcrow explained that the object had been to secure that Government could run a 1,200-acre mixed farm with groundnuts as the main cash crop and intensive cattle rearing. He believed that local farmers could grow the plants using their existing equipment with a few standard attachments. The crop should provide a good rotation with maize and sorghum.

Money Reallocated

THE TRAINING ... Commission for ... has ... the East Africa Central ...

Letter to the Editor

Missionaries and Education

Comment of Canon T. F. C. Bewes

AS A MEMBER OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA'S Synod under the heading "How to Improve African Conditions of Life," was interested in the proposals of the Colonial Council Conference held in Cambridge in the autumn of 1950. From them was a note touching on missionary co-operation which read as follows: "Missionaries ought to be encouraged, to be encouraged to take an even more active part than at present in the work of school committees, education boards and other organizations in the local authorities areas."

I think it should be made known that missionaries speaking at any rate for my own society, do in fact co-operate, so far as was possible. All the education boards in Kenya—for instance Kenya to which you made personal reference—contain missionary members. The resolutions of the boards provide for representation of the authorities concerned in the aided schools, and I do not think you would find any criticism in the Colony that missionaries do not take their part in all efforts to improve African conditions of life in the local authority areas.

Yours faithfully,

T. F. C. BEWES.

6 Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4. Africa Secretary, Missionary Society.

... their Rhodesia's exports for the first six months of this year totalled £32,125,064, an increase of over £10m on the corresponding half of 1949. Imports totalled £16,734,826, a rise of over £4m.

Wills' APSTAN
SULTAN

Governor-Designate of Uganda Picture of Mr. A. B. Cohen

A VERY GOOD picture of Mr. Andrew Cohen—whose appointment as Governor of Uganda at the age of 42 will make him the youngest man of that rank in the Colonial Service, has been published by *West Africa*. The following passages are quoted from that source:

A few years ago there might have been head-shaking at the idea of this energetic young man being a governor; he rushed around too much, he was impatient, he had a disfigured raincoat, one sported a duffle coat, he was even seen to carry his hat in his teeth to free his hands for their burden of books and brief-cases.

And now? Well, he is married. This has 'defect' he has emphatically repaired. Government House, Entebbe, will have a very popular hostess. It is less easy, certainly, to picture Andrew Cohen who wears duffle coats, as a host in a Governor's formal attire. But being over six foot tall, with broad shoulders and a large head, should help.

Impatient Energy

It is hard to seldom in respect the whole impression is one of impatient energy. He talks to you as though he was wrestling with a deep problem—as he probably is, since he is not only talking but is thinking far beyond the conversation. He is too good at small talk, and, in an age when people are so busy that they seldom find time to think about what they are doing or why they are doing it, he is not satisfied to be seen just thinking.

At a conference he often seems uneasy, and you suppose his thoughts a year away. In fact, he is looking for answers to the discussion, and not infrequently finds them. For all his apparent impatience he is an excellent chairman, and can with one easy extract the matter from a discussion, or from a document, above all, he is never tired of finding out.

If there were in Kenya a zeal comparable with the zeal of Southern Rhodesians for the development of their country, there would quickly be radical changes in the countryside of the Highlands. Mr. Mervyn F. Hill.

Colonial Development Corporation East and Central African Changes

THE DAKES SALAAM OFFICE of the Colonial Development Corporation was closed recently, and Mr. E. Hood, who has had charge of it, is to take up a senior appointment in the Far East. Mr. Roger Norton, who recently became controller in East Africa, is now responsible for all Tanganyika business, as well as that in Kenya, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

In view of the numerous changes recently made in East and Central Africa by the corporation, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA gives these up-to-date facts.

In Nairobi are stationed Mr. Roger Norton as controller and Mr. R. L. Dempster as finance director. Mr. A. W. Hall is to join the staff.

In Lusaka Mr. D. Morley-Elstcher is Colony representative in Central Africa. A controller for Central Africa is, we understand, to be appointed.

In Blantyre Mr. Hedley Priest has been Colony representative for Nyasaland; he will shortly retire, and probably not be replaced.

Mr. H. W. Howell, who has had special responsibilities in connexion with East African Industries Ltd., has retired and is settling in Kenya.

Mr. D. J. Rogers is manager of the Maender-Nyanza mine; Mr. H. N. Lightbody of Murogo tin mines; Dr. C. S. Hitchen of the Tanganyika coalfields investigations; Mr. F. J. Mustill of Tanganyika wattle estates; Mr. G. W. T. de Mattos of the Vinya tung estates, and Mr. E. N. Carrall-Wilcocks of the Kasungu tobacco project.

In Bechuanaland the cattle ranch and Lobatsi abattoir scheme are under Mr. R. L. Robinson as stock manager, Mr. C. Challis as manager of the holding ranch, Mr. D. Sturgeon as accountant and Mr. H. Cahern as resident engineer.

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East Africa High Commission

Annual Report

STEADY PROGRESS is claimed by the East Africa High Commission in its report for 1950, from which the following extracts and information are taken.

"The amalgamation of the East African Railways and Harbours system was completed, except for the common tariff. A north-south link survey was embarked upon.

"Extensive improvements took place in the posts, telegraphs, and telephones services, while earnings continued to increase. The first phase of the development programme of the Posts and Telegraphs Department was entered when a £2m. loan was raised on the London market.

"Construction of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization buildings at Muguga was nearing completion by the end of the year. Buildings including housing and laboratory accommodation of the East African Fisheries Research Organization at Jinja, were completed and progress was made in providing housing and office accommodation for the medical research services.

"Work of non-self-contained services, such as the Customs and Excise Department, the Income Tax Department, the Directorate of Civil Aviation, the Meteorological Department, the Statistical Department, the Literature Bureau, and the Production and Supply Council generally expanded to meet the demands made upon them, whilst the work of the research services is showing definite results.

More Than £5m. in Income Tax

Approximate figures for income tax collection for the year were: Kenya £3,108,851; Tanganyika £1,707,751; Uganda £660,844; and Zanzibar £39,115.

The first three territories received respectively from customs import duties £4,193,000, £227,000, and £1,062,000, and from excise £1,007,400, £676,000, and £649,000.

The final trade figures showed commercial imports at £63,349,000, Government imports at £7,845,000, domestic exports at £69,601,000, and re-exports at £3,931,000.

The Industrial Research Board continued investigations of the production of higher grade refractory bricks, phosphatic fertilisers, fired clay products, storage of pyrethrum, the extraction of soda ash, and clay glazing techniques.

There was an increase of 50% in the number of forecasts required from the Meteorological Department, mainly on account of greater demands for scientific forecasts, but also to meet some demands for agricultural purposes. Con-

tinued examination was made of the possibilities of producing rain artificially.

The Statistical Department had special emphasis on agricultural information and price indices, and much work was done on the Desert Locust Survey and the Desert Locust Control.

The medical survey underfoot, the collection of vital statistics. With certain reservations, it has been concluded that the current gross reproduction rate in East Africa is 2.5 to 2.75, with a net reproduction rate of between 1.3 and 1.7, which gives a rate of natural increase between 1% and 2% annually. The infant mortality rate is 20%.

The Virus Research Institute concentrated mainly on investigations into yellow fever and rickettsial infections, especially in the tropics.

Dr. Ross James, parasitological epidemiologist, visited Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, and completed his survey in Southern Tanganyika. In his work in East Africa since 1947, he has examined 61,943 persons and found 6,107 cases of leprosy, giving an incidence of 16.8 per 1,000, with an estimated number of existing leprosy cases of 215,210.

In spite of the threat of locusts, the cereal pool found it necessary to export in the second half of the year 30,000 tons of maize and 46,000 tons of wheat, owing to inadequate storage. Government storage has, however, been considerably improved, and bag storage in Kenya and Tanganyika will shortly accommodate 1,200,000 and 700,000 bags respectively. In Uganda a 12,000-ton conditioning and silo unit is under construction.

Surplus Groundnut Stores

The Stores Disposal Board, having practically completed its work on surplus stores, has undertaken to deal with the surplus stores of the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika.

The Literature Bureau added to its volumes of general literature and school textbooks. Final approval by the Secretary of State was awaited for a projected weekly magazine in two editions, Swahili-English and Luganda-English. The East African Teachers' Journal appeared in September.

In association with commercial firms, 45 titles have now been published, giving an approximate total in volumes of 600,000. Under its own imprint, the Eagle Press, the bureau has published 68 titles, a total of 350,000 volumes. In addition, there were at the end of the year 125 manuscripts in the press.

Fishermen's licences in Lake Victoria rose from 52 to 60 and boat registrations from 86 to 91. The Lake Victoria Fisheries Service reported after experiments with a nylon gill net that its durability, resistance to rot, and catching powers render it ideal for use in tropical waters, and that it had caught approximately 20% more fish than other nets fished with it.

Housing and laboratory accommodation for the Marine Fisheries Research Service were undertaken by the Zanzibar Government, and the motor fishing vessel, *Chawabani*, was reconstructed. Dr. Wheeler and Dr. Langman, having completed the fisheries survey for the Seychelles and Mauritius, were appointed director and principal scientific officer respectively.

Hospital fees charged to employers under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance in Tanganyika, which were nearly double those levied in Uganda and Kenya, have been reduced for the lower wage groups. There is no change in the fees for employees earning more than £20 per month, but only half the former scale will be charged for those whose wages are between £3 15s. and £20 per month, and only one-quarter for those earning less than 75s.

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Indians in South Africa

THE NATIONALIST PARTY (GOVERNMENT) PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA has issued to the Press a statement declaring that "as a result of their own attitude and actions, the Indians in South Africa are not looked upon as a permanent population group in the Union. To enforce the Nationalist policy of compulsory registration, as this could be achieved only in co-operation with Governments of countries to which Indians could be repatriated, Indians in the meanwhile, like other racial groups, would be placed in separate residential areas. In those areas Indians would control their own local affairs, but, as they were not considered a permanent race group, they would not be granted representation of municipal or provincial councils or in Parliament. (Because this statement of policy may have repercussions in territories north of the Union, it is recorded in a journal which is not concerned with the domestic affairs of South Africa.)"

No Colour Bar

"THE CONGO KNOWS NO COLOUR BAR," said M. Jungers, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, when welcoming for the first time African delegates representing African interests in the Government Council's General Assembly in Leopoldville. He added that forms of discrimination still existing were intended to protect the Congolese from their own weakness, and that it was proposed to establish an identification system for Africans, with a compulsory identification card with photograph and fingerprints and a central fingerprint organization.

A ground survey of the Kafue Gorge area, one of the possible sites for hydro-electric schemes, has been started.

Survey Middle

MR. CLARENCE M. JACKSON and Mrs. Edgar E. Foster, two American engineers of E.C.A., who arrived in Northern Rhodesia last March to advise the Government on the harnessing and control of the Kafue Flats flood water, have now left the territory. They had intended to stay for 18 months, but the Central African Post attributes their early departure to "friction" arising between the Northern Rhodesian Government and the Colonial Office. According to Mr. G. B. Beckett, Member for Agriculture, the Americans had arrived expecting to find that the flats had been surveyed; the Government, on the other hand, had expected them to do their own surveying. Now, said Mr. Beckett, the Survey Department would have to call in outside men to complete that task, which would probably take two years. Before leaving, the American engineers indicated that they hoped it would be possible for them to resume work in the territory in about a year.

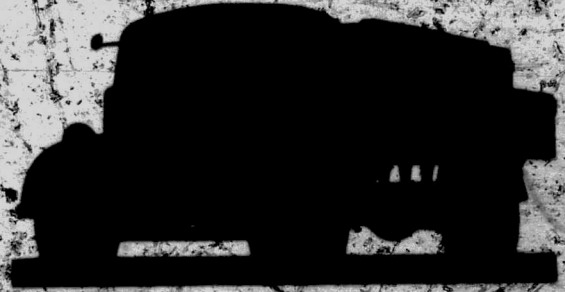
Transport Advisory Council

EXPENDITURE of £211,000 to increase the oil storage capacity of the East African railway system, and of £190,000 for the conversion of locomotives on the Tanganyika Central Line from coal to oil fuel, was recommended at a recent meeting of the East African Transport Advisory Council. Among the more important new works recommended were: cranes at Mombasa (£49,000), stage II of the development of the port of Mombasa (£412,000), staff quarters for contractors (£24,000), additional lighters (£22,000), upper class rolling stock (£93,000), reconditioning of s.s. LIEMBA on Lake Tanganyika (£14,938), additional crossing stations (£18,375), remodelling Mombasa station yard (£40,000), and water supplies from the Tsavo River (£360,000).



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PERSONALIA

MR. MICHAEL MOSES has arrived in London from Uganda.

LADY GURNEY left Malaya by air for London on Monday.

THE HON. ANNE CHOLMONDELEY has returned to London from Kenya.

MR. SERVIDINO MORAS has been appointed deputy consul for Greece in Nairobi.

SIR JOHN RAMSDEN is returning from Kenya to his home at Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

MR. H. C. BUDY, who has been home on leave for some time, has left again for Kenya.

DR. H. WOODMAN has retired after 14 years' service in the Equatoria Province of the Sudan.

MR. S. T. ... left London by air on Monday for a fortnight's tour of Tanganyika Territory.

DR. R. S. ... has been elected president of the Entebbe Musical and Dramatic Society in Uganda.

MR. J. LAURENCE, a Canadian engineer, is making a survey for a network of dams in the Somaliland Protectorate.

The partnership between MESSRS. J. J. DRAUGHT, H. BERGER, and P. KING, of Mau Somalis, Kenya, is being dissolved.

MR. A. R. C. ... and MR. N. J. ... have been granted the full procurator, of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham & Co.

MRS. R. BALEIN, COLONEL K. N. MCFARLANE, and MR. J. S. VISANA have been appointed members of the township authority in Jirra, Uganda.

MR. SERETSI KHAMA has denied suggestions that he will speak publicly on behalf of MR. FREDERICK BROWNE, Labour candidate for Eton and Slough.

CAPTAIN E. K. BIGGS, who has not been in this country since 1923, left Dar es Salaam by sea last week for London via South Africa. He is accompanied by MRS. BIGGS.

MR. H. H. STOREY, Deputy Director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Organizations, has written a brief history of research at Amani, Tanganyika, from 1928 to 1947.

MR. A. D. CHATAWAY, High Commissioner in South Africa for Southern Rhodesia, and MRS. CHATAWAY sailed in the BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE last week after a holiday in this country.

MR. JOHN DUGDALE, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who is Labour candidate at West Bromwich, is in hospital there with ear trouble and has had to suspend his election campaign.

MR. GREGORY FOLLOWS, former Administrative Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, has returned to that territory to assume temporarily the appointment of Road Transport Commissioner.

MR. RALPH ECKHOFF, assistant editor of the Rhodesia Chronicle, has been appointed editor in substitution to MR. E. M. O'DONOGHUE, who has distinguished his reputation on medical advice.

MR. A. D. McKillop, manager of the production plant of the Magnesium Project, based in the Sudd, which has had been engaged in starting a new sulphur and nitrate factory, has returned.

MR. J. ... left for Australia, the RT. REV. A. ... Bishop of Central Tanganyika, did a 4,000-mile tour of his diocese in some weeks. He expects to be in the middle country next week.

MR. T. GRISON, former vice-chairman of the Dominion Trust Co., has been elected a director of that company, which has a subsidiary

MR. DE VISAGIE and MR. W. F. WILLIAMS have been elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the newly formed Fort Jamson branch of the Settlers' Association of Northern Rhodesia.

DR. MALCOLM MACLEAY, who has been appointed a medical officer in Nyasaland, was educated at Glasgow University, and since 1949 has been house officer at the Craig Dunain Mental Hospital, Inverness.

Just before his departure for a short visit to Addis Ababa, the ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR in London gave a luncheon party in honour of the AMBASSADOR DESIGNATE to ETHIOPIA, MR. D. L. BUSK, and MRS. BUSK.

THE RT. REV. ROBERT SELBY TAYLOR, lately Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, who has been in England on leave, has flown to the Union of South Africa, where he is to be enthroned as Bishop of Pretoria on Saturday.

THE REV. ANDREW DE DOJO, a nominated non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, who had been home on leave since the beginning of the year, called a few days ago with Mrs. Doro on their way back to Blantyre.

MAJOR C. H. BOWEN DAVIES, Comptroller and Auditor-General of Southern Rhodesia, is the Colony's delegate to the conference of Commonwealth auditors-general which opened in London on Monday and is due to close to-morrow.

MRS. ROSEMARY SMYTH, aged 20, who has been prominent in Southern Rhodesia as a horsewoman, was reported at the week-end to be in a critical condition in a hospital in Cape Town following a shooting accident in a house in which she was staying.

MR. A. C. REED, who flew to London to complete his studies for the Bar, was the founder of the Mau Kenya Association, and until recently its chairman. He is the son of MR. G. C. REED, secretary of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd.

MR. GEORGE LEEDAL, who has been appointed to the Colonial Geological Service in Tanganyika, is a Yorkshireman who was educated at Leeds University. Earlier this year he took part in the Leeds University expedition to explore the Ruwenzori range in Uganda.

MR. ANANT J. PANDYA, a director and secretary of the Pandya Business Group in East Africa, left London by air yesterday for Mombasa after a visit to Europe of almost six months. He studied at the London School of Economics before the war, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn.

A committee composed of MR. JUSTICE CONNELL (chairman) and MESSRS. J. K. ARAP CHEMALLAN, M.L.C., G. V. COOK, M.L.C., B. DONNELLY, E. W. MATHU, M.L.C., A. PRITAM, M.L.C., and C. W. SALTER, M.L.C., DR. M. A. RANA, and SHERRIFF ABDULLAH SALIM, with MR. G. J. ELLESTON as secretary, has been established in Kenya to inquire into the law and practice of corporal punishment.

MR. CHARLES MATHEW, since 1947 Attorney-General in Tanganyika, who has been appointed Chief Justice in Malaya, entered the Colonial Service in 1929. He first went to East Africa in 1933 as a magistrate in Uganda, and was appointed Crown counsel three years later. He became judicial adviser in Buganda in 1939, was seconded as legal adviser to the Ethiopian Government in 1942, and in 1944 became Attorney-General in Nyasaland.

MR. EDWARD MUNDAY, who has been in the Administrative Service of Northern Rhodesia since 1919, latterly as provincial commissioner, retires this month, and will live in Kloof, Natal. One of his sisters married Sir Donald Mackenzie Kennedy, who was Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, and later Governor of Nyasaland and Mauritius; another, now dead, married Mr. C. A. Rennie, lately a provincial commissioner in Northern Rhodesia; and his brother, MR. JOHN FREDERICK MUNDAY, was chairman in charge of Broken

Sir Henry Gurney

Warm Tribute

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, Mr. James Griffiths, has paid the following tribute to the late Sir Henry Gurney, whose death we reported last week, when reference was made to his 20 years in East Africa:

"Shortly after taking office as Colonial Secretary, I visited Malaya, where I learnt at first-hand of the affection and regard which the High Commissioner had inspired after less than 18 months in the country. Sir Henry's deep understanding of the aspirations of the people made him a person whose sincerity and integrity were beyond question. In him the Malaysians had found, and knew they had found, a true friend.

"Without detracting from the immediate and supreme task of quelling Communist banditry, Sir Henry was able to see the development of the country and the welfare of its peoples in wider perspective and to insist that the emergency only heightened the importance of improving the standards of living of the people and associating the people more closely with the activities and responsibilities of Government. Sir Henry's initiative in these matters proved beyond doubt to leaders of all communities that here was a man who was whole-heartedly devoted to the mission of assisting all the communities to settle their differences and emerge as a united nation.

"The brutal murder of this great public servant will be a challenge to us all to see that the policies so resolutely pursued under his leadership are continued until their realization is assured, and the abhorrence which this crime has inspired will rally all right-thinking people in a great effort to break the power of the Communists in Malaya."

Mr. Grmond Gordon

MR. GRMOND GORDON, until lately chairman of the Rhodesian board of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), has retired after 50 years of banking service. He first arrived in the Colony in 1928 as manager of the Salisbury branch, was appointed chief agent in 1932, and six years later became chairman of the Rhodesian board. A member of the Colony's Currency Board from its inception in January, 1939, he was also the first chairman of the Industrial Development Advisory Committee, constituted in the following year, and a member of the Plewman Commission. He was a director of the Central African Building Society. Mr. Gordon will spend his retirement at Hermanus, Cape. As we recently reported, he has been succeeded by Mr. S. M. Pechey.

Methodist Jubilee

THE METHODIST CHURCH in Southern Rhodesia has just celebrated its diamond jubilee. Exhibitions and an evangelist week were held in the 27 Methodist circuits in the Colony. Sixty years ago the Rev. Owen Watkins, the Rev. Isaac Shumidin, Michael Bowen, an evangelist, and two Africans arrived by ox-wagon at Fort Salisbury, where the first Methodist services were held with a congregation of four men. The first church was completed in Salisbury on June 10, 1892. The Methodist Church and school community now number 60,000 Europeans and Africans; on the full-time staff there are 42 Europeans, 147 ministers, and more than 850 Native teachers, and pastoral work is undertaken by nearly 1,700 Church leaders.

Judge William James Lockhart-Smith, of the East African Court of Appeal, a former Attorney-General of Nyasaland, was arrested last week by the Kenya police on charges of conspiracy and official corruption on a warrant issued in Nyasaland. After appearing before a magistrate, he is being sent under police custody to that territory. Joining the Colonial Service in 1924, he had, except for a short period in Gibraltar and as temporary assistant legal adviser in the Colonial Office, served in Africa since 1938, when he was appointed Registrar of the High Court in Tanganyika.

"Where No Vultures Fly"

Film Version of National Parks

AS STATED LAST WEEK, the new Ealing Studios film, "Where No Vultures Fly," has been selected for this year's Royal Film Performance at the Odéon Theatre, Leicester Square, London, on November 5.

According to the Studios, Mr. Harry Watt, the director—who directed the war film "Target for Tonight"—found plenty of subjects whilst visiting East Africa two years ago, but not the story that was really wanted.

"He travelled from one end of Africa to another, and then found his story through a casual remark made by a game warden in Tanganyika, who spoke about Colonel Mervyn Cowie. The story of Cowie—the man who by sheer perseverance and belief created the national parks of Kenya—provided the basis for "Where No Vultures Fly."

"It is an adventure of present-day Africa, telling the story of a man who becomes sickened and horrified by the waste of wild life and, revolting, sets out to find a sanctuary before it is too late. With no money and little help, he sets off with his wife and young child to live in the jungle for a year.

"From time immemorial, the country has been the hunting-ground of the fierce Kavamba tribe. In a few some of the largest herds of elephant left in Africa, and ivory poachers, both black and white, are continually hunting them. Set-back after set-back has to be faced, but the first national park is eventually founded.

Bitten by a Baboon

A full film unit was taken to Africa, with headquarters at Emboseli, 200 miles south of Nairobi and just under Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa. Two camera units were at work, one concentrating on obtaining shots of wild game. This was no constant adventure. The second unit calculated that they were charged 75 times by rhinos.

"Shooting was held up on the main unit one day when five elephants strolled into the middle of the set. Danah Sheridan was bitten by a baboon. One cameraman had a narrow escape when she had to run, with all his equipment, from a rogue elephant which was shot dead only a few yards from him.

Ealing Studios describe Colonel Cowie as "a third-generation Kenyan, the son of a famous hunter. He himself had shot practically every species of African animal before he was 20, but already the mighty herds had begun to disappear, and many species of animals were extinct.

"Cowie put his rifle away and began to talk of sanctuaries for Africa's animals before it was too late. No one would listen; the slaughter continued. But Cowie worked on his plan, interrupted by the war, but returning to the campaign with renewed vigour later. It was through writing a series of letters to the Press under pseudonyms proposing that the Army and Air Force should eliminate animals in order to facilitate various Government projects that public indignation was raised.

"African protests poured in, committees were formed, and within a year the first of Kenya's national parks had been formed."

[All of which proves yet again that the history taught to film-goers may have little relation to the real facts. So modest a sportsman as Mr. Cowie will probably be more annoyed by this travesty than anyone else. Africa had begun to desecrate its national parks many years before he could interest himself in the matter, probably while he was still at school, or perhaps even before that; and in Kenya a considerable number of enthusiasts, including in particular Captain A. T. A. Ritchie and Captain Keith Caldwell, pleaded pertinaciously for national parks long before Mr. Cowie was old enough to join in the movement. This note of correction is due to him no less than to others, for it is inconceivable that he could have known in advance that the makers of the film would broadcast such a statement as that quoted above.—Ed., E.A.S.]

The number of registered co-operative societies in Uganda, almost all of them African, has increased by more than 100 within the past year.

The Sudan Treaties

By G. H. R. H. H.

Foreign Office, Department of External Affairs.

The Union Government have followed with interest the recent grave deterioration in Anglo-Egyptian relations.

The Egyptian Government's announcement of its intention to abrogate unilaterally the 1936 Treaty raises issues of considerable importance to the Union. As is generally known the Union Government have undertaken to cooperate to the fullest extent compatible with their domestic resources and commitments in maintaining the security of Africa and the Middle East in the event of war against aggressive Communism.

The Union Government have consistently held that the Government of Egypt would be willing to cooperate with other interested Powers in the defence of this vital region. The Union Government have participated in negotiations with interested Powers designed to establish a sound basis for the co-operative defence of this area, and would welcome whole-hearted collaboration in the plans which are at present being formulated by the Western Powers.

British Guarantee to Sudan

Mr. Woodrow Wyatt, Under-Secretary of State for War, said in a Maiden speech that it was nonsense to suggest that the British Government would hand the Sudan over to Egypt. To take British troops away from the defence system of the Middle East would endanger the peace of the world. Moreover, the Sudanese had the right to determine their own future, and the British Government would guarantee them that right.

Saturday brought news from Khartoum that the Umma Party had called their chief provincial supporters to the capital so that they might be present when the party declared the Sudan to be an independent sovereign State which they would do as soon as Egypt passed the Bill ending the condominium.

The Economist Commented:

Egypt's claims—which conflict with Britain's promises that the Sudanese should, on achieving political maturity, choose for themselves either independence or some form of voluntary association with Egypt—rest primarily on the conquest of the Sudan in 1821 by Mohammed Ali, the Ottoman viceroy of Egypt.

The 60 years of subjection which followed brought the Sudan nothing but brutal oppression and a highly organized slave trade run by Egyptian merchants and officials. The Mahdist revolt of 1882 was basically an outburst of resentment against this exploitation, and it was not until 1898 that the Sudan was reconquered by Lord Kitchener's British and Egyptian forces.

The Anglo-Egyptian Convention of 1899, which created the condominium, made no reference to Ottoman or Egyptian sovereignty, confining itself to administrative arrangements and the provision that both the British and Egyptian flags should be flown in the territory. The treaty of 1936 merely confirmed these arrangements.

Claim with Flimsy Foundations

Egypt's claim that the Sudan has always been Egyptian territory thus rests on the flimsy foundations of conquest by the Ottoman empire, 60 years of exploitation from Cairo at a time when Egypt itself was a Turkish dependency, reconquest by Anglo-Egyptian forces on British initiative, and the fact that the 1899 convention did not specifically terminate Ottoman sovereignty.

On historical grounds of this kind Portugal could make out a better claim to Brazil, India or Burma, or Turkey to Egypt itself, and if Egypt itself abrogated the convention of 1899, it will have destroyed its only shred of a legal case.

There are two main political parties in Khartoum today. The Umma Party, which demands complete independence for the Sudan, is not, as the Egyptians suggest, the tool of Whitehall, but a powerful political movement led by educated men and supported both by successful traders and cultivators and by many of the nomad tribes in the south who have reason to fear Egyptian domination.

The Ashoka Party, which favours Abbas Pasha's proposals for unity of the Nile Valley, has long received both money and inspiration from Cairo. Its chief supporters are the elements who have fallen on the well-paid jobs in the administration which have been the mainstay of the Sudanese since the British occupation. The Sudanese will

The Manchester Guardian wrote editorially:

There is a difference of opinion about what the position of the Sudanese would be if the 1899 agreement was done away with. The Egyptians believe that the Sudan would then revert to the undivided sovereignty of the Egyptian crown. Some Sudanese believe that the disappearance of the condominium would leave them without any sovereign over them at all, and that the Sudan would automatically become an independent country, and may have supported abrogation of the agreement on that ground. The question of international law ought to be cleared up as quickly as possible. Could the Hague Court be asked to advise on it?

Our obligation is clear. We cannot do so change in the status of the Sudan until the Sudanese themselves have been effectively consulted, and nothing done which might prejudice their ultimate right of choice. The objections to Abbas Pasha's draft decree is that it leaves them no choice. It gives them by far the only status but also a constitution on which they have had no chance to make known their views.

That appeared to be the general opinion of U.K. newspapers, irrespective of their party views.

In Cairo *Al Zuhra* wrote of "the imminent collapse of the British Empire," which had, it alleged hopefully, entered upon a phase of final disintegration.

Governor-General "Now Egyptian Official"

Early on Monday Ibrahim Farag Pasha, the Minister responsible for Sudan affairs, told journalists in Cairo that the Governor-General of the Sudan had no right to question the legitimacy of the Egyptian abrogation of the condominium agreements. He said:

By making that statement the Governor-General has revealed that he is working for the interests of British policy only.

The Governor-General was appointed by a decree issued by King Farouk, and is thus administering Sudan affairs on behalf of the Egyptian and British Governments. But once the condominium has been abrogated he no longer represents the British Government and has now become an official of the Egyptian Government by virtue of the decree appointing him.

The Governor-General has exceeded his authority by making these statements, and has also acted contrary to the loyalty which his post calls for, in accordance with the provisions of the decree appointing him. The Egyptian Government will take such measures as are necessitated.

The statements and conduct of the Governor-General whereby he has announced his disobedience to the Egyptian Government and to the laws and legislation issued by Parliament will not have any effect on the plans which we have drawn up for regulating relations between the two parts of the Nile Valley.

That evening the Foreign Minister notified the British Ambassador that Egypt could not consider any proposals on the Sudan or defence of the Canal area while there are British forces of occupation in Egypt and the Sudan. He said that the proposals submitted on Saturday "differed hardly at all in substance" from proposals submitted by Britain on April 11 and June 8.

Some time afterwards the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate unanimously approved the decrees abrogating the Anglo-Egyptian treaties and the Sudan agreements.

(Continued opposite)

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...former Prime Minister, told the Smith that the abolition of the treaty conformed with the principle of the 1899 Convention... rights. He considered the Bill... the Sudan, maintaining her prestige.

While this issue is being distributed the Lower House... a constitutional Government for... King of Egypt and of the Sudan, and approve a draft electoral law.

The Egyptian Press writes of warlike acts against... The Cairo correspondent of *The Times* reported on Monday night—

"The Government is being most powerfully urged to implement the abrogation through a series of measures that can succeed only if it proceeds to overcome British military resistance to their attempt to usurp the present administration of the Sudan by force.

"Such measures include complete isolation of land and sea of British forces in the Canal zone and the abolition of the present Sudan administration in favour of Sudanese Ministers appointed by King Farouk. If the most violent of the extremists proceeded to the steps will also include murderous attacks on British subjects in Egypt and on such Egyptian citizens as are thought not to be sufficiently patriotic.

Cairo Street Re-Named

Cairo Municipal Council decided that Sharia Malka (Queen Street, in memory of Queen Victoria) should be renamed Sharia Malek, Misr wal Sudan (King of Egypt and Sudan Street).

Just after Egypt had formally rejected the proposals, Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Foreign Secretary, said in a speech in Greatford:—

"The Government have always been ready to apply to the Sudan those principles of foreign policy already applied to many eastern countries, including Egypt—namely, attainment of self-government as fast as practicable and the right of the people freely to determine the ultimate status of their country.

The Egyptians must realize that this principle, when applied to the Sudan, does not necessarily mean handing the Sudan over to the Egyptians.

...conditions cannot have their sake... themselves they loudly demand independence and freedom from foreign occupation... in the case of the Sudan... is different. The Sudan may have independence... only under the Egyptian crown. The... questions of foreign affairs, currency and defence... reserved to the Egyptian crown.

There is a very limited field of independence. The Egyptians would be right to demand it, if it were suggested that their own independence should be limited... to guard from the language they are now using about the 1936 treaty. And that treaty, if not hastily... gives H.M. Government no power of control... over the Egyptian Ministers of Finance, War, or Foreign Affairs.

Misstatement of Fact

In response to those unwarranted arguments the Egyptians say that Egypt and the Sudan are "one country" and the Egyptians and the Sudanese are "one people." This is a plain misstatement of facts. The Egyptians and some of the northern Sudanese speak the same language and have the same religion. But so do the Saudi Arabians and the Iraqis, and many other independent peoples since part of the Ottoman Empire.

Nevertheless, the Sudanese people want union with Egypt. H.M. Government will put no obstacle in their way. All that we insist upon is that the decision upon the ultimate status of the Sudan must be one freely taken by the Sudanese people themselves.

The Foreign Secretary concluded emphatically, "So far as H.M. Government are concerned, I make it perfectly clear that we are not in any circumstances prepared to sell the Sudan against the will of the Sudanese, as the price of a satisfactory agreement of defence."

In the course of normal Army movements, the 1st Bn. The South Lancashire Regiment will sail from Trieste next week for Khartoum to relieve another unit. The troops were to have been accompanied by their families, but on Monday it was announced that their families would be sent home from Trieste.

(Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment)

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Legislation

Accepts Principle

EQUAL RACE REPRESENTATION on the non-official side of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika was accepted as a principle by a well-attended public meeting recently held in Tanga under the auspices of the local regional committee of the Tanganyika European Council, with Mr. E. F. Hitchcock in the chair.

Mr. A. B. Bisset, professor, and Mr. A. D. Corbett seconded a resolution reading:

"That this meeting supports the proposal for equal distribution of seats on the Legislative Council between the main racial communities for the time being, as being the solution in the most practical, equitable, and desirable of obviating feelings of distrust and lack of confidence. Early inquiry into the basis of the proposed distribution and the question of a non-official majority is, however, desirable.

Speaking for the motion, Mr. Barker said that the constitutional objections of Tanganyika to trusteeship territory not to discriminate on grounds of race, and that the experience gained by years of residence in the country, made any proposal for dominance by any one of the unthinkably entirely ineffective, and in fact, unworkable.

Racial Distribution of Seats

Mr. A. Ramsey said that equal distribution would be premature, and that the Asian should not be put on the same par with the Europeans or the Africans.

Mr. W. P. Holder thought there was no use for the proposal in the circumstances, but hoped that it would emerge on merit and would look forward finally to a common electoral roll.

It was on the proposal of Mr. R. Barker that the words "for the time being" were inserted in the resolution after "racial communities".

On the proposal of Major G. O. Faulstich, the meeting resolved that unless a suitable solution was found in a separate language for purposes of debate in the central and local assemblies, freedom of expression should be denied to the majority of the population, and that the proposal in the Constitutional Committee's report concerning the proposed dual system is frustrating and unacceptable and should therefore be reconsidered. The meeting supported the views of the Committee, not those of the Constitutional Committee, in the submission of regional committees, which would, it was felt, mean undue expenditure of money and time, and that the proposal was not sufficiently clear to the public in terms of government, and a variety of issues the report was vague, inconclusive, and even contradictory.

Independence

There should, he suggested, be a review of the constitution of the Council after the debate in the Legislative Council. The report could give their reasons for their views, and such explanations had been given in the past. It would inform the public discussion, and would enable the public to vote in an informed manner.

Mr. Holder proposed that the Council should be held through the Legislative Council through the Legislative Council. He suggested that the Council should be held through the Legislative Council through the Legislative Council.

Mr. Barker said that the proposal was premature, and that the Asian should not be put on the same par with the Europeans or the Africans. He had no objection to the proposal, but it was premature.

Why Africans Suspend Teacher Training

Need to Train Locals as Teachers

AFRICAN SCHOOLS in Nyasaland numbered 4,184 when the 1950 report of the Education Department was written. There are five schools for Europeans, eight for Asians, and one for Eurasians. The pupils numbered 34,931, African 281, South African, 28, Asians and 60 Euraficans. Only 172 (including only three girls) were at primary secondary schools, and 192 (including 11 girls) at teachers training centres. There were 2,679 African teachers, of whom 22 held university degrees, 547 had been trained, had no degree, but had completed secondary school courses, and 1,920 others had not completed secondary school courses.

Total expenditure on education in Nyasaland last year totalled £251,771, an increase of £2,500 over 1949. In 1950, the first year of the five-year plan, none of the objects of the first five-year plan were achieved, but there had not been success in producing Africans capable of replacing the European supervisors at the end of the period.

"The position is not what it should be, and a proportion of these 281 inhabitants of Nyasaland should have some sort of education, but the case in other African territories, proportion of those attending school at the right age and staying sufficiently long at school really to benefit by the education is depressingly low in comparison with corresponding figures elsewhere.

Second Five-Year Plan

The Director of Education points out that the second five-year plan provides for an increase in the number of central junior primary schools from 200 to 400 and of senior primary schools from 100 to 50, and ornaments.

"Teaching is a vocation to its great degree, and any other profession it is one, moreover, in which at present the African possibly has to face single-handed far more difficulties than in almost any other.

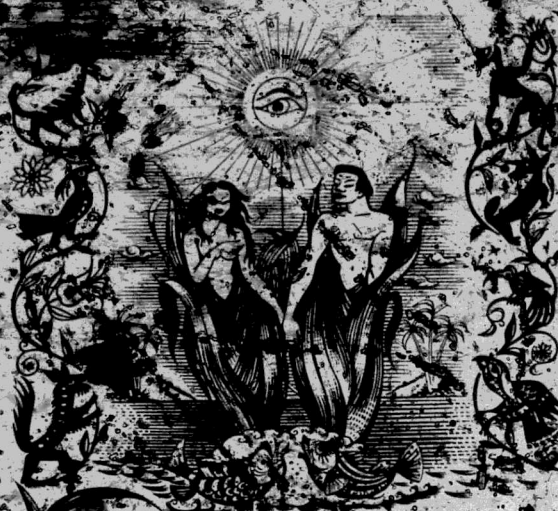
Even the best will in the world it is seldom possible for a teacher to be visited more than twice a year by his school managers and perhaps once, or at the most twice, by a representative of the Education Department; as a result, he almost inevitably feels isolated in his work, and has often to contend in isolation with maladjustment on the part of the local population.

The interdicted teacher is often expected to find relatives for assistance in payment of his education. Once he has passed standard VI, they are apt to expect him to find remunerative work at once in order to repay their assistance. If, however, he is to become a teacher, he has to spend two further years at a training school, during which he cannot expect to earn more than a minimum of pocket money. In fact, not infrequently, in many cases, discourages him from further training.

Much propaganda will be necessary to popularize the profession, and it should perhaps be directed at least as much towards parents, and towards as towards possible teacher-candidates themselves.

Rhodesia Railways Defended

MR. GEORGE MCGOWAN, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has received a memorandum signed by all the railway officials in the Bulawayo headquarters office strongly repudiating charges that there is chaos on the railways. They affirm complete faith in the administrative ability, energy, and initiative of Southern Rhodesia's general manager. Answering local Press attacks in a similar vein, including the magazine of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and the Rhodesian Tobacco Journal, the Prime Minister said: "We are all trying to keep the country moving, and that depends on the railways. Anything that is done to hamper the people of who are doing their best in building a country in this Colony is the normal. At any rate, higher authority is vested with the general manager."



According to an old Polynesian legend the ancestors of the human race originally sprang from a sugar cane plant and it may well be that the South Pacific is indeed the place of origin of sugar cane of mankind. In the 18th century Captain Bligh, after visiting the Solomon Islands, brought back some specimens of the "otahite" variety which were planted in the East Botanical Gardens in Jamaica and formed part of the parent stock of the cane which for a hundred years supplied sugar to most of the New World as well as to a considerable proportion of the Old.

Sugar cultivation had however been established in the British West Indies long before Bligh made this voyage. Barbados, the oldest English Colony in the British West Indies, has always been among the largest sugar producers in the Empire. Today sugar is the most important industry in the Island.

Full and up-to-date information from our branch in Barbados on market conditions and industrial trends is readily obtainable on request. Those interested are invited to write to the Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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Offer to Sudan Salt, Ltd. Sudanese Interests to Buy

The directors of Sudan Salt, Ltd., have notified the shareholders that they have received a firm offer from Sudanese interests for the company's salt concession and assets at Port Sudan, and that the prospective purchasers have paid a substantial deposit as evidence of good faith.

An offer of £65,000 has also been received from the Sudan Gezira Board for the company's two warehouses at Port Sudan; these warehouses have no connexion with the salt concession.

The permission of H.M. Treasury for the transfer of the company's assets to Sudanese interests has been secured, and, subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, the Sudan Government is prepared to give formal consent to the assignment of the company's concession to a company to be incorporated in the Sudan by the prospective purchasers.

The company would receive in sterling in London £257,500 for the concession and all the fixed assets, including the two warehouses and a further sum of payment for the following assets at the date of takeover: (a) stocks of salt and gypsum and stores, valued on the basis normally used in the annual balance-sheet, and (b) payments in advance, including expenditure on unsown crops of salt.

The company would effect the outstanding debts, pay off the creditors, retain the profits earned up to the date of takeover, and settle all taxation liabilities arising up to that date. Cash and bank balances and investments are excluded from the offer.

If these offers are accepted, the directors will recommend that the company should go into voluntary liquidation. They estimate that the distribution in that event would amount to approximately 15 shillings per 1s. unit of stock. In view of the general uncertainty now prevailing, they strongly recommend acceptance of the offer.

An extraordinary general meeting will be held on October 24 to consider the directors' proposals to conclude the sale.

The directors are Mr. R. Y. Rula (chairman) and Mrs. E. F. Bourne. The late chairman, Sir Harold Wooding, who died recently, had taken a leading part in the negotiations which have resulted in the above offer.

Loan to Belgian Congo

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK for Reconstruction and Development has announced a \$25-year loan of \$40m. to aid in carrying out the 10-year development plan of the Belgian Congo. The news bulletin of the International Monetary Fund states that the Congo now produces more than half the world's asbestos and industrial diamonds, ranks fourth among the countries producing tin, produces one-fourth as much copper as the United States, and is a leading producer of uranium. Total exports have nearly tripled in tonnage and increased six times in value in 10 years, reaching a record value of \$330m. last year. The loan, bearing 4% interest, will be amortized by 40 equal half-annual payments, the first to be made in March, 1952.

Growing Rhodesian Towns

THE EUROPEAN TOWNSHIPS of Southern Rhodesia have increased rapidly in the last five years, according to figures just published by the Central African Statistical Office. Salisbury, the capital, now has 40,510 inhabitants, compared with 24,234 in 1946. Other increases are as follows: Bulawayo, 12,169 (11,544); Umtali, 5,762 (2,801); Gwelo, 6,745 (2,049); Que Que, 1,761 (1,081); Gatooma, 1,536 (871); Shambyani, 1,379 (1,016); and Wankie, 1,123 (544). There are 11 new towns in the list, one of these is Bulawayo, the site of the iron and steel works, which was built by Europeans. The others are Muzapa (1,235); Umlalazi (176); Concessara Misa (144); Shabani (118); and Park Mine (101).

on the matters which... will be readily satisfied with... often of a political nature.

So writes Dr. R. A. ... Service, in an article on health education reproduced in the *Annals of the University of London Institute of Tropical Medicine*. In recent years we have enjoyed... rumours which have achieved wide... detriment of the reputation of the...

Typhoid Distributed by Water Mains

We have had typhoid being introduced to the Lakeside water pumping station and distributed by the water mains... walking on gasparium anti-erosion grass... sleeping sickness spread by medical officers... bottles of flies of the islands in Lake... of course, for many years we have been told... the gas plant in the laboratory is worked by the... of the departed piped all the way from the... room.

It is my belief that these rumours flourish only in a vacuum, a vacuum which must be filled by carefully considered methods of mass education.

Uganda has had for many years a team of essential health inspectors responsible for rural hygiene work, but the system of individual approach has drawbacks in such a country as Buganda.

It is only by a group approach towards health education that we can hope to create a fashion of hygiene among the people. The rumours that will undoubtedly arise in the future in all parts of Africa, can be dispelled only by getting together a selection of representatives from the people... and convincing them jointly of the truth.

Again, the successful application of penal sanctions against the infringement of any sanitary code demands the general approval of the majority of the population for that sanitary code.

The natural groups of the population towards which health education must be directed should correspond to units of local government. A useful technique was that of health weeks, based on the zaza, or county, an area which in Buganda holds between 30,000 and 250,000 people.

The persons invited to such a health week are not only chiefs, but prominent Africans of all types, officials of other Government departments, shopkeepers and traders, school teachers, landowners, clergymen; in fact, a cross-section of the natural leaders of the community in all spheres of activity.

Of publicly committed Dr. Lakin writes: "Buganda has a genuine, undoubtedly likes to be educated, and will maintain interest as long as any European subject. The spirit of questions that ensues must always be... which he has discovered us not to begin a lecture that only... very considerable acquaintance with the subject because the standard of question is often remarkably high. There need never be any fear of talking over the heads of the audience, especially if a well-trained and experienced interpreter is available."

Personal Contact Essential

A lecture is a far more personal method of approach than the spreading of a film or a poster, and personal contact is essential with African communities and questions of health which therefore may be answered by Government... followed you, but a lecture is there in the eye of you, and this has stood fast after a barrage of questions, then you are probably convinced.

The dissemination of information in a language in its own right, the writer concludes, a science which has unfortunately been prostituted for commercial purposes and to suit the selfish designs of totalitarian States.

to African people... clinical and epidemiological... methods can be developed... more potent than... of medicine in East Africa.



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Attracting Britons to Africa Causes Widening Interest

MR. CHRISTIE LAWRENCE spoke in last Friday's programme of the B.B.C. on migration to British African territories. Discounting the criticism often made abroad that the Englishman had lost his spirit of adventure, his liking for independence, and his drive, he said that if the Colonies wanted immigrants they must offer something more attractive than the improved way of life prevalent in the United Kingdom.

Prospects of getting good immigrants, if they were needed, were still very good, he thought, for there was an immensely increased interest in Africa, to which much more space and time were being given by the newspapers and the B.B.C.

It would, said Mr. Christie Lawrence, need a comparatively small effort by the British African territories to divert this interest and start Englishmen thinking about the opportunities offered in Africa.

Self more information about life and conditions in Central and East Africa, he was fully convinced that the difficulty would be not to find immigrants of the right kind, but to choose from the thousands who would apply.

Higher Post Office Charges

INCREASES averaging about 50% above pre-war rates in telephone charges in East Africa will operate from the beginning of next year, but the telephone service is still expected to show a deficit for some years. Telegraph charges will go up to £1.50s. for 10 words, with 15 cents of a shilling for each additional word; this should make the service almost self-supporting. Air-mail parcel services also lose money, the rates will be increased on November 1 from 75 cents to 7s. for parcels up to 1 lb., from 1.50s. to 2s. up to 3 lb., from 2s. to 3.50s. up to 7 lb. and from 4.50s. to 5s. up to 11 lb. Parcels for the United Kingdom will cost 4.30s. up to 3 lb., instead of 2.30s.

Dearer Cement in N. Rhodesia

£12.5s. A Ton

THE PRICE of cement in Northern Rhodesia has been raised to £12.5s. a ton. This was announced last week by Mr. B. Lewis, Deputy Director of Trade, Transport, and Industry, who said:

"The public will naturally be disappointed to find that it is once more necessary to raise the price of cement. The former price of £10 10s. a ton was based upon a forecast of supplies which would be available over a period from various sources and the prices at which these supplies could be delivered in the territory.

"Shortly after this forecast was made the situation changed for the worse. In the first place a substantial rise in the prices of cement from overseas exporting countries took place, coupled with an increase in ocean freight rates. The affected countries supplied about one-third of our anticipated supplies. A further third was affected by the rise in South African cement prices to about 17s. 6d. per ton and the imposition by the Southern Rhodesian Government of a surcharge of £2 per ton on the small quantities of cement we obtained from that Colony.

"Only 50,000 tons of cement during the next 12 months are expected to be obtained from Colliery. The factory's price of £23.10s. about 48,000 tons can be obtained from the Union and about 7,000 tons from Southern Rhodesia at the increased price now ruling in those countries. The balance of the 50,000 tons must be obtained from overseas, and it is now expected that the landed cost of overseas cement at our ports in the territory will average about £17 10s.

"The price at which the Department sells is arrived at by averaging the prices of cement from various sources. It is now necessary, in order to cover the cost of supplies from all sources, to fix the current price at £12.5s. per ton. Should it be possible to reduce these costs by obtaining cheaper shipments from overseas, the economy would be passed on straight away to the consumers.

Agencies by the Road and Transport Licensing Board in respect of vehicles of 1½ tons, tare weight, and over will be issued and renewed only on the production of an inspection report by an authorized garage.

GOVERNMENT OF TANGANYIKA LEASE OF SITE FOR CEMENT WORKS

The Government of Tanganyika invites application for the lease of a site near Tanga for the erection of a cement works with an annual output of 45,000 tons or more.

The site, which is approximately four miles from the port of Tanga, contains limestone and clay and suitable for cement making. Geological information can be made available on application. System is available within 100 miles by rail, with passenger facilities from the Tanganyika Eastern Express Company Limited. Arrangements could be concluded with the East African

Railways and Harbours Administration for the provision of a railway siding.

The lease and applications under which the quarrying rights and a right of occupancy over the land would be granted will be subject to negotiations with Government in the light of proposals put forward by the applicant.

Interested persons should apply for further particulars to the MEMBER FOR FINANCE, TRADE AND ECONOMICS, THE SECRETARIAT, DAR ES SALAAM, TANGANYIKA.

Co-operative movement in Northern Rhodesia and Growth in Past Two Years

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT in Northern Rhodesia amongst both Europeans and Africans has become more firmly based, states the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in his report for 1947. In the rural areas crop marketing combined with credit has increased production and opened the way to general improvement in agricultural techniques.

The Registrar cites the Midland Co-operative Society Ltd., Lusaka, as an example of what can be done when members and committee realize the advantages of starting in a small way and developing gradually. Registered in 1948 with 176 members and paid-up share capital of only £2,633, it began by concentrating on the more essential household goods. By the end of last year membership had risen to 613, paid-up share capital to £14,215 and net assets to £60,000.

The number of co-operative societies has risen from 23 in 1948 (membership 10,304, paid-up share capital £847) to 63 last year (membership 40,304, capital £18,429). European societies now number 33 (membership 14,438, capital £19,037) compared with eight in 1947 (membership 1,144, capital £9,758).

Consumer Societies

Of consumer societies the report states that the grant of credit facilities to members, which should be unnecessary, is unavailable because the bulk of the members do not yet appreciate the vital importance of themselves as well as supporting their own society. While other traders allow almost unrestricted credit, members insist upon receiving credit from their own societies, and do not appear to realize that this imposes a strain on their financial structure.

Some societies are trying to reduce credit by the introduction of a discount for cash which at present averages 2 1/2%. Co-operative Societies Industry body composed of five delegates from the five European consumer societies in the African areas, is endeavoring to persuade the Co-operative Wholesale Society of England to open a wholesale department in Northern Rhodesia, or at least to extend credit facilities.

There still exists a certain amount of misunderstanding of the department's policy in regard to African societies, the Registrar comments. It should again be emphasized that the policy of teaching the African to do something for himself instead of being it for him is adhered to very firmly.

In some of the older societies committee members are beginning to show signs of independence and are less inclined to follow slavishly the advice given them. Although this attitude might be inclined to lead to trouble, it is a healthy development, and, if it means that wisdom will be acquired the hard way through experience, so much the better in the long run.

Shipping Problems

THE EAST AFRICAN SECTION of the London Chamber of Commerce last week discussed, in committee, the problems of shippers to East Africa. It was the largest meeting for many years. Consideration was given to inter-ship on the existing loading registers imposed by the shipping lines and the possibility of revision to the war-time expedient for one central register. Problems in the United Kingdom and especially in London, congestion at the port of Mombasa, where the average time of waiting before a cargo ship is berthed for discharge was said to be 10 or 12 days, and the situation of other ports of the long-range planning of port and airway expansions in East Africa.

Livingstone as Federal Capital

THE CLAIMS OF LIVINGSTONE as the capital of a future Central African Federation are supported by the *Business Chronicle*, which says: "By its comparative isolation from the main activities of Northern Rhodesia Livingstone fits well into the picture. It is a charmingly shady shade as the most appropriate capital of Central Africa. Access is easy, for air services bring the most famous ports within a few hours' travelling time. Its scenic and holiday attractions are a lure in themselves, and an inducement to transact business in a pleasant atmosphere. Finally, it was once a capital, and deserves compensation for its loss to Lusaka."

Misuse of African Farm Labour Overtime Payments and Training

WELL OVER HALF of Southern Rhodesia's tobacco farmers have supplied labour, according to Mr. V. M. Widdowson, chief economist for the Department of Agriculture. In a survey of the Native labour employed in farming he disclosed that in the tobacco group 63% of farmers showed surplus workers; in the maize group the figure was 52%, and in the mixed farming group 50%.

Declaring that the farmer himself is responsible for much of this waste, the report adds that managerial standards leave a good deal to be desired. Native work better under the master's eye, and better still if they know he (the manager) can do the job himself. The heavy dependence on labour drawn from outside the Colony is serious: on tobacco farms only 31% of the labour was indigenous, on maize farms 28%, and in the mixed group 48%. The report suggests that these high proportions of imported workers represent one cause of prevailing instability.

Measures to include better housing, encouragement of African family life and acceptance of social responsibility for a community when it is denied the amenities of the towns. Housing for Native farm workers is described as generally poor.

Maize farms are apparently not attracting much new labour. It is emphasized that proposals by the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union for a national minimum wage involve a higher figure than many farmers now pay, and will necessitate more careful use of labour. Rationing of labour would involve excessive regimentation and constant inspection.

The report concludes that there should be a definite working day with overtime rates and greater rudimentary and specialist training in agriculture for Africans. Even then trained Natives will not respond to lax managerial practice and dog-and-stick agriculture.

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Import Tax on Tobacco

Nyasaland's Tobacco Industry

NYASALAND'S EXPORTERS IN TOBACCO are believed by the Nyasaland Tobacco Exporters' Association and the Nyasaland Tobacco Association to threaten the existence of the colony's major industry and job opportunities have therefore been made to the Governor and the Secretary of State for the abolition of the tax of 2d. per lb. on unstripped leaf and 3d. per lb. on stripped leaf.

While all locally grown tobacco sold readily, the tax was especially onerous on disked, and the subject of protest from time to time. Now sales in the United Kingdom market are falling and sales in some other markets are handicapped by the tax.

Supply Overtaking Demand

A letter making representations to the Government of Nyasaland outlined the following passages:

"Supply is rapidly overtaking demand, sales resistance is evident, and buyers are reluctant, with the result that prices have fallen. The market in the United Kingdom for dark-fired tobacco has for some time been dwindling and big stocks have been accumulated by manufacturers and leaf merchants.

"Evidently, to a private enterprise, Nyasaland tobacco has become a dead weight on the market, despite the limited demand, but there are unmistakable signs of over-production. A new crop is now imported but in one of the markets came to Nyasaland and lowered the market price. It left without placing a single order for leaf, and lower prices now exist in the better foreign markets holding their hand in view of the substantial profit margin (estimated at between 50m. and 60m. per ton) which probably now can also direct competition with Nyasaland tobacco on the Continental market.

"The independent leaf merchants in the U.K. who are responsible for the development of sales of Nyasaland tobacco in foreign markets are making great efforts to increase those sales. The markets in which a price-difference of 1d. or 1½. per lb. let alone 2d. or 3d. can nullify sales—which have been made more difficult because of the poor quality of the 1951 fire-crop—will be the advantage of the leaf for the merchants to find these new markets to replace the dwindling demand of the U.K.

Rising Costs

"With the ever-increasing rise in costs of labour and material the situation has now arisen where price is the most important factor. While the import tax of 2d. or 3d. per lb. may not seriously prejudice sales, when demand is strong it becomes an intolerable burden in a country already handicapped by high taxation and freight rates, which demand weaker sales. Considered in fact that sales cannot be effected at a price which gives a reasonable gross return to the producer. The Association fear that there is imminent danger of Nyasaland losing the important foreign markets which are absorbing substantial proportions of the crop.

"Examined in the light of view the situation of taxation it becomes apparent that for dark-fired tobacco, at its present price, the producer receives (at present prices) a gross return of about 20m. per ton. Government sets a little over 2d. in export tax and the Government sets a little over 2d. in import tax. Every pound of tobacco Government has set back as much as the producer. Tobacco growing is becoming increasingly unattractive and the meagre return to the growers Nyasaland will not place into anything more than a breeding ground for malaria.

"Since the 1949-50 season, the same applies to the cured tobacco. Nyasaland has entered in direct competition with Rhodesian tobacco, and the Government prices at present are an indication of the position. Nyasaland has a good crop and its tobacco is selling for 32m. per ton, while Southern Rhodesia, with the worst crop on record, is averaging 43d.

Air Advantages Claimed

At the recent meeting of the East African Air Advisory Council, held in Nairobi, it was agreed that very high frequency radio should be adopted as the basis of aeronautical communications and air navigation facilities. The advantages claimed by this method are freedom from atmospheric noise, low power requirements, simplicity of operation, and cheapness of the necessary equipment. Expenditure of £50,000 was recommended for installations in 1952. High frequency is to be retained for long-range needs.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A South African polo team is visiting Kenya. Northern Rhodesia's budget this year is likely to exceed £20m. for the first time.

The next session of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council will open on November 10.

Rhodesian Homes and Gardens is a new monthly magazine published by *The Rhodesian Farmer*.

The Transvaal Nationalist Party in South Africa have approved the proposed merger of the Nationalist and Afrikaner Parties.

A special service for cricketers and their friends was held in Nairobi Cathedral in connexion with the local cricket festival. Players were invited to attend in flannels.

Up to the end of June, 45 applications had been received by the European Settlement Board in Kenya for the 10 to 12 tenant farms which will be available this year.

S. Rhodesian Airmen

For the first time since the end of the war, airmen trained by the Southern Rhodesian Air Force have received their wings. The presentation was made by Sir Geoffrey Huggins.

Entrance fees are to be waived by the Royal East African Automobile Association in respect of members of the Force whose tour of duty in the territories does not exceed 30 months.

The following additional telephone trunk lines have been installed in Northern Rhodesia: Livingstone-Ndola (two), Livingstone-Lusaka; Lusaka-Broken Hill; Broken Hill-Ndola; Ndola-Mufulira.

A new motorship, CHAKARA, built on the Clyde for the British India Line's eastern service, has completed her trials. She is the 60th vessel built or bought by the company since the outbreak of war in 1939.

More than 600 square miles of new country was opened up for Native occupation at Mbulu, Tanganyika, last year by the installation of water supplies and the construction of selective fence clearings. Africans from the overpopulated highlands have now moved into this area.

Modernization of the Sudan's post and telegraph services will involve the use of teleprinters at most of the larger offices, the creation of additional offices and agencies, and mobile post and telegraph offices. There have been recent increases in charges in order to redress last year's adverse balance of £E115,000.

New Aerodromes

There are now 45 aerodromes in Northern Rhodesia, including 12 precautionary landing grounds. At Abercorn the runway is now 6,000 ft. and can take a "Viking" aircraft; the Broken Hill runway has been similarly extended, new airfields are being constructed at Fort Rosebery and Mongu; and sites are being investigated at Solwezi, Kabompo, and Petauke.

A special performance of Mr. Noel Coward's "Relative Values" will be given on Wednesday, December 5, in aid of the Rhodesia War Memorial College Appeal, of which Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, is president. Tickets are obtainable from Gwyn Lady Malcher, 50 Grosvenor Square, London, W.1, or Lady (Betty) Ross, 24a Curzon Street, W.1.

A vision to girdle the world by two routes served by all-British aircraft was mentioned in a recent speech by Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of the B.O.A.C. He said that the Bristol 175 aircraft, now on order incorporated lessons learned in building the Brabazon; the new plane would be larger and slower than the Comet, and would carry between 90 and 100 people. Comets would start a regular London-Johannesburg run next May.

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Commercial Concern

A motion picture was shown to apply to companies domiciled in Northern Rhodesia the provisions of an act which limits dividends. It might become operative in Great Britain is to be introduced in the next session of the legislature by Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the non-locals. Any such control of dividends would, he said, seriously hamper the influx of new capital and obstruct the present rapid development of companies upon the prosperity of which the country is largely dependent.

An application by East African Airways, Ltd., a South African company, to the East African Transport Commission Board to operate passenger and freight services between East Africa and Europe via Rome, Athens, and London, at rates 25% below those charged by the regular airlines, has been opposed by B.O.A.C., South African Airways, Scandinavian Airways, and Israel National Airlines.

Uganda Cotton Proposals

Complaints that the proposals for the reorganization of the cotton industry in Uganda restrict the participation of African societies to those registered under the Co-operative Registrar's Department has been made by Mr. I. K. Musazi, president-general of the general assembly of the Federation of Partnerships of Uganda farmers.

The retail selling price of maize meal in Kenya has been raised to 46s. per bag of 100 lb., an increase of 10s., following rises in the price of maize from 24.50s. to 30.39s. per bag last July, in gunny bags from 220s. to 25s. and in transport costs.

A mission of two or three members is shortly expected in Southern Rhodesia to study the situation in connexion with the possibility of a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The Cold Storage Commission in Southern Rhodesia is to buy all surplus fresh meat of first-grade quality at a 2s. discount until the end of August, 1952. This is one of the measures being taken to stabilize the poultry industry.

North Charterland Exploration Co. (1937), Ltd., had a tobacco crop in Northern Rhodesia for the past season of 263,587 lb., against 307,874 lb. in the previous year, the shortfall being due to adverse weather.

A public meeting called in Nairobi by Councillor F. Harris, addressed by 120 voters, passed a resolution instructing the City Council to cease expenditure on the proposed City Hall.

Imports for S. Rhodesia

The 400,000 bags of maize recently sent from South Africa to Southern Rhodesia will probably be followed by a further 200,000 bags. The price is 25s. per bag and a levy of 26s. per ton is to be applied by the Northern Rhodesian Government to the maize fertilizer known as Super and raw phosphate.

The European Coffee Merchants' Association have moved their headquarters from Amsterdam to London for the next two years.

Car Hire (East Africa), Ltd., has been registered in Uganda by Mr. A. Neil Vincent and Colonel R. E. Armstrong.

At last week's auction in London 499 packages of African tea were sold at an average of 5s. 19d. per lb. A new disease, resembling Papaya dieback, is attacking banana trees on the slopes of Kilimanjaro.

Selling prices in Great Britain of Sudan K.K. types of raw cotton were 3d. per lb. last week.

The number of European firms in the Belgian Congo is now over 600.

Mining

Mining Prospects in Southern Tanganyika

More Extensible Tons in One Area

THE INVESTIGATIONS of the Ruhuhu River area of south-western Tanganyika made by the Colonial Development Corporation in a coal so far of about 2230,000 tons met with great success, diamonds falling mainly indicated that in one area there are more than 40m. extractable tons of coal, with possibilities of considerable extension to the west.

The great promise is an 18m. extension 200m. tons, though not that of an 18m. extension.

It was also noted by the corporation that a great deal of coal existed in the remote south-eastern part of Tanganyika bordering Lake Nyasa, was known in the later years of the 19th century, but it was not until recently that the extent of the field was suspected through the work and discoveries of Mr. G. M. Stockby, Director of the Geological Survey Department of Tanganyika, who in 1930 traced coal deposits in the Ruhuhu River basin.

Dr. C. S. Mansfield Hitchen, the corporation's resident geologist in charge of the investigation. Assisted by an expert staff, he has continued the survey in the Mbalalawa area, a few miles south of the previously known exposures in the Ngaka coalfield, to discover further substantial coal deposits.

Remote Area

The area explored by the geologists is remote and difficult of access; 66 miles of tracks have been made through a forest, untrapped territory beyond the existing Lundi-Songea road, which is open only in the dry season.

No money was spent on bridges and permanent roads; every rainy season the temporary bush-track bridges were washed away and the investigations were completely cut off for five months. With such communications the organization of the supply of the many tons of coal and equipment was a hard task. Now that the potentialities of the field have been assessed, more permanent communications are justified. Begun two years ago, the investigation has yielded results five months ahead of schedule, a tribute to the geologists and mining engineers concerned, to the diamond district of the Cradock West Africa Drilling Co., Ltd., who are the main aid to the several hundred African workers who had to be specially trained for the work.

The main investigation was made in the Ngaka River drainage basin, bounded on the north by the Ruhuhu River. The investigation has now been extended to the Kitewaka area, 20 miles north of Ruhuhu and west of the Kitewaka area.

In the Ngaka region 150 sq. miles have been topographically surveyed and maps made of square miles of geological mapping has been carried out, and 12 boreholes have been completed involving about 19,000 ft. of drilling in the Kitewaka area, 70 sq. miles have been surveyed and 2,000 ft. of diamond-drilling done. Borehole depths range from 200 to 1,900 ft.

Good Quality Coals

More than 30 coal analyses have been made. The coal is generally better than South African and Rhodesian coals, especially at Mbalalawa is better than any previously known in Tanganyika. Seams range from a few feet to over 20 ft. in thickness.

The investigation has so far cost some £230,000.

How are these coals to be developed? They obviously possess important strategic value. Two different schemes appear possible; both would require close collaboration with the Tanganyika Government.

One is for a small colliery with a production of, say, some half million tons a year for East African consumption; the other more ambitious, possibly a large colliery with an output of perhaps 10 million tons a year, three-quarters of which might be used for processing petrol and fuel oils. These schemes will involve careful planning and in any case cannot come to fruition without railways.

Iron ore deposits are known to exist not far away.

(Continued on page 176)

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The Governor of Tanganyika will... conference in Dar es Salaam to discuss... of these discoveries... the development... of the Southern Province.

Premium Sales of Rhodesian Gold Strictly Limited Under Agreement

THE GOVERNMENT of Southern Rhodesia gold producers from the limited altitude of the Government's Monetary Fund to sales of gold at a premium over the official price will be less than had been hoped, and even expected.

Premium sales are to be limited to a maximum of 10,000 fine oz. monthly, whereas the limit of the amount had come under official control to 20,000 fine oz. of 20,000.

All premium sales must be for a fixed value to be surrendered to the dollar pool of the Sterling Area.

The Southern Rhodesian Treasury announced on Monday.

"The British to market only 44,000 oz. of gold a month, which represents about 40% of production, has been taken in view of strong representations by the United Kingdom Government that Southern Rhodesia should keep the wide the Union of South Africa and other producers within the sterling area is not selling more than this proportion of their production on the premium market.

The Southern Rhodesian Government will review the decision should also be taken by other gold-producing countries to increase their percentages.

It was simultaneously made known that the South African Treasury had agreed to permit Southern Rhodesia to use the channels of machinery already in existence in the Union.

...for industrial purposes... agreements are (1) that... act only as processors and agents... Rhodesian gold... must not be... (2) Southern Rhodesian gold... must be sold... abroad on substantially the same... govern the premium sales of Southern Rhodesian gold.

...arrangements... made possible by the... of Rhodesia, on... the Government of Southern Rhodesia, agreeing to modify the existing agreement... the whole of Southern Rhodesia... production is sold... the Bank of England.

One condition is that the initial maximum of 10,000 fine oz. will be a net benefit to Southern Rhodesia of no more than £1,000,000 a year, or a subsidy per fine oz. produced.

Progress Reports for September

Wankie Colliery—196,421 tons of coal and 8,839 tons of coke were sold in September.

Motopia—A working profit of £1,161 was earned from the crushing of 23,300 tons of ore for 2,386 tons of gold.

Chibwa Phoenix—1,000 fine oz. gold were received in September from treating 6,100 tons of ore. The working profit was £19,254.

Rhodesian Corporation—Output of 1,100 fine oz. of gold was 1,100 fine oz. gold from 3,790 tons of ore. The working profit was £248.

London Rhodesian—315 tons of ore were treated in September at the Vushchikwe mine for a working profit of £78. At the Coonaught mine a working profit of £1,024 was made by crushing 775 tons of ore.

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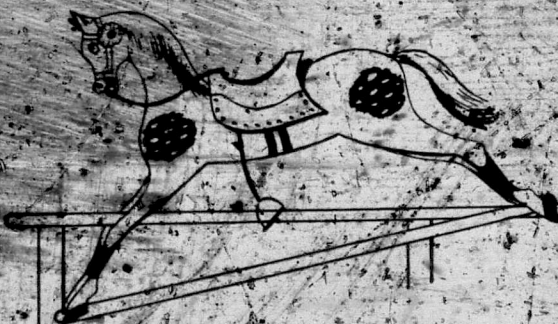
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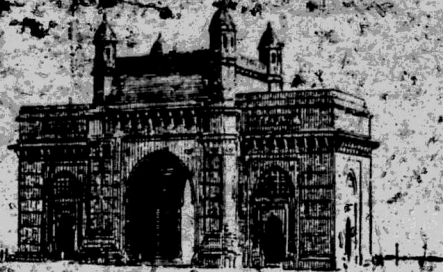
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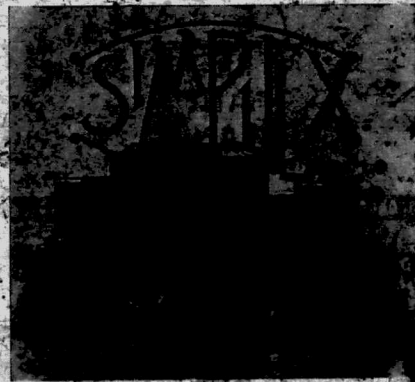
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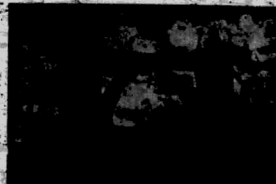
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

AN IMMENSELY IMPORTANT ISSUE is about to be debated (but we trust not voted upon) in Tanganyika Territory, namely, the recommendation of the Committee on Constitutional Development that the non-official side of the Legislature should within five years consist of equal numbers of Europeans, Africans, and Asians. This numerical equality is known for convenience as "parity," and those who support the principle argue, in the words of the committee, that it is "the only solution which is equitable and capable of obviating feelings of distrust and lack of confidence and of laying a sound foundation for the political development of the Territory." The principle has been accepted by all the non-official members of all races of the present Legislative Council, and recently, and somewhat surprisingly, by a public meeting held in Tanga under the auspices of the local regional committee of the Tanganyika European Council. That council and some of its other regional committees are, however, strongly opposed to parity.

The Tanga resolution held that the proposal was "capable of obviating feelings of distrust and lack of confidence" but, with

singular failure to understand the grave implications involved, the meeting agreed to add to the original phraseology the words "for the time being." By thus supporting the proposal for parity between the main racial communities merely "for the time being" the meeting admitted that parity would in its opinion be no more than a temporary expedient. That is the view which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has taken throughout, and it is emphatically not the opinion of the Constitutional Committee or of any other parliamentarists for the principle with whom we have ever discussed it. Indeed, the main issue of the case for parity has rested on the assumption, at least in the past, that it would bring a real settlement of a long-controversial issue.

Doubtless unconsciously the meeting in Tanga has now exposed the fundamental weakness of "parity" which, precisely because it cannot have continued validity, has nothing to offer as a strength which a claimed "Mass Front" for it and which it ought at first sight to possess. It would indeed obviate feelings of distrust

...the immense, those who are in Tanganyika... their approval would be fairly...
 ...to the time...
 That meeting can have accepted the rider only because the motion would not otherwise have commended itself to those present. Yet the limitation frustrates the whole purpose of the idea by emphasizing that even the few Europeans outside active political life who have accepted parity as a principle do not expect it to prevail. Neither do we, but we are opponents of the idea, not advocates of it. Theoretically it has manifest attractions, but it could not endure in practice for any length of time because African nationalist leaders would be certain to campaign against it, and history shows that the extremists would win.

The Constitutional Committee's plea for parity was examined on August 30 in a long leading article in which we argued that there ought on practical and psychological grounds to be fewer Asians than Europeans on the non-official bench. From this quarter has that reasoning been attacked, but, as will be seen from an official statement on another page, the Government of Tanganyika has settled by new statistics to uphold its claim that the principle of equal racial representation has already been accepted and operates. But if that statement is closely examined, it will be found to support the case which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has made, not that of the Administration! On the showing of the Government, there is today parity on three bodies only, the Dar es Salaam Municipal Council, the Tanga Township Authority, and the Immigration Control Board. Would any responsible person of any race in or connected with Tanganyika object to parity in those three special cases? Presumably not, for very obvious reasons. Those three cases therefore prove nothing. Much more apposite to the argument are the provincial councils in the Lake and the Southern Highlands provinces. In the first, there are two Asians, four Europeans and six Africans, and in the second, one Asian, three Europeans and four Africans. These bodies are in the provincial setting analogous to the Legislative Councils in Rhodesia and the Government in its widest sense. Even the Administration has done so much to help the cause of parity, and what would have been unqualified provocation would we say be equally so theoretically.

There must, of course, be fair Asian representation, but it should be fair, not

...Where Asians have substantial interests, as they have in the towns and some...
 ...growing areas...

Fair Representation and in the Matter of Not Artificiality. Immigration. They have a valid claim to adequate representation. That was presumably the reason for granting them parity in the two leading municipalities, and for fusing it elsewhere. Some day the Legislative Council (as in other territories) will be constituted mainly on a basis of parity, its members being elected by constituencies (together, no doubt, with those nominated by the Government). When that time comes the Dar es Salaam area might well return the same number of Europeans, Africans and Asians, and the same arrangement might be equitable in the case of the Tanga area. But it would not be reasonable to suggest that the principle should operate in, for instance, the Southern Highlands, the Western Provinces or a new constituency covering the great new industrial area which will develop about the Ruhuhu coalfield, in all of which localities Asian interest may be confined to township and village stores. There might then be a good case for parity in particular electoral areas, but we see none for parity in the Territory as a whole.

It is claimed that parity has the great advantage of breaking with the system of racial representation by necessarily unsatisfactory arithmetical calculations. It does nothing of the sort. **Mere Outspan.** In the case of Tanganyika, the proposed would express itself as seven Europeans, seven Africans and seven Asians. Does anyone imagine that that ratio would be regarded as sacrosanct by politically ambitious Africans—or by the Fabian and other busybodies in this country and elsewhere who, disregarding the fact that it would give Africans too much too soon, and perhaps to their own harm, now support parity? If it were introduced, they would promptly propose to attack it. It should be recognized now as no more than an outspan on the constitutional road along which a plural society must travel, and not be mistaken for a Shangri-La in which cares may be shed without thought of ever having to beat them again. If for these reasons parity is not to be treated as a practical measure, it is equally vulnerable ethically. Taking the long and only safe view, all East and Central Africa will be brought, we are convinced, to the formula of equal rights for all civilized men which East Rhodesia recommended half a century ago.

...with one of the... Taylor yelled the... it was decided to... Priech while... kept in... Mr. Simpson was... a letter to... from the... the Suk were...

District Officer's Report

This is Mr. Simpson's account of the affair... He ran out from the rear of the... with their heads down... from right to left... the Suk approached... intended to attack... Mr. Taylor gave the order to... Mr. Simpson countermanded... He was convinced that... the Suk was not... Mr. Taylor put down... Mr. Simpson shouted... The Suk stopped... and shouting... the Suk approached... called to his interpreter... the Suk shouted to Taylor... a tribal policeman... his position in the police line was near the extreme left.

Mr. Simpson estimates that when he saw... in a bush emerging from the thick bushes... they numbered about 150... put the number at 200 to 300... they were 90 to 100 yards away... the order and fire was opened... the Suk began to fall... some of the police were... most were standing.

Tribal Police Bolted

Mr. Simpson bears witness for ammunition coming from the right... a tribal policeman... he shouted to him to stop... firing on the right... the Suk were then 25 to 35 yards away... he saw no spears... he fell into a ditch... a dry river bed about 100 yards...

In the river bed he saw three or four Kenya police fighting... Suk with their women; he climbed out of the river bed... he found a Suk about eight... a spear, fired one... Then he saw a Suk and a policeman... hand-fired at the Suk... both the Suk were... suffering from gun-shaft wounds.

After this he ran... three policemen ran further back... which was about 150 yards from the river bed... Sergeant Kipsoi and a number of police... and firing. The sergeant was... Mr. Simpson pulled him... the sergeant... they were nearly out of ammunition... they decided... to work their way back to the houses... only dead bodies... and a spear was detailed... for the other Europeans... look for...

Mr. Taylor's body was found 100 yards... Mr. Simpson's... Mr. Cameron's bodies were found only a few yards away... together with that of a tribal policeman... body was found 25 yards in front of the police line... through the mouth and the dome of the skull was fractured. He was identified by chief Lobos.

The three Europeans and... of the police... Kenya... speak...

Conflicting Accounts

Other... concerned, but no... the police... rounds as... the Suk... still... to retreat... what happened to the three Europeans who... killed... to leave... that was how they... The bodies were not mutilated.

Accounts differ as to the distance between the Suk and the police line at different stages of the fray... were considerably more than those... There was also... in describing the retreat.

Mr. Simpson says the two chiefs, and the interpreter say that they ran (only Mr. Simpson was armed), while the police... facing the Suk and firing from time to time... cannot believe this to be true as, had they done so, the attack would have been beaten off or they would have shared the fate of Mr. Taylor.

What the Europeans failed to realize was the complete encirclement which Priech had secured over the followers. The police suffered from the disadvantage of not expecting to be attacked and choosing a most unsuitable position. They were also handicapped by having only five rounds in their magazines.

Attack Not Expected

Both the chiefs shared Mr. Simpson's opinion that the Suk did not intend to attack, and they would hardly have gone out to meet them had they thought of... Mr. Taylor urged his followers forward... the commissioner write... Mr. Simpson and the chiefs did not think that an attack was pending, and that was why Mr. Simpson countermanded the order to fire, and in these circumstances of course he was right to do so. If it had not been countermanded... the attack would have been beaten off successfully. The same applies to the second order to fire, although by the time it was given the Suk had advanced somewhat thereby reducing the chances of breaking up the back before the enemy could get to the quarters. Mr. Simpson both naturally and rightly did not want to fire unless he was convinced that it was necessary to do so. He failed to take into account how much the delay would alter the position of the police.

He also believes that had the police stood firm they would have succeeded in beating off the attack and perhaps they would have done so had they been reinforced troops. It was too much to expect of a militia force of police collected from here and there at a moment's notice, who found themselves suddenly in a situation to which they were unaccustomed. They did well for a point... number of casualties bears that out: 29 killed and 29 estimated wounded, but when they were about to be overwhelmed they took to their heels and... not surprising in the circumstances.

Among the measures advocated by witnesses which are recommended for consideration by Government are a better intelligence service, collective fire on locations where specific movements take place, economic development, direct contact between the administration and the Africans employed on European farms and in towns and trading centres, frequent barazas with all types of Africans for the dissemination of information in regard to Government action and policy, improved supervision of certain mission churches and schools, increase of district staff and other welfare facilities, and the need of local government to fill adequately the place of a genuine district authority.

The commissioners were Mr. J. Seton, at the time chief of the Nyasaland... of Fiji, and now president of the Immigration... Tribunal in Kenya, and Mr. E. B. Hoskins, a... and Native Commissioner of Kenya.

Representation by Race

Tangaanyika Commission

When the Commission of the Government of Tanganyika that the principle of racial equality in the three main races should be adopted in the future. We suggested that the reports which mentioned merely that that principle had been accepted by a number of public and quasi-public bodies should have given the facts.

From an authoritative source we have now received a statement from which the following passages are taken:—

"In some of the examples quoted hereunder the equality is approximate rather than mathematical. This accords with the Governor's statement that it is the principle of equal representation which has been accepted, and with his further remark that the content of the recommendations represents a logical development of existing practice.

"To illustrate the East African basis, the Legislative Assembly of the East African High Commission consists of the Speaker, 40 official members, and 13 non-official members. The latter are made up of three persons who must be Europeans, three who must be Asians, three who must be Africans, and one who must be an Arab, plus one person from each of the Legislative Councils of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, who is elected in each case by his colleagues, and may be of any race.

"The Tanganyika Advisory Council, which at the moment has no wide executive powers, apart from the central Government, is the Dar es Salaam Municipal Council. This consists of two Government representatives, and, apart from them, six European councillors, six Indians, six Africans, and one Arab.

"The African element of the Tanga Township Authority consists of four officials, constituting the township public service, who are all Europeans. The 15 non-official members are divided equally among the three main races.

"The Lake Province Council consists of 12 official and 12 non-official members, with the provincial commissioner as chairman. The officials are European; of the non-officials four are European, two Asian, and six African.

"The Southern Highlands Provincial Council has a similar over-all constitution, but the non-officials are made up slightly differently, being three Europeans, two Indians, and four Africans.

"The Uruha Area Planning and Development Committee, which is charged with the vision and development of this in Dar es Salaam and which was established in 1949, consists of four officials, nine non-official professional advisers (at present European), and four other non-officials, made up of one European, two Asians, and one African.

"The Immigration Control Board consists of two officials, two Asians, and two Africans.

"The Rent and Rates Board in Dar es Salaam consists of the assistant commissioner and 27 non-official members, made up of nine Europeans, 13 Asians and five Africans. The membership changes frequently, and retiring members are not necessarily replaced by others of the same race.

"The Joint Civil Service Advisory Council consists of four official members, one non-official member of the Executive

and one representative from each of the three racial civil service groups.

The Board, a sub-committee of the Government, has five members, three of whom are officials and four non-officials. The latter have been drawn from the European, one has been drawn from the African.

There are many other boards, councils, and other bodies which we have not had time to mention, the most numerous of which are probably the township committees and local council authorities, dispersed throughout the territory. These are other bodies associated with the central Government, while though inter-racial in character, do not contain the races in equal proportions, as they would be in municipal bodies.

Examples of this are the Advisory Board of African Education, the non-official members of which consist of 10 Europeans (all but one of whom are non-official), five African; the Coffee Board, whose non-official members are six Europeans and 12 Africans; and the Tea Board, which has one Asian and three European members.

[Editorial comment appears under 'Matters of Moment']

Communism Getting a Cold Shoulder

SAYED Mohamed SALEH SHAIKH, Speaker of the Sudan Legislative Assembly, told the Press in Cairo on his way back from his visits to England, France, Switzerland, and Italy, that Communism had penetrated the Sudan through native students who on returning from studying abroad, infiltrated into various classes of workers and students and tried to incite them against each other.

Neither law nor religion alone, he continued, is capable of checking Communism. The starting point in combating it should be to raise the living standards of the people, thus checking this by causing upon them to stick to the principles of their religion.

The Communists do not openly propagate their ideas. It is this, he said, that the Sudanese would have to get them down. The difficulty is that they get around clandestinely and try to incite the classes against each other.

Advanced Labour Law

Sudanese workers, realizing that their own labour laws were amongst the most advanced in the world, were beginning to give the Communists the cold shoulder.


They had, he said, made a good breast of Sudanese aims to both British and Egyptian officials and asked for assistance in achieving them. He had been reassured of the spirit of good-will in both countries.

While completely independent of all political parties, his own views corresponded with those who sought complete independence. Regional alliances were important in the world to-day. The Sudan and Egypt were linked by common interests which should favour an agreement between the two countries. With good-will a solution should be found.

He asked Britain and Egypt to help the Sudan to achieve a higher standard of living, which more of the Nile valley was needed, as well as British expert advice on the utilization of natural resources. The country also wanted international help. The Sudan would be ready to accept government in two years.


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... that in the call of the Sabena... the luxurious... and... feeling... AND FOR REAFFIRMATION



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Continuum Reactions to British Treaty

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT has will... effective action following the general abrogation of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 and the Sudan agreement.

Preparatory measures were taken last week in the Sudan... zone by the British military authorities who have received reinforcements from... including the whole of the 16th Airborne Brigade... from the United Kingdom in 26... and strong naval reinforcements have arrived.

Canal... and other public buildings were placed under British military control after... had caused damage in Ismailia estimated at 1500,000... damaged British military... The... was suppressed.

The... British command... Egyptian... show their loyalty.

Mr. Acheson, United States Secretary of State, told the Press in Washington last week:

The United States Government must reaffirm its belief in the abrogation of the Egyptian Government with respect to the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936 and the agreement of 1937... in accordance with proper respect for international obligations... Government to... without validity.

On the same day the Egyptian Government announced that it had decided to dispense with the services of all British consultant engineers working on the Aswan Dam hydro-electric scheme... One of them is Sir... who was in the Sudan service for many years and has lately been engaged in designing four large works for the control of the Nile.

Constitutional Commission

The Khartoum correspondent of The Times telegraphed:

Members of the Constitutional Commission which was set up by the Governor... to consider the next steps towards self-government have reviewed the recommendations in the light of developments... It is reliably learned that they are going to propose immediate and full self-government to be followed within a fixed period by self-determination. They are also understood to have agreed that abrogation has restored sovereignty over the Sudan to the Sudanese. The Umma Party has announced that it considers the condominium rule to have been ended, but that it considers the present Government a transition period Government until the country procures self-determination. The party has announced that it has a scheme for designing the Sudan an independent, sovereign country within a short time but that the details are secret as they are now being discussed by some parties and organizations among the Umma Party views.

The local Press has generally welcomed the British proposals for the Sudan... of an international commission... its members are not allies or supporters of Britain or Egypt. The... of... to be content to differ among themselves on... tribal matters.

The Governor... of the Sudan issued an order... The... were... and... in a... manner.

Interviews with the Governor... and... have had... and... the leaders of... have great influence.

On Saturday... the... have great influence... the... of the...

nevertheless left the air for... were awaiting his arrival at the airport... was on his way back to Egypt in another...

General... Bighary Bey, chief staff officer with... Sudan, who is in Egypt... has also been asked not to return... Egyptian newspapers that Egypt has no... in the Sudan.

The... of students at the Fued el-Awal University... series of resolutions to the... asking that British troops in the... be declared enemy forces, and another... of the Governor... be withdrawn.

Anti-British Demonstration

On Sunday the police in Khartoum had to be... to disperse students who had staged an anti-British demonstration, the first... in the Sudan since the present tension began. Eleven arrests were made.

The Legislative Assembly of the Sudan, which was not to have met again until November 5, has been summoned to meet today.

Sir Herbert Williams... Darford... If it had not been for the British... to the... as a... on... if... not... of the British, the... would probably... conquest... in the 1918 war, if it had not been for the... the Turks would have reconquered Egypt in the last war if it had not been for the British. Missions would now be established by the Royal... in Cairo.

The Daily Telegraph has drawn attention to the fact that in its... since 1947... has described King Farouk as 'King of Egypt, Governor of Khartoum, of Sudan, of Kordofan and of Darfur' these titles having been supplied by the British Embassy in Cairo. Accordingly the entry will read 'King of Egypt'.

The Sudan Constitutional Commission telegraphed to the United Nations on Tuesday asking that an international commission should be appointed to govern the Sudan until its future status could be decided by a constitutional assembly formed not later than the end of 1953. Copies of the telegram were sent to the Foreign Offices of Great Britain and Egypt, and H.M. Government in the United Kingdom were asked to support the Sudanese application.

It was suggested that the international commission should reside in the Sudan and supervise the implementation of the new constitution which is now being drafted by the Constitutional Committee whose chairman is a High Court judge, Mr. Stanley Baker.

Whereas the commission consider that abrogation of the condominium agreements by Egypt has nullified the condominium rules and left the way open for the Sudan to achieve self-independence immediately under the proposed United Nations commission, Mohammed Nur el Din, leader of one section of the pro-Egyptian... Party, has cabled to the United Nations claiming that the Constitutional Commission lost its legal status with the abrogation and that its representations should therefore be disregarded.

AN Mirghani Pasha's Views

All Mirghani Pasha, one of the two great Sudanese leaders of the Sudan and one of the main supporters of the pro-Egyptian Ashigga party, is... to have told the Governor-General... that he accepted the Sudan Government's intentions in regard to constitutional reform and the actions of the Sudan Government since... the condominium agreements. In... Ali had been a powerful... of the... of the Nile Valley" and... views have great influence... the... of the...

...closed by order of the Egyptian
...instructed the Agent to leave
...issue went to press the office was still

...seven miles south of Suez,
...by the British during the last war
...been used for British military traffic,
...being operated largely by recently recruited

...The South Lancashire Regiment,
...Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Estone,
...sailed from Trieste on Tuesday for Port Sudan to relieve
...The Loyd Regiment.

Challenge to Youth of Kenya Empty Delusion of Materialism

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, addressed the Prince of Wales's School, Nairobi, on King's Day, October 10, emphasizing the importance of discipline and purpose of life.

Twice in the last 30 years, he said, the German Army had been responsible for plunging the world into misery and slaughter by leading the hordes of Germany to the lunacy of attempting world conquest. Real loyalty and discipline did not mean blind obedience to any order given by a superior, but the cheerful observance of rules and orders given within the law and constitution for the protection of the realm and the maintenance of order and justice.

Deep and staunch loyalty and true tradition did not, of course, require boys to be plaster saints at all times, for it was necessary to keep headmasters and housemasters in a proper state of activity, alertness, and even anxiety for the good of their souls. High spirits and risk-taking would, Sir Philip hoped, always be an important part of the make-up of the young of the race.

...not for anything else you continue in your career
...trade, a profession which is noble, and in which you
...cannot give whole-hearted service," he continued. "Only
...a poor job takes a job just because it is a job and has to
...with it while having it all the side. Given the will to
...work and the will to work well, every man has at least that
...freedom of choice.

Quality and Dependability

In such a country as this differences are able to produce men in many callings, professions and crafts who are able and willing to do good work and, anyhow at present, prepared to accept substantially lower pay. If you work to earn your living in those occupations and at the same time receive higher pay, you can do it only by giving better service, of a higher quality and a higher dependability. That is a hard economic fact, from which there is no escape.

There is a temptation in the world to-day which is destined to lead to great results for good or evil. It derives its force from the world primarily from material causes, from the growing recognition that the materialism of the industrial age and the confidence of so many men that they can do without God, the reliance on force, have led to a more and more useless materialism, and that the world has to be rebuilt again in other terms.

A world fit to live in, Kenya fit to live in, will not be built out of fear or envy, hatred and malice, or narrow self-interest.

Optimistic

SIR JOHN WADDINGTON, former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, who served for many years in Kenya as Chairman of the British Colonial Constitutional Committee, which has now recommended universal adult suffrage as a non-official majority, and that any reference to the race of any candidate for election to the Legislature should be made a statutory offence. The comment of *The Times* is that altogether too optimistic an assumption that the electors will vote on racial differences did not exist. Sir John Waddington's colleagues on the committee were Dr Rita Hindes and Professor Vincent Harlow.

on top... in top

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On top on hills.



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PERSONALIA

MR. H. S. POTTER, Acting Governor of Uganda, and MR. G. P. SAHAY are on business visit to this country from Uganda.

SIR THEODORE CHAMBERS has returned from Scotland to St. James's Court, London, S.W.

Mrs. and MRS. H. A. BIRBY are outward-bound for the Cape in the ARMINDEZ CASTLE.

MRS. F. M. BAYLES will leave early in November for the Nyasaland branch of South Africa.

MR. JOHN DUGDALE, Minister of State for the Colonies, was discharged from hospital on Friday.

MR. V. ST. G. GIFFARD, who recently joined the Northern Rhodesia Police, has resigned to return to Kenya.

MR. BEVAN KEAN, a well-known expert on locust extermination, will leave London by air on Sunday for East Africa.

The Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate and LADY REEVE have recently visited Mogadishu, capital of Somaliland.

MR. GORDON PRIESTLEY BURDETT has been appointed a member of the Maize Control Board in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. DAVID H. EVANS, public relations officer for the Sudan, has visited Uganda to study that public relations organization.

MR. D. W. H. HARRON, clerk to the East Africa's Central Legislative Assembly since its inception, is being transferred to Hong Kong.

MESSRS. JOACHIM ARISOLE and N. P. F. BONNETARD, who have been nominated by the Governor to the Legislative Council of the Seychelles, are not to be regarded as Government members.

LADY GUEST, wife of Sir Ernest Guest, is outward-bound in the RHODESIA CASTLE on her return from a holiday in this country.

MR. D. L. YOUNG, who joined Messrs. Bovill, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on its formation in 1936, has been appointed to the board.

MR. STEWART ADDIS MILLER and MISS GRIZEL BAIRD, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Baird, have announced their engagement.

LORD MANDEVILLE, son of the Duke of Manchester, will shortly leave this country for Kenya, travelling overland via Gibraltar and Tangier.

THE EARL OF PORTSMOUTH, who recently returned from Kenya, has been speaking in various constituencies in support of Conservative candidates.

LORD and LADY CLARE MORRIS and SIR HAROLD and LADY GLOVER are among the passengers in the RHODESIA CASTLE on her maiden voyage.

DR. AUDREY RICHARDS will address the Royal Anthropological Society in London at 5.30 p.m. next Tuesday on "Tribal Architecture in Uganda."

MR. L. M. BOYD, lately Resident in Buganda, is doing special duty in the Secretariat, and will act as Secretary for African Affairs when MR. STEEL leaves Uganda.

MESSRS. SYLVIA PARKHURST and MR. RICHARD PARKHURST left London yesterday for Addis Ababa to attend the inauguration of the Princess Tsehaj Memorial Hospital.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, and the EARL OF ATHLONE were the principal guests at the London dinner given by the Royal School of Mines to celebrate its centenary.

MR. MERVYN COWIE, director of Kenya's national parks, will leave Nairobi by air on Tuesday to attend the first performance of the film "No Vultures Fly" in London on November 5.

MR. I. C. W. BAYLDON, M.L.C., has resigned from the Mbeya regional committee of the Tanganyika African Council because a resolution rejecting the proposal for constitutional development was adopted.

MR. JOHN MARSHALL has been re-elected president of the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, now entering upon its 60th year, and the dozen of such bodies in British East and Central Africa. The vice-president is MR. R. C. BUCONNET.

MR. LEWIS LEWIS, a director of Van Riebeeck Film Productions, Ltd., of Cape Town, and Mr. E. W. TARR have been on a three months' visit of East and Central Africa to make colour films of Native life, wild life, tropical diseases, and missionary work.

MR. PETER BRISQO, of the Irrigation Department of Southern Rhodesia, recently received a lettered package which has been travelling for eight years through Africa and Britain. It contained a Gossypium Gallantry Medal awarded to him in 1943 for heroism during a bombing raid over Stuttgart.

BRIGADIER O. C. T. DYKES, who has just arrived in Lusaka to take up his appointment as staff officer to the Northern Rhodesia Cadet Corps, served in India, Burma, and China during the last war, and was on the British Army Staff in Washington. He left the Army in 1948 and took up farming in South Africa.

MR. PAUL HERRICK, an American film producer who has been touring East and Central Africa, edited the travel film "Africa Speaks" 25 years ago, and hopes to bring it up to date. He is now making a publicity film for the Farrell Steamship Line, and will feature a 10-minute feature on the life of David Livingstone.

MISS VERA BROADBENT, of London's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. on the Junior branch of East Africa Women's League in London, Mrs. NINA HOBLEY, of Kenya, speaks of mourning in England, and Miss BESSIE LIND, formerly of Tanganyika, who has lately returned to London after taking a degree at an American university, speaks of life in Massachusetts.



