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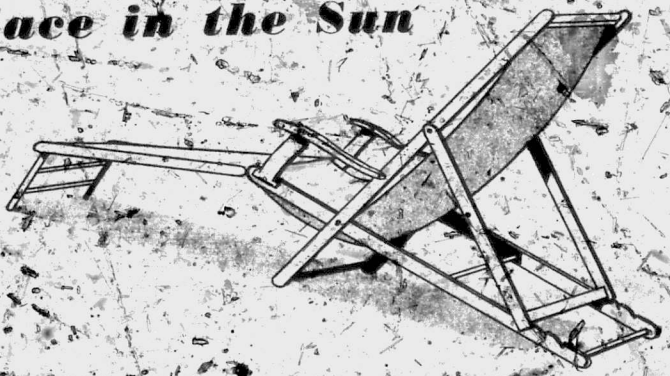

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Public Misled about Federation

House of Commons Debate on Federation

Speeches of Mr. James Griffiths and Mr. Oliver Lyttelton

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION was debated by the House of Commons last week.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.), lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, opening the debate for the Opposition, said in the course of a speech which lasted just over an hour:—

"The future prosperity of the Central African territories will be enhanced if we can ensure that their economic co-operation is as close as ever we can possibly make it.

"In these territories, as elsewhere in Africa, there is a very urgent need for greater economic development, in order to meet the problem of the populations, which continue to increase at a steady rate. It is common ground that the economic co-operation of these three territories is to be desired, and that it is essential that the closest and most efficient machinery shall be devised to ensure that co-operation.

"It was my view that much more could have been done to make the Central African Council a more effective machinery by which this co-operation might be ensured, and I did urge more than once upon those responsible in Central Africa that in the neighbouring territories of East Africa there was the example of the High Commission, which in recent years has proved itself an effective instrument of co-operation throughout all these three great territories of East Africa.

"However, it was continuously urged from Central Africa, and in particular from Southern Rhodesia, that the Central African Council was not as effective an instrument of co-operation as the urgent need of the territories made necessary. Beyond the economic arguments, it was urged upon me that there were at that time, 1950—and, I think there are now—urgent reasons for ensuring not only the closer economic association of these territories but their closer political association.

Time to Speak Frankly

"I want to say a word about these political reasons that were urged upon me. The time has come to speak frankly about it. The conference of officials expressed grave concern at the dangers which would flow from any weakening or dilution of the British connexion and British traditions and principles in the three territories, and agreed that they should be so strengthened as to ensure that they should continue to prevail. That is the political reason why it was urged that it was desirable to ensure a closer political association of these three territories; the conference of officials expressed the view that this was one of the urgent reasons why it was desirable.

"There is a fear widespread among many [illegible] of the races or communities in Central Africa [illegible] unless there is [illegible] and maintained [illegible] territories a [illegible] political association [illegible] country for [illegible] maintaining our [illegible] and our [illegible] the [illegible] ideas, values [illegible] and other traditions [illegible] prevail. [illegible] from the Union of South Africa [illegible]

[illegible]

from the Union of South Africa. These 174 are not all Afrikaners, and all the Afrikaners are not nationalists, but if that trend continues, and the same trend, although not to the same degree, is to be observed in Southern Rhodesia, then the composition of the white population will change.

"Even more important and more dangerous is the fact, known to everyone, that for some time well-organized African nationalist propaganda has been growing in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The last manifestation was the formation—it was announced on the eve of the conference at Victoria Falls—in Southern Rhodesia of a political party under the name of Democratic Party—a name which deceives no one, for it is an Afrikaner Nationalist Party. It is growing in its influence. It is widely believed—I put it no higher than that; I cannot—in the Rhodesias that nationalist propaganda in the Rhodesias is subsidized from unofficial organizations south of the Limpopo.

"As a result, it was urged very strongly that if this tendency was to be resisted it was essential to ensure that there should be a closer political association of these three territories."

Influence of Rhodes and Livingstone

After reviewing the proposals made by the London conference of officials, Mr. Griffiths continued:—

"In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland one could not help every day being impressed by the fact that here were two territories which bore the impress of two great men from our country—an impress, very often, of influences which are in conflict—two traditions which it is very difficult to reconcile. It is a problem of how to reconcile Cecil Rhodes with David Livingstone, the Empire builder with the liberator. Nurtured as I have been in Nonconformity and Radicalism, my heart warms more to the Livingstone tradition than the other.

"In Nyasaland particularly, and in parts of Northern Rhodesia, Africans talk about David Livingstone as being still alive. His influence, his spirit, is still alive and to many hundreds of thousands of Africans this is the country of Livingstone; if in our policy we do not express the spirit of Livingstone, it may have a very bad effect indeed on our relations with the Africans in those territories.

"I had over 100 meetings in three weeks, most of them with Africans. My meetings were with provincial councils, with the Protectorate Council in both countries, and with the very important Congress Party, which is growing in influence.

"It is sometimes said that it is no good discussing a problem of this complexity with Africans, that it is beyond them. That is not only untrue, it is dangerous. I discussed it with Africans, and I was deeply impressed by the way they put their case. Indeed, my rt. hon. friend and I at the conference at Victoria Falls, at which there were African representatives from the two northern territories, were deeply impressed by their dignified behaviour and the way they put their case. The Africans are growing up.

"Before the conference at Victoria Falls my rt. hon. friend and I made it known to Southern Rhodesia that in our view, since we were arranging to ensure that there would be representatives of the Africans from the two northern territories, it was desirable that representatives of the Africans from Southern Rhodesia should attend as well. It was a very great pity that they did not.

African Representatives Should Attend

"[illegible] total white electorate in Southern Rhodesia is less [illegible] number of electors whom I represent in this House [illegible] millions of Africans. The Africans from Southern Rhodesia are in varying stages of development, as are the Africans in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and yet representatives of the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland attended the conference and I think everyone who attended will agree that it was good that we had these representatives [illegible]. If any further conference is held, this [illegible]

[illegible] in the two northern territories that if [illegible] the policy pursued within Southern Rhodesia [illegible] the two northern territories [illegible] [illegible] Victoria [illegible]

be discussing the detailed proposals [illegible] on report for the simple reason that no really good, useful purpose could be served by discussing the detailed proposals unless there was first of all agreement about the principle. The whole time was taken up with reasons why the Africans were opposed even in principle to federation.

"There is their fear that any scheme of federation would take away their Protectorate status, that federation might be the thin end of the wedge, and that, once they accepted it, the Africans should regard it as being their protection.

"There was the fear of losing their land, the fear of becoming exiles. It was therefore agreed at the conference that in any proposals for federation now or in the future land and land settlement questions would remain the prerogative of the territorial Governments, and that means, in relation to the two northern territories, that [illegible] questions the Secretary of State for the Colonies should remain unimpaired.

Signs of Nationhood

"The third fear was that the political advancement of the Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would be retarded. This desire for political advancement is of enormous importance.

"In my short tenure of the very important, interesting, and exciting office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, and in my brief visits to many of the Colonies, in East and Central Africa and in the Far East, and in my day-to-day contacts with the representatives of all these territories who came to see me, there were ever-growing signs of nationhood among the black and yellow peoples.

"The greatest task of statesmanship in the years that lie ahead is to seek in partnership to harness this nationalism to constructive tasks. If it is not so harnessed, it can become a force to destroy us all. We cannot harness it unless we give it its place, and we cannot give it its place unless we ensure continuous political advancement in all these countries. That is very important, and fears that they would lose that were widely expressed to me at every meeting I attended.

"The only policy which can succeed in the conditions of Central Africa is the policy of economic and political partnership between Europeans and Africans. Once we accept the policy of partnership, every doctrine and practice of racial superiority must go. I am not saying that they can overnight—many of them are very deep-rooted—but it means that we shall work towards their elimination. This partnership might begin as a relationship of senior and junior partners, but eventually it must develop into an equal partnership. The important thing all the time is that there should be a trend towards that. We all accepted that at the conference.

"Because we accepted that, the proposal made by the representatives of the Africans of Northern Rhodesia assumed even greater importance than it would have done otherwise. There were three representatives of the Africans of Northern Rhodesia. One of them was Mr. John Moffat, who is deeply respected [illegible] Africans, and they themselves asked that Mr. Moffat should be one of their representatives. Their proposal, which one of the most important things to emerge from the conference.

Labour Ministers Support Federation Principle

"My rt. hon. friend and I were convinced then and are convinced now that federation is desirable in principle. The problem is to achieve it with the willing consent of the Africans. We became convinced in the end that it is desirable, and may be urgent.

"At the close of the conference my rt. hon. friend and I both said to the Africans, the representatives of the Europeans, the Governors, and the officials: 'The proposal by the African representatives of Northern Rhodesia is of the utmost importance. They have offered to enter into discussions as to how to arrive at an agreed definition of partnership and a common programme for its implementation. We urged everyone to take this recommendation immediately to begin the discussion. That was the kind of opportunity which, if missed, can be missed for the rest of time. I wonder whether we have missed the one big chance which we had at the conference, which I urged should be taken at the conference.

"I see the Colonial Secretary why steps were not taken immediately in Central Africa to begin these discussions. Why were not the representatives of the Europeans and the Africans brought together? One of the problems and disasters is that they will grow up as two nations. They have grown up separately, and have now met after having had no contacts of any kind.

"It is very unfortunate that since the conference some unfortunate observations made by political leaders in Southern Rhodesia. I deliberately refrained from making any political statement about it, as I could discuss it in this House. I wish our [illegible] had been followed. Personal references do not matter anyhow, but what do matter are the things that affect our whole relationships are the unfortunate references to the Africans who attended the conference.

"There was a reference to 'swollen heads.' What a stupid thing to say! What an unfortunate thing to say! [Hon. Members: 'Whose speech was it?'] It was the speech of Sir Godfrey Huggins. Another speech about the Africans was as unfortunate as it was untrue. They behaved with real dignity during the conference in the discussions and outside. So did all the representatives at the conference.

"Another reference was very unfortunate. When we use words we ought to realize what their use may mean to other people. There was a reference to the fact that, as there had been a change of Government in this country, a more realistic attitude would be taken towards this question. What do hon. Members think that means to an African?

"Nobody in this country made any references to this subject, and I commend hon. Members on both sides of the House on the way in which they have exercised restraint. That goes for every Member of every party in the House.

"As there was one definite conclusion which I thought we had all reached at Victoria Falls—my rt. hon. friend and I, representatives of Southern Rhodesia, the European and African representatives, and the Governors—it was that in future we must avoid like the plague giving even the appearance of discussing this matter in the absence of the Africans. This is of immense importance. Therefore, when it was announced that Sir Godfrey Huggins was coming over here for consultations about Central African problems and questions were asked about it, I urged the rt. hon. gentleman to reconsider this matter.

African Fears

"It was not only Sir Godfrey Huggins who came over, though the rt. hon. gentleman. Two Governors also came, though the rt. hon. gentleman is perfectly entitled to ask the Governors of any territory to come to London for consultations with him. We must realise that this appears to Africans as a conference held to discuss federation with the Africans shut out.

"What proposals were put forward by Sir Godfrey Huggins on behalf of Southern Rhodesia? What proposals or suggestions were put forward by the Governors, for both of whom we have the highest regard and respect? What was discussed? What was agreed? It is rumoured in Central Africa that terms were discussed for—and I use the words which a correspondent of mine in Central Africa used—'rushing federation through quickly.'

"The Africans agreed at Victoria Falls that the conference should reassemble in July; that was decided unanimously. In the setting of that decision, look at the decision to hold the conference in April. Who made that decision? Her Majesty's Government, Sir Godfrey Huggins, and the Governors. The Africans were not consulted. Why? I do not know the reasons for picking April instead of July, but the Africans are saying: 'The conference is now being rushed forward without consulting us after discussions between the Secretary of State, Sir Godfrey Huggins, and two Governors. Why April? What is this rushing?'

"In Central Africa feeling is becoming dangerous. The Africans have appointed committees of action and discussed industrial action. They fear that this April conference, brought forward three months without their being consulted, is not in their interests.

Trade Union Contacts

"I was particularly concerned with the problem of racial relationships in Central Africa. The European Mine Workers' Union and the African Mine Workers' Union have sent delegations of good will to this country. They have been the guests of my own union, the National Union of Mineworkers, who have sent, and I hope will again send, delegations to meet their opposite numbers in Central Africa. I believe that the contacts that many of my own union and my union have had will do much to help these two unions and my union have had will do much to help with the problem with which we are faced in Central Africa. Now there is talk of strikes and of action because the conference has been brought forward.

"They think it has been designed to rush federation through, so I suggest that the April conference should be postponed. I do not do so for any partisan reason, because the most important thing is for this House unanimously to send a message to the Africans to remove their fears.

"The most important problem of all is the problem of partnership. In Tanganyika, in Kenya, to a lesser extent in Uganda, in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and to a lesser extent in Southern Rhodesia, there is the problem of multi-racial communities. Their future growth and prosperity depend upon whether these races can work together in true partnership as partners in economic, political and social matters, so that they can march together.

"In Kenya, I found the Europeans, Asians, Africans and Arabs asked representatives of [illegible] Africans and Arabs to meet me, and I said: 'I beg you to come together, as repre-

sentatives of your communities [illegible] Council, in order to hammer out in agreement your future economic and political advancement.' If they do not agree on this what then?

"I heard the same thing in Tanganyika. I commend very warmly, not merely the proposals but the spirit of the proposals made by the Legislative Council in Tanganyika, representing the three races, who have said that they will now to ensure that in the Legislature representation of the three races shall be equal. Equal representation will ease the tension. I hope that in Central Africa too there will be discussions, and out of them will come agreement.

"If we do not accept partnership fully seek to define it by agreement, and resolve to implement it and to work it out, the alternative is racial conflicts, racial fears, racial antagonism, and catastrophe. Decisions must now be made by decision and agreement.

"There are immense possibilities in the development of these three territories. There is so much to be gained for all of them by closer economic association and by closer political association, but it can be done only with the agreement of all of them."

Mr. Lyttelton's Reply

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, making the first reply for the Government, said (in part):

"The rt. hon. Member for Llanelly has realised his belief that federation will bring great advantage to these territories. The rt. hon. gentleman who face me took the initial step on the road towards federation after it had been the subject of discussion for many years. Her Majesty's present advisers take exactly the same view on this matter.

"I am mainly anxious, so far as I can consistently with my responsibility, not to be obstinate over the matters of time-tables and machinery, but to carry the rt. hon. gentleman and his supporters with me. On the principle of federation they have carried me with them, and I am hoping that on the working out of them I may be able to carry them with me.

"In our belief, British political and constitutional ideas in these countries will redound to the greatest advantage of both Africans and Europeans.

"Economically the interdependence of the three territories scarcely requires much argument. A single port serves all three. The railway system requires much more unification. There is need for Nyasaland labour in Northern and Southern Rhodesia—a matter of great importance. Coal from Wankie, in Southern Rhodesia, is required for the copper mines of Northern Rhodesia, now rather short of coal.

"The common concern of all three is for the development of Nyasaland, the least forward of the territories. It is most important. We wish to see it carried on with the help of the other two territories and sustained by the advantages which would accrue from the development of some combination of the three.

Modified Economic Reasons for Federation

"There are massive economic reasons for federation. On these points are common ground between H.M. Government and the Opposition. In theory these economic advantages might be gained by measures other than political, but I think the rt. hon. gentleman agrees with me that practically and in fact that is not so—it has not been proved to be so. The story of the work of the Central African Council bears this out. It has not been able to carry on an economic policy of that kind in face of the political obstacles and difficulties.

"The rt. hon. gentleman had justly explained the four main anxieties which now affect the minds of Africans. First, federation is then thought the stage for amalgamation, secondly, Protectorate status in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia would be lost in federation. Thirdly, through federation the land would pass from Africans. Fourthly, the political advancement of Africans, particularly in the northern territories, would be retarded by federation.

"I cannot accept that as a statement of their anxieties. Equally frankly, the very core of policy must be to provide safeguards on all these points. On some of these safeguards there can be [illegible] the constitution.

"Amalgamation and loss of Protectorate status, for example, are entirely unthinkable from the point of view of H.M. Government. We do not believe in tearing up treaties. We are bound to preserve Protectorate status, and the constitution must be so framed that neither amalgamation nor loss of Protectorate status can come about without the consent of H.M. Government.

"Security of land tenure must be underwritten by making it a matter exclusively in the sphere of territorial government, not a federal one, and the political advancement of Africans in the northern territories must be and must be seen to be safeguarded.

"The conversations in January and February between the two Governors, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and myself were in no sense a conference. We were concerned in making the agenda for the conference in April. The conversations were confidential but they were binding on no one. The objections and criticisms which are now being received will mark the next stage, and they will come to light in the agenda and the work of the April conference."

MR. A. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.): "Do I understand the rt. hon. gentleman to say that in these private consultations between himself and the Governors the agenda was decided of the conference without any consultation with African representatives at all?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "Yes, if the hon. gentleman likes to put it that way. The conversations were concerned with forming the agenda."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Shocking."

Essential Exchange of Views

MR. LYTTELTON: "It appeared to me, and still appears to me, that the need for such conversations was fully realized at the time of the Victoria Falls conference. In paragraph 5 of the *communiqué* issued after that conference, with the approval of the rt. hon. gentleman, I am sure, these words were used. It has become evident that further discussion within each territory and these are the operative words—and exchanges of views between the four Governments will be necessary, and the conference has, therefore adjourned. That passage was read by myself and by those who were at the conference to mean exactly what it says, namely, a conference between the four Governments, and I read it as such now."

"The rt. hon. gentleman said that the antedating of the July conference to April had had a very bad effect upon African opinion, and led naturally it, but I think also himself to suppose that federation is to be railroaded through, and that an atmosphere of suspicion and lack of confidence had been created by the mere fact of antedating. The rt. hon. gentleman drew a rather frightening picture of action committees being formed or industrial threats being made in the Copperbelt, and so forth. I hope very much that these fears will prove exaggerated.

"The April conference is designed to bring within the framework of a constitutional document, perhaps even a draft constitution many points. I cannot accept the suggestion that those points can be regarded as details; any point in the constitution is a major matter. The April conference is designed to bring within the framework of a constitutional document, or a draft constitution all points raised in the officials' report and their amendments, so that public opinion may be focused upon a definite scheme and not upon a scheme which we do not know and which might emerge from the general lines of the conclusions in the officials' report.

Safeguards

"A great deal of the anxieties and uncertainties which surround public opinion to-day arise merely because there is not a definite scheme before it. I address this remark more to African opinion than to hon. Members opposite—that if Africans had the opportunity of studying the actual safeguards which we urge should be embodied in the constitution, and were to study them in an atmosphere of calm, they would see that the four anxieties to which the rt. hon. gentleman referred, and which I have reiterated, would prove to be groundless.

"Some safeguards are contained in the official report, many have not been worked out. I might mention, however, the division of federal and provincial functions, which is still far from complete, and concurrent legislation. These matters vitally concern the safeguarding of African interests.

"The April conference is designed to form a definite scheme. While I defend my action in the April conference, I am not [illegible] or dogmatic enough to say that it is necessarily right or that the rt. hon. gentleman is necessarily wrong. I only say that there is a very good reason for it, namely, that if one requires an informed public opinion upon a matter of this importance it can be formed only upon a

(Continued on page 828)

Petition to The Queen Against Separate Muslim Electorates

Submissions of East African Indian National Congress

A PETITION TO THE QUEEN against the creation in Kenya of separate electorates for Muslim and non-Muslim citizens in Kenya has been submitted by the East African Indian National Congress.

Owing to its great length, the document cannot be reproduced in full by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, but the salient passages are as under:—

"The issues raised by the ordinance creating religious separate electorates are of the greatest importance and the consequences of these provisions will be very far-reaching.

"This Congress submits that the whole matter in train a chain of events and results similar to the events and results which separate electorates produced in India—the partition of that sub-continent, the uprooting of millions of innocent people from their homes, vast destruction of life and property, and embitterment and suffering on a scale perhaps never before seen in the history of the world.

"The provisions for religious separate electorates have been enacted ostensibly for the purpose of ensuring that Indian Muslims are represented in the Legislative Council roughly in proportion to their numerical strength in the Colony in relation to the rest of the Indian community.

"Presumably with that intention, the ordinance provides for two seats in the Legislature, to which Indian Muslims are to be elected on a separate electorate limited to Indian Muslims divided into two constituencies, and the remaining four out of the total of six Indian seats are to be filled by Indians not being Muslims by election in a separate electorate divided into three constituencies.

Objection to Seats on Religious Basis

"Congress does not oppose electoral arrangements which ensure that in practice two seats out of the total of six Indian seats are filled by Indian Muslims who enjoy the confidence and support of their fellow-Muslims. What this Congress considers deeply objectionable is that legal recognition should be given to political representation on a religious basis, and that, while unobjectionable or reasonably acceptable electoral arrangements are available and have been recommended by an authoritative body, namely, the Speaker's Committee appointed in 1948 as before, two out of six seats being filled by Indian Muslims without legal recognition of representation on a religious basis and without religious separate electorates, such electoral arrangements of methods should have been rejected by the Government of Kenya and by a majority of the Legislative Council without any, or any sufficient, reason.

"Separate electorates are an evil, and an even greater evil are separate electorates where the line of division is based on religion. . . . If any reasonable means can be found of ensuring due representation for minority sections or groups without resorting to separate electorates, such means must be preferred to the admittedly vicious and disastrous system of separate electorates, especially separate electorates based on religious division.

"Reasonable means to ensure that two out of the six Indian seats should be filled by Indian Muslims were in fact available. Indian Muslims did not, and could not, claim more than two out of the six Indian seats, for neither their population nor the number of Muslim voters on the electoral roll amount to more than one-third of the total Indian population or electorate.

"A Speaker's Committee consisting of members of the Legislative Council was appointed in 1948 to make recommendations on this very question. That committee consisted of the Speaker of the Legislative Council as chairman with two Europeans (of whom one resigned and was not replaced), one African, two Indians, and one Arab. By religion, the committee consisted of four Christians, two Muslims and one Hindu; by race, it consisted of three Europeans, one African, one Arab, and two Indians. There was only one Hindu out of a total of seven members who signed the report of the committee.

"The committee unanimously recommended an increase in the number of Indian seats from five to six and that a trial should be given to the single transferable vote system of proportional representation in respect of five Indian seats and that the sixth Indian seat should be filled by the nomination of the Governor.

"As the committee explained in its report, at an election under their proposals 'one Muslim is almost bound to be returned for the Coast division.' The committee further explained the reasonable prospect of a second Muslim being elected.

"In the event of a second Muslim not being elected, the committee included the above-mentioned recommendation for one nominated seat out of the six Indian seats 'on the understanding that, if as a result of any election only one Muslim were elected, then one Muslim would be nominated.'

Avoiding Accentuation of Divisions

"The committee very rightly took the following view of their proposals: 'The first advantage of these proposals is that the accentuation of the existing divisions among the Indian electorate either by reservation of seats or separate registers is avoided. The second is that it is made certain as human arrangements can be that there will be two Muslim members in the Legislative Council.'

"It is clear, therefore, that under the recommendations made unanimously by the Speaker's committee there would in practice be two Indian Muslim members in the Legislature. Even viewed by themselves, these recommendations were a satisfactory solution for the difficulties within the Indian community, and they reasonably satisfied the claims made on behalf of Indian Muslims. When these recommendations are viewed against the tragic results of separate electorates as shown by the history of India, they constituted not merely a reasonable but a most admirable solution to the problems or difficulties arising out of Indian representation.

"Not only did they enable Muslim claims to be satisfied on a just and politically acceptable basis, but as the committee pointed out, if two Muslims were elected, the power to nominate to the sixth seat could be 'exercised generally to preserve an equitable balance of representation of all groups of Kenya Indians.'

"The committee was appointed in June, 1948, and reported in October, 1949. Not, however, until December 5, 1951—over two years after the committee had reported—was its report tabled in Legislature, and then only in consequence of a notice given by Mr. A. B. Patel the previous day that he would move for the approval of the recommendations of the committee and for a 14-day interval between the submission of the report and the second reading of the ordinance.

"The explanation offered by the Government of Kenya for the delay of more than two years in making the report public was the announcement of the visit of Your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, which took place in May, 1952, nearly two years after the report was submitted in October, 1949. This explanation cannot reasonably satisfy any section of the people of Kenya."

No Opportunity for Consideration

"The Government had, meanwhile, on November 27, 1951—that is to say, [illegible] before the report was tabled—published the Legislative Council (Temporary Provisions) Bill providing for separate electorates for the Indian community. That meant that the Government of Kenya had rejected the recommendations of the Speaker's Committee, without having given the Indian community or any other section the opportunity of considering the recommendations of the committee. This was a wholly unjustifiable [illegible] of the Government.

"When the report was tabled, the Government attempted no justification for rejecting the unanimous recommendations of the committee. It is clear that the Muslim community would not accept the recommendations of the report.

"Since the Government had rejected the report before it was tabled in the House, known to the public, this could only mean that certain Muslim leaders had rejected the recommendations without consulting the community at large. Indeed, no authentic section of the community, Muslim or non-Muslim, could be consulted since they had had no access to the report.

"This, may we say, was not [illegible] Government improper or justifiable [illegible] such issue like separate electorates which is to turn [illegible] the roots of understanding and good relations between different sections of the people of Kenya.

"It was placing a premium on intransigence, of giving a handle to extreme elements, for the Kenya Government to declare its rejection of the recommendations of the Speaker's committee before providing [illegible] committee for these to be considered by the Legislative Council and by the community at large.

"Such an approach to so vital an issue leads to the impression that the Government of Kenya, so far from wishing to avoid religious separate electorates, desired to promote this form of franchise, so deadly, as experience has proved, to mutual understanding and good relations.

Committee Members Changed Minds

"When the report was debated in the Legislative Council on December 14, 1951, after the Government of Kenya had, as above shown, previously rejected its recommendations—it transpired that certain members of the Speaker's committee had changed their minds since they signed the report. The reasons advanced for the change of mind are, it is submitted, not such as to carry any weight.

"One reason given was that Muslims were not in favour of proportional representation. That would be rather like saying in a suit that if the plaintiff does not agree to any modification of his claim, he must be adjudged his claim in full. In effect, it means that Indian Muslims are entitled to place a veto on sound political institutions and to insist on sowing or perpetuating religious divisions in political institutions.

"Another reason advanced was that proportional representation would work only when good relations existed in the community and that relations had worsened since the report was signed. This, we submit, was a curious reason, for the Speaker's committee had been appointed because good relations of mutual confidence and harmony did not exist and in order to recommend some electoral arrangement that would promote good relations.

"Apart from such reasons, no better reasons were advanced by the Government for rejecting the recommendations or by any member of the committee who had changed his mind, or by any other member of the Legislative Council for not accepting the recommendations of a committee so broadly constituted as was the Speaker's committee.

"The Government of Kenya apparently took the view that it was under no duty to take an objective view as to what was right, and that by reason of the intransigence of one community or section it was entitled or bound to concede its claims in full.

"In May, 1951, about the time of the visit to Kenya of Your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, Dr. M. A. Rana, M.L.C., had made an arrangement on behalf of Indian Muslims with the European elected members of the Legislative Council.

"This arrangement, this Congress believes, was the effective cause, or an important contributory cause, that ultimately brought about the provision of separate religious electorates for Indian Muslims, which were supported in the Legislative Council by the European elected members. If that is correct, it is deeply unfortunate that so grave and far-reaching a matter as the institution of religious separate electorates should rest on so slight a hinge as a bargain or agreement for temporary parity for Europeans.

Inadequate Approach

"Although the Secretary of State, in his statement of May 31, 1951, expressed the earnest hope that means may be found of ensuring a minimum of two seats for Indian Muslims without creating separate electorates within the Indian community, the Government did not convene any meeting to which this Congress was invited with a view to achieving some just and politically acceptable solution, nor was the report of the Speaker's committee made available to the public. If meetings were held with Indian elected members of the Legislature, such a limited approach was not adequate to the measure of the question.

"A deputation of this Congress with two Indian elected members waited on the Governor on December 17, 1951, and asked for a postponement of the Bill, or at least of those provisions relating to religious separate electorates, to enable representations to be made personally to Your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies in London. Although this deputation expressed its willingness to accept any measure, such as extension of the life of the Council or of the term of the present Indian members or any other temporary measure to enable the Government to tide over any difficulty [illegible] stated that he had agreed with the leaders of the [illegible] groups that, pending the bring up of this (the [illegible] body, there should be no [illegible] for change in the constitution. The European non-official members accordingly were successful in their claim to parity on the non-official side and accordingly the Secretary of State decided against any disturbance of the present proportions of representation on the non-official side of the Legislature which will be elected in 1952.

"With due respect for the declaration of the Acting Chief Secretary of Kenya in the debate on the report of the Speaker's committee on December 14, 1951, that the Government does not regard this change as a major constitutional change, we cannot but take the view that a change from reservation of seats without division of the electoral roll to outright separate electorates with two separate electoral rolls is a fundamental change on the gravest import.

"Having regard to the above matters, the Indian community is likely to be drawn to the conclusion that the Government of Kenya was unduly desirous of introducing religious separate electorates, and that it chose a moment for that important and indeed vital step when, by reason of forthcoming elections for the new Legislative Council, opposition in the Indian community would be divided and at its weakest.

Minister Refused to Meet Deputation

"In the light of the above matters and events it is unfortunate that Your Majesty's Secretary of State has not found it possible to accede to the request of this Congress to receive a deputation. The ground of his refusal is that it would not be desirable for him to discuss with one only of the interested parties provisions which have been passed in the Legislative Council of the Colony after extensive and prolonged local discussions.

"With great respect we submit that what in effect happened was that one of the 'interested parties' was treated as if it had the right to veto an objective judgment (that of the Speaker's Committee) recommending a sound electoral arrangement, and the other 'interested party' was denied the opportunity to make personal representations to uphold that judgment.

"The principle of political representation for Indian Muslims on a religious basis having been recognized in regard to the Legislature, there is likely to be a demand for similar representation for Indian Muslims in regard to the municipal councils and other public bodies.

"If the Government of Kenya follows past practice, it may confront the Indian community with the alternative that the community must arrive at an agreement or the Government will extend religious separate electorates into these fields. Such encouragement to intransigence would make the extension of religious separate electorates to such bodies inevitable.

"The principle of political representation on a religious basis having been recognized in the case of Indian Muslims, claims for similar recognition may be made by the Sikhs. The Kenya Government may take the stand that it cannot logically refuse the application of the principle to the Sikhs.

"Likewise the Goans, who profess the Catholic religion and form a closely knit community which has for some purposes been recognized as a separate community, may claim separate representation, and the Kenya Government, having accepted the principle of political representation on a religious basis, may not be able or willing to deny the claim.

"If some African Muslim leader were to make a claim that African Muslims should be accorded representation on a similar basis, the Government of Kenya may lend a willing ear to such a claim. It may be even more ready to agree to the representation of Africans on a tribal basis.

Political Divisions on Religious Lines

"Since the result of such attitudes may be the according of representation on religious, communal, or tribal lines, small minorities, such as Indian Christians and Parsees, may be virtually deprived of the franchise, the political parties would follow the lines of religious, communal, or tribal division, and there would be no place for parties or groups and their own groups might be regarded as too small to be accorded representation unless all idea of proportionate representation was completely ignored.

"If the principle of political representation on a religious basis were to find a firm foothold in Kenya, in addition to the principle of political representation on a racial basis which now operates and to which the Indian community has always been and still is opposed, the achievement of a common roll would become more difficult than ever. The Joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa of 1931, while it considered the workings 'roll impracticable under present conditions' added: 'If at some future date changes

question of the desirability of the common roll should be further prejudiced by the introduction of religious separate electorates during the period of transition.

"The African community is as much opposed to the principle or introduction of religious separate electorates as the Indian community.

"We invite attention to a resolution passed by a joint meeting of the executive committee of this Congress and of the Kenya African Union held on December 7, 1951, a copy of which is attached. This resolution was reaffirmed by a mass meeting convened jointly by this Congress and the Kenya African Union. The African community is fully alive to the vital importance of not allowing the principle of religious separate electorates to obtain a foothold in Kenya.

"It may also be noted that all the four African members of the Legislative Council appointed to represent the interests of 5,218,232 persons out of a total population of Kenya of 5,373,078 persons (the figures are 1948 figures from the East African Economic and Statistical Bulletin) voted against the ordinance.

"Many Indians, if they enrol on the religious electoral roll, will claim to be enrolled by virtue of their status as Indian citizens. A substantial proportion of the Indian electorate would consist of such persons. The present is largely a time of transition when questions of nationality and political status have not been finally settled. It is a basic principle of the Constitution of India not to accept religious electorates or to recognize religion as a basis of political institutions or representation.

"Indian citizens who are entitled to enrol by virtue of their status as citizens of India will be placed in the difficult position of disenfranchising themselves (by not enrolling) or (by enrolling on a religious electoral roll) of acting against the basic principles of the Indian Constitution which they will wish to respect.

"A proportion of such Indian citizens, entitled as they are to vote as British subjects, would be Muslims. There is in Kenya a small Muslim community, the Kokoni Muslims, who are largely Indian citizens. Already under suspicion in some quarters in India, these Indian Muslim citizens would be unhappily placed in religious separate electorates between having to give up the right to a vote which they possess or being tempted to deny in practice the secular principles on which the Constitution of India is based.

"Difficult enough as the position [illegible] Hindu or other Indian citizens to be invited to de[illegible]ular principles of Indian citizenship, it is [illegible]ult for Indian Muslim citizens who desire [illegible] those principles. It does not appear to be des[illegible] that the citizens of a friendly country within [illegible] Commonwealth who have the right of franchise in Kenya by virtue of their citizenship of that country should be placed in the difficult or invidious position outlined above.

Bitter Fruits Already Appearing

"Since this petition was approved by the executive committee of this Congress the bitter fruits of the ordinance have already begun to appear. A meeting was recently held in the Kaloleni Hall, Nairobi, by some African Muslims at which separate representation for African Muslims was demanded, which meeting broke up in disorder.

"Your petitioners earnestly submit to Your Majesty that the ordinance providing separate religious electorates for Indians is a deeply unfortunate law, threatening the seeds of division, bitterness, and conflict on a vast scale, and your petitioners most humbly pray that Your Majesty may be pleased to exercise your power of disallowance in respect of the ordinance."

Mr. J. M. Nazareth, president, and Mr. Manohar Lal, hon. asst. secretary, signed on behalf of the East African Indian National Congress.

[Editorial comment appears under "Matters of Moment."]

Parliament

Colonial Secretary Refuses Commission on Federation

Minister of State Reaffirms Britain's Pledges to the Sudan

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION was the subject of further questions in the House of Commons last week.

MR. HECTOR HUGHES (Lab.): "As to the preparations for the forthcoming conference on Central African Federation, is the Minister aware that the recent interviews in London, at which the Africans were not represented and at which an agenda was prepared behind their backs, have caused great suspicion on the part of Africans? What is he doing to reassure Africans on that point?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I have nothing further to add to what I said yesterday."

Disastrous Blow

MR. ARCHER BALDWIN (Cons.): "Is the Colonial Secretary aware that closer association may have been dealt a disastrous blow last night by the decision of the Opposition to vote against it, a decision which will further encourage those people who are always trying to inflame the minds of a primitive people?"

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked if the Colonial Secretary would consider appointing a Parliamentary commission to visit Central Africa to investigate African opinion on federation.

MR. LYTTELTON: "In view of the invitations to the two African representative bodies to come here shortly for consultation, my answer is 'No, sir.'"

MR. JOHNSON: "Would the Minister not agree, particularly in view of yesterday's debate, that such a mission would be helpful to him?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I think not at the moment. Naturally, I would always consider it."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if he would publish as a White Paper the criticisms and objections of the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland regarding the proposals for Central African federation, and the conclusions reached in the recent discussions with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

MR. LYTTELTON: "No, sir. The hon. member will have seen the *communiqué* published on the conclusion of the recent informal talks with the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. I will circulate a copy of it in the Official Report. As I told the House yesterday, some but not all of the criticisms of certain aspects of the proposals contained in the officials' report have now come in from the Central African Governments. They will be discussed with the African representatives concerned at the April conference."

MR. BROCKWAY: "Is the Minister aware that the phrase 'criticisms and objections' is quoted from the official Government *communiqué*? Were these criticisms and objections actually discussed at the recent conference, and are they to be published so that we and the African population may be aware of them before the April conference?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "While I do not concede the criticisms, I am perfectly prepared to consider publishing them in a White Paper."

MR. A. DODDS-PARKER (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary how many persons were present to hear the address given by the general president of the Northern Rhodesian African Congress to the working committee at Kitwe on Christmas Day, 1951.

MR. LYTTELTON: "Three persons attended. The meeting was abandoned, and the general president did not deliver the speech, although it was sent to newspapers with the information that he had done so."

Future Status of Sudan

SIR RALPH GLYN (Cons.) asked the Foreign Secretary for an assurance that the declaration made by the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons on March 26, 1946, regarding the future status of the Sudan still remained the policy of H.M. Government.

MR. SELWYN LLOYD: "I would refer to the Foreign Secretary's statement in the House on November 15, 1951, which sets out the present policy of H.M. Government. There

is nothing in that statement which conflicts with the declaration of March 26, 1946."

SIR R. GLYN asked what definition of titular sovereignty had been given to Abdallar Bey Khalil, Leader of the Sudan Legislative Assembly, or to any other party leader in the Assembly; and how far the United States Ambassador in Cairo had expressed his Government's support for British pledges to the Sudanese.

MR. LLOYD: "The answer to the first part of the question is: So far as H.M. Government are concerned, none. In answer to the second part, it would not be proper for me to answer for the views of the Ambassadors of another State."

MR. M. PHILLIPS PRICE (Lab.): "Will the Minister bear in mind that even the titular sovereignty of the King of Egypt as King of the Sudan will [illegible] understood in the Sudan as a surrender of the rig[illegible] Sudanese to self-determination?"

MR. LLOYD: "That is ce[illegible] the matters which the Foreign Secretary will [illegible]

Unity [illegible]

MR. T. DRIBERG (Lab.) [illegible] the unity of the Nile Valley was [illegible] of the current Anglo-Egyptian n[illegible] at representations the Minister had received [illegible] effect on Sudanese opinion [illegible] any co[illegible] Egyptian claims to sovereignty in the Su[illegible] w of the apprehension caused by the official [illegible] the Egyptian Prime Minister on [illegible] would give an assurance that H.M. Government would take no action that might prejudice the right of the Sudanese people to determine the future status of their own country.

MR. LLOYD: "H.M. Government [illegible] aware of the current state of feeling in the Sudan. They have made certain pledges to the Sudan, by which they stand. Their policy is clearly set forth in the Foreign Secretary's statement of November 15 last in this House, to which I have nothing to add."

SIR R. GLYN asked to what extent, when authorizing block capital expenditure by the Colonial Development Corporation in any particular Colony, as required by statute, it was customary to ascertain whether the project could, in fact, be carried out by private enterprise, thus freeing Colonial Development Corporation funds for other development schemes required by the Governor or Legislative Council of the Colony for which money from private sources was not readily available.

MR. LYTTELTON: "For the reason which my hon. friend gives, I consider that as a general rule it is preferable that the Colonial Development Corporation should keep its capital for projects which could not, or otherwise would not, be undertaken by private enterprise. It is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule, however, because, if the corporation is to fulfil its statutory obligation to break even, it must be permitted to engage in some schemes which might be sufficiently remunerative to attract private investors also; this is bound to apply where the corporation, as it prefers, is associated with an existing commercial firm. It is, however, usually impossible to be sure whether or not private enterprise would undertake any given project if the corporation did not."

MR. BROCKWAY asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what reply he had given to the request of spokesmen from the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland to have facilities to come to this country and put before him the desire of the tribe that Seretse Khama should be allowed to return as its chief.

MR. J. FOSTER: "On the Secretary of State's instructions, these spokesmen were informed that, as the Bamangwato tribe's views were already well known to him both through the High Commissioner and from the observers' mission in July and August, 1951, no useful purpose would be served by a delegation to London, and that the Minister was not prepared to grant them an interview. There is a well-recognized procedure whereby any further representations can be made to him; that is, through the Protectorate Administration and H.M. High Commissioner."

Demolitions at Massawa

MR. P. FREEMAN (Lab.) asked the Foreign Secretary whether he was aware that in the port of Massawa, recommended for allocation to Ethiopia by the United Nations General Assembly in 1950, the British authorities had dismantled and removed the arsenal, the cement works, and the large cranes, and had demolished or sold for demolition the petrol containers for refuelling ships and cars, the offices and warehouses of the port authorities and the dwellings of the port personnel, and whether he would give instructions that all demolitions, removal, and sale of property by the British authorities in Eritrea should cease.

MR. A. NUTTING: "I think the hon. member is confusing the commercial port of Massawa with the former naval base nearby. It was decided in 1947 to demolish the naval base which had ceased to operate in 1945, and was falling into disrepair and costing the British administration a great deal of money to maintain.

"It has not for a considerable time been our policy to sell or demolish any State assets in the commercial port. The British authorities have not disposed of any of its cranes nor have they sold or demolished petrol installations, offices or warehouses of the port authorities, or official dwellings of port personnel except in one case where an unoccupied building became a danger to the public. The cement works are a private undertaking and are of no concern to the British authorities. They have in any case not operated for many years."

MR. FREEMAN raised this question again on the following day, asking the Foreign Secretary why the wharves, railways, and airports at Massawa were being destroyed by British authorities.

MR. SELWYN LLOYD: "No wharves or railways at Massawa have been destroyed. There is no airport, only a landing-strip, and it is not being destroyed."

MR. FREEMAN: "Is the Minister aware that there are many buildings and establishments in this port and in the adjoining naval base which have been handed over or sold to the French or Egyptian authorities and which are now being destroyed? Before he permits any further demolition, will he consult the Ethiopian Government with a view to avoiding such [illegible]?"

[illegible] "The question on the Order Paper refers [illegible] railways, wharves, and airports, and I have answered [illegible] them. So far as the demolition of the naval [illegible] that was a decision taken long ago, and [illegible] decision which has been implemented."

[illegible] FREEMAN: "But will the Minister not consult the Ethiopian Government with a view to avoiding any further demolition in the naval base which serves no useful purpose?"

MR. LLOYD: "No further demolition will be authorized except in exceptional circumstances."

MR. AWBERY (Lab.): "Is the Minister not aware that Ethiopia was the loyal ally of this country from the beginning of the war? Would it not have been a gracious act on our part to have left these things [illegible] have handed them over to the Ethiopian Government?"

MR. LLOYD: "The decision to abolish the naval base was taken a long time before the United Nations decision that Ethiopia should be federated with Eritrea."

"The 15 minute cigarette"

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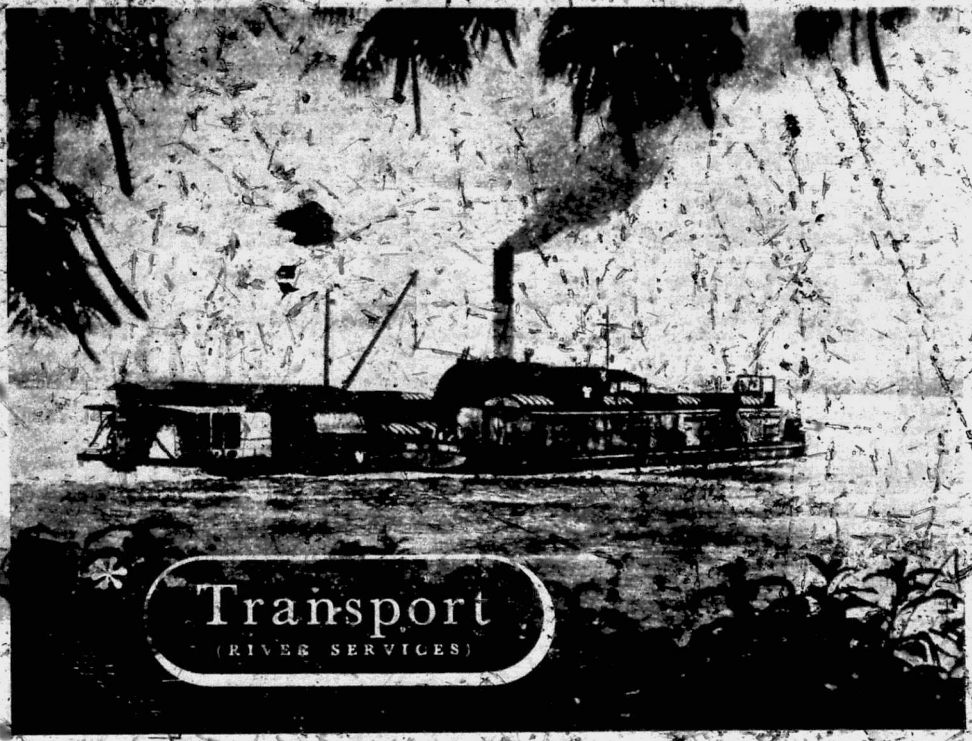

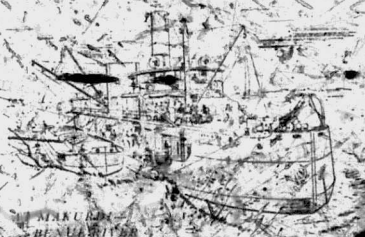

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Dr. Malan Wants African Charter

Union View of Greater Rhodesia

DR. MALAN, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, replied last week to a private motion by Mr. S. J. Tighy asking for a greater union of southern states in Africa.

If the mover of the motion meant incorporation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia into the Union of South Africa, said Dr. Malan, his motion was unrealistic in the highest degree, for the present at any rate. It was unrealistic because neither side had expressed the idea that discussions should take place on the subject. The motion was nothing more than an academic discussion, which could do no good at present.

The great reason for better understanding between the two Rhodesias and South Africa was that their problems were to a large extent the same. He (Dr. Malan) was prepared to throw in his weight as far as he could for an understanding, a charter for Africa.

"We must maintain good understanding with the two Rhodesias. We must live in friendship, and to maintain that friendship we must not interfere in their internal affairs. We must discuss our problems with each other as far as possible when there is the opportunity and the desire, and we must stand together for the security of Western European Christian civilization."

The motion was introduced by Mr. Tighy, United Party member for Johannesburg, West. It read:

"That in the opinion of this House the greater union of South Africa, embracing Southern and Northern Rhodesia, has become a matter of urgency for the security of white civilization on the African continent, and therefore calls on the Government to negotiate with these two northern territories, with a view to their joining the Union in the formation of a greater union of southern states in Africa."

Rhodesian Eyes Fixed on North

After the motion had been seconded by Mr. R. B. Durrant (United Party), the Prime Minister said that the motion was of such a nature that it had become necessary that he should immediately take part in the debate and express his opinion. The motion was no doubt well intended. When South Africa had taken the initiative in proposing the incorporation of Southern Rhodesia into the Union some years ago, Rhodesia had rejected it. Any fresh negotiations should be started by Rhodesia. The motion was also unrealistic because it was clear that the eyes of the two Rhodesias were fixed not on the south but on the north, and this had been true for a long time.

In regard to the talks on federation between Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Dr. Malan said that he had always held that it was not a matter on which he was called to express his opinion.

"That is not to say that we have no interest in what happens in these areas. We have very great interest in them. What the Rhodesias do has a bearing on us. It cannot be otherwise. Our future and our security depend on what happens in future on the continent of Africa. We have a duty and our future depends on it—to maintain Western European Christian civilization in the Union. If we lose this we should have lost everything, and I think it is also the aim of the two Rhodesias, at least of the European people there.

"Australia and New Zealand were comparable with South Africa in having an interest in the maintenance of Western European Christian civilization, but the ocean which lay between them and Asia with its Communist trend protected them, whereas there was no such barrier between South Africa and the rest of Africa. It was of the utmost importance that the Rhodesias and the Union should co-operate, but the co-operation must come, so far as they could see to-day, not by means of constitutional bonds, but by another method.

"We have much the same and they had cultural relationships. We have the same outlook on life and share a common Western Christian civilization. Therefore, we need one another. Another very good reason for co-operation between us is that our problems are largely the same.

"The Unions co-operation with the territories further north should include not merely the Rhodesias but all the African territories. Regional conferences had shown a large measure of co-operation."

Dr. Malan said that he was prepared to throw in his weight to get a charter for Africa on the same lines as that which existed between North and South America. Problems like the Asiatic penetration of East Africa were developing on the continent and Natal had experienced what that could lead to. As long as the open-door policy existed in regard to theirs immigration, the future of white civilization in Africa was not safe, still less that of the Natives. Therefore, in the interests of both Europeans and Natives, it was necessary to reach a firm agreement with the various European Powers with interests in Africa.

If Southern and Northern Rhodesia became united by federation or in some other way, they would form an important bulwark between the Union and the Africa further north, and the pressure which came from there. They could, however, also become the bridge between the far northern territories and the Union, with all the dangers to South Africa that could follow. For those reasons we have a real interest in what takes place in the Rhodesias.

The former British Government, Dr. Malan added, had given power to the people of the Gold Coast without consideration of the circumstances or the degree of civilization there. Nine-tenths or more of the people were illiterate.

Democracy and the Gold Coast

"Democracy is an excellent system, but it must be based on the capacity of the masses who are enfranchised to exercise their power on the basis of responsibility and knowledge. If democracy is to be applied in the circumstances of the Gold Coast, then it will destroy itself. How can an illiterate people with so little civilization and so little knowledge carry the responsibility of governing themselves democratically? It cannot be done. Ultimately it will lead to dictatorship or a return to barbarism."

Though he had been criticized for what he had said on the subject on an earlier occasion, he was glad he had spoken as he did because the step taken in the Gold Coast was a disastrous one as far as Africa and the Union were concerned. Already the repercussions had been felt. The Natives of Northern Rhodesia had refused to have anything to do with the federation unless there was a constitution exactly the same as that of the Gold Coast.

Both Southern and Northern Rhodesia recognized that they were faced with great problems and difficulties. "We must live in friendship with the two Rhodesias. We must stand together for the maintenance of Western European Christian civilization."

Mr. H. Lawrence (U.P.), a former Minister of Justice, said that the developments in the Gold Coast had startled many European communities in Africa and hastened the movement for closer union between the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The Union had no wish to interfere with that movement, but she could not sit back and just wait for things to happen.

Her Government would have to decide its attitude towards Native representatives of Native territories in Africa, with which it might be joined in inter-territorial negotiations or conferences.

Fifteen Africans have died near Lamu, in Kenya, after eating meat from animals which had died of anthrax.

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Cost of Living Conference

Weekly Wage System Favoured

A NATIONAL CONFERENCE on the cost of living in Northern Rhodesia, attended by delegates from 10 territorial organizations, has recommended the adoption of measures to restrict credit, investigation of a weekly or fortnightly wage-payment system, inquiry into the volume of hire-purchase business, and higher subsidies on essential commodities.

Other general recommendations dealt with the encouragement of thrift and discouragement of luxury spending, more discrimination in buying and improved shopping conditions, better marketing facilities, improved transport services, greater agricultural productivity, lower building costs, investigations into restrictive trading, and the introduction of economy measures by Government.

The chairman, MR. R. A. NICHOLSON, Economic Secretary, said that the continual rise in living costs caused hardship to a large section of the community whose salaries and wages did not meet the cost of their standards of living.

Raising of salaries and wages by a cost-of-living allowance or by modification of basic wages, would merely tend to give another fillip to higher prices, and undermine the will of the consumer to help himself by trimming his household budget to a standard of living suitable to his age and status in life.

Inflationary Situation

An inflationary situation had arisen in the endeavour to hold a balance between the urge of a young and well-endowed country to develop and the fact that this created a demand for local supplies of efficient staff, labour, constructional and productive capacity, materials and administrative personnel which was far in excess of supply.

Normally the Government would wish to put a break on official spending at such a time, but the situation was exceptional.

"We are a country mainly dependent on one industry alone," Mr. Nicholson continued. "Development is not only vitally important to us, but to the sterling area as a whole, and we all know how urgent it is to assist in its recovery. Development is behind productivity, and maximum productivity will help not only this country but the whole sterling area. I make that point because there are those who think development will restrict resources for anti-price."

During the general discussion the spokesman for the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry promised to follow any lead on the question of weekly or fortnightly wages set by other large employers, such as Government, the mines, and Rhodesia Railways.

MR. J. SHAUL, Director of Census and Statistics in Southern Rhodesia, referred to the high expenditure on drink in Northern Rhodesia, and the delegates agreed that effort should be made to discourage such high luxury spending.

MR. F. MAYBANK, of the Mineworkers Union, proposed that Government should set an example to the public by introducing necessary economy measures and advocating modern administrative practices. Several delegates favoured the proposals, claiming that the transfer of Government accommodation impaired the efficiency of the service.

Wasteful Delivery Service

MR. M. C. MCLAREN, the Price Controller, said that the shopping delivery service was both wasteful and expensive, that storekeepers should curtail the service by zoning and restricting deliveries, and that purchasers should avoid small deliveries. Price controls covered more than 90% of the articles in daily use, but it could do nothing to affect the price of goods imported into the country. There would soon have to be a reassessment of profit margins.

A £30,000 pavilion is to be erected on Gwelo's central sports ground.

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PERSONALIA

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, M.L.C. hopes to pay a short visit to London early next month from Kenya.

MR. J. W. STEIL, Secretary for Native Affairs in Uganda, has arrived in this country on leave.

MR. V. S. BECK, president of the Big Game Hunters' Association of America, is visiting East Africa.

BRIGADIER SIR FRANCIS FEATHERSTONE-GODLEY has been elected president of the Kenya Rifle Association.

SIR HERBERT STANLEY, a former Governor of both Southern and Northern Rhodesia, is visiting a son in Karachi.

MRS. HURLING HOPLEY has been elected president of the Sotik Club, in succession to LIEUT.-GENERAL N. M. S. IRWIN.

COMMANDER SIR ARCHIBALD SOUTHBY, BT., R.N. (RETD.), is making the trip round Africa in the M.V. DURBAN CASTLE.

WING-COMMANDER D. L. KING, O.B.E., has joined the DURBAN CASTLE in Genoa with Mrs. King on their way to Mombasa.

MR. G. R. A. M. JOHNSTON, after 13 years in Government service in Tanganyika, has resigned to farm in the Moshi district.

MR. C. R. WESTLAKE, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, will shortly arrive in London for a visit of about 10 days.

MR. H. C. V. B. BARNES, Director of Audit in Nyasaland, who is on leave in this country, is due to return to the Protectorate in May.

MR. WALTER PLAUT, of the Plaut Travel Service, New York, has made a comprehensive tour of East Africa and the Belgian Congo.

MAJOR F. W. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, Member for Agriculture in Kenya, has been elected president of the East African Kennel Club.

MR. M. G. BIELLSO, a Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, has been studying Belgian methods of administration in the Congo.

LORD MUNSTER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will leave England on Saturday for an official visit to the West Indies.

MR. B. E. PETITPIERRE, chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, has returned to London from a visit to Pakistan.

DR. GUNTHER JANTZEN, of the German Africa Association, has completed a four-month survey of African trade, development, and general conditions.

The two retiring African members, MR. E. A. MUWAKA and MR. K. E. MBOSA, have been re-nominated for a further term in the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

THE REV. G. F. MCLEOD, leader of the Iona Community, has visited Nairobi, on his way to Southern Rhodesia and the Union as a representative of the Church of Scotland.

THE RT. REV. THOMAS HANNAY, Bishop of Argyll and The Isles, who has been appointed Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, served from 1914 to 1927 with the U.M.C.A. in the Diocese of Nyasaland.

MR. CHARLES MUNDY, who recently paid a brief visit to East Africa to represent the British India Line at the transport conference called by the Commissioner for Transport, left London by air for Calcutta last week.

SIR WILLIAM JAMES LOCKHART-SMITH, a judge of the Court of Appeal of Eastern Africa, and formerly Attorney-General in Nyasaland, who was recently found not guilty of charges of official corruption and of

MR. H. C. COLQUHOUN is the first member of the Nakuru Golf Club to win the monthly mug four times in succession. The previous record was held by MR. E. K. JAWS, who achieved three consecutive wins in 1947.

MR. R. M. WILLIAMS, who has been appointed a water engineer in Northern Rhodesia, was born in Glamorganshire, obtained his B.Sc. at London University, and served in the Royal Artillery in 1943-49.

MR. R. W. DEAN has been re-elected president of the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Society, with MR. E. B. EVANS as vice-president. MR. FREDI PAYNE, president of the Lusaka Chamber of Commerce, has been elected to the committee.

Three divisional commandants for the Northern Rhodesian Police Reserve have been appointed. They are MR. NORMAN BRODIE (South), COLONEL I. H. MCHARG, D.S.O. (West), and LIEUT.-COLONEL A. E. CLEMENTS, R.E. (Retd.) (North).

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, who has been re-elected president of the United Kenya Club, will lay the foundation stone of the new premises in Nairobi on Hospital Hill on April 2. The chairman is MR. W. H. KIRKALDY-WILLIS.

MR. J. F. KNOLL has been appointed jointly by the South African and Southern Rhodesian Governments to succeed MR. JUSTICE B. V. TINDALL, who recently resigned on account of ill-health, as chairman of the Southern African Customs Union Council.

THE REV. SUTEFANO SOLONDO TOMUSANGE, who has been appointed Assistant Bishop on the Upper Nile, was educated at King's School, Budo and Buwalasi, being ordained deacon in 1926 and priest in 1938. He is the senior African priest in the diocese.

MR. PERCY EVERETT has been unanimously elected Mayor of Dar es Salaam, an office which he held in 1949 and 1950. The new deputy mayor is MR. D. K. PATEL. Last year's mayor and deputy were MESSRS. ABDULKARIM KARIMJEE and N. MACDONALD.

AIR COMMODORE F. W. FELGATE, Air Officer Commanding No. 206 Group, Middle East Air Force, who has been appointed Director of Movements at the Air Ministry, spent four years in Southern Rhodesia on equipment duties connected with the training of airmen.

SIR HAROLD WILLAN, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, *vice* SIR WALTER HARRAGIN, entered the Colonial Service in 1920, and was appointed Solicitor-General in Kenya 17 years later. He became Attorney-General in 1940, and since 1946 has been Chief Justice of Malaya.

MR. J. R. H. SHAUL, Director of the Central African Statistical Office in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has been elected a member of the International Statistical Institute, which has only 160 members throughout the world. He is the first representative of an African territory on the Institute, which has its headquarters at The Hague.

"The Golden Grain," a play which was recently produced for a fortnight at the Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, London, was written by MR. KEN BELLINGER of Luanshya, Northern Rhodesia, under the pen-name Ken Marshall. In the cast was MISS DINAH SHERIDAN, who played the feminine lead in the film "Where No Vultures Fly."

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MR. A. A. OLDAKER, P.C. of the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika, who has been appointed an official member of the Legislative Council, has longer service in the Territory than any other official still in the service, apart from MR. J. E. S. LAMB, who is on contract as political liaison officer.

The advance parties of the King's African Rifles in Malaya received a surprise visit recently from BRIGADIER A. A. CROOK, D.S.O., Military Attaché in Bangkok, who served with the 2nd Battalion K.A.R. from 1926 to 1931. Another visitor was LIEUT.-COLONEL R. C. H. MIERS, D.S.O., who once commanded the 2nd Battalion.

Mycalesis Cottrelli, a new species of butterfly found recently in Northern Rhodesia, has been named after its discoverer, 16-year-old CHRISTOPHER COTTRELL. He first saw the butterfly in the [illegible] Hill district, and after spending a night in the bush with his brother and father (who is Director of African Education in the territory) Christopher caught 18 of them.

THE COUNTESS OF BRECKNOCK, assistant superintendent-in-chief of St. John Ambulance Brigade (Overseas), spent eight days in Uganda during her tour of East Africa, visiting Mengo and Mulago hospitals, Makerere College, Kisubi College, the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme, Tororo, Mbale, Masaka, and the welfare centres and dispensaries in Jinja.

MR. C. G. MURRAY has been elected president of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, with MR. R. C. J. MASLIN as vice-president. The other members of the committee are MESSRS. F. ANSTEY, C. W. CARNEGIE-BROWN, P. M. CHANDLER, G. H. DIGGENS, P. EVERETT, HABIB JAMAL, R. A. M. KNOX, D. K. PATEL, H. H. RUSSELL, and W. D. SCOTT. Last year's president was MR. H. H. RUSSELL.

DR. SHEFFIELD A. NEAVE, since 1942 secretary of the Zoological Society of London, whose retirement is announced, was formerly Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology. LORD CHAPLIN, who will take over Dr. Neave's duties on April 29, has been a fellow of the society since 1925 and a member of the council from 1934 to 1938 and again since 1950. He married a daughter of Mr. Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

MR. P. H. HAVILAND, who last month retired from the post of Director of Irrigation in Southern Rhodesia, was presented with a canteen of cutlery by his colleagues. The Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Mr. J. M. Caldicott, said that when Mr. Haviland took over the department in 1943, it consisted of 10 engineers and 35 other permanent officers; now it has 74 engineers, a total strength of 218 permanent officers, and more than 200 other members not on the fixed establishment.

Passengers for East Africa

PASSENGERS FOR EAST AFRICA outward-bound in the M.V. DURBAN CASTLE include:—

Mombasa.—Mr. & Mrs. C. D. Allen, Dr. & Mrs. A. H. Harwell, Mr. W. B. Canning, Mr. & Mrs. Chauvun, the Rev. J. J. Clohesy, Capt. & Mrs. E. H. Copus, Lt.-Col. C. E. Foster, Mr. M. F. J. Glassborow, Capt. K. H. Hitchcock, Capt. & Mrs. A. C. M. Kelly, Wing-Cdr. & Mrs. D. L. Kings, Mrs. F. S. Knaggs, Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Laird, the Rev. Mother M. Little, Mr. & Mrs. Mange, Capt. F. J. Mitchell, the Rev. Mother [illegible] Mussen, Mr. R. G. Read, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Rich, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. P. Scannell, the Rev. & Mrs. T. G. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. G. Strange, Mr. & Mrs. L. McKinnon Taylor, Mr. MacWilliams, and Dr. & Mrs. G. B. Wright.

Dar es Salaam.—Mr. [illegible] Adams, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Empson, Mr. & Mrs. F. R. [illegible]cock, Bishop & Mrs. S. H. Ibsen, Mr. C. Ingram, Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Lakes, Mr. E. [illegible]

Obituary

Mr. A. J. P. Baumann

Meticulous in All His Ways

MR. ALFRED BAUMANN, alternate chairman of A. Baumann and Co., Ltd., who died suddenly in Switzerland on February 16, 1952, whither he had flown two days previously for treatment, was nearly 83 at the time of his death, but had been active in the London subsidiary of the company to the end.

He started his business career in 1885 at the age of 16 as an apprentice for three years to a banking firm in Geneva. After two years in London with Messrs. De Clermont and Donner, Ltd., he served them in India for six years in Madras and Bombay. Returning to England in 1898, he acquired a partnership in an established concern of which he became the sole proprietor in 1910 under the style of A. Baumann and Company.

The well-known East African company of that name started when the present chairman, Mr. J. Colinvaux, joined Mr. Baumann in partnership in 1926.

Mr. Baumann paid occasional visits to East Africa. A great linguist and a learned man, he was meticulous in all his ways, not least his business dealings. It was said of him that no one had ever left his employment without being asked to go, and that no employee of his had ever lacked sympathetic help in all circumstances. He was a typical City man who lived for his business and his family, and he had immense love for, and great pride in, Britain, his adopted country.

A memorial service held last Thursday at St. Michael's, Cornhill, London, E.C., was attended by

(Continued overleaf)

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members of his family, the entire staff of the London company, and by many City friends.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. O. A. Baumann, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Towers, Mr. G. P. Brown, Mrs. J. Colinvaux, Mr. P. Colinvaux, Mr. C. Walters, Mr. R. Field, Mrs. R. Davis, Mr. T. Mortimer, Mr. Woulton, Mr. H. Pell, Mr. R. Wade, Mr. G. King, Mr. [illegible]amsey, Mr. G. Booth, Mr. J. Hounsome, Miss W. Goodyear, Miss S. Young, Mrs. D. Kristiansen, Miss S. Lucas, Miss J. Tangstram, Mr. [illegible] Michie, Sir J. Tait, Mr. M. Ward Jones, Mr. C. R. [illegible], Mr. C. [illegible], Mr. L. F. Andrews, Mr. Wm. L. Brandt, Mr. H. A. [illegible], Mr. A. H. Andrews, Mr. F. P. Chandler, Mr. L. A. Dent, Mr. W. Dick, Mr. W. Bailey, Mr. E. H. Page, Mr. F. J. Firth, Mr. R. Orchard, Mr. C. M. King, Mr. J. Berry, Mr. C. Bein, Mr. C. A. Hayley, Mr. N. Dobb, Mr. F. [illegible], Mr. B. Parker, Mr. J. B. Hill, Mr. C. V. Druitt, Mr. H. A. Thompson, Mr. E. W. Small, Mr. G. L. Rhodes, Mr. P. Heppenstall, Mr. [illegible] Henry, and Mr. J. Claude Stampfer.

Mr. W. D. E. Alcock

MR. WILLIAM DESMOND EVELYN ALCOCK, who died in his sleep recently in Dar es Salaam at the age of 6[illegible], went to Fiji as a district commissioner in 1914, was employed in the Naval Intelligence censorship department in the Western Pacific throughout the first war, and was one of the first officials to join the Administration when Tanganyika came under British rule.

Apart from service as a political liaison officer to East Africa Command in 1942-43, he spent 26 years as a civil servant in Tanganyika, for the last three as chief censor. On his retirement in 1946 he went to live in Eire (for he had been born in Dublin), but within two years the call of Africa was too strong to be resisted.

He was very keenly interested in district work, and there were few parts of the Territory in which he had not served when in 1933 he was made Secretary for Labour. Beginning in Tanga, his second tour found him stationed successively in Songea, Tunduru, Masasi, and Lindi; then followed spells in Singida, Tabora, Mahenge, and Lindi, and special duties on the Manyoni railway construction.

When he was then sent to Kilwa, he revived the export of several Native crops which had languished, and for long afterwards the name of "Alikoko" (as he was called by Africans) was well remembered among them.

No official was more convinced than he that an urgent prerequisite to East African development generally was an all-round raising of African standards of living, and he earned the disapprobation of some of his superiors by his ardent advocacy of the policy of starting from the bottom upwards. Long before talk of village councils became general, Alcock pleaded that they should be made the most important unit in the structure of Native life and economy.

Colonel A. Essex Capell

COLONEL A. ESSEX CAPELL, C.B.E., D.S.O., who has died in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 82, was a former Commissioner of the British South Africa Police and Commandant of the Southern Rhodesian Forces from 1923 to 1926.

Born near Wolverhampton, a descendant of the fifth Earl of Essex, he was unable initially to achieve his ambition of entering the Army because of an eye injury sustained during a school fencing bout. Nevertheless, determined on an active life, he signed on as one of the crew of a windjammer at the age of 17.

A year later he managed to enlist in the Cape Mounted Rifles, in which corps he served for nine years. In the South African War he reached the rank of major in Bethune's Horse and was thrice mentioned in dispatches. For four months he was held prisoner by the Boers. Following appointment to the South African Constabulary at the end of the war, he became Divisional Commandant of the Orange River Colony, but was ejected by the Boer Government in 1908.

Capell then went to Dagoretti, Kenya, as assistant district commissioner. After serving for a time as Chief of Police in Grenada, he returned to Africa in 1913 as Assistant Commissioner of the B.S.A.P.

When war broke out in 1914 he was appointed to command the police column which marched on Schuckmansburg in the Caprivi Strip, then under German rule. The enemy commander obeyed an order to surrender within half-an-hour, and the first German flag hauled down in World War I thus fell to the B.S.A.P.

Mentioned in Novel

Later Capell commanded the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment, raised for the East African campaign. Major Frances Brett Young, the novelist (who for a time was medical officer to the battalion), describes in his book "Marching on Tanga," the indignation with which the colonel refused to accept a stretcher as a bed when his men were sleeping on the ground. For his service in East Africa Capell received the Croix de Guerre. After the war he became Commandant-General in Southern Rhodesia.

A noted shot and big-game hunter, he was for many years president of the Wild Life Protection Society. He was also an artist of merit, and wrote "The 2nd Rhodesia Regiment in East Africa."

MRS. R. L. PHILLIPS, who has died in Salisbury, aged 71, was one of Rhodesia's best-known photographers. She went to the Colony in 1908, and after her first husband, a mining engineer, was forced to retire owing to ill-health, she established a successful photographic studio in Salisbury in 1923.

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African Radio Tastes Improving

Demand for News, Politics, and Religion

"THE VOICE FROM LONDON has a ring of authenticity which the voice from Lusaka can never have in quite the same way." This comment appears in a short report by Mr. A. M. Kittermaster on a recent survey carried out by the Central African Broadcasting Station.

Several hundred Africans, he says, have asked repeatedly for a nightly relay of the B.B.C. news (which has been relayed only once a week in the English programme), but research has shown that, though this news is widely listened to, it is not clearly understood by most listeners.

"It would be easy to dismiss this type of reaction with such expressions as 'snob appeal.' The fact is that the African listener is becoming increasingly discerning, and discriminates between anything which savours of an official hand-out and the completely independent news source.

"When reception permits, many Africans tune direct to London to hear the news, or to Salisbury for the relay from there. It is true that an equal number tune in to Lourenco Marques to hear cowboy songs, but there is an increasing demand from the intelligent listener for advanced English broadcasts, particularly broadcasts of a controversial or political nature.

Interest in Science Programmes

"That this demand exists is shown not only by the news relays, but also by the interest displayed in such programmes as 'The History of Science,' originally broadcast to sixth forms in England, and subsequently in the Third Programme. The English employed was, to say the least of it, complex.

"That the talks were not clearly understood by the majority of listeners was evident from the number of cases in which the answer 'No' was given to the question 'Did you understand the words clearly?' But in spite of this apparent handicap the talks were widely listened to and, if the questionnaires are anything to go by, listened to carefully and regularly.

"The stage has been reached when this group of listeners will have to be catered for. As soon as the new studios are built, the staff increased, and a two-way broadcasting service inaugurated, it is proposed to devote an hour's broadcasting a day in English for the more advanced and politically conscious listener. This, however, is not likely to be in operation for at least a year.

"Another aspect of the last research questionnaire is the great interest aroused by religious broadcasts. To meet the demand, a specially devised series of epilogues are to be broadcast nightly in English and the vernacular. Whenever possible, the Sunday evening services are to be recorded in schools and mission churches rather than being broadcast from the studio."

Mr. Kittermaster states that future listener research will be carried out by personal contact and on the direct question-and-answer basis instead of by printed questionnaires. This work will be done by reliable Africans who tour with the recording van, and also by the inspector of information services.

Tanganyika Labour Policy

LABOUR POLICY in Tanganyika has been defined by Mr. A. M. B. Hutt, the Chief Secretary, and circulated to heads of departments and provincial commissioners. Africans are to be induced to contribute directly or indirectly to the economic wealth and development of the Territory. Subject to the maintenance of adequate food supplies, they are free either to grow their own crops or to work for employers, and it is the duty of the district teams to exhort them to do one or the other. It is often of benefit to a tribe that unmarried men should go out to work rather than remain at home when there are no reasons for their staying. Africans accustomed to work on farms or in other enterprises in their own neighbourhood should be encouraged to continue, and employers are assured that no pressure will be brought by officials to induce Africans to abandon this habit in order to grow their own crops for sale or export. Africans who leave home to work should be encouraged to take their families with them if they wish.

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Central African Federation Debate

(Continued from page 816.)

definite scheme. At present there is no definite scheme. If there is not a definite scheme, it is only too easy to take counsel of your fears and to erect bogies or pursue will-o'-the-wisps. The idea was that the April conference should produce a definite draft, and it was and is to be to publish a White Paper.

"I asked the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to approach the African Representative Council and the African Protectorate Council to meet the Colonial Ministers, myself and my colleagues, in London before the April Conference began—that is, 10 days, or longer if they so wish, before the conference is ready to assemble.

"I have received an acceptance from the African Protectorate Council and I have some grounds for hoping that the African Representative Council will also accept the invitation. However, I must make it quite clear that what they have accepted is an invitation to consultations with myself and my colleagues in the Colonial Office. They have not yet accepted any invitation to take part in the conference itself. That invitation is still open. It is my earnest hope that they will stay and take part in the conference and play their part in producing a definite scheme.

"The African Representative Council and the African Protectorate Council are fully representative of African opinion throughout their respective territories. They are elected in each case by the provincial councils, which in their turn are chosen by a number of local councils in rural and urban areas.

"I proposed to pledge H.M. Government to invite the three Governments to take part in a further and final conference before the matter of ratification or abandonment of the scheme is put to the Governments concerned. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia has told me this morning that he would accept such an invitation if it were made to his Government. I hope that it will be possible to convene the final conference at the end of July.

Two Conferences

"The proposals are that the matter should be taken in two stages instead of one. The proposal sponsored by the rt. hon. gentleman was to hold one conference in July. My proposal is to hold two conferences, one in April, which will produce a definite scheme. I think that that is urgently necessary if informed public opinion is to get to work—and one, perhaps, in July—I hope, not later—which would produce a final result. It will be open to the four Governments, acting in concert at that final conference, to introduce such amendments as a further study of the subject and public opinion may warrant during the interim period."

MR. GORDON WALKER (Lab.): "Does the rt. hon. gentleman intend that Africans shall be invited?

MR. LYTTELTON: "That goes without saying. Not only are invitations open to them to the April conference, but *a fortiori* they are open for the July conference. The agenda is the officials' report plus modifications, most of which, but not all of them, have been received. They were to have been in London by March 1. That is the agenda.

"There remain three important matters of which I must touch. First, anxiety has often been expressed to me about the methods being used to explain the scheme to Africans; second, there is the question of Native policy generally, and that of Southern Rhodesia in particular; third, the subject of partnership.

"The Secretary for Native Affairs and non-official members of the Legislative Council representing African interests have had a series of meetings with African leaders. District commissioners have explained these matters fully at meetings of local African governing bodies and other African societies. I emphasize that the Government spokesmen have been very greatly handicapped because the scheme has not yet reached a final form.

"Many of the anxieties about safeguards are because they are not yet to be seen in a draft Constitution, because public opinion is asked to form itself upon a document which does not exist. That is the justification for the April conference. We hope that this disability will be overcome by the April conference.

Native Policy

"A comprehensive study was made last year of the Native policy of the three territories. It was presented to Parliament in a White Paper, Cmd. 8235. The conclusions were reached by a body of men including many who were closely familiar with these problems and whose impartiality cannot be called into question. Command 8235 was a very interesting report in many respects.

"They said: 'We believe these differences—that is, between the three territories—although important, relate largely to method and timing, and that the ultimate objective of all three Governments is broadly the same, namely, the economic, social, and political advancement of the Africans in partnership with the Europeans. We do not believe that the differences in Native policy which still exist can now be regarded as a valid argument against closer association, provided that a suitable scheme can be devised. On the contrary, we think that there would be positive advantages in closer association from the point of view of Native policy.'

"In the circumstances of Central Africa only a working agreement between the races can serve the true purposes of any of them.

"In December, the African Representative Council in Northern Rhodesia declined to take part in discussions which were to draw up a preliminary definition of partnership. That was unfortunate. Accordingly, there was no alternative but for the Governor to draw up a definition himself and there have been interchanges on the matter. He is now doing so, and it will not be long before he is ready to discuss the document with all concerned.

"It is remarkable that all parties, or the majority of all parties, agree that federation will confer great advantages. Without wishing in any sense to assume the role either of the pedagogue or censor, I hope that in the discussion the House will try to clear the waters of counsel and not muddy them with the stick of controversy."

[Further extracts from the debate will appear next week. Editorial comment is made under Matters of Moment.]

Sincere appreciation of the "generous and spontaneous offer" by Northern Rhodesia to give £100,000 to Britain as a contribution towards defence has been expressed by Mr. Oliver Lyttelton. The gift was voted unanimously by the Legislature last November on the motion of Mr. R. Welensky, chairman of the non-official members.

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Kenya Now Clear of Desert Locusts

A SUMMARY of the desert locust situation issued by the Anti-Locust Research Centre states, *inter alia*:—

"In Kenya numerous immature swarms reported in the Wajir and Moyale districts have tended to move northwards towards Ethiopia, and by the end of February the country was clear. Tanganyika and Uganda remained clear.

"The only available reports from Somalia refer to a mature swarm at Bardera on February 10, and to a swarm moving north-westwards on northern Upper Juba on March 1.

"In the Somaliland Protectorate a swarm was reported on February 6 near Buran in the north-east; in the middle of the month a small swarm circled near Burao in the west, and on February 19 a small swarm was seen near Las Anod in the south-east. All these swarms were immature. The February report from French Somaliland has not yet come in, but in late January a few swarms entered the southern part of the country from Ethiopia.

"In Ethiopia the only reports from the Ogaden refer to a swarm at Mersin Gaigala on February 10 and at Daghabur on February 14. No recent details are available from southern Ethiopia, which was invaded by swarms from northern Kenya and Somalia. In the Harar Province swarms were present in Aisha and Biccabeba areas, while further north a swarm which was reported in the Aussa sultanate in late January moved into southern Eritrea on February 4. On the plateau a large immature swarm was reported at Gondar.

Swarms in Eritrea

"In Eritrea the swarms which had invaded Dankalia had dispersed or moved out, and the area between Thio and the French Somaliland boundary was reported clear after February 3. There was some northward movement during the month through the Eritrean central highlands, and on February 29 a swarm appeared in the Fokar delta in south-eastern Sudan. A mature swarmlet was recorded in the Eritrean coastal foothills to the north-west of Massawa on February 14.

"Some breeding may begin shortly in the coastal areas of the southern Sudan and Eritrea, in Danakil of the Harar plateau of Ethiopia, and in the Somaliland Protectorate. Considerable reserves of swarms may be present in southern and south-central Ethiopia east of the Rift, and these may move to the Ogaden, Somalia and northern Kenya, and breed there during the rainy season in March-May."

British Council

THE BRITISH COUNCIL'S estimated net expenditure for 1952-53 is £2,429,000, a reduction of £241,000 on the 1951-52 cost. On services for Colonial students financed from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund the estimated expenditure is £98,100. Because grants from official sources have been reduced, overseas posts will be cut by about one-fifth, and considerable reductions will be made in post-graduate scholarships, vacation courses in the U.K. for oversea teachers, and vacation courses for oversea students. Further reductions will be made in books and periodicals supplied to libraries and reading-rooms.

Kenya Farm Competition

TWO GOLD MEDALS have been given by the Royal Agricultural Society of England as prizes in a farm competition in Kenya. Farms of two classes, those under 750 acres and larger units, will be judged for general development, use of land, crops, grassland, stock, machinery, labour, economics and general condition. Entries, which must be notified before May 1, must be submitted to the secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of Kenya, Box 500, Nakuru, which is organizing the competition and will appoint the judges.

New Budget

THE NEW BUDGET, introduced in the House of Commons on Tuesday by Mr. R. A. Butler, increases and eliminates the subsidy on tea, now operating at 8d. per pound and costing the taxpayers £15m. annually. The price to the consumer will be correspondingly increased in the summer. Tobacco duties are unchanged.

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Number of Consumers
Annual Consumption
Capital

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Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

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Bishop on Race Relations

Church Should Speak and Act

FRANK COMMENT on race relations by the Bishop of Nyasaland has been published in the magazine of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

Important as the contribution of the missions has been in the past 60 years to the development of Nyasaland, their responsibility in the next 60 years will, in the opinion of the Bishop, be even more important and difficult, since it will lie in the intangible realm of race relations. He wrote (in part):

"It is culture rather than colour that divides individuals or races. With the [illegible] of years and the spread of Christianity and education among the African population, the mental gulf that separates African and European is lessening, and there is emerging a small but increasing number of educated Africans who have already experienced social intercourse with Europeans in England and been received as guests in their homes.

Limited Contact with Africans

"But there is still, it seems to me, little real effort being made in this country, whether in missionary circles or elsewhere, to enter into such social relations with educated Africans. Our relations with African fellow-members of the staff of the diocese are friendly and cordial as far as they go, but they tend to stop short at official contacts, to discuss the details or problems of our common work as fellow priests or teachers; they rarely go on to ordinary social intercourse as fellow men.

"I am bound to admit that even when an effort is made and an African priest is invited to a meal, the result is sometimes disappointing; conversation tends to be fitful and enforced, there is sense of strain, and the Europeans at any rate are left saying or thinking: 'It is really worth while? Do either we or they enjoy it? Isn't it better for us just to meet over our work as we do and for the present let it go at that?'

"It is the words 'for the present' that show up that argument for the temptation to take the line of least resistance that it really is. It would be simpler for both sides to shelve the question of working out our oneness in Christ as terms of social intercourse and leave it to another generation to tackle, but it would also be an admission of failure, and there is no reason for supposing that the problem will become any easier of solution by being postponed; rather the reverse, indeed, it is too late to be now or never.

"But it will need a determined effort from both races to get across the gulf, and I would ask the African clergy to think about it quite as much as the European members of the staff.

"I have more than once asked African priests why it is that while conversation never flags when there are only two of us together, they find themselves so tongue-tied at a common meal, rarely venturing beyond a brief answer to a question or remark made to them. They frankly admit that this is so and that the reason for it is not difference of language, but what the real reason is they are not able to say.

Sense of Restraint on Both Sides

"Perhaps one reason for the sense of restraint on both sides on such occasions is that because of their rarity they are 'occasions,' and everyone is therefore not quite at his or her ease; it may be too that the fact that up to now the hospitality is almost exclusively on one side has a cramping effect on the recipients of it; but I know that they are only deterred from returning it by the fear that European dishes would not be able to deal with African food, a fear that is entirely groundless, when the food consists of chicken and rice cooked by an African woman far better than by the man-cook at the mission station.

"I have spoken frankly, more frankly perhaps than some people will think proper, because it is a matter of the deepest concern to the future of the Protectorate, and, indeed, of the whole world. For the most ambitious and far-reaching plans for material development at and for their realization in the human relationships between those who plan and those who carry them out, and it is all too plain that with modern means of destruction a real breakdown in human relations would bring all plans and the very structure of our present civilization crashing into ruin.

"It is in the sphere of human relationships that the Church should speak and act with authority, since in Christ alone there is neither Greek nor Jew, Barbarian nor Scythian, bond nor free. But she can do so only if her individual members are serving, at whatever costs of personal convenience, to live out that fact in the particular circumstances in which God has placed them."

Kenya Charged with Complacency

"Take-it-or-Leave-it" Atmosphere

MR. E. R. BRADLOSSE, who returned to England last month after spending two years in Kenya as a teacher of geography, spoke recently in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

After referring to the hospitality and beauty of the Colony, he said:

"One of the things that got under my skin was the complacent attitude of many of the European businesses. There was too often a take-it-or-leave-it atmosphere, which was markedly absent amongst the Indians, for whom nothing is too much trouble.

"The same complacency seemed to exist in the management of some of the hotels. Service was slovenly and some hotels missed what seemed to me great opportunities for entertaining guests with special interests. There is surely room, for instance, for much more holiday touring on the Kavirondo Gulf from Kisumu. The same criticism can be levelled at many hotels in this country, but that is no excuse.

"In part this attitude of complacency is born of a lack of capital, but, mostly it is attributable, I think, to a lack of competition—as recognized competition. I qualify because my impression is that often the competition from the Indians is illogically discounted: their competition is certain and doesn't count. I hope that impression is wrong, but, if the case is, I hope it will not be worn out but be discarded at once."

Public Accounts Committee

A MOTION by Major D. G. Keyser, leader of the European elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council, that an efficiency and economy committee of not more than three persons independent of the Council and Government should be appointed to investigate all Government departments has been rejected by the Council, but approval was given to an amendment to undertake an inquiry with the following terms of reference: "To inquire into the efficiency and economic working of Government departments, having regard to the policies approved by the Legislative Council and to make recommendations to the Council; and that the Public Accounts Committee be given authority to consult with professional experts on any technical subject that they may wish."

Education Conference

AN EAST AFRICAN EDUCATION CONFERENCE is to be held in Cambridge in September, following publication and consideration in the territories of the Binns Report, which is due for early publication. Meantime, the Governor of Uganda has appointed a committee (which includes one African woman) to make a general review of primary, secondary and technical education in that Protectorate, and some of the members are to be sent to the meeting in Cambridge. A vigorous drive for technical education of Africans must be made if economic development is to be accelerated," said Sir Andrew Cohen when making this announcement.

"Hundreds of Africans and eight Europeans are engaged in fighting the largest concentration of red locusts since 1941 in the Mwesu-Wantipa swamps of the Mporokoso district of Northern Rhodesia. The hoppers cover an area of 36 square miles. Despite heavy [illegible] tractors and dusting machines are being used [illegible]fully."

Hard Fibre Demand and Supply

Fall in East African Quality

"DEMAND FOR SISAL is so firm that prices are being held at the highest level reached since last September," says the market letter of Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., which continues:

"The demand for sisal baler twine has steadily increased, and reports from the U.S.A. indicate that last season there were insufficient supplies to meet the farmers' requirements. The one-man straw and hay twine baler is becoming more popular with the farming community, and attempts to persuade farmers to use wire as a substitute have not met with success because of the serious risks to live stock.

"A noticeable feature of the sisal market is the small offerings, and even in some of the forward positions there does not appear much sisal available for sale."

Yet the Cordage Institute of New York has just calculated that world production of hard fibres this year will be about 40,000 tons above the demand if stock-piling continues on the present scale.

British East African production for 1951 is now known to have totalled 187,510 tons, an increase of 24,991 tons on the previous year's output.

Decline in Ratio of Higher Grades

The market letter draws attention to the constant fall in the proportion of high grades of sisal produced in British East Africa.

Ten years ago the proportion of No. 1 was 48.98%, of A 5.75%, of No. 2 16.89%, and of 3L 2.73%, these four high grades representing 84.35% of the aggregate. The last year in which they together represented 80% was 1944. Since then the proportions have been 78.72, 75.65, 75.8, 68.3, 69.5, 65.2 and 60.3 last year.

Not since 1945 has the output of No. 1 reached 34%. From 1946 onwards the percentage of No. 1 production has been 27.26, 28.8, 23.6, 26.96, 25 and 2[illegible] last year.

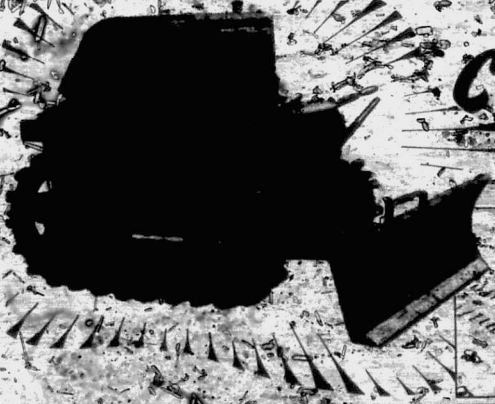
The latest quotations on the London market for British East African sisal are £230/£232 10s. for No. 1 and £226/228 10s. for A, with the usual differences for descending grades, all c.i.f., U.K. and Continental ports, for March-May shipment.

Control of the Nile

WHEN MR. C. R. WESTLAKE, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, pressed a button to detonate an explosive charge beneath a 500-ton tower of rock [illegible] with timber which then fell across the western channel of the Ripon Falls, flow control of the Nile was officially started. The result was an immediate restriction of 50 cubic metres a second in the flow of water through the western channel. A dyke to complete the check of the flow is nearly finished, together with the sluice gates on the east bank providing control of the flow of the whole river. The work on the main project is making good progress, the main dam, power house, and intake dam being well up to schedule. Concreting continues day and night in all sections of the work.

Mau-Mau and Arson

MR. E. R. ST. A. DAVIES, Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, has visited the Nyeri district to gather first-hand information about what have been described as full-scale operations against gangs of African law-breakers which have recently committed arson and violence in the area. The worst centre is the Aguthi location, where 10 cases of arson were reported in two consecutive nights, all the victims being persons who had given evidence for the Crown or supplied information to the police. The gangs are reported to be associated with the [illegible] Mau movement.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A select committee in Kenya is to report on the Trade Unions Bill.

St. Peter's Church at Ol Kalou, Kenya, has been built by an African contractor.

The s.s. KENYA CASTLE will leave London on Monday, March 31, on her maiden voyage to East and South Africa.

A new national park of 27,000 acres is to be established in the Rhodesdale district of Southern Rhodesia, east of Que Que.

The main road between Ndola and Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, was closed to all traffic recently because the approach to the bridge over [illegible] River was under three feet of water.

An Asian resident in the Teso [illegible] of Uganda is reported to have "struck up a remarkable friendship with the baboons on Abela rock, near Katakwi; they come at his call and feed from his hand."

Annual reports for 1950 of the Departments of Agriculture and Geological Survey in Uganda, the Public Works and Survey Departments of Tanganyika, and the East African Posts and Telegraphs Department have recently reached London.

The Inter-African Labour Institute has been established by Belgium, Britain, France, Portugal, South Africa, and Southern Rhodesia to secure co-operation between the labour departments of African territories and disseminate information on labour conditions. The headquarters are at Bamako, French West Africa.

Bamangwato Delegates

Eleven delegates of the Bamangwato tribe are to sail for London on March 25 to interview the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations concerning the return of Tshekedi Khama to the reserve as a private individual. The delegates will travel to Lisbon from Cape Town in the liner FATIMA, completing the journey by air.

To deal with an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis, the Sudan Ministry of Health has appealed to the World Health Organization for assistance in recruiting six Arabic-speaking doctors for service up to the end of June. Last year there were 45,000 cases of the disease and 6,300 known deaths from it in the Sudan.

Sir Andrew Cohen, Uganda's new Governor, has suggested the establishment of a Kampala Institute with concert and meeting halls, library, reading room, recreation room, and canteen, and that the funds should be provided by public-spirited persons, not from public revenue. A small committee is to consider the matter in detail.

"With your departure we are losing an old and respected friend," said Captain H. E. Rydon, president of the Usa Planters' Association, Tanganyika, when he presented Mr. Isaac Polozi, the African [illegible] at Usa River, with an inscribed beer mug and an [illegible] from local residents on the occasion of his retirement after 25 years' service.

A daily train for third-class passengers, mails, parcels, and perishable goods now runs daily in each direction between Nairobi and Kampala. The thrice-weekly mail trains of the new service for upper and third-class accommodation arrive in Kampala on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, and in Nairobi on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

East African Exhibits

An entirely new display in the East Africa court and the completion of the new Nyasaland court are among the features described in the annual report of the Imperial Institute for 1951. Improvements were made in and new photographs added to the Sudan and Northern Rhodesian sections. Plans are being considered for the complete renovation of the Southern Rhodesian display.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has expressed the view that European members representing Nyasaland in the proposed Central African Federal Parliament should be elected by officially recognized functional bodies, and that appointment to the Legislative Council of the Protectorate should continue to be by nomination of the Governor on the recommendation of such bodies.

Central African Airways have announced that, in conjunction with D.E.T.A., the national air line of Portuguese East Africa, the through service between Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Durban, via Lourenço Marques, has been restored as from March 1. Passengers can now leave Salisbury and Bulawayo every Saturday morning at 6 a.m. and 7.45 a.m. respectively, pick up the D.E.T.A. service leaving Lourenço Marques at 10.50 a.m., and arrive in Durban at 12.30 p.m.

Kenya War Memorial

THE GOVERNING BODY of the Kenya Cultural Centre in Nairobi appeal for the names and particulars of personnel of Kenya who gave their lives when serving in the Royal Navy, Army, R.A.F., Merchant Service, Red Cross, or any ancillary unit of the war-time forces, but whose names do not now appear in the official records in East Africa. The names are required for the Roll of Honour which is to be incorporated in the Kenya War Memorial in the foyer of the cultural centre, where the crests of the units in which personnel from Kenya served will decorate the walls. Names should be sent to Box 751, Nairobi.

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Of Commercial Concern

America supplied 60% of the tobacco imported into the United Kingdom last year, compared with 47% in 1950. Though shipments from Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia reached record figures, Southern Rhodesia's exports fell sharply owing to drought. Imports from the U.S.A. amounted to 292m. lb., against 144m. lb. in 1950 and 366m. lb. in 1946, the allocation of U.S. dollars rising from 86m. in 1950-51 to 145.9m. Domestic consumption in the first 11 months of last year rose by 7m. lb. to 205m. lb. Commonwealth leaf providing 8m. lb. or 9m. lb. more than in the previous year.

The Bill establishing a Uganda Development Corporation with a capital of £1m. provides that shares to the nominal value of £1m. may be transferred to African local governments and a further £1m. of shares to any other person, whether an African local government or not. The intention is not that the corporation should itself run businesses financed by the Government, but that it should create subsidiary companies for that purpose, on suitable occasions perhaps in partnership with private enterprise.

Imports of African Coffee

The market circular of Messrs. Edm. Schluter and Co., Ltd., states that U.K. imports of British East African coffee last year totalled 366,907 bags (of 60 kilos), compared with 283,480 and 335,015 bags in the previous two years. In the same periods imports into this country from the Belgian Congo were 82,618, 85,273, and 94,715 bags respectively. A four months' interval in which no import licences for East African coffee were granted. Certain are now to be purchases of the commodity.

Mimi-Mimi (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd., will hold an extraordinary general meeting in London on March 25 to discuss resolutions for an increase of the company's capital to £75,000 by the creation of 35,000 additional shares of £1 each, and the capitalization of £29,688 by issuing shares of that nominal amount credited as fully paid for this purpose utilizing the capital reserve account totalling £7,000 and £22,688 from the general reserve. The shares are to be subdivided into 5s. units.

Taxi fares in Northern Rhodesia are now controlled. The first mile is chargeable at 3s. 6d., plus 6d. for each succeeding quarter of a mile. Waiting time may be charged at the rate of 6d. for three minutes. Luggage is free up to 50 lb., with a charge of 6d. for every additional 50 lb. A child under 10 years of age accompanying adults may travel free, but for two or more children the fare will be half the adult rate.

Rhodesia's Record Maize Crop

This year should be a record one for maize in Southern Rhodesia, the acreage of 375,000 planted by European farmers is the highest ever reached. The cotton crop is also expected to be a record, planting being five times heavier than last season. Despite the extremely heavy January rains, the tobacco crop may reach the 100m. lb. mark.

Interesting figures of African coffee production are in the annual report for 1950-51 of the Moshi Native Coffee Board. The co-operative societies concerned covered 32,034 plots totalling 19,230 acres, and produced 3,09,127 cwt. during the year, an average of 5.4 cwt. per acre. Sales realized £1,228,160, an average of £299 2s. 8d. per ton.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Northern Rhodesia now comprise eight constituent chambers and one affiliated association, representing a total of 358 members, compared with [illegible] a year earlier.

At last week's auction in London 180 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold for an average of 2s. 10.13d. per lb., and 285 packages of Portuguese East African teas at 2s. 7.69d. per lb., making a total of 465 packages averaging 2s. 7.80d. per lb., against 670 packages averaging 2s. 10.00d. per lb. in the previous week.

A motion to establish a standing committee to inquire into the causes of delay in clearing goods from the port of Mombasa has been adopted by the Kenya Legislative Council, against official opposition, by 19 votes to 16. All the non-official members except the three non-Muslim absentees voted together.

Over 500 companies were registered in Southern Rhodesia last year, with total nominal capital of £11,167,659. In the previous year 492 companies were registered with capital amounting to £17,489,137.

The new meat factory in Arusha of Liebigs Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., began operations a few days ago. Their other new factory at Kosti in the Sudan, is expected to open in September.

Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of B.O.A.C., has forecast that the results of the corporation for the year ending March 31 will be at least £1m. better than last year.

The Seychelles exported 6,475 tons of copra last year, valued at £537,000. Cinnamon exports of 91 tons of oil reached a record value of £152,000.

The Tea Board of Kenya has requested the Government to reimpose price control in order to maintain prices at the level agreed last October.

Major Tabor and Messrs. J. B. and B. Dixon have resigned from the board of Rhodesia Breweries, Ltd.

Spot parcels of Zanzibar cloves on the London market are a little easier at 7s. 1½d. per lb.

Sisal Outputs for February

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd., 175 tons of sisal fibre and tow were produced on Pangawe and Kisgolwira estates, making 1,411 tons to date.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., 510 tons, making 3,860 tons for the 11 months to date.

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,145 tons, compared with 1,110 tons in February last year.

Uwa Plantations, Ltd., 58 tons, making 150 tons for two months.

Dividends

Tobacco Company of Rhodesia and South Africa, Ltd.—7½% (the same) for the year ended June 30 last. Profit before tax, £2,547 (£1,516).

East African Sisal Plantations.—20% interim, less tax, on the capital of £142,300 (1951 interim, 17½% on £95,000).

Sudan Sisal, Ltd.—7½% (the same).

Cut in Non-Sterling Imports

SOUTHERN RHODESIA announced at the beginning of this week that no new permits will be issued until further notice for the purchase of American vehicles and cement, blankets, silk and rayon piece-goods from non-sterling sources. All permits still valid will be honoured, but there will be an average reduction of 50% in the case of allocations made without the issue of permits for the January-June period. There is to be no cut in imports of petrol, fertilizers, wheat, and some classes of steel. These steps are being taken to ease still further the drain on the central reserves in the sterling area. It was simultaneously announced that Southern Rhodesia's foreign trade for 1951 showed a deficit of about £3m., debits with the non-sterling world totalling £21m., while credits were only about £18m.

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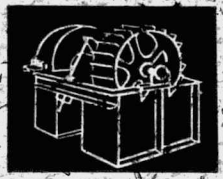

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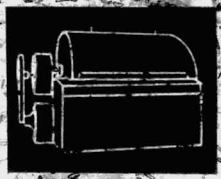

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Company Report

The National Bank of India, Limited

Balance of Payments Problem of Sterling Area

Industrial and Commercial Expansion in East Africa

Mr. J. K. Michie on Need for Concerted Sterling Area Policy

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held on April 1 at 24 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

The following is the statement of the chairman, MR. J. K. MICHIE, which was circulated [illegible] the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951.

"The accounts for the year 1951, now presented, again show increased figures, the total of the consolidated balance-sheet having risen to £147,283,674 from £133,404,121 at December 31, 1950.

"The figures pertaining to the National Bank of India, Limited, alone show a rise of £15,326,882 over the year, but, contrary to our experience in 1950, and for reasons indicated in my last statement, there was a relatively small increase in deposits and a considerable increase in advances. Consequently cash balances fell and investments also show a reduction.

"After the necessary transfer to the staff pension fund and after making full provisions for taxation, bad and doubtful debts, and other necessary reservations, our net profits are £410,673, an increase of £48,316 over the previous year. In the special circumstances obtaining over the latter part of the year I regard these as satisfactory results.

Gilt-Edged Securities

"Although, in common with other financial institutions, our holdings of gilt-edged securities suffered a considerable depreciation, that has been fully taken care of out of inner reserves and current profits. Our portfolio is very largely [illegible] dated stocks on which the depreciation should eventually come back to us.

"This year we propose again to raise the allocation to premises account by £50,000 to £150,000. Despite this provision, our investment in fixed assets has risen by £228,587 during the year, while our liability under building contracts for new banking premises and housing for our staff is the considerable sum of £516,[illegible]9. To meet our expanding needs many of our offices have to be rebuilt or enlarged, while the opening of each new branch usually means an investment in offices and housing.

"We propose to allocate £75,000 to the general reserve fund, bringing our published reserves up to £3,675,000. The amount remaining to be carried forward shows a small decrease of £5,952.

"Grindlays Bank, Limited, had a satisfactory year, and we are well pleased with their progress. Our Finance and Development Corporation continues to meet the functions for which it was created.

New East African Branches

"As mentioned in the directors' report, we have opened four new branches and one sub-branch during the year, and we shall reopen a branch closed in 1935 at Eldoret in Kenya in the near future and in the same premises.

"We also have plans to open a branch at Moshi in Tanganyika whenever the necessary arrangements can be completed. Masaka, Uganda, which was a sub-branch to Kampala, operated as a full-time independent branch as from October 30, 1951.

"We intend to break new ground by opening at [illegible]isa in the Somaliland Protectorate as soon as temporary premises are ready for occupation.

"The hope I expressed last year, that our West End branch in St. James's Square would be in operation ere this, I regret has been disappointed. The delay has been beyond our control, but the conversion of the building to our needs is now in hand and I hope we shall be able to announce an opening date within a few months' time. I am sure this facility will be a great convenience to many of our constituents.

Burdens of the Banking System

"Last year I wrote at a time when the spurious prosperity induced by the 1949 devaluation of most of the currencies in the sterling area had been exhausted, and when the balance of payments gap, now so starkly outlined, was plainly foreseen by bankers if not by Governments.

"It is an unfortunate fact that in these days of Governmental control or direction of commerce and industry, whether through State trading, import and export licensing systems, export duties, credit policies, and/or taxation, responsibilities and burdens are thrown on banking systems which in times of greater economic freedom they would take steps to avoid or to neutralize.

"I commented on this tendency a year ago, and we are now surrounded by its financial results. It is true many commodity prices have fallen—cotton, wool, jute, rubber and copra are cases in point—but stocks have risen, many markets are stagnant, and in these changed conditions capital accretions have not met the needs of industry and trade.

Curbing Credit

"In this country a very necessary credit restriction—even if a double-edged measure so far as banks are concerned—has been put into operation. In other countries commercial banking has taken such steps as are within its power to curb credit, but it is not yet a general policy in the sterling area and so is only partly effective.

"At the turn of the year large demands were made on us for accommodation to finance imports (largely Government-sponsored) and exports awaiting or in the course of shipment or held up at ports due to congestion, and as our primary function is that of exchange bankers our advances at the end of the year perforce reached a much higher level than is usual. The position has since been relieved and the situation is now returning to the normal for the season of the year.

"The Reserve Bank of India, recognizing the exceptional nature of this season's demand for finance, has, for the first time since it was established, notified that it will make advances to scheduled banks, under certain necessary safeguards, in terms of Section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

India: A Difficult Year

"In India, 1951 was another year of difficulty, crops generally and food grains in particular being adversely affected by a poor monsoon. I am glad to say the food situation has been considerably relieved by shipments of wheat from the United States of America largely financed by loans. This policy of assistance, I notice,

[illegible] to be adopted by the United States this year.

India's traditional granary, Burma, unfortunately, is still unable to afford the much-needed increase in rice supplies, and in 1952 India will have to be content with 350,000 tons from this source, which is over 1,000,000 tons less than her yearly average pre-war. Fortunately, trade between India and Pakistan continues to flow fairly [illegible] to the advantage of both.

[illegible] of Export Taxes

"I am glad to see that the Government of India has recently halved the export duty on manufactured jute goods, for I cannot imagine any tax more likely to act as a painful boomerang than one on goods manufactured in a country which produces only a part of the raw material involved.

"It seems to me that, except in a strictly anti-inflationary measure, and here we must admit the inclusion of countries where income tax is either non-existent or uncollectible, an export tax, however expressed, is a dangerous fiscal weapon. The experience of the Argentine, which has used this measure in an extreme form, though not by that name, is an illustration for all to see and learn from.

"In common with many other countries, India is short of capital for industrial development, and I am glad to see that, following a visit to India by its president, Mr. Eugene Black, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is likely to make a considerable loan to India for this purpose.

"India has now nearly completed its first parliamentary general election since partition, and there will should ensure a firm and stable Government for some time to come.

"Economically, Pakistan has enjoyed a very successful year, although her import markets are still suffering from a surfeit of supplies bought early in 1951. She is fortunate in having no food problems, and is now bending her energies and using her resources to expand her industries. Jute and cotton mills and vegetable oil plants are only a few of the developments in train. The new port of Chalna in east Pakistan has handled a considerable volume of trade during the year and is likely to expand further.

"In October last Pakistan suffered a grievous loss when her able and distinguished Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, was assassinated. That this blow was taken so calmly in spite of the obvious grief of the people was a tribute to their sanity and solidarity. We wish the new Minister, Khwaja Nazimuddin, peace and prosperity.

Ceylon and Burma

"The trade and revenue of Ceylon continue to be buoyant, although the considerably lower prices for rubber and copra now prevailing will doubtless show up in 1952. The construction work of the Colombo harbour development plan is well begun and is proceeding satisfactorily.

"There is no great change to note about Burma except that the economic position tends to improve. The recent elections have not added to the stability of the political situation, which is much too finely balanced for comfort.

"It is hoped that this year the rice crop may be somewhat larger—a consummation devoutly to be wished for by her customers as well as by Burma. Export prices continue to rise and contracts have been fixed at £5 per ton over last year's level. Importers of textiles into Burma will certainly hope for a better rice season, as very large stocks are being carried at costs which to-day must show heavy losses.

"As in other Eastern markets the incidence of Japanese competition is now being felt.

"The year has been noteworthy for progress in discussions by the Government of Burma with certain major industries in furtherance of her objective of achieving joint ownership. An agreement has now been concluded with the Burma Corporation, and I understand negotiations have reached an advanced stage in regard to the oil industry.

The Colombo Plan

Last year I mentioned the Colombo Plan, conceived with the object of raising [illegible] thousand million pounds to be spent over a period of six years in developing the food and other resources of certain countries in South-East Asia. Since the original plans were formulated the United States of America, Burma and Indo-China have become full members, and I am glad to learn that a meeting at ministerial level is to be held in Karachi at the end of this month to review progress and to look at the future. Apart from members, Indonesia, Siam and the Philippines will be represented by observers.

It is inevitable that the decisions taken at the recent Commonwealth financial conference will have some bearing on the pace at which plans can be put into effect, but it is encouraging to know that this fine conception of mutual aid is being actively followed up.

Turning west, our branches in Aden have again had a busy year, and in spite of a temporary setback in the oil-fuelling business of the port caused by the Persian *impasse*, the volume of its trade has been well maintained.

In October last the currency of the Colony was converted from Indian rupees to East African shillings, and as bankers to the Government our branches, in co-operation with the Treasury, had the task of carrying out this operation. I understand it was accomplished with satisfactory expedition.

Expansion in East Africa

Industrially and in commerce and trade what are called the High Commission territories of East Africa—Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar—continue to expand, if in different directions and at varying tempos.

On the whole climatic conditions have been good for agricultural produce, there having been a surfeit of rain rather than the more usual and much more disastrous lack of it. Prices for East African produce on the whole have been maintained and the levels obtained for coffee, cotton, and sisal are still very satisfactory. Zanzibar's standby, cloves, still commands high prices.

In Kenya industrial development steadily continues, if on unspectacular lines, but useful industries such as tile-making and cement manufacture are likely to be increased. Agricultural production, particularly in the development of tea lands, continues to expand.

In Uganda the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme of Jinja proceeds according to plan and will undoubtedly assist greatly in the further development of industries in the Protectorate. Uganda is fortunate in having large budget surpluses, and so has money to spend on the development of power and communications. Within the next few years the railway system will be extended to the Belgian Congo border at Kilembe, where rich ore deposits have been located.

Communications in the Crux

Largely because of the prosperity of the sisal and coffee planting industries, Tanganyika can also plan a much needed extension of her road and rail facilities. The ports of Dar es Salaam and Tanga are being improved to meet the growing overseas trade, while the new port of Mtwara, which will serve the Southern Province, is expected to be in use this year.

Port and rail facilities are the crux of the question of increasing the overseas trade of East Africa, and at

the moment, particularly as [illegible] Kenya and Uganda, they are lagging behind present and potential needs. I do not see how a large development of western Uganda can be possible unless the rail link from Kampala to the coast is enabled to carry much more traffic than it handles at present."

Mr. Chisholm, your deputy general manager, has just returned from a comprehensive and strenuous tour of East Africa, and his up-to-date first-hand knowledge of conditions there will be a great help to the management and board.

Outlook for 1952

"I write in the interval between the recent London conference of the sterling area countries called to consider the critical position of the balance of payments for the whole area and the issue of certain national budgets in which, presumably, the general policy agreed upon will be reflected. As a bank operating in many of the countries concerned we hope sincerely a concerted policy will be followed, and that, in so far as this requires credit restriction, we shall have the full support of the Central Banks concerned.

"Now that it has been agreed that inflation must be fought, it is surely an anomaly that money, which is a scarce commodity, should be cheap while everything else is dear. It is this unbalance that has been the cause of some of our post-war economic ills and which must be rectified on world-wide lines. Banks do not want dearer money for its own sake or for their profit, but because money rates must be allowed to reflect market conditions and so play their part in the fight against inflationary tendencies.

"1952 is bound to be a year of adjustment and difficulty, but we have no reason to expect that it will not be reasonably successful.

"In their quality and in the enthusiasm of our staff in the bank's interests we have every assurance that every thing possible will be done to make it so. We have again to thank them for a fine year's work, and in this I am sure you will wish to be associated."

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on March 23, 1866.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA SEPTEMBER 29, 1863.

Subscribed Capital	£4,562,500
Paid-up Capital	£2,281,250
Reserve Funds	£3,675,000
Number of Shareholders	13,057

HEAD OFFICE—26 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1951

	£	£	1950 £
Capital—authorised and subscribed £4,562,500 shares of £25 each	4,562,500		4,562,500
Paid-up £12 10s. per share		2,281,250	2,281,250
Reserve Funds—including Share Premium Account £1,128,750 (1950—£1,128,750)	1,675,000		2,906,000
Profit and Loss Account—Profit unappropriated	276,161		281,113
	6,231,411		6,462,363
Current Liabilities, Provisions, Other Accounts—			
Current and other Accounts including provisions for Doubtful Debt, Taxation on profits to date and reserves for contingencies	89,803,997		88,704,147
Fixed and Short Deposits	20,156,131		12,872,240
Amounts due to Subsidiary Companies	1,267,707		172,532
Loans Payable	4,000,000		1,507,354
Bills Payable	1,779,884		451,751
Acceptances on account of Customers	1,962,782		
Second Interim Dividend less Income Tax for the year ended December 31, 1951	45,822		100,935
		119,066,323	104,811
		125,297,644	109,970,786

	£	£	1950 £
Current Assets—			
Cash on Hand, at Call and Short Notice, and at Bankers		17,370,212	21,886,778
Investments at under Market Value—			
British Government and other Securities quoted on the London Stock Exchange	11,279,649		8,174,312
Indian, Pakistan and Ceylon Government and other Rupee Securities quoted on Overseas Stock Exchanges	8,811,308		9,210,530
East African Government Securities amounting to £1,110,650 and other unquoted Investments	1,139,561		2,588,690
		21,423,470	
Bills of Exchange		16,362,679	15,452,305
Advances, Loans Receivable and other sums due to the Bank		65,668,401	73,950,889
Amount due by Subsidiary Company			83,997
Customers for Acceptances per Contra		1962,782	451,751
Total Current Assets		122,895,467	107,797,162
Subsidiary Companies—			
Shares at cost, less amounts written off		1,450,000	1,450,000
Fixed Assets—			
Bank Premises, Property and Furniture at cost, less amounts written off		952,177	723,595
		125,297,644	109,970,786

NOTES

1. Securities to the nominal value of £612,500 (1950—£612,500) have been pledged as security for Government accounts and for guarantees issued to Indian overseas Government Departments.
2. Bills rediscounted £54,886,120 (1950—£52,623) of which £[illegible] up to March 6, 1952, £[illegible],820 and [illegible] Forward contracts outstanding for the purchase and sale of Bills and Telegraphic Transfers [illegible] £[illegible],371 (1950—£[illegible]).
3. Liabilities have been incurred in respect of buildings contracts and commitments amounting to approximately £[illegible],889 (1950—£[illegible],467).
4. There are contingent liabilities in respect of confirmed credits outstanding and bunting £[illegible],586,847 (1950—£23,322,[illegible]). Other contingent liabilities [illegible] of guarantees entered into [illegible] ordinary course of banking.
5. The Balance Sheet Assets and Liabilities have been converted at the following rates: Indian Assets and Liabilities at the rate of Rs. 13 3/16 per £1 sterling; Pakistan Assets and Liabilities at the rate of Rs. 13 per £1 sterling; Ceylon Assets and Liabilities at the rate of Rs. 13 3/16 per £1 sterling; East African Assets and Liabilities at the rate of £1 per £1 sterling; and other currencies at the rates of exchange ruling on December 31, 1951.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Bank so far as appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from branches not visited by us. We have examined the above balance sheet which is in agreement with the books of account and returns. In our opinion and to the best of our information, and according to the explanations given to us, the said balance sheet gives the information required by the Companies Act, 1948, in the manner thereby authorised for banking companies and on such basis the balance sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at December 31, 1951.

We have also examined the annexed consolidated balance sheet and consolidated profit and loss account of the Bank and its subsidiaries dealt with thereby with the accounts and returns of those companies. In our opinion such consolidated balance sheet and consolidated profit and loss account are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the Bank and its subsidiaries dealt with thereby so far as concerns members of the Bank and in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1948, in the manner authorised for banking companies and, on the basis, given in note 5 hereof, of the Bank's and its subsidiaries' affairs as at December 31, 1951.

COOPER BROTHERS & CO.
BROWN, FLEMING & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

Auditors.

T. T. K. ALLAN, General Manager.
D. A. DEELEY, Accountant.

J. K. MICHIE
A. N. STUART
J. R. H. PINCKNEY
Directors.

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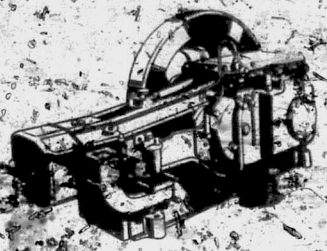

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National Bank of India Report

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., after providing for taxation and income tax on dividends, earned a net consolidated profit of £441,457 in the calendar year 1951, compared with £398,847 in the previous year. Premises account receives £150,000, the reserve fund £75,000, contingencies £20,000, and dividends totalling 32% less tax, require £191,625, leaving a balance of £318,832 to be carried forward, against £313,829 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £2,281,250 in shares of £25 each (£12 10s. paid). Reserve stands at £3,675,000 and current liabilities at £110,066,233. Fixed assets appear at £952,477, subsidiary companies at £1,450,000, and current assets at £122,895,467, including £13,370,212 in cash.

The bank has seven branches and two sub-branches in Kenya, six branches and two sub-agencies in Uganda, four branches in Tanganyika, and one in Zanzibar. Branches were opened during the year in Fort Portal, Uganda, and Thika, Kenya, a sub-branch in Masaka, Uganda, became a full-time branch, and a new sub-branch was started in Tororo. Trade in the East African territories is stated to have continued to expand, though at different speeds and in different directions.

The directors are Messrs. T. K. Michie (chairman), A. A. Stuart (deputy chairman), E. J. Mackenzie Hay, R. Ian Lely, A. M. McGregor, W. H. Miles, J. R. H. Pinkney, Sir George B. Morton, and Sir Robert N. Reid.

The 138th annual general meeting will be held in London on April 1. The full text of the chairman's annual statement appears elsewhere in this issue.

Cable and Wireless (Holding) Report

CABLE AND WIRELESS (HOLDING), LTD., after providing £265,512 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £325,950 for the calendar year 1951, compared with £1,038,076 in the previous year. General reserve receives £100,000, and a 6% dividend and 2% bonus, less tax, require £210,000, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £182,590, against £166,640 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £1m. Capital reserve stands at £2,155, revenue reserves at £11,362,390, loan stocks at £7,666,612, and current liabilities at £1,133,581. Interests in subsidiary companies are valued at £1,399,465. Investments quoted on the London Stock Exchange appear at £4,631,051 (market value £8,299,775), those quoted on stock exchanges abroad at £2,765,241 (market value at London exchange rates available £3,201,502), unquoted investments at £1,677,736, and current assets at £1,251,393, including £1,133,379 in cash.

The board of directors is composed of Sir Edward Wilshaw (chairman), Lord Pender (managing director), Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, Lord Courtauld-Thomson, Sir Balden Mr. Arthur Collins, Lord Courtauld-Thomson, Mr. S. H. Gillett, Mr. A. F. Roger, and Sir John Wardlaw-Milne. The secretary is Mr. E. W. Jenkins.

The 23rd annual general meeting will be held in London on March 28.

Manbré and Garton

MANBRÉ & GARTON, LTD., a company with interests in Kenya, after providing £317,374 for taxation earned a consolidated profit of £264,990 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £251,994 in the previous year. General reserve receives £17,203, and the debenture sinking fund £23,700, interest on the preference shares, less tax, absorbs £18,813, dividends on the ordinary shares require £114,750, and the deferred stock £84,526, leaving a balance of £475,987 to be carried forward, against £464,196 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £250,000 5% cumulative preference stock, £1,150,000 6% ordinary stock units of £1 each, and £150,000 in deferred ordinary stock units of 2s. Capital reserves stand at £1,000, revenue reserves at £1,754,232, debenture stocks at £382,857, and current liabilities at £1,971,748. Fixed assets are valued at £332,653, investments at £4,059,729, and current assets at £1,266,939, including investments at £47,890 (market value £45,359), tax certificates at £153,400, and £267,779 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. A. E. Berry (chairman and managing director), E. A. Berry and D. C. Berry (assistant managing directors), H. Cordish, G. A. Lewis, C. Pete Rodwell, and Lieut.-Colonel J. R. Courtes.

The 32nd annual general meeting will be held in London on March 26.

In the Rufiji Valley of Tanganyika mechanical ploughing of rice lands has stopped at 6,000 acres.

Mining

Consolidated Mines Selection

THE CONSOLIDATED MINES SELECTION CO., LTD., after providing £281,920 in the year ended December last, earned a profit of £281,920, in the year ended December last, compared with £189,796 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £131,083, general reserve receives £20,000, directors' additional remuneration appears at £10,000, and the final distribution of 2s. 6d. per share requires £118,125, leaving a balance of £34,293 to be carried forward, against £34,324 brought in.

The issued capital is £900,000 in stock units of 10s. each. Capital reserve stands at £615,000, revenue reserves at £309,293, and current liabilities at £225,999. Quoted investments are shown at £1,534,755 (market value £3,288,525), unquoted investments at £722,034, and current assets at £430,506, including £569 in cash.

The company's principal holdings include interests in the American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd., and Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd.

The directors are Mr. A. C. Wilson (chairman), Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Messrs. E. C. Baring, J. G. Hambro, E. D. McDermott, Louis Oppenheimer, A. R. H. Oppenheimer, Valentine, W. F. Reeves, and F. A. Wallis.

The 56th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 31.

Company Progress Reports

Motapa.—7,202 oz. of gold were recovered in February from 22,600 tons milled. Working profit £595 (January, £3,058). Additional revenue from January premium sales, £871.

Thistle Mine.—340 oz. gold were obtained from 3,000 tons of ore treated. Estimated profit, before charging development expenditure, depreciation, and London charges, £154.

Kagera Mines.—Six tons of tin concentrate were produced in February, against five tons in January. One ton in each month was from tribute workings.

Rhodesia Broken Hill.—1,050 tons of lead, 1,895 tons of zinc, and 20.17 tons of fused vanadium were sold in February.

Rezende.—A working profit of £2,540 was earned in February from the crushing of 6,600 tons of ore.

Kennan.—2,709 oz. gold were recovered in February at Geita mine from 18,609 tons of ore milled.

Lam and Motor.—2,300 tons of ore were treated in February for a working profit of £34,428.

Anglo American Corporation of South Africa

ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., will hold an extraordinary general meeting in Johannesburg on March 27 to discuss an increase in the authorized capital from £6m to £7m. by the creation of 1,500,000 ordinary shares of 10s. each. The issued capital now consists of 6,239,505 10s. each, and £2,329,375 in preferred stock, ordinary shares of 10s. each and £2,329,375 in preferred stock. Consent of the U.K. Treasury has been obtained to the issue of such portion of the unissued shares as may be subscribed in Great Britain.

Copper Prospecting in the Sudan

REPORTS FROM THE SUDAN indicate that the results of copper prospecting in the north-west corner of the Bahr El Ghazal Province are less satisfactory than was expected. Samples of ore are under analysis in London.

News of Our Advertisers

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- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
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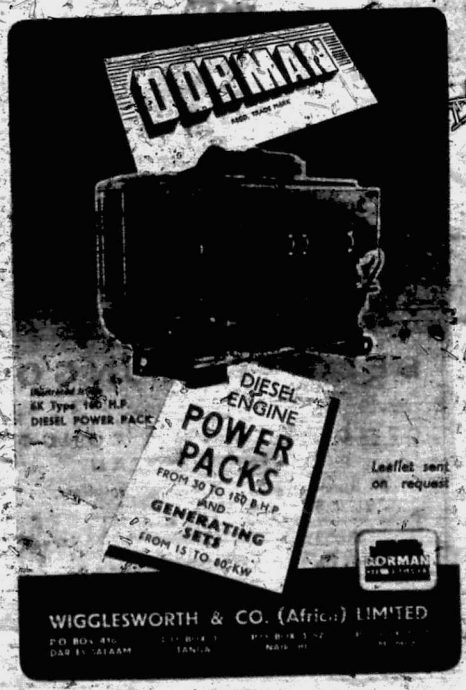

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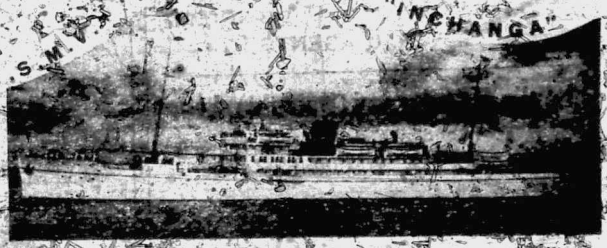

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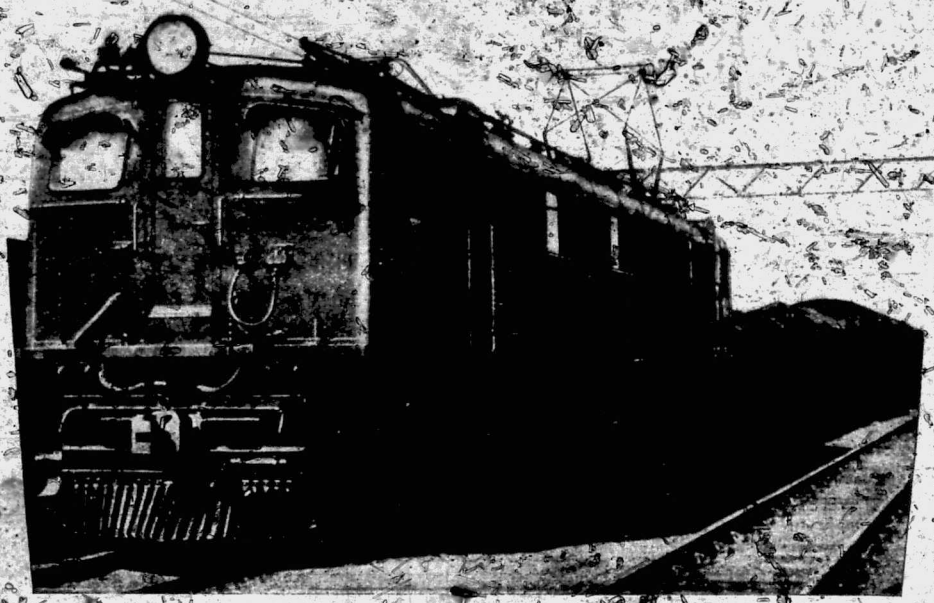

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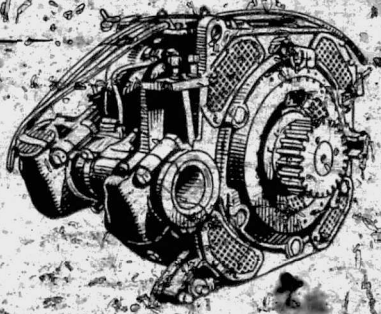

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Founder and Editor: F. S. Joelson

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1952 Vol. 28 (New Series) No. 1432 6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

VIOLENT NON-VIOLENCE was recommended to the Kenya African Union at a meeting in London at which the speakers included three Socialist Members of Parliament, Messrs. Fenner Brockway, Leslie Hale and Harold Davies, who entertain strange notions of Kenya and the state of the African masses. They probably accept uncritically what they are told by Africans, and the unreliability of that guidance can be judged from statements made by Mr. Mboyu Koinange. Not long ago we noted other erroneous statements of his. He continues to mislead in the company of M.Ps.

Kenya Africans Incited to Strike.

There is seldom a reference to spiritual matters when Left Wing organizations debate Colonial matters; politics and economics hold the field. A high proportion of the few people who attended the Conway Hall meeting were therefore probably surprised to hear Mr. Koinange refer to God. If any of them knew anything of Kenya in the nineties—which is doubtful—they should have recognized the absurdity of his remarks. His statements to an English audience could mean only that when the first Europeans arrived the tribes of Kenya had a conception of God close to that held by the pioneer missionaries. There could be no grosser misrepresentation. It was the Christian doctrine of a God of love which impelled His followers to carry the Gospel at the risk of their lives to people who were savage in every sense of the word. Far from spending their life among fellow-worshippers, as those who heard Mr. Koinange must have imagined in their ignorance, the new-comers were surrounded by the degradations of witchcraft and human sacrifice, and all manner of depravities which were abolished only by the establishment of law and order by the Europeans who are now so frequently reviled by white and black extremists alike.

Misrepresentations Of K.A.U. Leader.

* * *

Reckless charges are normal at meetings called to denounce "Colonialism." So long as Europeans are roundly condemned, the organizers appear to be satisfied; at least, we have never yet heard a palpable falsehood corrected from the platform unchallenged. Though the three Socialist M.Ps. are blind leaders of the blind in East Africa matters, the most dangerous speech was that of an African, Mr. George Padmore. He has just returned to London after three months in the Gold Coast as the guest of the new African Prime Minister of that Colony, Mr. Kwame Nkrumah, who, he declared, gives as much thought to the Africans of Kenya as to those of his own country.

Nkrumah and Pan-Africanism.

* * *

Having thus indicated that the most powerful African nationalist leader thinks in pan-African terms, Mr. Padmore challenged the Kenya African Union to organize its members in trade and farmers' unions, co-operatives, and guilds in order to incite them to withdraw their labour from European enterprises, thus crippling European agriculture and Kenya's whole economy. To the applause of about a score of Africans and two score Europeans, he argued that this planned non-co-operation would not involve violence. Thin-blooded theorists in a London vacuum may accept such fustian, but experience emphasizes the danger of applying it to excitable Africans who, wholly inexperienced in the legalistic niceties of platform performers, cannot be counted upon to rule their easily aroused passions. If strife should follow the swashbuckling of the Brockways, Padmores, and Koinanges, their responsibility will be grave.

Threat to White Settlers in Kenya.

Notes By The Way

Lord Ismay

IF LORD ISMAY'S appointment by Mr. Churchill to be Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations surprised political circles, his resignation to accept the new office of Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and vice-chairman of the North Atlantic Council had likewise not been expected. During his short term at the C.R.O. he has greatly impressed Commonwealth Ministers and High Commissioners and Southern Rhodesia, being self-governing, deals with the British Government through that department, not the Colonial Office. In recent weeks Lord Ismay has been closely concerned with Central African affairs in preparation for next month's federation conference in London. He now withdraws from Mr. Churchill's Cabinet under a high sense of duty, but in the inner councils of N.A.T.O. he will have special opportunities of keeping that body aware of the great contribution which the African territories administered by its members can make to the defence of the free world. Lord Ismay may indeed become more, not less, involved in African affairs.

Lord Salisbury

NO BETTER APPOINTMENT could have been made as his successor than that of the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords. He was Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs from 1940 until he became Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1942. Though unfortunately not long at the Colonial Office owing to ill-health, he quickly impressed leaders of Colonial opinion with his ability, zeal, and charm; and in the following year he was able to return to the Dominions Office, of which he retained charge until 1945. So he has had intimate contact with Imperial affairs over a number of years. He has always been accessible, understanding, and scrupulously fair in judgment, and his political courage was demonstrated when, in company with his then departmental chief, Mr. Eden, he resigned from Mr. Neville Chamberlain's Government because he disapproved of the policy of appeasing Germany. He is one of the best Conservative speakers.

Pest Control

DR. W. E. RIPPER, founder and managing director of the Pest Control organization, which has large East, Central, West, and South African interests, impressed a gathering of London journalists when he told them a few days ago that even present standards of nutrition throughout the world cannot be maintained by present methods. While population increases by about 15m. annually, the fertility of the land is falling in many countries, from many of which food exports have ceased or been drastically reduced. Moreover, concentration on the manufacture of arms and other defensive equipment makes it impossible for the industrial nations to make the vast quantities of agricultural machinery which primary producers require. Fertilizers are likewise not being produced in adequate quantities; even if they were, it is a fair generalization that half a ton of artificial manure is needed to achieve the same increase in yield as can often be produced by the application of one pound of D.D.T. or of a plant hormone weedkiller—either of which can augment the yield per acre by from 30% to 50%.

War Against the Mealie Bug

NO ORGANIZATION ANYWHERE has a record comparable with that of Dr. Ripper's companies in the development of systemic chemicals for the control of crop pests; they were the first to manufacture such insecticides commercially in Great Britain, and anyone who has seen their laboratories near Cambridge must have been impressed by the extensive way in which research is undertaken. Thoroughness is manifestly the motto. Insecticides are sometimes extremely dangerous in application unless used by experts, and some of these modern methods could therefore not be entrusted to inexperienced producers in backward countries. The evolution of a new and safe method of application now promises great benefits to Africa.

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BY IT THE SYSTEMIC CHEMICAL is sealed in the factory in a capsule which is placed in the head of a small stick, which is left in the ground to dissolve close to the root of the tree or plant to be treated. Though inevitably more expensive than spraying, this device gives such promise of success that the Gold Coast Government has placed a first contract for not less than £500,000 worth of a new chemical for use in this way by peasant growers of cocoa, whose trees are threatened with a disease (swollen shoot) which has wiped out the crop in some districts and might destroy the whole industry. The virus is carried by the mealie bug, an insect not unknown to East African coffee growers. They have begun to discover the services which the Pest Control organization can render, and so have cotton and sisal growers elsewhere in East Africa. Dr. Ripper will leave London in a few days to revisit some of those areas.

New Chief Secretary

THE APPOINTMENT of Mr. A. T. Williams, Administrative Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, to be Chief Secretary to the Government will given widespread pleasure. For there has been a strong demand by the non-official leaders that the vacancy created by Mr. R. C. S. Stanley's appointment as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific should be filled from within the Civil Service of Northern Rhodesia, not by transfer from some other part of the Colonial Empire. Mr. Williams, who was born and educated in Ireland, has spent the whole of his service in Northern Rhodesia, to which he first went as an administrative cadet in 1928. He spent the next 16 years in provincial work, an excellent background for the discharge of his new duties. Local loyalties are strong among officials in Northern Rhodesia, many of whom are as anxious as the European non-officials that the whole of a civil servant's career shall normally be spent in the country and that transfers from other territories should be made only in really special circumstances.

East Africa Dinner Club

MR. P. K. JOELSON has been elected president of the East Africa Dinner Club in succession to Lord Tweedsmuir. The other past presidents still living are Lord Altrincham, Lord Cranworth, Major-General Sir John Davidson, General Sir Hubert Gough, Sir William Gowers, Sir Claud Hollis, and Colonel Charles Ponsonby.

What M.Ps. Think of Federation Proposals

Further Report of Debate in the House of Commons

MR. CLEMENT DAVIES, leader of the Liberal Party, said that his anxiety was that African opinion should be consulted and respected, and that "any change should be made only with their consent," adding:—

"I implore the Government and the Opposition not to take any steps against the wishes of the Africans and force upon them something which they think is politically or socially wrong. To succeed in Africa we must carry these people with us."

He wished that Mr. Griffiths had been firmer while Secretary of State for the Colonies. He regretted that when he had caused inquiries into federation to be made by "excellent men of great experience in Africa," not one of them was an African.

How could African confidence be encouraged while Southern Rhodesia would not allow an African from that Colony to attend the Victoria Falls Conference? It was also regrettable that the Prime Minister of that country had said that he did not expect an African to enter its Parliament in less than 25 years.

MR. J. E. S. SIMON (Cons.) said in a maiden speech that he supported the plan for federation because he believed it would promote the partnership of the races.

If there were no federation, Southern Rhodesia would be tempted to look south, and that would be very disadvantageous to the Africans.

Mr. Dugdale's Criticisms

MR. JOHN DUGDALE (Lab., lately Minister of State for Colonial Affairs) asked if pressure was to be put on Africans to agree to the proposals and if it was intended to implement any scheme without their agreement. He said (in part):—

"If the proposals drawn up by the conference of officials were carried out, it would be a disaster for the whole future of Africa.

"All subjects of special interest to Africans would be left to each individual Government. That sounds all right, but what are 'subjects of special interest to Africans'? Africans are ordinary human beings and are interested in all subjects connected with their country. Many of them are not educated yet, but we are envisaging a period during which they will become more and more educated, and we are envisaging, I hope, a period in which every African will take an interest in every part of the development of his country.

"Take some of the things which it is proposed to leave to the central Government as being apparently of no particular interest to Africans. Is higher education of no interest to Africans? One could easily have a system of education under which the colour bar could be established. Is that possibility not of interest to Africans? Is economic planning and general industrial development not of interest to them?

"There is town planning. If a town were planned in the wrong way it might give rise to a system of *Apartheid*. Is that of no interest to the Africans? Immigration: is that not of interest to them? Defence: surely that is of interest to them. All those things are to be placed under the central Government as of less interest to Africans.

"It shall be sold that safeguards are provided, so that Africans can in fact have some say even indirectly in the matters handed over to the Federal Government. Those safeguards are to be carried out by a Minister for African interests. His would seem to be a quite intolerable position. It is proposed that he should be appointed by the Governor-General of the federation and at the same time be subject to the Secretary of State either of the Colonies or of Commonwealth Relations in this country.

"What the Minister in any Cabinet could survive in these conditions? He will have a dual loyalty, to the people who appointed him and to the Secretary of State in this country. This position goes against the system of collective responsibility, and the Minister would before very long disappear because his position would be untenable.

"The proposals will transfer the substance of power to the white community, and after that it will be impossible for the British Government to exercise any adequate control. My point is reinforced by the success which Southern Rhodesia has had in getting round the safeguards imposed at the time she was granted Dominion status.

"The safeguards were imposed to make quite certain that the Africans always had fair representation in Parliament and a right to vote, and to ensure that there would be no racial discrimination in the franchise. Southern Rhodesia has managed to get out of that very successfully without introducing racial discrimination as such by so raising the necessary finance which anyone must have before getting a vote as to make it practically impossible for every African to vote.

"I am not attacking officials, but the report."

Report Commended by Late Government

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The rt. hon. gentleman is now attacking the report; but the report was commended to Parliament by the late Colonial Secretary at the time when the rt. hon. gentleman himself was Minister of State for Colonial Affairs."

MR. DUGDALE: "No. The officials' report was commended as a basis for discussion only, and my rt. hon. friend made it abundantly clear that he was in no way committed to it."

MR. JOHN FOSTER: "Does the rt. hon. gentleman regard the officials' report as a constructive approach?"

MR. DUGDALE: "Yes, it is a constructive approach, but I disagree with many parts of the construction. I would not agree to the carrying out of the proposals in that report.

"While I would agree that federation may be desirable, I do not think the need is anything like so urgent as some have made it out to be.

"One point particularly stressed by those who say that federation is urgent is the need to tackle the problem of immigration, which I admit is very serious indeed, particularly the immigration of large numbers of people from across the Limpopo River. That problem has however already been tackled satisfactorily by the Southern Rhodesian Government, who have introduced legislation to deal with it. When the late Government left office the Northern Rhodesian Government were about to introduce legislation of somewhat similar character.

S. Rhodesia and the Central African Council

"Throughout its existence the Southern Rhodesian Government did everything it could to make it difficult for the Central African Council to work; and they are the Government who state now that federation is so necessary. In fact, the Cabinet of Southern Rhodesia said to Mr. Creech Jones at the time, and I have his authority for saying so—that they opposed it as an encroachment upon their sovereignty. Why do they not oppose federation as a further encroachment? Only because they expect to secure the major power under that federation."

MR. JULIAN AMERY: "In what respect did the Southern Rhodesian Government do its best to make central federation a failure?"

MR. DUGDALE: "On various occasions recommendations were made by this Council, and time and again when the recommendations came back to the various Parliaments it was the Southern Rhodesian Parliament who said they would have nothing whatever to do with them, and it was the other Parliaments who agreed with them.

"Mr. Welensky, leader of the non-official white representatives on the Council in Northern Rhodesia, said in 1950: 'I am a bitter opponent of the Colonial Office, and it is my intention to break that stranglehold on our country,' and 'Our best chance of breaking with the Colonial Office lies in federation.' The object of federation is to break the 'stranglehold' of the Colonial Office in Northern Rhodesia.

"It may be said: 'Why should anybody worry about giving this power to the white population there? They are fine people.' Many of them are indeed very fine people. They have gone out at great cost to themselves and have built up

enough to be given such power [illegible] among whom they live and work.

"If we agreed to these proposals we should betray the trust placed in us by millions of Africans in Central Africa, and at the same time we should arouse the fears of many millions more in East Africa, who see exactly the same fate in store for them.

"The Liberal Government in 1909 made a great experiment—to give the white South Africans freedom to rule over very large numbers of their black fellow-countrymen. Let us learn from their experience that one cannot create a great new democracy by placing six million black people under the rule of 200,000 whites. That way lies misery, frustration, and despair."

MR. COLDRICK: "My friend's argument seems to be addressed against placing any black people under the control of the whites. In so far as they are under the control of the Colonial Office, and the Colonial Office in this country is manned by white people, is it his suggestion that we should eliminate all responsibility for their control?"

MR. DUGDALE: "I said 'among whom they live and work' and that is very different."

MR. F. M. BENNETT (Cons.): "The remarks of the rt. hon. Member could do no possible good for the furtherance of federation in its present form or an improved form.

"I feel qualified to comment because, if I am not the only hon. Member, I must be one of the few, who has lived in that part of the world, as opposed to making a short stay. I have also taken a legal degree in Southern Rhodesia and I am qualified as a barrister in both countries.

"The rt. hon. Member for West Bromwich said that the Southern Rhodesian Government had deliberately jerry-mandered the opportunity of increasing the Native vote by raising in a property qualification. But this form of qualification has been in practice over a wide area of the world for a very long time, and was not some sinister move on the part of the Rhodesian Government in particular. Moreover, although under that qualification between 4,000 and 5,000 Africans are entitled to vote, only 800 have taken the trouble to register their votes.

'Present Safeguard Working Well'

"He queried the safeguard which is available for Native affairs under the Southern Rhodesian relationship with this country. The criticism is that, simply because at no time has the Governor had to use his veto, the Southern Rhodesian Government have always managed to by-pass any restrictions on their activities. Anybody living in that country knows that constitutionally the scheme is working so well, and has done so for so long, precisely because the responsible Ministers there consult the Governor before any legislation is brought in, to avoid the necessity of any great constitutional issue arising.

"A great deal has been said outside this House as well as inside—more will be said later to-day—who doubt defending the interests of the Africans as opposed to the so-called imperialist desires of the white population. We have heard very little about the interests of the European population, and there has been very little defence to the unfortunate attacks made on them.

"I have here a quotation from the *New Statesman* of June 23 last year: 'Such is the attitude of the great majority of the settlers in all three territories that federal union would certainly be used by them to reduce the Africans of the two Protectorates—that is, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia—to the status of hopeless servitude which the Africans of Southern Rhodesia now occupy.'

"There spirit of remark has been made again and again, and it is hardly surprising that there is growing up a very strong defensive feeling among Europeans in Southern Rhodesia against the conception of federation. All the spate of words so far has been about the effect of federation on African affairs. There is fear on the European side in Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia whether federation is right for them. The fear is not on one side only; the other side has equal, if not greater, doubts.

"Why should it be thought that because our fellow countrymen go out to live in Central Africa they should have less integrity and less moral values than we who sit in this House to-day? Far too much has been said suggesting that the mandate they go to live in Central Africa they become some form of outcast Fascist.

"With regard to the conditions alleged to exist in the Rhodesias, particularly Southern Rhodesia, there is such a constant immigration into Southern Rhodesia, into this alleged hopeless servitude, by thousands of Natives every year from the Colonial Office that it is absurd to suggest that there is a great deal of difference in the conditions of the Natives in these countries.

"It would not be possible to return to the *status quo* before these proposals were put forward. The clock will not go back, and we can be quite sure that if federation is blocked and union or some relationship between the British territories in that part of the world is not encouraged, some other unity will come in another way. I suggest to those hon. Members here who have a policy for Native policies being pursued in this South, and who yet seek to obstruct federation, that if they were to live in that part of the world they would realize that they are doing precisely the opposite of what they also should be.

Union with North or South?

"There is also a minority trend in Southern Rhodesia towards favouring the idea of unity with the north. It is only a small minority now. Any form of blocking all other forms of progress would certainly encourage the struggle of this minority with what result to the Native population I leave Members opposite to imagine. The idea of a union between the Rhodesias and the Union of South Africa is present in many minds in that part of the world at the moment, and I should like to quote the wording of a private Member's motion which was submitted to the House of Assembly in South Africa on January 18 this year. Its movers are members of the United Party, not Nationalists. The motion says:

"'In the opinion of this House a greater union of South Africa embracing Southern and Northern Rhodesia has become a matter of urgency for the security of the white civilization of the African continent, and we therefore call upon the Government to negotiate with these two northern territories with a view to joining the Union in the formation of a greater Union of Southern States in Africa.'

"I ask hon. Members who may be against federation whether that is the drift in that part of the world which they wish to encourage.

"We all have a duty to consider this thing very carefully before spoiling what is to my mind one of the greatest experimental conceptions of British Imperial development. We have seen various ways in which the Commonwealth has developed, but we have never yet succeeded in getting genuine partnership between a substantial number of the European races living in a country and the Natives.

"Here we have a chance to achieve something which we have not yet been able to achieve elsewhere—to set up a partnership way of life between the two races, which would be in marked and advantageous contrast with the wave of nationalism in the south or the black nationalism in the western states of Africa at the moment."

SIR LESLIE PLUMMER (Lab.) said in a maiden speech that he had three qualifications to speak:

"I represent constituents whose forebears built the ship in which Drake started an Empire; second, I am a Colonial; and one of the few Colonials in this House; third, I am a Member of the House of Commons.

"The job of this House is to approach federation with a lack of confidence. Africa is the last remaining territory where uncontrolled and practically unrestricted exploitation of the indigenous population can take place, and is taking place.

Emergence from Poverty

"Nevertheless, from the Cape to Cairo the African is emerging from a grim, short life of disease, squalor, and abysmal poverty to something better. Unfortunately, in this painful emergence there are clashes, emotional struggles, and threats. All Members will have read of the resolution passed by the Northern Rhodesian Congress last Wednesday in opening a mass campaign against federation, expressed in terms that are menacing and in accents that do not bode a reasonably happy time for the protagonists of federation.

"This emergence from poverty has been meeting the opposition of the organized white populations in Africa. Some Europeans have given counsel and guidance to Africans, but the opponents of this emergence of the Africans argue that the African people racially are not capable of exercising the necessary tolerance and restraint. Well, they are not doing so badly at the moment in Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

"The truth of the situation is that many of the white people in Africa are showing that they do not possess the tolerance, sympathy, understanding, and spirit of compromise that must be necessary to democratic and progressive government.

"I said that Africa offers an almost unique opportunity for exploitation. I am not alone in thinking that, for in the first nine months of last year thousands of people stepped into the African territories which we are discussing for the purpose of making a living there. Seven or eight thousand

(Continued on page 866)

Kenya African Union Incited to Organize Strikes

What British Public Is Being Told about Kenya

RECKLESS STATEMENTS ABOUT KENYA were numerous at a meeting held in the Conway Hall, London, under the joint auspices of the Kenya African Union and the Congress of Peoples against Imperialism.

About 60 people were present.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY, M.P., who presided, claimed that the Congress of Peoples against Imperialism now represented "all the major bodies in the British and French Empires in Africa,"* and, among others, the Indian Socialist Party.

"Classic Crime of [illegible]ism"

One of the first things he had le[illegible]d as a youngster was about the land crime in Kenya, a classic crime of Colonialism.

"Until I went to Kenya 18 months ago I thought that the crime was historic," Mr. Brockway continued, "but then I discovered that it is still operative. I saw in Kenya scenes which I did not believe occurred outside war conditions. I went to an area where the huts of the Africans had been knocked down by the military with bulldozers, where they had been set alight. When I reported this to the Governor next day, he said that he was entirely ignorant of it and would make an investigation.

"I was being summoned back to the House of Commons, and my 'plane was held up at Nairobi while the Governor presented his report. It showed that members of the Kikuyu tribe were on land belonging to another tribe—as if that were an adequate explanation! Millions of square miles† having passed from tribal ownership to settlers, it is not unnatural that Africans should spill over a quite artificial frontier with another tribe.

"The Kenya African Union has launched a petition to Parliament and expects a million signatures in Kenya from an African population of 5½m. In about three months the petition has already 300,000 signatures. In this country we aim at 100,000.

Pressure

"We are taking the question to the Social and Economic Council of the United Nations, at whose next me[illegible] will be discussed. I am hoping that in opposition the Labour Party may do some new thinking about its policy, including the Colonies and land in Kenya. Presentation of the petition will be only the beginning of pressure upon the Government, the United Nations, and the political parties in this country.

The membership of the Kenya African Union was, Mr. Brockway said, over 100,000 in 50 district branches. In Kenya the union was recognized by the Government in the sense that they negotiated with it, exchanged correspondence with it, and received its deputations; and here a delegation had been received only a few days earlier by the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs. It was thus the effective medium of contact between Government and Africans.

When one of the two delegates to London, Mr. Oneko, had recently arrived back in Nairobi 1,000 Africans had joined the union at a welcoming meeting. If Mr. Lennox-Boyd still doubted the membership figure of 100,000, the union would produce its evidence.

MR. MBIYU KOINANGE said that Europeans had said when they entered Kenya 60 years ago: "We want your friendship and co-operation; we want to protect and advise you about the kind of civilization we know." So Africans had received Europeans, Indians, Arabs. He continued:—

Africans and God

"Some of these people were missionaries, who thought that Africans did not know God; they wanted to introduce God to people whom they thought heathen and uncivilized. We know God. What the missionaries taught was the Trinity of God. Almost every tribe has a word for God, and people sacrificed to that God under a tree. We appreciate the teaching of the missionaries, but we knew God before.

"Africans received Europeans with such hospitality that eventually there was not enough land for Africans. The land is fertile enough to feed the people and enable them to buy other goods in exchange. But in 1950 there were 81,000 of our women and children working on European farms—working at a time when European children were in school with 100% attendance, when Indian children were also in school under compulsory education, but that does not exist for African children. If you are teaching us a way of co-operation, why should we be left out? Poor Africans have paid their coppers to send me and others to this country because we want co-operation.

"What co-operation have we got from the Colonial Office? Nothing! Is that leadership? Europeans in Kenya have been supervising these Africans in sisal and tea growing and other agricultural activities, which are carried on by African men, women, and children under Europeans. In Tanganyika among the Chagga an Englishman named Bennett has been supervising African coffee growers, and from his effort the coffee produced by Africans has become great. In Kenya that is lacking. From 1938 to 1945 in the Kiambu area there was only one European agricultural officer doing that—among a population of about 250,000. What can one man do?

What Colonial Office Has Refused

"When we asked the Secretary of State on Friday about education he said there are no teachers and no money. There is money available for European and Indian children, but no money for African children! But we are not begging for money from this country; we want to use our own soil and the money from African crops to help Africans buy agricultural implements and attend to soil conservation and to send Africans here for agricultural education.

"The Colonial Office has refused three important points: that African children should be allowed compulsory education; that we should have elected African members in the Legislative Council instead of nominated members; and that the Crown Lands Ordinance of 1938 and the Native Lands Trust Ordinance of 1948 should be removed.

"Do the Colonial Office want our co-operation? Lord Winterton has just said that it is the [illegible] of England to give self-government everywhere. But in Kenya it would not be self-government for Africans, or even for Africans, Asians, and Europeans, but for the 30,000 Europeans only. Shall the African give his co-operation in that?

"Are the good plans for Africans really for Africans? Will they remove fears and suspicions in Africa? Never! We get still greater suspicion when we send people to England, for they say that they do not represent anybody.

"In Kenya European, African, and Indian thieves and robbers come together; they have no colour bar, for their object is to steal. Africans cannot get revolvers, but Europeans have them; so they have no colour bar among thieves. If you aim to build a constructive life, why have the colour bar?

"We are asked why the Kenya African Union should be directed by the Congress of Peoples against Imperialism, by Socialists, by Communists? In this country party warfare is much greater than tribal war in Africa. If this door is locked Africans have their own way."

MR. LESLIE HALL, M.P., said that Members of the House of Commons knew little of these problems, but recognized the Kenya land problem as one facet of world peace. One of the earliest pre-historic civilizations, much older than our own, had been in Kenya. Its European population had increased because it was said that land was cheap and farming possible with little capital, and that African labour was easily

* *Those were the words used; they were not qualified by some such term as "democratic," which the speaker has used in public on other occasions.*—ED.

† *The speaker said square miles, not acres.*—ED.

manageable and the cheapest [redacted] world. That had been the basis of Kenya's colonial [redacted]

It was a crime that that basis should be continued, together with a policy of racial restriction imposed by 30,000 settlers on 5½m. Africans.

Federated Africa for Africans

"I should like to see the African population working for a federated Africa. I want to see Africa for the Africans, but a federated Africa, for otherwise we shall have non-viable States. A federated Africa could make as great an agricultural contribution to the world as any other area.

"About 30,000 Europeans have 46,000 square miles in Kenya, but as most of them are engaged in the towns, the farming population is perhaps 2,000 or 3,000, giving an average of about five square miles each. And Africans have 50,000 square miles between more than 5m. of them.

"While we hear with delight of Nkrumah becoming Prime Minister in the Gold Coast, plans are made to perpetuate in Kenya conditions which are revolting to the conscience of all who believe in racial understanding.

"Many white people there are doing hoe work, but the average European earns £200 a year and the average African £6. We are superimposing a class of Europeans to dominate the mass of the people in a land bigger than France.

"We in the Congress of Peoples against Imperialism do not seek to cause troubles or controversy, but you cannot stop troubles or controversy by ignoring grievances. The way of understanding is the way of justice and equality."

MR. GEORGE PADMORE, an African whom Mr. Brockway described as "this great leader of the African people," said that he had just spent three months in the Gold Coast as the guest of Mr. Kwame Nkrumah, now Prime Minister of the Gold Coast, who gave as much of his thought to the people of Kenya as to those of his own land.

In a long and passionate speech he said:—

Eyes of the World on Kenya

"It is short-sighted on the part of African leaders to envisage their problems in the form of a limited national struggle. To fight for national freedom is a means to a bigger objective. If Africa is not to repeat the mistakes of Europe, it must recognize that the conflict of nationalism is an outlook of limited perspective.

"Africans must think across national frontiers. The goal is a United States of Africa. The territories, whether under British, French, or other alien rule, will achieve their national independence.

Turning to Mr. Koinange and excitedly pointing at him he went on:—

"Koinange, you must always place before your people in Kenya the glorious objective of the unification of the peoples of Africa, north, south, east and west.

"Koinange, your mission has been a failure but you can convert it into success. Place before the responsible authorities in Whitehall in a constitutional way your legitimate aspirations, appealing that grievances should be redressed.

"Those in responsibility have slammed the door in the face of 5½m. subjects of The Queen. When you return I hope that you will organize, as Nkrumah did. The fundamental basis of freedom depends upon organization. You must organize the people in trade unions, in farmers' unions, societies, in co-operatives, in guilds.

"Arouse the people. Avoid violence, but use non-co-operation. Land is of no use to white men without black men's labour. You provide labour for the settler. It is African labour, paid at starvation wages. Withdraw that labour and you bring them to terms. You can only negotiate from strength.

"Organize the people and withdraw labour. It does not involve violence. The eyes of the world are upon you. The future is in your hands."

MISS ETHEL MANNIN then spoke about the "chatty towns" of Morocco and Hong-Kong, and declared that the conditions she described were true also of Kenya (which she admitted not having visited).

"Empire of Golfhouses and Drinking Clubs"

MR. HAROLD DAVIES, M.P., chairman of the Africa Committee of the Union of Democratic Control, said that by pamphlets, discussion groups, week-end schools, and other meetings they were trying to work out a creative approach "in a tortured search for truth."

The visit to London of the two African representatives from Kenya had, he was sure, not been wasted, for the ordinary British worker, whether by hand or brain, was fundamentally decent, and knew that the Empire could no longer be a network of golf courses and drinking clubs.

In the British Colonial Service were men who had sacrificed themselves to help Native peoples whom they had learnt to love. Some caught in the cruel machine of the merchant and trader despite their idealism, were nearly heart-broken sometimes because work on which they had spent themselves lay unutilized in the Colonial Office or some Government department overseas.

In the House of Commons there was to-day more support than ever for the development of a United States of Africa.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Military Man-Power in the Colonies

Obstacles to Creating Colonial Army

COLONIAL MILITARY MAN-POWER was mentioned when the House of Commons discussed the Army Estimates last week.

The War Minister, MR. ANTHONY HEAD, recalled that when in opposition he and others had exerted considerable pressure on Labour Ministers on the question of Colonial man-power. Two new battalions were now being raised in the West Indies, one in Malaya, and two in East Africa.

"Many Labour members, and a number in my own party, will say that this is something but not enough, and ask why we cannot expand the Colonial Forces to take the place which the Indian Army once filled. I can best explain it by saying that the Regular Army is particularly short of middle piece officers and N.C.O.s., and that is exactly what we want for a Colonial Army."

The bill for forming a West African division, for instance, would have been about £13m., and it would have taken between four and six years to complete. Although the Government intended to increase the Colonial Army as far as they were able, those figures would show that there were difficulties in the way of very rapid and considerable expansion.

Opposition Views

MR. J. STRACHEY, who was Minister of War in the last Labour Government, expressed himself as "slightly amused" because of the very strong Conservative pressure in the past to make great developments in the raising of Colonial forces. Mr. Head was going ahead with some limited raising of Colonial forces, just as the Labour Government had done, as he had admitted, he was up against those same limiting factors which, in Labour's view, had militated against anything but a modest pace.

COLONEL G. WIGG (Lab.) said that the Conservative Party, having stopped the demand it had made ever since 1936 for a Colonial Army, could not get away with the story that he had discovered a shortage of "middle piece" officers and N.C.Os. Mr. Strachey had made the same point a year ago, but the Conservative spokesman, Brigadier Low, had dissented from that view.

MR. MICHAEL STEWART (Lab.), a former Under-Secretary of State for War, believed that in time the Colonial peoples themselves would wish to meet the lack of officers and N.C.Os. The War Minister ought to be in closer touch on that matter with the Colonial Secretary.

"If he is thinking of some Colony, he ought to have regard for social and educational development in that Colony, and to what extent he can expect to draw N.C.Os. warrant officers, and officers from the indigenous people. The arrangement whereby the Colonial troops are for the most part officered and led by people not their fellow-countrymen cannot be permanent if the Commonwealth is to be a permanent institution."

Plan to Ease Congestion at Port of Mombasa

Drastic Reduction in Shipments from All Sources

PORT CONGESTION AT MOMBASA was considered last week by a well-attended meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, whose chairman, MR. B. E. PETITPIERRE, reported on the deputation received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

With Mr. Oliver Lyttelton were Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd (Minister of State), Mr. H. C. P. J. Fraser, M.P. (Parliamentary Private Secretary), Sir Reginald Robins (Commissioner for Transport in East Africa), Mr. Philip Rogers and Mr. W. H. Dawson (of the East African Section of the Colonial Office), and Mr. B. E. Bellamy (chairman of the East African Working Party of the Ministry of Transport).

Mr. Petitpierre was accompanied by Mr. E. C. Sortwell (deputy chairman), Messrs. L. A. Dent, R. S. Legge, and F. G. Hobbs (members of the Section), Mr. J. E. Coney (Liverpool Chamber of Commerce), and Messrs. A. de V. Leigh and V. R. B. Smallwood (of the staff of the London Chamber of Commerce).

Official Views

THE SECRETARY OF STATE said Mr. Petitpierre had agreed that the development of transport had lagged behind the progress of East Africa, and that short-term remedies and long-term expansion were essential. He emphasized, however, that the demands of rearmament had increased the difficulties of locomotive and rolling-stock manufacturers, and that the financial circumstances of the sterling area made it impossible to divert orders for railway equipment from the United Kingdom to the Continent. The question of providing finance was being considered by the Treasury as a matter of high urgency.

SIR REGINALD ROBINS had dwelt on the determination of the transport authorities to keep railway and port development in step. Short-term expedients, including the provision of more lighters and extension of the lighterage wharves, should show results within about six months, but difficulties would remain until the new deep-water berths came into service about the end of 1954.

MR. PHILIP ROGERS had said that he had found the feeling in some quarters in East Africa that production was affected by a lack of variety and novelty in the goods offered to Africans. While there were ample supplies of the normal consumer articles, such as piece-goods and bicycles, there were perhaps not enough novelties to attract Africans at a time in which their tastes were changing.

THE MINISTER OF STATE mentioned a merchant in Tanganyika who had imported cheap jewellery from Birmingham and sold it at once to Africans in substantial quantities.

MR. LEGGE explained that much of the trade was done by Asians, who were often not very enterprising.

Having thus epitomized the proceedings at the Colonial Office, MR. PETITPIERRE recalled that there had also been a high-level transport conference in Nairobi. It had been essentially a gathering of specialists, who, in view of the further deterioration in the position at the port of Mombasa, where three months now elapsed between the arrival of a ship and the clearing of its cargo, had agreed that not more than 50,000 tons should be shipped monthly, a maximum that figure including cargo of every description, except coal and oil in bulk.

Mombasa was officially held to be capable of handling [illegible] monthly, but to clear the heavy accumulation [illegible] this monthly limit of 50,000 tons from all sources. It meant scaling down the loadings to an agreed proportion (which was still being worked out on the 1951 schedules). Three months hence there might be some increase in shipments if shippers in all countries and receivers in East Africa co-operated fully.

Challenge to Commercial Communities

The commercial community in Kenya could do a great deal by clearing their goods promptly (which many did not now do), and shippers everywhere must be scrupulous in not seeking to register cargo which was not urgently required. The U.K. proportion of the total would not be more than 50, and for the sake of all it was necessary to hold back goods which were not immediately needed.

The Secretary of State had agreed to give instructions that Government requirements should similarly be reduced to the minimum. Some Government cargo would be equipment for the alleviation of the congestion, and it was in the common interest that none of that should be delayed.

Apart from materials of that kind, said the chairman, the Crown Agents, acting for Colonial Governments, ought to take their place in the queue with other shippers, and they ought to be pressed to restrict their demands to absolute essentials.

On February 18 there were 79,500 tons of commercial cargo in the port of Mombasa, excluding cement and vehicles, and 94,100 tons if vehicles were included. Crown Agents' cargo amounted to 7,500 tons. In January no less than 70,000 tons of cement had arrived all in one week. On the basis of the present limited shipping schedule, it would take between five and six months to move the cargo now on the U.K. register.

MR. LEGGE urged that the port authorities in Mombasa should take power to stop the berthing of chartered vessels operating outside the scheme, which would otherwise be completely upset.

Other speakers warmly supported the suggestion on the ground that present difficulties could be solved only if the port authorities provided in advance for ships co-operating in the scheme. It was felt that they should at once give notice that any vessels arriving from any source without prior arrangement for participation in the plan would have to wait in the stream until all accumulation of cargo had been cleared. Since that would be tantamount to warning shipowners that their vessels might be delayed up to six months, the danger of complications arising through unregulated chartering would thus be avoided.

Penalties Needed

Many speakers asked that shippers should be given the option of substituting more urgent cargo, if necessary when less urgent bookings were called forward by the lines, but it was recognized that amendment of the registration system in that way must entail the risk of advantage to unscrupulous people at the expense of the general body of manufacturers and merchants. It was also felt that means should be devised of penalizing shippers who constantly abused the system for their own ends, and several speakers declared that certain forwarding agents had created a black market in shipping space.

MR. PETITPIERRE said that whereas the Commissioner for Transport expected traffic through Mombasa to increase by 10 per cent. annually, he had suggested that the capacity of the port ought to be doubled in four or five years and trebled within 20 years.

He thought that the most valuable result of the meeting with the Secretary of State had been the offer by Mr. Lyttelton that permanent officials at his office should meet representatives of the Section every quarter to discuss mutual problems.

[illegible] the Secretary had read a report from Tanganyika that imports from Japan last year had reached a total of [illegible] or double the total for 1950, and mentioned a shipment from the Territory that [illegible] should be brought [illegible] because of delays in delivery from the United Kingdom. Mr. Dent stated that two points should be made quite clear to the Colonial Office and the Government of Tanganyika: that it was untrue that no goods could be obtained in that country for prompt shipment, and that any [illegible] bringing Japanese cargo must take their proper place in the queue for discharge. For those two reasons it was fallacious to assume that consumer goods could be obtained much more quickly from Japan.

MR. PETITPIERRE added that goods for Dar es Salaam could now be shipped from the Mersey within a month, and that

one vessel from the Mersey was to [illegible] Malaya and then go on to Mombasa.

Criticisms of East Africa High Commission

Dissatisfaction was expressed at the reply of the East Africa High Commission to the Section's request for consolidation of *communiqués* in regard to customs matters. The official reply was that as the three territories were separate political entities with separate import control organizations, it was not possible to arrange for announcements to cover all three territories.

MR. H. F. EAGLETON said that there were glaring cases of nonsensical differences in respect, for instance, of imports from Japan.

THE CHAIRMAN thought that despite [illegible] the territories was the root of the matter. If the Government wanted to make a certain [illegible] sufficient to make traders determined to [illegible] different.

Commander Terence Parsons was elected [illegible] of the Section, in succession to Transportation [illegible] Chamber, and Mr. Pelletierre was re-elected [illegible] representative to the executive committee of the [illegible] Export Merchants' Section.

Lords Debate Colonial Student Problems

Need to [illegible] Widest Range of British Activities

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS which debar certain persons from providing accommodation for [illegible] persons are regarded as undesirable by the Government, said the Government spokesman, the EARL OF MONSTER, in a House of Lords debate last week on Commonwealth students in Britain. He doubted, however, whether legislation could be enforced, and relied more upon a healthy state of public opinion.

The Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies also hoped that more clubs, on the lines of East and West House and Malaya House, would be opened in London and other large towns.

The debate had been opened by the EARL OF LUCAN (Lab.), who said that in 10 or 20 years the Commonwealth students now in Britain would be the leaders of opinion and the professions in their own countries. Of 15,000 overseas students in Britain to-day, 5,000 were from foreign countries, 5,000 from self-governing Commonwealth countries (India, Pakistan, Ceylon, etc.) and the remaining 5,000 from Colonial territories.

Five Thousand Colonial Students

Of those from the Colonies, 2,000 were studying university degrees. About half the 5,000 were working in London, and the other half in the provinces, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Eire.

"Our aim," said Lord Lucah, "must be to ensure that the Commonwealth students get the maximum benefit from their stay here, so that they return home, not only having achieved their aim scholastically, but also having sampled our life, and we hope carrying away something which will be of value to them when they get home. If these people are roughly handled, they will carry the scars with them through life.

"If coloured students from overseas countries are refused admittance on the same terms as white people to hotels, lodging houses, restaurants and dance halls, or are made to feel inferior, they will feel natural resentment and anger. Those who have been taught that England is a Christian country will be disillusioned."

Since some young coloured men tended to be on the look-out for insults, it was all the more important to treat them with civility and friendliness. Once a student had found his feet, he should be nursed as little as possible. Help given should be free from any flavour of charity or condescension.

From the first the student should be encouraged to enter fully into the life of his university college, and to live, work and play with fellow-students of the same age and of other nationalities. He should not live exclusively in an academic world, but should enter into the widest range of ordinary British activities.

It was unfortunately impossible in London for every student to live in his college hall of residence. He could live in a hostel for Colonial students, in an ordinary lodging or boarding house, or in a private family as a paying guest. In many ways life in the hostel was the most popular. The disadvantage was that young men were segregated and lived among students [illegible] The best way was to include in the [illegible] British students living with the African [illegible] was an excellent way to gain knowledge of the English [illegible] life, and the standing [illegible] house was almost universally the best. Overseas students who came to this country according to Leadon [illegible] a sense of loneliness and isolation.

Work of British Council

In the last two years public awareness of the problem had increased, and the most important step had been the transfer of responsibility by the Colonial Office to the British Council, which met students on arrival, brought them to London, accommodated them for a night or two, and then put them on the way to their destinations. Nearly 2,000 students were met last year.

The Council were fortunate in having [illegible] Moray Lodge, Camden Hill, as a transit camp for the [illegible] some 1,000 students pass through in the peak period of arrivals, which is August, September and October. But Moray Lodge may not be available next year. The British Council will need a great deal of Government help if they are to find accommodation to meet the summer rush of students this year.

He heard of one instance of private initiative in the welcoming of students. The Students' Union of University College, London, got a list of all the Colonial students entered for the college for the coming year, they wrote a personal letter offering advice and assistance, met them when they arrived, and introduced them to university life in a way that could not be bettered. The legal profession have appointed a students' advisory officer in London [illegible] they can take their problems.

As to introducing students to English life, the British Council's largest centre was at Hanover Square, London, and there were smaller ones in other cities. Provincial students were made welcome in those centres and [illegible] took upon themselves a home. In 1951 there were 800 enrolled members of the London centre and the average daily attendance was over 200, the programme including [illegible] courses, visits to [illegible] theatres and [illegible] lectures and discussions.

There were also [illegible] students in work [illegible] of voluntary organizations [illegible] and Toc H, rotary clubs and trade [illegible] general public [illegible] handled [illegible] to private homes [illegible]

[illegible] was that clubs [illegible] one [illegible] Colonial Governments [illegible] that [illegible] could [illegible] [illegible] Would the Government [illegible] information [illegible] this purpose [illegible] Union [illegible] stage a most [illegible] [illegible] hostels [illegible]

[illegible] said that there was now a far greater mixing between races than 20 or 30 years ago.

that unfortunately the bulk of the population was still very little interested in the Commonwealth or the Colonies.

Press Most Helpful

Although the Labour Party did not often pay tributes to the Press, the latter was certainly far ahead of public opinion in regard to Colonial matters.

When I was at the Colonial Office I was constantly in touch with the Press. I always found them most helpful and anxious to further Colonial causes, in every way. So much so, in fact, that the circulation manager of one popular paper told the editor that if he kept on running so many photographs and stories about the Colonies, the circulation might drop.

Lack of public interest led to misunderstandings. For instance, Natives from the Colonies could thus Britain shall not banned the colour bar. Although public opinion was colour discrimination was not. In the restrictive covenants remained in leases. Until colour discrimination was officially branded as illegal and it would never convince Colonial people of our sincerity.

The Colonial Office and the British Council had done very well for Colonial students. "When I was Colonial Under-Secretary," Miss Ellen Wilkinson, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Commonwealth Relations, said, "I used to see students would come to me, literally frothing at the mouth when he thought something had happened which affected his students in any way. He and the liaison officers from the Colonies must be encouraged to continue their good work.

We must have good lodgings and hostels where other British students live and where there is no segregation, as occurs at times at present. It is a good thing to try to encourage some of the people who can afford it to send their boys to public schools here. I have persuaded one or two people to do this, and the experiment is proving well worth while. They should go there at an early age, when there is no question of a colour bar or any nonsense of that kind."

Wherever possible the Colonies should send post-graduate students, rather than undergraduates, for there were universities in many Colonial regions. The number of 863 law students seemed to be rather large compared with only 220 taking science and 400 engineering.

Political Parties Not Active Enough

Are the political parties doing as much as they could in this country? The Communists are doing a great deal, but what are the others? In this matter we should all search our consciences. The Conservative Party have a department dealing with this problem, and so have the Labour Party, although I am not at all sure that we should not extend that work.

All the societies in this country—the trade unions, the Co-operative Movement, the Federation of British Industries, the Rotary Clubs, the National Farmers' Union, and others—should examine this matter as one of their duties.

The people in London and other cities are in a position to invite overseas students, girls or boys, to their homes. They will find them intelligent, well-mannered, cheerful, and appreciative. They just want to feel that there is one fireside in this country where they can at any time they feel lonely or unhappy, and one motherly or fatherly sort of person to whom they can tell their troubles.

Lord Addison (Lab.), who said that he was on the governing bodies of the London School of Economics and Dulwich College, both of which had a large number of overseas students, outlined some of the work done by the churches. Only three had independent officers appointed to deal with students—the Methodist Church, the Anglican Church (through the Church Missionary Society) and the Roman Catholic Church.

Through the generosity of the Joseph Rank Trust the Methodists had in Inverness Terrace a large house where they accommodated 78 students, who lived together without regard for differences of colour or race. Under the same auspices two other residences in South Kensington catered for 47 and 26 students respectively.

Unsponsored and unaccounted students, arriving with little money, were an easy prey for the Communists. The Methodist Church tried to make arrangements with people who were willing to take them into their homes, and for them to associate with people who would be helpful to them.

The Church Missionary Society was in touch with 1,150 students from Africa. The Overseas Council of the Church Assembly had recently acquired premises at William Temple Philbeach Gardens, providing for 38 and 15 students respectively.

The Roman Catholic Church had no hostels giving priority to overseas students, but accommodated them in their ordinary hostels.

"So far as credit is due, the Communists are to be commended, inasmuch as they are active, alert, and vigilant in their endeavours to get in touch with these students. The only method by which this danger can be defeated is by the other agencies taking their stand in the same way. We could then deal with the large pool of students who are not directly associated with them. At any rate we can derive some satisfaction from the knowledge that definite work is going on, that offices have been set apart specifically to deal with these students, and that in large numbers of homes they are given a very warm and cordial welcome."

Government's Reply

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, the Earl of Munster, said that the Government were in agreement with the sentiments expressed during the debate.

In 1939 there were only 300 Colonial students in this country; to-day there were 5,154, including about 1,200 scholarship students. Subject to the responsibility of the Colonial Secretary to Parliament, the British Council were now responsible for the reception, accommodation, and welfare of Colonial students. A grant of £455,000 was made available from the C.D. and W. Fund, and that figure would not be reduced.

The British Council had met about 99% of Colonial students arriving here. They had a register of 1,000 recommended addresses in the London area where Colonial students were welcome to stay, and, generally speaking, had not encountered difficulty in finding accommodation for any recommended student.

The Government whole-heartedly agreed that the more students we could get into British families the better. The British Council had two London hostels at which Colonial students could live, and at some future date it might be possible for a third to be opened.

The Consultative Committee on the Welfare of Colonial Students, set up by Mr. Lyttelton in fulfilment of a pledge by the Labour Government, kept the Colonial Office in touch with students. On this committee students did not hesitate to voice their opinions freely and frankly.

The Earl of Munster agreed that the main political parties should interest themselves more in the students.

"If we desire close and intimate bonds of friendship between each and every member of the Commonwealth and Empire, it is necessary to inculcate the spirit of good relationship among us all. It is undesirable for a landlord of any premises to attach a restrictive covenant to a lease which debars a tenant from affording accommodation to coloured persons. This question is closely connected with the racial discrimination which, unhappily, is practised—and we all know it is practised—by certain persons in this country. That discrimination we equally deplore, but, as in the particular case of the restrictive covenants, I believe that it can be removed only by close association between all creeds and all colours, by friendship and understanding.

"At the same time, in many cases legislation on the lines of prohibiting these covenants would prove more of an embarrassment than an advantage. I cannot help feeling that the best safeguard must lie in a healthy state of public opinion which discountenances such practices."

The Under-Secretary agreed that it was necessary for further clubs to be formed in London and the large cities and towns, and he hoped that other Colonial Governments would follow the example of East Africa and Malaya.

Public Responsibility

Sir Philip Mitchell, chairman of the East Africa High Commission, has written to the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly: "I am profoundly convinced that upon the shoulders of the members of the Central Assembly rests, perhaps more directly than upon any others, the responsibility for guiding and directing the development of these territories towards the happy and prosperous future which, under Providence, I feel certain they are destined to enjoy. I can think of no shoulders better able to bear that heavy burden of public responsibility."

If Queen-Mother were [redacted] General

Africans Would Welcome Federation

THAT THE QUEEN MOTHER should become the first Governor-General of a Central African Federation was suggested editorially last week by the *Nyasaland Times*, which wrote:—

"A vital consideration is that federation is being strenuously resisted by the African people of the three territories. Naturally the Queen Mother could not take up the appointment before the Coronation, but could it be announced that Her Majesty was Governor-General Designate, all the fears of the indigenous people would vanish and there would be an immediate change of attitude.

"The Africans have based much of their opposition on promises made and protection guaranteed by the last illustrious Queen of Britain, Victoria. The knowledge that they would be for only under the protection of, but under the residential governorship of a member of the Royal House, and a Queen at that, would make assent to federation unanimous.

"We are not actuated by solely selfish motives. We are thinking also of the Queen Mother. She loves sunny Africa, and was looking forward eagerly to a second visit to South Africa. Readers will remember the first triumphal royal tour of Southern Africa and Southern Rhodesia. They will recollect that the Queen (as she then was), every whit as much as our late King, took all races, creeds, and dissenting political groups literally by storm with her dignity, charm, and sincere simplicity.

"As Governor-General of the Central African Federation, Her Majesty would be in sunny Africa; she would be within easy reach of the great southern Dominion; she would be equally in easy reach of the East African Colonies; in fact she would be the focal point of Britain's great African Empire."

Threat in Northern Rhodesia

Commenting on the statement issued by the "Supreme Action Council" formed in Northern Rhodesia by the African Congress and the African trade unions that if disorders follow the proposed national stoppage of work the responsibility will rest entirely on those who have persisted in their efforts to impose federation on the people against their own wishes, *Truth* has written:—

"All that is known is that the overwhelming majority of people in [redacted] does not distinguish between federation and a frying-pan, and that the Supreme Action Council, anxious to exculpate itself in advance from the bloodshed which would be caused by such a stoppage, clearly intends to gull the British public.

"The Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia has let it be known that the Government will make full use of its powers to cope with violence. As prevention is better than cure, it might seem that the former British Socialist Ministers have a moral obligation to all concerned to dissuade their dusky pupils from treading the road upon which they themselves in their folly launched these simple and immature peoples."

Commonwealth Trade

FOUR SOCIALIST M.PS., having tabled a motion in the House of Commons in favour of a new Commonwealth economic conference, four Conservative Members have given notice of an amendment to delete reference to anxiety over "the present acceptance of mutually destructive policies of trade discrimination and import restrictions within the Commonwealth," and to substitute the following words: "Calls on H.M. Government to use every influence to promote as free an exchange of goods between all nations of the Commonwealth as possible, and to build up the reserves of the sterling area to such a figure as shall make unnecessary the introduction of restrictive measures to meet ephemeral fluctuations of inter-Commonwealth trade."

Unique Native Land Husbandry Act

Will Change Face of Reserves

THE NEW NATIVE LAND HUSBANDRY ACT in Southern Rhodesia was described recently as a unique and highly experimental piece of legislation by Mr. Arthur Pendered, marketing officer of the Native Affairs Department.

"It introduces new property concepts to the African and invites his co-operation in undertaking serious farming responsibilities. In 20 years it will change the face of the reserves as we know them, and may well be the stepping-stone from the communal quasi-feudal form of tenure to the forms used in our society."

Mr. Pendered believed that the Act, saving and preserving the natural resources of the reserves and Native areas, could gradually stabilize a portion of the population into a farming industry that would provide more and more food. The enormous population increase, both human and animal, had increased the pressure on the soil to such a degree that natural resources were imperilled.

Industrialization the Economic Salvation

The African farmer had not worked out or accepted suitable methods sufficiently quickly to save the situation. The part-time system, whereby Africans worked part of the time in European areas and the rest of the time in the reserves, was the direct cause of certain major social and economic evils. The industrialization of Rhodesia demanded large labour forces, and that was the economic salvation of the increasing proportion of the population for whom there was no longer space to farm.

The Act sought to provide for good husbandry and the protection of natural resources, to limit the number of stock in any one area to its carrying capacity, and to relate the stock to the arable land.

It was intended to allocate arable and grazing ground in economic units, where that was not possible, it was hoped to prevent further fragmentation, and to encourage the building up of fragments into economic units, providing for security of tenure.

As all land outside the arable land was held communally, the Act made provision for its protection, where necessary by communal labour. Provision would also be made for allocation of land for towns and business centres in the reserves. Mr. Pendered said that the establishment of townships was a step of tremendous importance, and one greatly desired by the Native. It would give security of tenure to those who no longer wished to farm, but desired to build up a place of their own in those areas.

British Colonies and United Nations

Minister's Blunt Comment

MR. SELWYN LLOYD, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said when addressing a meeting of London branches of the United Nations Association last week that those who criticized the United Kingdom for not doing enough for the United Nations did not realize that this country was the second largest contributor in the whole world to its activities, and that in addition it had given and was giving great help to the countries of the British Commonwealth and Empire.

"Yet from the United Nations came a growing spate of anti-Colonial propaganda directed against Great Britain and other administering Powers, despite the fact that the British record of achievement in the Colonies entitled her to hold her head high.

"We mean to abide by the Charter and co-operate with the United Nations in Colonial matters so far as we are called upon to do so by the Charter, but we are not going to have political interference in our Colonies from any international body, and it is laughable that we should be lectured on Colonial administration by countries whose own regard for human rights and social welfare of their own citizens falls very far short of our performance in our Colonies," said Mr. Lloyd.

Uganda National Cong[redacted]ing
"Should Prepare Plans for Self-Government"

FORMATION of a Uganda National Congress has been unanimously approved at a meeting in Mengo said to have been representative of all tribes in the Protectorate. A statement signed by A. K. Mayanja, organizing secretary, defines neither the aims of the congress nor the composition of its committee. Mr. I. K. Musazi is reported to have stressed the need for nationalism in a growing society. He declared that a society could not be regenerated from without by an imperialist power; its own people could alone combine the new with the old and create the synthesis for a new and living social pattern. He pleaded for co-operation among all people of the territory, irrespective of race, colour, or creed, and continued: "[redacted] children, whether black, brown, white, yellow, or red, are going either to enjoy or suffer; are going to live together in a spirit of unity and co-operative creativeness as happy human beings in service and search of God, or are going to gouge out one another's eyes and stomachs, and live like beasts of prey in perpetual fear of one another. This depends on what we do to-day. Let us therefore apply our minds with humanity as well as courage, with detachment as well as great interest, to the work of this committee and discharge our duty in a spirit of friendliness and co-operation, and with honour." Mr. M. K. Mulira said it was time such an organization was formed, and that it would be its duty to prepare plans for self-government, but that would be a slow and cautious procedure, for Uganda had not enough citizens capable of bearing the responsibilities of government.

"Vapourings" of African Congress
No Service to African Peoples

MR. R. WELENSKY, chairman of the Non-Official Members' Association of the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia, has made the following statement:

"I have been asked for comment on the recent statements that emerged from the meeting of the African Congress, and to state the intentions of the elected members in regard to those statements.

"My personal view is that such vapourings have not helped the cause of the African people. It is obvious that these mutterings were inspired, and I do not need many guesses to decide from what quarter. It is regrettable that the Africans are accepting guidance from this direction.

"As to the attitude of the elected members, I have not consulted my colleagues because I do not feel that the matter is worthy of so much attention. I am satisfied that my colleagues will fully endorse the attitude expressed by the Attorney-General when he made it clear that the purpose of this Government is to govern and that law and order will be maintained. We would be fully behind the Government in maintaining law and order.

"I am confident that Europeans will keep this whole matter in perspective and not allow it in any way to change their attitude of a fair and reasonable approach on all matters affecting the African."

African Officers

EIGHT AFRICAN N.C.Os., and askari of the 5th Bn. The King's African Rifles, all of whom possess first-class certificates of education and are considered to show character likely to produce efficient officers, have been selected as candidates for Queen's commissions. The most promising will come to this country for a course at the Guards' Depot and training as cadets. Those who qualify will return to East Africa as commissioned officers.

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PERSONALIA

MR. ANDERSEN ROSENDAL, a Danish journalist, has visited the Sudan.

MR. J. V. RINTOUL has been appointed Auditor-General of the Sudan.

MR. P. J. WILKINSON has been elected president of the Uganda Law Society.

MR. H. C. MUMFORD has been appointed to the board of British Overseas Stores, Ltd.

MR. M. TOMBAZI, vice-president of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Ltd., is visiting East Africa.

COLONEL W. K. TUCKER is under observation in the Hendon District Hospital, London, N.W.4.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. C. LEWIN has won the East African Air Rally Derby—at the age of 68.

MR. and MRS. E. KENNETH BIGGS will leave London by air on March 22 to fly back to Dar es Salaam.

COLONEL A. M. BELL is president of the English Club in Zanzibar, of which MR. J. BRUCE is vice-president.

COLONEL CHARLES PONSONBY will leave London by air on Tuesday for a visit to Tanganyika of about three weeks.

Provisional recognition has been accorded to MR. W. NESSELHOF, as Consul of the United States in Mombasa.

MR. CHRISTOPHER D. HELY-HUTCHINSON has been elected Grand Treasurer of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England.

SIR FRANK NEWSOM-SMITH, a former Lord Mayor of London, has been appointed an honorary vice-president of Cable and Wireless (Holding), Ltd.

MR. F. A. MITCHELL-HEDGES, who has been investigating ancient ruins in the coastal areas of Tanganyika Territory, has arrived back in England.

MR. HAROLD WARRENDER is to address the England Branch of the East Africa Women's League in London at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday next, March 25.

MR. GEORGE TURNER, head master of Charterhouse, will retire at the end of the present school year. He was previously principal of Makerere College, Uganda.

MR. JEAN COLINVAUX, chairman of A. Baumann and Co., Ltd., has given £7,000 for a parish hall in Mombasa for the Anglican Cathedral and premises for the Little Theatre Club.

PROFESSOR MACKENZIE, the special commissioner appointed to examine proposals for constitutional development in Tanganyika, has arrived in the Territory for a short preliminary visit.

The following members will serve for a further year on the Public Accounts Committee in Northern Rhodesia: MR. R. WELENSKY, M.L.C., MR. A. A. DAVIES, M.L.C., and MR. H. J. MILLAR, M.L.C.

MRS. K. M. TROWELL has been elected president of the new-formed Uganda Arts Club, of which MR. W. H. HODDER is vice-president, DR. A. B. RAPER hon. treasurer, and MISS S. G. MORRIS hon. secretary.

MR. HASSAN ATTIYA, a Sudanese composer, is visiting this country. His works are reported to reconcile eastern and western musical idioms.

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and immediate past president of the Advertising Association, is to address an advertising conference to be held in Brighton from May 8 to 11.

LORD HARLECH has been invited by the Government to preside over the Smuts Memorial Selection Committee, which is to make recommendations in regard to the erection at public expense of a statue to the late General.

COLONEL SIR JOHN REYNOLDS, who has been appointed Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster, is senior partner of Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, Ltd., the well-known Liverpool company with large East African interests.

MR. L. W. NEALON, who has been appointed honorary consul for Norway in Mombasa, with jurisdiction over the coastal towns of Kenya and Tanganyika and the Zanzibar Protectorate, is general manager of the African Mercantile Co., Ltd.

M. ANTONIN BESSE, who made a large fortune in trading with Aden, Ethiopia, Eritrea, and the Somalilands, and gave £1½m. for the foundation of St. Antony's College, Oxford, is now known to have left estate in England valued at £496,042.

DUCHESS D'AOSTA, widow of the former Italian Governor-General of Ethiopia, has laid the foundation-stone of a new chapel at a cemetery in Nyeri, Kenya, in which all Italian prisoners of war and internees who died in the Colony will be reinterred.

THE QUEEN invited FLIGHT-LIEUT. D. L. HUGHES, aide-de-camp to the Governor of Kenya, and his bride, MISS NORMA FELICITE PHILLIPS, to spend their honeymoon at Sagana Lodge, the Queen's home in Kenya, after their marriage in Nairobi last Friday.

SIR GERALD REECE, Governor of the Somaliland Protectorate, and LADY REECE sailed from Aden a few days ago in the MODASA on their way home on leave. After spending Easter with their daughters in Argyllshire, they expect to come to London about the end of April.

MR. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, M.P., Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, is to speak at a joint lunch-time meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies at 1.30 p.m. on Thursday, March 27, on "Impressions of East Africa." LORD TWEEDSMUIR will preside.

SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman of B.O.A.C., who has frequently visited East and Central Africa, has been awarded the cup which is presented annually by the Publicity Club of London for "the most signal achievement in advertising in the British Isles." The award is made in recognition of his services as president of the Advertising Association, which office he now holds for the third successive year.

APPOINTMENT WANTED

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MR. G. M. HEC[illegible] seconded as Secretary to the Government of the [illegible] period of three years, joined the Colonial Service in Kenya in 1946. He has served in the provincial administration and the Secretariat, and has acted as secretary to the Road Authority.

MR. G. W. NYE, Deputy Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will address the Institute of Rural Life at 84 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1, at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, March 26, on "Some Problems and Recent Developments in Colonial Agriculture." SIR HAROLD LEMPANY will preside.

LIEUT.-GENERAL GEORGE BRINK, who during the last war commanded the 1st South African Division in Ethiopia, the Middle East, and Cyrenaica, has joined the Torch Commando (the body of ex-Servicemen and others started in the Union of South Africa by Group Captain Malan). He has said that the efficiency of the Union Defence Force has been largely destroyed by a group of extremist politicians who have given preferential treatment to members of the permanent force who were disloyal during the war.

Obituary

Mr. Norman Godinho

MR. NORMAN GODINHO, who has died at Kampala at the age of 65, first went to East Africa from Goa 49 years ago to join the firm of Souza, Junior, and Dias, for whom he worked in all three territories. Then he started his own real estate business in Kampala, where he became a large landowner and the proprietor of a hotel and a cinema. In addition to being Portuguese Consul, he held many public posts, including membership of advisory committees on Indian and Goan education. He leaves a widow and eight children; one is a student of law at Cambridge University and another a probationer member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

MR. FRED RUDDLE, who has died at Monze, Northern Rhodesia, was a prominent farmer and a former chairman both of the local Management Board and the Road Board. Born in Berkshire 71 years ago, he went to South Africa as a youth, joined an uncle's bookselling and publishing firm in Cape Town, opened a branch in Bulawayo in 1898, and remained in charge until 1913. After farming in Southern Rhodesia for the subsequent 11 years, Mr. Ruddle bought a farm near Monze. He was the first president of the Monze Club.

MRS. CLARA M. WAY, who went to Rhodesia nearly 50 years ago, has died at the age of 78. She was a talented artist and pianist, and regularly played the organ in several of the Colony's churches.

MRS. "CONNIE" LEWIS, late matron of Lusaka Hospital, Northern Rhodesia, has died suddenly at the Cape. She was the first matron of Ndola Hospital, and was transferred to Lusaka in 1942.

MR. FREDERICK GEORGE TALBOT, whose death in Kampala at the age of 90 is reported, was a pioneer tea grower in Uganda, where he had since 1912 been a settler and cocoa planter.

MR. F. H. LANGERMAN, a member of the 1890 Rhodesian Pioneer Column, who has died in Johannesburg at the age of 78, was a well-known racehorse trainer.

BRIGADIER H. ALBAN-DAVIES, since 1930 secretary of Dar es Salaam Club, has died in that town at the age of 56. He was vice-president of the local branch of the British Legion.

MRS. ADA LIZZIE CLELAND, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 78, arrived in Bulawayo in 1898.

MR. L. GOLDSMID, who has died in Johannesburg, was for 50 years a journalist in the Union and Rhodesia.

Parliament

Representation at Federation Talks

Parliamentary Questions and Answers

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION was again a leading topic last week at Question time in the House of Commons.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what African representatives from Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland would be invited to the resumed negotiations on the proposal for a Central African federation, and how those African representatives would be selected.

MR. LYTTELTON: "The question of representation from Southern Rhodesia is a matter for the Government of that territory. The African Representative Council in Northern Rhodesia and the African Protectorate Council in Nyasaland have been invited to send deputations to London some time before the April conference to discuss with me African views on federation. I hope that some members of these deputations will stay on as delegates to the April conference. The method of selecting delegates has not yet been decided."

Africans from Southern Rhodesia

MR. BROCKWAY: "Will the Minister use his influence with the Government of Southern Rhodesia to see that African representatives are eligible for invitation to the conference? Will he apply what is known as the Griffiths formula so that non-official African bodies can be consulted as well as official bodies?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "In reply to the first part, I can only repeat that that must remain a matter for the Southern Rhodesia Government. On the second part, I think the hon. Member will agree that I must confine my invitations to the official bodies."

MR. BROCKWAY: "I said 'consultations.'"

MR. R. SORENSEN (Lab.): "Does the Minister feel that it would be appropriate to have African representatives only from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and does he believe that his influence is without any importance at all regarding Southern Rhodesia?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "I should welcome African representation from Southern Rhodesia, but I cannot answer for their Government."

MR. T. REID (Lab.): "How many African delegates have promised to come?"

MR. LYTTELTON: "So far I have received acceptance only from the African Protectorate Council. I am still awaiting an answer from the African Representative Council."

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT (Cons.): "Can the Minister assure the House that nothing will be done to derogate from the constitutional responsibility of the Governors of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to represent the point of view and interests of Africans and other communities in the two territories?"

MR. LYTTELTON indicated assent.

Kenya African Union Conspiracy

THE CHAIRMAN of the Fort Hall branch of the Kenya African Union and three other Kikuyu members of the organization, including an African clergyman and the head of a traders' association, have each been sentenced to two years' imprisonment on charges of conspiracy in that they persuaded Africans to refuse to have their cattle inoculated against rinderpest in defiance of a Government order. The magistrate recommended that the Executive Council should grant restriction orders limiting the activities of all the accused when they leave prison.

S. Rhodesia's [illegible] Development

Role of World Bank Loan

FURTHER DETAILS of the part which the recent World Bank loan of $28m. will play in Southern Rhodesia's economy show that railways and electric power development will receive the largest amount.

The Colony's current development plan covers the four years to March 31, 1955, and envisages public investment of about £100m. Private investment related to the programme is expected to be of comparable size.

Most of the public investment is to be in such basic services as communications, electricity, and water supply, the remainder being for housing and public buildings, agricultural and industrial development, and social services.

Keeping pace during the past few years with an unprecedented industrial expansion, the produc[illegible] of electricity has nearly doubled, but to meet the [illegible]ments of further development the generating capacity [illegible] be more than doubled from the present capacity to 416,000 kW. by 1955.

Hydro-electric plants could not come into production until 1961-62; until then additional thermal plants will be needed to supply the mounting demand, and the World Bank loan will provide equipment and materials. A three-year programme embraces the installation of about 230,000 kW. of new thermal generating capacity, the erection of 2,000 miles of transmission lines, and the installation of distribution equipment.

This immediate programme will cost about £18½m. By far the greater part of the equipment will come from the United Kingdom; other suppliers will be South Africa and, to a limited extent, the United States.

Annual Increases of 25%

Mr. A. B. Cowen, chairman of the Electricity Supply Commission, said recently that in each of the three years sales of electricity were expected to rise by about 25%. Since the Commission was started 16 years ago the Government had advanced loans totalling £10,700,000, of which about 10% had already been repaid.

Umniati power station, serving the central system, has an installed capacity of 45,000 kW.; another 40,000 kW. should go into operation in 1953, and the station is to reach its maximum capacity of 120,000 kW. three years later.

It will be necessary this year to duplicate the 88,000-volt line between Umniati and Gwelo since ferro-chrome production is to begin in September and the load demand from the steel works must increase. Similarly, the Commission will double the 88,000-volt line from Umniati through Gatooma to Hartley, and an 88,000-volt line is being run from Norton to near Glendale. If the Sinoia copper proposition reaches the production stage, the mine will be supplied by a line direct from Hartley.

Tenders had been invited for a 20,000 kW. installation in a new power station on the Odzi River. Another new station, at Shabani, should be in operation by May. Within two years the capacity of the Gwanda station will be doubled (to 15,000 kW.) to meet increased demand for cement production and general mining activity.

The World Bank loan has brought the amount of Southern Rhodesia's borrowings since 1934 to over £116m. Loans of £71m. have been raised in London, and more than £35m. has been raised in the Colony, exclusive of Treasury bonds. War loans accounted for £8,150,000 and a Victory loan to £3m.

An analysis for 1951-52 shows the total expected expenditure from loan funds to be £18,266,086, most of it for development. More than £3m. has been set aside for the construction and acquisition of public works and assets, including airports, buildings, industrial sites, land for settlement, and other purposes.

Loans to local authorities for housing and other schemes amount to over £3m. One of the largest items is £1,205,000 for roads and bridges. Most of the loans are repayable from 1960 onwards and the interest rates range between 2½% and 4%.

Women Councillors

"A SIGNIFICANT little incident from Tanganyika ought not to go unrecorded." At a recent meeting of the provincial council for the Lake Province, Mr. E. G. Rowe, the P.C., said that there were one or two African women in the area who might make useful contributions, and that two men members of the council had expressed their willingness to withdraw to make room for them."

News Items from the Sudan

Ashigga Leaders Leave for Cairo

AFTER LIVELY DEBATE in the Sudan Legislative Assembly, resolutions were passed that the Prime Minister should be elected by the House of Representatives from among its members, or from among the members of the Senate; that a certain number of members of the Senate should be nominated by the Governor-General at his discretion; and that Ministers and parliamentary under-secretaries who were not already members must become either elected or nominated members within six months of the opening of Parliament.

Ismail Azhari and Mohammed Nur Ed Din, the leaders of the two factions of the Ashigga Party, have left separately for Cairo. The first is reported to have said that he was going to watch developments on the spot, and that there had been some anxiety in Ashigga circles as to whether the new Egyptian Premier would deviate from the path chosen by his predecessor.

Members of both factions in several centres have called for a revision of policy in the light of the political situation in Egypt, and fear has been expressed that so long as Egypt is prepared to act unconstitutionally the Sudanese would be in a dangerous situation if unity with that country were achieved.

Workers' Federation's Protest

The Sudan Workers' Federation telegraphed the Egyptian Prime Minister demanding the cancellation of martial law and the restoration of "the people's freedom," and describing the strict security measures imposed by the new Cabinet as "a humiliation of the Egyptian working class."

The Kosti factory of the Sudan Meat Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., is expected to be in production by the end of September, though delay has been caused by the general strike, which resulted in a cargo of essential machinery being carried on to Aden and then shipped back to Port Sudan. The company is now willing to receive applications for participation by Sudanese capital.

A record crop of rain-grown cotton in the Nuba Hills is being sold at record prices, but shortage of labour may prevent the whole of the planted area being harvested. Nearly £2m. has been paid for cotton in the area during the season. Cattle are fetching boom prices.

The son of a well-known chief went to a veterinary post recently to buy strychnine, saying that he wanted to put it in his father's tea. The dresser sold him a mixture of sugar and sand, and when the buyer returned later to say that it had had no effect, he was arrested.

Work Begins on New Rail Link

FAILING UNEXPECTED SET-BACKS, Southern Rhodesia's new rail link from Bannockburn (near Shabani) to Lourenço-Marques should be ready by the end of 1954. This was stated recently by Sir Arthur Griffin, general manager of Rhodesia Railways. The survey of the 200-mile route to the Portuguese border had been finished, the plans drawn, and the staking out of the line started. Contracts were being allocated for the construction of bridges and culverts along the first seven miles, and houses for construction engineers were being erected at Bannockburn. The Portuguese were also going ahead on their side of the border. Sir Arthur added that some earth-moving plant was already available, and the rest should soon arrive from America, high priority having been granted. The unponderable factor was the supply of permanent way material. Part of this was ordered last year, but the steel position was critical.

The governing body of the International Labour Organization has agreed to ask interested Governments in non-metropolitan territories to fix a deadline for the abolition of penal sanctions for the non-fulfilment of labour contracts by indigenous labour.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

There are now 1,673 Southern Rhodesian students outside the Colony.

A second contingent of Ethiopian troops, numbering 600, has left for Korea.

The Kenya membership of the East Africa Women's League has reached 2,900.

An expert inquiry into local government in Uganda is shortly to be undertaken.

The Rhodesia Club is to give an Easter dance at Rhodesia House, London, on April 5.

Southern Rhodesians now spend nearly £5m. annually during holidays, business trips, etc., outside the Colony.

The Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Society's show will be held on Rhodes and Founder's Days, July 14 and 15.

It was stated in Southern Rhodesia on Monday that if the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric scheme is undertaken an inland lake, 180 miles long and 20 miles wide at the broadest point will be created.

The Southern Rhodesian Government budget will be presented on April 21, following which the Legislative Assembly will adjourn for two weeks. The new session began on Tuesday, but no outstanding items of legislation have so far been proposed.

An increase from 20% to 25% in cost-of-living allowances has been granted by the Uganda Government to all established civil servants and established teachers in grant-aided schools, and the maximum rate has been raised from £200 to £216. Wages of unskilled labour on the unestablished and unpensioned staff have been raised 5%.

The sentence of four months' imprisonment for stealing Government ivory passed on Mr. A. D. Jones, a game ranger in Uganda, has been quashed. His appeal against the conviction for selling ivory failed, but a six months' sentence was set aside and the fine reduced from £100 to £10. Mr. Jones was ordered to pay the Crown the value of the ivory, about £92.

Import Restrictions to Help Sterling

Control of Goods from Foreign Sources

A SCHEME TO RESTRICT IMPORTS from non-sterling areas has been completed by the East African Governments. Imports from foreign countries are to be limited to the level of last year, though licences will be granted for the value of goods ordered while open licences were still in force, and goods which are in process of being shipped. Additional restrictions will be imposed if the balance of payments position deteriorates further.

Northern Rhodesia has prohibited the import of motor-cars and trucks direct from the U.S.A. or any country in Europe, but a limited number of cars assembled in South Africa will be admitted if payment can be made in sterling. Essential machinery for the copper industry and motor spare parts will be admitted from dollar sources. American machines will be obtainable only for payment in sterling. French and Italian wines and spirits are now prohibited.

Export Tax on Tobacco

THE GOVERNOR OF NYASALAND has informed representatives of the tobacco growing industry that the export tax on leaf tobacco can be neither removed nor reduced. The Tobacco Association and the Tobacco Exporters' Association, considering that continuance of the tax threatens the future of the industry and the economy of the country, have resolved to continue their protests. They are considering what course of action to take.

Phasing Scheme for Port of Mombasa

Notice by Conference Lines

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE has been issued by the East African Outward Freight Conference:—

"Shippers are hereby informed that, owing to the serious congestion at the port of Mombasa, it has been arranged, with the approval and co-operation of the East Africa High Commission, to operate an import cargo phasing scheme for the port.

"It is intended that this scheme shall regulate the flow of cargo imported into Mombasa from all areas to conform with the capacity of the port and clearance facilities.

"It is essential that all interests should comply with this scheme, and cargo must not be dispatched for shipment until it has been called forward by the lines or their agents."

The signatories are the Union-Castle, British India, Clan Hall-Harrison, Holland-Afrika, Maritime Belge, Scandinavian East African, Messageries Maritime, and Lloyd Triestino lines.

Of Commercial Concern

Richard Costain (East Africa), Ltd., one of the largest contracting companies operating in the territories, have announced that they may retrench in Uganda because the company is not satisfied that that country can provide sufficient work to guarantee economic operation. Though the Uganda Government would wish to encourage such organizations to improve the local standards of building construction and train Africans, it awards building contracts only by public tender.

Banks in Southern Rhodesia were asked by the Government on Monday to exercise a "more rigorous scrutiny" on all requests for credit, and to give priority to applications which would maintain or increase the productive capacity of the country in agriculture, mining or secondary industries, directly benefit export, or facilitate the progressive and orderly liquidation of excessive industrial stocks.

Price reductions announced by the Raw Cotton Commission last week include Sudan types, based on standard symbol UB: L types B, X4, 3d. per lb.; 2d., X3, 1½d., 5, 3d., K4, 3d., K5, 1½d. Tokar types B were uniformly reduced by 3d. per lb.

Seven new cargo liners of 10,500 tons each have been ordered from British shipyards by Elder Dempster Lines, Ltd.

U.K. purchases of dollar tobacco in 1952 are to be substantially smaller than last year.

Dividends

African Caterers, Ltd., final, 10%, making 20% for the year (the same).

Coffee Contracts

REPORTS FROM UGANDA state that negotiations between the Ministry of Food, the Uganda Coffee Control, and the Uganda Non-Native Coffee Marketing Board in connexion with a revision of the present contract for the purchase of Uganda's coffee, have been completed. In 1952-53 and 1953-54 the Ministry will buy 1,500 tons of coffee each year at £300 per ton for type 70, £290 per ton for f.a.q., and £271 for unwashed. For this season's deliveries of type 70 and f.a.q. the price sold £250 and £240 respectively will be paid, an increase of £80 per ton. Previously the Ministry had paid £164 per ton for non-Native f.a.q. washed *robusta*, and £136 per ton for unwashed Native coffee. The Ministry of Food have informed EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that they have no confirmation of this report, and that revision of the contracts with the East African territories is still under consideration.

Sisal Estates [illegible] Profits

Investment in [illegible] North £240,000

SISAL ESTATES, LTD. (with its subsidiary company, Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., earned a profit of £277,988 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £98,464 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £78,078, interest on the preference shares amounts to £8,813, and dividends totalling 100%, on the ordinary shares require £190,625, leaving a balance of £1,369 to be carried forward, against £897 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £200,000 in 6% redeemable cumulative preference shares of £1 each and £250,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. Capital reserves stand at £100,000, revenue reserves at £1,369, reserve for future taxation at £8,118, and current liabilities at £57,819. Investment in Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., is valued at £240,206 (including amounts owing by the subsidiary company), and current assets at £73,893, including £73,058 in cash.

Subsidiary's Profit £747,590

Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., [illegible] providing £257,000 for taxation, earned a profit of £747,590 during the year, of which £100,000 was transferred to general reserve, £20,000 to staff fund, £130,000 to development and cultivation, and £231,869 to dividends, leaving a balance of £64,633, against £378,918.

The directors of Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., are Messrs. E. F. Hitchcock (chairman and managing director), C. A. Bartlett (deputy managing director), F. K. Cambling, R. Gray, A. A. Lough, and Colonel C. E. Ponsonby. The London transfer committee consists of Messrs. H. G. Judd, A. A. Lough, and Colonel Ponsonby, and the secretary is Mr. J. Bell.

An extraordinary general meeting of Sisal Estates, Ltd., is to be held in Tanga to consider a modification in the rights of preference shareholders and a special resolution for the voluntary winding up of the company, and to authorize the liquidator to carry into effect the proposals placed before the shareholders. Separate general meetings of the preference and ordinary shareholders will be held on the same day.

In January last year the control and management of the company were transferred from London to Tanganyika, and it is now proposed to wind up the company in order that ordinary shareholders may become direct shareholders in Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., the wholly owned subsidiary registered in East Africa. The winding up of the company will also enable ordinary shareholders to receive in a form which will not attract liability for taxation certain funds which it is proposed to distribute from the reserves of Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.

Capital Increase Proposed

Subject to the passing of the resolution to be proposed at the meetings of Sisal Estates, Ltd., Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd., will increase its authorized share capital to £1,000,000 in shares of 5s. each and will issue to Sisal Estates, Ltd., 1,662,652 shares of 5s. each credited as fully paid up by capitalization of revenue reserves (bringing the total issued capital to £750,000 in shares of 5s. each, which will be converted into stock transferable units of 5s.), and will also make distributions to Sisal Estates, Ltd., in cash mainly from capital reserves sufficient to provide the liquidator with £473,500 for distribution to the preference and ordinary shareholders of Sisal Estates, Ltd., after discharging all liabilities of the company including taxation and expenses of liquidation.

The holders of the 6% redeemable cumulative preference shares of Sisal Estates, Ltd., are entitled to receive in a winding-up of the company or on redemption a premium of 3s. per share in addition to the return of capital and any arrears. The earliest date on which these shares could be redeemed in the ordinary way is December 31, 1955. The first resolution will raise this premium to 4s. 6d. per share.

Application has been made to the council of the London Stock Exchange for permission to deal in the whole of the £750,000 ordinary stock of Bird and Co. (Africa), Ltd.

Mitchell Cotts, Report

MITCHELL COTTS AND CO., LTD., after providing £790,000 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £713,939 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £426,985 in the previous year. General reserve receives £250,000, and contingencies reserve £150,000; interest on the preference shares amounted to £53,250, and a total of 25% on the ordinary shares required £222,175, a total distribution of £275,425, from which £130,164 is deducted for tax. The balance carried forward is £654,178, against £485,403 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £150,000 in 5½% cumulative preference shares, £1,000,000 in 4½% cumulative preference shares, both of £1 denomination, and 988,000 in ordinary shares of 5s. each. Capital reserves stand at £460,023; revenue reserves at £2,408,178, and current liabilities at £1,728,459. Interests in subsidiary companies are valued at £5,846,695, fixed assets at £7,746, quoted trade investments at £13,177 (market value £47,320), unquoted trade investments at £4,504, other investments at £6,066, and current assets at £449,924, including £15,095 in cash.

Both the East and South African groups of companies have reported substantially improved results, and their trading since the close of the year has been fully maintained.

The directors are Messrs. Leonard Arbuthnot (chairman), H. E. Burnie, L. G. A. Dann, J. M. Donald, A. A. Lough, D. C. Holmes, F. Knight, E. H. Wenham, and R. E. Van Der Veen. Mr. C. W. Coote is the secretary.

The 32nd annual general meeting will be held in London on April 9. The chairman's statement appears elsewhere in this issue.

Sudan Salt

SUDAN SALT, LTD., earned profits of £33,069 in the calendar year 1951, to which must be added £745 for interest, and £94,149 being excess of proceeds of assets sold over book value. Taxation required £60,907, general expenses £4,312, directors' fees £891, and staff provident fund £750; there was a loss on realization of investments of £2,592, and liquidation expenses to date have totalled £750. A dividend of 7½%, less tax, will require £8,938, leaving £60,765 to be carried forward, against £11,483 brought in.

The issued capital is £227,000 in units of 5s. Capital reserve stands at £6,070, revenue reserves at £67,905, and current liabilities at £87,001. Amounts receivable from purchasers of fixed assets appear at £312,500, and current assets, after deduction of £257,500 received on account, at £68,296. Current assets totalled amount to £319,280, including £298,125 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. R. M. Rule (chairman) and J. F. Bourne. The 22nd annual general meeting will be held in London on April 42 and will be followed by an extraordinary general meeting to consider voluntary liquidation.

CAROBS: The legend of Rip Van Winkle crops up in various forms all over the world and the Eastern Mediterranean, itself the cradle of so many legends, has a version of its own. In this story the man who later falls asleep for 70 years encounters an old peasant who is planting a carob sapling because, as he says, "I have eaten carobs that other men have planted and I will do the like for those who follow me"—a reference to the fact that the carob tree takes 80 years to bear fruit. Needless to say, when the sleeper eventually awakes, he finds a huge carob tree in the place where the old man had planted the sapling and his subsequent encounters with the descendants of his neighbours and relatives follow the familiar pattern. Though Marathon sleepers have unfortunately vanished from the modern scene the carob is still a familiar sight throughout the Mediterranean, particularly in Cyprus where it plays a large part in the island's export trade. Business men interested in the export and import trade of Cyprus are invited to get into touch with our Intelligence Department: full reports from our branches in the island on market conditions and commercial trends are always obtainable on request.

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HEAD OFFICE: 54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

Mining

Company Progress Reports

Coronation.—7,856 tons of ore were [illegible] February at the Tebekwe mine for a working profit of £1,320. The corresponding figures for the Muriel mine were 864 tons and £4,558; and for the Arcturus mine 2,800 tons and [illegible]419.

Globe & Phœnix.—3,443 oz. gold were recovered in February from 6,000 tons of ore, for a working profit of £22,118, compared with £22,361 in January.

Sherwood Starr.—A working profit of £1,[illegible]37 was earned from the milling of 2,515 tons of ore in February.

Wankie Colliery.—177,422 tons of coal and 9,0[illegible]2 tons of coke were sold in February.

Labour Agreement

RECLASSIFICATION of African labour on the basis adopted by the copper mines has been agreed following conciliation proceedings between the Rhodesia Broken Hill mining company and the African Mineworkers' Union of Northern Rhodesia. All workers in the top three and special groups (surface) and the top four and special groups (underground) are to receive 65s. a ticket, consolidated [illegible] basic pay in lieu of rations. Efficiency bonuses will also [illegible] introduced, but the company did not agree to consolidate [illegible] and light money into the basic pay. Mr. R. Philpott, [illegible] labour officer at Kitwe, took the chair at the proceedings, which lasted three days.

Rhodesia Broken Hill

ANGLO-AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., in their capacity as consulting engineers to the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd., state in connexion with the water problems which have recently been experienced at the mine: "Because of unprecedentedly heavy rainfall, the inflow of water into the mine since the middle of February has been more than the pumps could handle. The water level has risen steadily, flooding first the lower development levels, without affecting stoping operations. On March 7 the 55ft. main level was flooded, and it became necessary to restrict output from the mine by about 50%, stoping on the upper levels only. The general manager reports that the inflow of water has decreased considerably. If this trend continues it is unlikely that metal production will be seriously affected."

Thistle-Etna

THISTLE-ETNA GOLD MINES, LTD., will hold an extraordinary general meeting in London on April 8 to consider resolutions in connexion with the voluntary winding up of the company and the appointment of Mr. W. H. Bevan as liquidator. In a circular to shareholders the board says: "During the past year the company has been carrying on its mining operations on a hand-to-mouth basis. At the beginning of January an extension northwards of the ore body was found at the 10th level of the Thistle section into ground previously unexplored by development underground. The occurrence was examined by a mining engineer and a senior geologist of the Government of Southern Rhodesia, but numerous samples which were taken showed that the pay-shoot would be unable to provide the necessary tonnage of ore to keep sufficient stamps in operation to cover working expenses on a company basis.

Mining Personalia

MESSRS. GEORGE MAROUDAS, of Nairobi, and A. H. RIDLEY, of Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, have applied for transfer as associate and affiliate respectively of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

MR. T. HIRST, M.INST.M.M., has left the Directorate of Colonial Geographical Surveys, and is now in private employment in London.

MR. J. H. HARRIS, M.INST.M.M., has been appointed assistant Director of Geological Survey in Tanganyika.

MR. V. T. HOCKLIN, M.INST.M.M., has been appointed Commissioner for Mines in Tanganyika.

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy will be held in the Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, London, E.C.2, on April 24.

News of Our Advertisers

BRUSH ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., LTD., have declared a final 6%, making 10% for the year (the same). Group net profit, after providing £993,904 for taxation in the U.K. and £85,168 overseas, was £588,552 (£667,369).

MR. P. W. PAINTER, director and general manager of Metropolitan-Vickers-G.R.S., Ltd., has retired, and MR. J. C. KUBALE has been appointed manager.

PROGRESS

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ASSOCIATED WITH

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

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1922		1938		1951	
Undertakings operated	2	Undertakings operated	11	Undertakings operated	[illegible]
Number of Consumers	1,[illegible]	Number of Consumers	11,[illegible]	Number of Consumers	[illegible]
Annual consumption	1½ million units	Annual consumption	2½ million units	Annual consumption	13[illegible] million units
Capital	£[illegible]	Capital	£[illegible]	Capital	£[illegible]

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD., Electricity House, Hardinge Street, Nairobi, P.O. Box [illegible]. Telegrams: "Electric." Branches: Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitale, Nanyuki. System: A.C. 415/240 volts 3 ph.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., TANGA, P.O. Box [illegible]. Telegrams: "Tanesco." Hydro Electric Station at Pangani Falls. System: A.C. [illegible] volts 3 ph.

DAR ES SALAAM AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD., Dar es Salaam, P.O. Box [illegible]. Telegrams: "Darsco." Branches: Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Dodoma, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Iringa. System: A.C. [illegible] volts 3 ph.

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Recruited mainly from the Kavirondo tribesmen, our native workers enjoy many unaccustomed amenities. They receive good pay. They are comfortably housed. They are well fed. To provide them with meat, the estate breeds and rears its own cattle.

We have a school where it is our aim to teach every worker to read and write Swahili. In their leisure hours they play football, and make use of a well-stocked canteen.

An important feature is the Native Council, the members of which are granted the title of Councillor, and whose activities cover every aspect of the work of the estate.

It is in these ideal conditions that Sisal of fine quality is being produced.

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Registered Office: CORNER HOUSE, HARDINGE ST., NAIROBI

One of the MITCHELL COTTS Group

Debate on [illegible] Proposals

(Report continued [illegible])

British-born immigrants went into [illegible], but at the same time over 10,000 South African-born immigrants went into the Rhodesias. Some of those are refugees from Dr. Malan. Some have learned the hard way that, whereas a few years ago a Briton could not get a job in the Union unless he could speak both English and Afrikaans, to-day if he can speak English he can neither get a job nor hold it.

"But many of the others are 'Sudeten South Africans'—people who are leaving South Africa to emigrate to the northern countries with a definite political purpose—to carry into the Rhodesias the very systems of economic discrimination and restriction which are practised south of the Limpopo. The exploitation in the Rhodesias is not as great as in South Africa—but it is still very considerable.

"In Southern Rhodesia there is no legal provision for the recognition of African trade unions. It is true that there is no bar to the establishment of an African trade union, but the Southern Rhodesians say that any agreement signed between an employer and an African trade union for the purpose of governing wages or conditions [illegible] not enforceable in a court of law. Southern Rho[illegible]gues that the Africans are not yet capable of organi[illegible] and managing trade unions, but it refuses them admission to white trade unions.

"In Northern Rhodesia white employers and white workers alike bar the African from all but a very small list of skilled and semi-skilled occupations, and the Government themselves restrict to a tiny degree the amount of money they are prepared to spend on African skilled trades education.

"The lesson we learned in the Overseas Food Corporation when training these people was that if we train the Africans with tolerance, sympathy and understanding, in exchange for whips and blows, and a constant feeling of frustration, we can turn them into men capable of producing the sort of wealth, vegetable and mineral, that the world — and the Africans themselves—are looking for.

"Menace Hanging Over Africa"

"The approach to the African problem, and to this terrible menace that hangs over the whole of Africa, with the exception of Tanganyika, and, to a less extent, Kenya, should be the economic development of the country, and therefore I ask, when we look at federations, that we should say: 'How is this going to help the African to this freer economic position, to this better standard of life, which is his by right, and which he can get?'

"We have to reckon, too, that without some of the things we have now the development of those countries is impossible—without coal, iron, steel, without cement, fertilizers, technicians—without all these Africa will go on wallowing in her primeval slime of poverty. We have to be prepared to give up these things, or be able to get them by international action, and, if we can get them, direct them into Africa.

"Concentrate on the economic future of the African people, and the political settlement will, in my view, follow easily."

SIR ROBERT GRIMSTON (Cons.) who visited Southern Rhodesia during the recess, said (*inter alia*):—

"The ex-Colonial Secretary referred to the growing sense of nationhood of the African races. That great sense of nationhood has also manifested itself in the white population there, and that is very often forgotten. Members dwell so much on the African point of view that they think there is no other.

Growing Resentment

"I have found a growing sense of resentment of the white population at what is happening here. They say: 'We have to go on living there, and we know that the Native problem is not solved, and unless it is solved our great-grandchildren will not survive there.'

"There was resentment at the attitude taken by the rt. hon. gentleman who held office in the last Government, and they say that if the stranglehold of Whitehall is maintained we shall drive the African Colonies into the Union, which is the last place to which hon. gentlemen opposite want them to go."

MR. COLDRICK (Lab.): "Hon Members can render a great disservice to the whole of Central Africa by indiscreet speeches.

"My colleagues on the delegation will readily agree that, whether it was in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, or Southern Rhodesia, we met the conception that a Fabian is a kind of vile, long-haired villain who is constantly resorting to carping criticism and obstructing the general social development of the economy. [*Interruption.*] That view was expressed on a thousand occasions. I am not arguing the rights or the wrongs of it."

MR. J. HYND: "Why mention it at all?"

MR. COLDRICK: "If hon. members are so touchy they might at least restrain themselves and state their opinions, which I have not the slightest doubt they will do in the most vociferous way, when the opportunity presents itself. I find that their dogmatism is in inverse ratio to their knowledge. I was not suggesting that a Fabian was such a person. I am a member of the Fabian Society, and I was rather tickled that these people expressed that view.

"Let us be candid. Any hon. member who does not profess to be a Colonial expert would, if he listened to some of the discourses which are delivered, conceive the impression that every white person in Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is a villain who is not interested in anything except the exploitation of the Natives. I suggest that it is advisable for us to be moderate in our language and factual in our observations.

Teaching *versus* Talk

"The people who render the greatest assistance to the African are not those who merely talk about the Africans but those who teach them new techniques in production. If there went out to Africa people who knew how to teach Africans to co-operate in producing things for themselves, such persons would render infinitely more service to the African people than do those who merely talk in an idealistic strain about what they would like to do but show no ability to do it.

"I and another member of the delegation went to a place near Birchenough Bridge. The standard of living was appallingly low. However, we found there a person who might generally be regarded as one who was out there to exploit the Natives, but he was teaching them the art of soil conservation and irrigation to enable them to increase their crops. The results of this one co-operative experiment demonstrated that the African peasant could increase his output by 15 times the original amount if he adopted the right methods.

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"If people of good will [redacted] Africans and teach them how to [redacted] and make things, so that they could increase our knowledge and skill, we should do much to raise their economic and social standards and to eliminate the colour bars which operate at present. That is desirable. I believe that federation is very desirable.

"In the case of Nyasaland particularly—it is also largely true of Northern Rhodesia—the white people are very anxious that we should have no consultation whatsoever with the African. I think my colleagues and I made it abundantly clear that we would be no party to the imposition of these things upon them without consultation.

"On the other hand it would be altruistic to imagine that we have not based upon the complete co-operation of the Africans to bring in federation. If we think that we may as well drop the proposals, because I am fully persuaded that the African people, though misguided, are going to fight these proposals as bitterly as it is possible to fight them. I do not see much hope of winning their consent and co-operation. Generally speaking, without considering the particulars, they are instinctively opposed to them.

We would be labouring under a great illusion if we imagined that a refusal to adopt the proposals of federation is going to bring benefit to the African population. The alternative to federation is infinitely worse than federation itself. I have no doubt that the people in Southern Rhodesia have quite as much affinity with the people in the Union of South Africa as with a lot of people in Great Britain.

Buffer Feelings against Colonial Office

"We have heard the attitude of some people in this debate, and created the impression that the white people out there can do no good, we will create a bitter feeling against the Colonial Office. The people are blaming the Colonial Office for an [illegible] for a great deal of the trouble which they are experiencing.

"The danger that I see is Southern Rhodesia gravitating into the Union, and if that happens the people of Northern Rhodesia would follow in a short time. In such circumstances the plight of the African people would be infinitely worse than under federation.

"I have no sympathy with the attitude of white people in Northern or Southern Rhodesia who decline to give an African the opportunity of performing work in accordance with his ability. That tendency operates not merely in Southern Rhodesia but in Northern Rhodesia and our colleagues in the trade union movement, particularly in the Copperbelt, are the greatest opponents of the ordinary African performing work which he is competent to do.

"When I visited some locations in Southern Rhodesia, particularly those at Umtali, and compared them with the best locations in Northern Rhodesia, on the Copperbelt or any other place, I would much prefer to live in the locations in Southern Rhodesia than those in Northern Rhodesia.

"We should not be facing the facts if we imagined that Southern Rhodesia is absolutely in favour of these proposals. I sincerely hope it will be possible to bring in federation, but I hope that in an attempt to bring it about we will bring the African people together and get them to realize that we want to write into it sufficient safeguards to ensure that their economic and social development will be expedited rather than retarded by the proposals."

Federation a Value to Africans

MR. FREDERIC HARRIS (Cons.) said that the difficulty was that of making clear to the Africans the benefits which federation would mean to them by comparison with what the failure to federate might mean. Federation would be of inestimable value to the future of Central Africa, and to the Africans themselves.

"A few Africans who have obtained advanced education claim to be able to speak on behalf of large sections of the African community. In fact, they have no mandate to do so; and in many cases they attempt to do so without having had any consultation with the African people.

"The mere fact that the British are in Africa enables the Africans to be better protected and better looked after in the majority of cases than they would be by their own representatives. I have discussed this with many Africans, and they believe that, with the British there, they can look for fairness and justice which they could not expect if the British were not in Africa, for in that case they might easily be at the mercy of people who would take advantage of them.

"Anybody who has tried to get businesses going out there, as I have tried to do, in partnership with Africans, will remember how the finances have disappeared into a few pockets. It is very difficult at an early stage that just a few Africans will be able to act on behalf of all the African races.

"It is almost impossible to obtain the truest African opinion which we shall need to see federation through. If we feel that federation is of benefit to the races in Central Africa, we must get the Africans to realize how valuable federation will be to them. Our officials in Central Africa could do more to put our case over to the Africans by taking the chiefs of tribes into their confidence in a more detailed way. Once the African knows the truth, the risk of his not wishing to support federation would be largely removed, particularly when he realizes the safeguards that will protect him.

"I have travelled to Africa in the company of Ministers and of hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House, and of hon. gentlemen who are not members of this House, and I have always been convinced from their discussions in regard to federation that they desire to see federation in Central Africa.

"Let us, by tactful and careful handling of the situation, obtain the support of all the peoples of Central Africa, letting them feel that they can play their part in achieving the realization of this very great object, federation in Central Africa, at the earliest opportunity."

MR. A. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.): "I believe that in Africa to-day is being decided the most fundamental of all human issues—whether human beings of different races are equal, or whether human beings of one particular race are superior to another.

"The fundamental issue we are discussing to-night is whether proposals should be applied in Central Africa which will encourage the idea of equality or encourage the idea of superiority and inferiority.

"It has been urged from both sides of the House that federation is desirable in order to prevent the practices from the South African Union extending into Central and other parts of Africa. I admit at once there is a case for federation on that basis. It can be said that, unless Northern and Southern Rhodesia are brought into a Central African federation their tendency will be to seek union with South Africa.

"There is one certain way of preventing Southern and Northern Rhodesia from joining the South African Union, and it is to give the African peoples of Southern and Northern Rhodesia political rights. If those political rights are given, we can be quite certain that those territories will never unite with the South African Union.

Inequality in Africa

"Why are the African people in these three territories so determinedly in opposition to federation? Because in their view this federation, instead of preventing the spread of inequality in the African continent, will encourage it. They see already in Southern Rhodesia, and to a considerable extent in Northern Rhodesia, the very practices which we deplore in the South African Union.

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Minister of Commonwealth Relations cannot point to a single African organization in Nyasaland, Northern or Southern Rhodesia, either official or non-official, which has not declared its opposition to the proposal for federation.

"The African Protectorate Council in Nyasaland and the African Representative Council in Northern Rhodesia are composed of carefully screened Africans who are satisfactory and acceptable to the British administration. But even those screened councils have declared their opposition to federation in the clearest terms. In Northern Rhodesia the Congress and the trade union movement have now decided to form mass action committees to resist it.

"In Southern Rhodesia the Bantu Conference, which is a parallel to the African Congress of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, has declared against federation. The trade union movement, the I.C.U., has declared against federation. A chiefs' council, composed of men who it was thought would be obedient to the Government, declared against federation.

"Is it the intention of the Government to impose federation against African wishes? If the rt. hon. gentleman makes that mistake, he will be the worst enemy to the good relations of British and African people ever to have sat upon the benches opposite.

"By that step we should convert six million Africans in Central Africa from a rather touching faith and loyalty which they had in Britain as their protector into disillusioned and antagonistic peoples. But we should do more than that. There is growing up in Africa a sense of solidarity between the peoples of one country and another, and we will be losing for the good will of this country 600 Africans who want to co-operate with us but have now reached the stage of human dignity in which they will not accept the intolerable proposals embodied in the federal scheme."

[The report will be continued in our next issue.]

Kenya Government 2½% Stock, 1965-70

Kenya Government 2¾% Stock, 1971-76

Kenya Government 3½% Stock, 1957-67

Kenya Government 4½% Stock, 1961-71

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that as from the 1st April, 1952, local registers for local stockholders will be opened in respect of the above stocks and will be kept in Nairobi by the Accountant-General, Kenya.

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Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies,
4 Millbank, London, S.W.1

18th March, 1952.

Company Report

Mitchell Cotts and Company, Limited

Another Record Year

Mr. Leonard Aldridge on the Continued Growth of the Business

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MITCHELL COTTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on April 9 at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

The following is the statement by the Chairman, MR. LEONARD ALDRIDGE, C.B.E., F.C.S., which has been circulated with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1951:

"The year covered by the accounts before you was a period of continued progress for your company, and your directors are pleased to be able again to show a record profit and a correspondingly strengthened position, in spite of the unsettled conditions which have prevailed and the wide movements which have taken place in commodity prices.

"During the year to June, 1951, there was a considerable increase in the turnover of nearly all companies in the group. This was due not only to rising price levels but also to an increase in the volume of business.

"The group's exports from the United Kingdom alone amounted to about £6,600,000 for the year, and during the current year have been running at a level equivalent to about £9,000,000 per annum. Imports of produce and other materials into the United Kingdom were in excess of £2,000,000, and trading between overseas branches of the group has been at an increased level.

The Accounts

"The accounts reflect substantial changes resulting directly from this growth of our business and are largely self-explanatory. Only a few items call for special comment. You will note that the contingencies reserve has been increased by £150,000 and now stands at £500,000, and in this connexion I should explain that the whole of the trading profits of the group are brought into the parent company's accounts. Your directors therefore consider an increase in the central contingency reserve to be a wise measure, having regard to the uncertainty of the future in certain of the territories in which some of our subsidiaries operate.

"At the same time a sum of £250,000 has been added to the general reserve, bringing it to £1,250,000, and, after providing for the year's dividends, a balance of £168,675 has been brought into the profit and loss appropriation account, increasing the amount carried forward to £654,178.

"The release of £52,221 from our taxation provisions results mainly from the settlement of our British and overseas excess profits tax liabilities, to which I referred last year. There may still be later adjustments as a result of the execution of further deferred repairs, but these will be of a minor nature.

Dividend Maintained

"The directors of the various companies and their professional advisers consider the provisions and reserves for taxation shown in the accounts to be fully adequate to cover the current and future liabilities on all profits up to June 30, 1951. In the current year to June 30, 1952 we shall presumably become liable for a new excess profits tax for part of the year.

"Under more stable conditions your directors might have felt that the over-all position shown by the consolidated accounts justified an increase in the ordinary dividend. You will recall that the 25% rate has been maintained since 1947, although in 1949 an issue was made at par of three ordinary shares for every seven held. However, after careful consideration the board decided that the interests of the company and shareholders would best be served by maintaining the same distribution.

Anxiety Caused by Shipping Delays

"I would draw your attention to the substantially increased amounts represented by stocks, work in progress, and debtors. Although these increases are largely attributable to a greater volume of business, combined with higher price levels, they are also partly caused by shipping delays both at ports of loading and at destination. These delays, which have become steadily worse throughout the past year, are a source of anxiety to your board, as they must be to all concerned. They have undoubtedly contributed substantially to the shortage of certain supplies and to the steady increase which has taken place in the cost of goods and services.

"Apart from the general increase in turnover to which I have referred, the pattern of the group's trade during the year under review did not undergo any great change. Our shipping companies derived benefit from the general improvement in freights, which reached a high level. Rates have receded to some extent in the last few weeks.

"Our coal business was also well maintained during the year, but in recent months there has been a marked falling off in turnover and profits in this section, due to a reduction in the tonnage of coal available for export from the Union of South Africa.

Overseas Interests

"Both our South African and East African groups of companies showed substantially improved results, and their trading since the close of the year has been fully maintained.

"It is interesting to record that one of our companies in South Africa will make a major contribution in the development of projects for the production of uranium by several of the large South African gold mines. Our subsidiary has been awarded very important contracts for the design, supply, and erection of uranium plants, and additional large orders are under negotiation.

"In the Middle East there was also a very marked improvement, and I am pleased to say that up to the present time political disturbances have not greatly affected our business in that area. Shareholders will deplore the tragic death during the recent riots in Cairo of Mr. Norman Williamson, manager of the Egyptian branches of our Middle East subsidiary.

"Our Far Eastern, Italian, and American subsidiaries have shown better results and rendered useful service to the other members of the group.

"Our United Kingdom subsidiary, Alexander Young (London), Limited, trading in the Far East, has also increased both its turnover and earnings.

"In London the parent company has had an active and satisfactory year, most departments showing increased turnover and profit.

Increase of Authorized Capital

"The expansion of our business which is reflected in the accounts before you and which has continued in recent months has called for additional finance, the greater part of which has been provided out of earnings.

but we have recently [redacted] facilities to an increased extent.

"We have always [redacted] the principle of utilizing bank overdrafts on [redacted] requirements, and your board, who are carefully studying the present position and the expected future development of our business, may decide that an increase of permanent capital is advisable.

"With this possibility in view you will be invited at the annual general meeting to pass the necessary resolution to increase the authorized capital to £3,000,000 by the creation of 3,000,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each.

The Current Year

"I have already given you some indications of the trend of our business during the current financial year. As is usual in a group with such widespread interests as ours, adverse factors in certain areas are compensated by improvements in others. Preliminary figures available at the present time are generally promising, and if conditions remain no less favourable in the coming months I am sure we can look forward to another satisfactory year.

"Our thanks are due to all executives and employees of the group who by their loyal services have contributed very largely to the results before you.

"I am also happy to acknowledge the help received from our many suppliers and principals, whose friendly co-operation has been an important factor in overcoming the difficulties encountered both at home and abroad."

Company Report

Central Line Sisal Estates, Limited

Mr. E. W. Bovill's Statement

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LIMITED, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday, March 12, 1952.

MR. E. W. BOVILL, chairman of the company, had circulated to shareholders with the annual report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1951, a statement in the following terms:—

"This year it was necessary to prepare consolidated accounts incorporating the accounts of our wholly owned East African subsidiary company Kingolwira Sisal Estate, Limited, for the six months ended June 30, 1951, in addition to those for this company.

"These consolidated accounts show a profit for the year of £155,111. This sum is arrived at after providing for rotation planting, London administration expenses and depreciation on buildings, machinery, rolling stock, etc., and the loss incurred in respect of Wami farm.

Taxation Problems

"Taxation absorbs £82,775. Much progress has been made during the year towards the settlement of the company's taxation liabilities, in fact, subject to what I have to say below, we are now almost up to date. Last year you will remember that I referred to the provision for taxes in dispute amounting to £15,700 in respect of the appropriate relief for payments of East African income tax and expenditure on Native housing. On the advice of counsel we have reluctantly accepted the Inland Revenue's decision regarding the basis of relief for East African tax, and accordingly the relative provision of £6,400 has been transferred to current taxation liabilities.

"With regard to expenditure on Native housing, our claim is that the substantial amounts spent under this heading should be treated as revenue expenditure of the year in which incurred owing to the more or less temporary nature of the constructions. In fact, the Inland Revenue have agreed that the amount expended for the year 1948 should be allowed as a charge in that year and therefore the relative provision of £2,222 has been transferred back to the profit and loss account. The balance of the item taxation in dispute, amounting to approximately £7,000, has now been transferred to current taxation liabilities pending the outcome of our continuing negotiations with the authorities.

"The directors of the subsidiary company have transferred £7,000 to general reserve and the general reserve of the parent company has been increased by £5,000, making in the aggregate £100,000. The board recommend the payment of a final dividend of 30%, less tax, making with the interim dividend paid on June 29, 1951, 35%, less tax, for the year. This will absorb £85,832. The balances to be carried forward to next year in the books of the parent company and the subsidiary company will be £4,117 and £3,053 respectively.

"Our production of fibre totalled 2,082 tons, of which 1,124 tons came from Pangawe and 958 tons from Kingolwira. The big difference between the amount of fibre produced in the year under review and, in the previous year is largely due to our now operating only two estates. Nevertheless the production at Pangawe was down by 200 tons, due chiefly to labour shortage and, to a less extent, lack of water. Kingolwira, like Pangawe, started the year fairly well provided with labour, but on both estates the situation deteriorated as time went on.

Labour Position

"When I was in East Africa a year ago I naturally gave considerable thought to our labour problem. The conclusions I reached were not reassuring. Every estate was short of its needs. Our estates were worse off than some, but better off than others. Wherever I went I heard complaints of inequitable allocations of labour. I formed the opinion that the Labour Bureau were doing their best in an impossible task. We Tanganyika sisal growers have to face the basic fact that there is not enough labour to go round.

"To-day there are 100,000 more wage-earning Africans in Tanganyika than before the war, but this increased labour supply is more than off-set by a greatly increased demand for labour, notably for Government-sponsored development schemes but also for the planting industry, to which high commodity prices have given a great stimulus. The Labour Bureau have adopted a new formula for the allocation of labour to sisal estates, and on paper it appears to be more favourable to us than the old one. But in the face of the general shortage of labour throughout the Territory it would be unwise to expect any great improvement in the labour supply as the result of its adoption.

"But we are sparing no effort to help ourselves. We are recruiting as actively as the regulations permit and are endeavouring to make our estates attractive to labour. In recent months we have made great progress in the building of new labour camps at Pangawe

There is no doubt that they are a sound investment compared with [redacted] which are so costly to maintain. Unfortunately it is less certain that they are preferred by [redacted] to his traditional squalid hovel. He does, however, [redacted] the communal kitchens and other amenities we have introduced. At Kingolwira the old sucker areas which are overgrown with thorn, in which the African naturally dislikes working, are being steadily reduced and employment there can confidently be expected to become more popular with labour.

Water Supply at Pangawe

"Our other major problem has been the inadequacy of the water supply at Pangawe. There is probably no estate in East Africa which can produce sisal to equal that of Pangawe, but owing to an inadequate supply of water the quality of our fibre suffers and our costs are far too high. Great efforts have been made to improve the estate's own water resources, but we have been forced to the conclusion that [redacted] matter what we do they will never prove fully adequate. Happily the estate has been granted a permit to draw water from the Ngerengere River which lies on the far side of Kingolwira from Pangawe, and the work of laying down a pipe line and erecting a new pumping station is now in hand.

"Years ago we had to abandon this project, which should ensure to Pangawe a fully adequate supply of water, because of the need to pipe the water over Kingolwira which in those days was not our property. Now that this estate has been acquired by our subsidiary company the project is practicable and I have no doubt that great advantages will accrue to us once it has been completed. When this will be depends, of course, on when we can obtain delivery of the necessary plant and machinery. Its completion will also bring advantages to Kingolwira which will benefit from the new pumping station.

"We have had under consideration the building of a central electric power station for the two estates in order to free ourselves from dependence on a number of prime movers. This project has been postponed in the hope that a public supply will become available before long at reasonable rates. If we are disappointed in this hope we shall have to proceed with our central power station project.

"As shareholders are aware, our admirable Pangawe estate is a little handicapped by lack of land for new development and for providing gardens for our labour force. Two alternative ways of overcoming this shortage of land are now open to us—which we adopt depends upon negotiations which are now proceeding.

The Wami Farm

"Although our Wami farm incurred a loss of £3,503 in the year under review there is no reason to regret our having embarked on this venture. It was, and still is, our intention that it should pay its way, and this we hope it will do. But its real object was to ensure an adequate supply of food for our labour force in the famine years which periodically afflict East Africa and which, in the face of increasing population and chronic soil erosion, are likely to become more frequent. Wami is a pioneering enterprise in an undeveloped district where we have to learn by trial and error. We hope by using improved methods and different varieties of maize, to obtain better results as time goes on. In this we have been promised valuable help from the Department of Agriculture, to whose advice we attach great weight.

"A year ago I told you that we were still suffering the consequences of the disastrous drought of 1949. We are still feeling its effects. Our young areas are more backward than they should be and our nurseries are not adequate to our needs. Consequently our future production may be prejudiced, but not, I think, to a serious extent, especially as recent rainfall has been unusually heavy.

Effect of Climatic Conditions

"Considerable publicity has in recent weeks been given to the damage done to the sisal industry by the flooding of estates and by sun-scorch. These two evils have in my view been greatly exaggerated. Few sisal estates are so low lying as to be subject to flooding and our two estates are not among them. Sun-scorch has, for climatic reasons, been unusually widespread in the last year, and we have not escaped. In consequence the quality of our fibre will suffer a little in months to come, but the effect of sun-scorch is temporary and not a reason for alarm.

"A matter which is causing the board some concern is our high cost of production. Official wage rates have recently been greatly increased (by as much as 55% for one category of labour) and in East Africa, as in this country, practically all other charges tend steadily to rise. Nevertheless we consider our costs too high. Our new water scheme should help to bring them down. Already the new brush room we have recently built at Pangawe is justifying itself in this respect and a recent decision by the directors of Kingolwira Sisal Estate, Limited, to improve the Kingolwira factory in the same way should help to check the rise of production costs on that estate.

"Finally, I must pay tribute to our general manager, Mr. A. J. Marr, and his staff. Their burden is no light one. The problem of the competing demands on our inadequate supply of labour for production, maintenance, planting, building, etc., imposes on them a heavy burden of responsibility, but they are discharging it in a manner which does them credit."

The report was unanimously adopted.

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