

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 1, 1952.

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

Vol. 28 (New Series)

Printed at the Central Newspaper

an east african story



In 1886 Smith, Mackenzie and Co., recruited and fitted out the porters for the Emili Pasha Relief Expedition led by Mr. (later Sir) Henry Morton Stanley for whom the firm was commissioned to act as agents.

We had been established nearly ten years at that time and our experience was sought. We have drawn up all the many years which have elapsed since then to build up our unrivalled knowledge of East African conditions and needs. This wide experience is available to you through our organisation.

SMITH, MACKENZIE and Co. Ltd.

AGENTS FOR BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
General Managers of African Wharves Co. Ltd. and African Marine & General Engineering Co., Ltd. (Mombasa)

LONDON CORRESPONDENTS: GRAY, HAWES & CO., LTD. 122, LEXDENHALL ST., E.C.3. (Telephone 4140)

Making Real Progress

ROBIN LINE

Fast Regular Service Cargo and Passenger

OUTWARD SAILINGS

On the 1st of each month sail
ROBIN TUXFORD May 5 May 6 May 7 May 9
 May 11 May 15
 Will accept cargo for **CAPETOWN**,
PORT ELIZABETH, **EAST LONDON**,
DURBAN, **LOURENCO**, **MARQUES**

On the 1st of each month sail
ROBIN WENTLEY May 8 May 17 May 19 May 24
 Will accept cargo for **CAPETOWN**,
PORT ELIZABETH, **EAST LONDON**,
DURBAN, **LOURENCO**, **MARQUES**

On the 1st of each month sail
ROBIN ROBE May 27 May 29 June 5
 Will accept cargo for **CAPETOWN**,
PORT ELIZABETH, **EAST LONDON**,
DURBAN, **LOURENCO**, **MARQUES**,
TANGAZANIBARA, **DAPES SALAAM**

Baltimore and Philadelphia

TO AND FROM

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

also **MADAGASCAR** and **MAURITIUS**
 if inducement.

NEW YORK

Cargo will be accepted at all ports for
ST. JOHN, N.B. (Subject inducement)

HOMEWARD SAILINGS

ROBIN GRAY	—	Ear / Mid May
ROBIN KIRK	Lte Apr / Ear May	Mid / Lte May
ROBIN LOCKSLEY	—	Lte May
ROBIN KETTERING	—	Mid / Lte June
ROBIN TUXFORD	—	Mid / Lte June

For Particulars apply Principal Agents

MITCHELL COTTIS & CO. LIMITED
 100, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 4
 Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, East London, Lourenco Marques, Beira

MITCHELL COTTIS & CO. (S.A.) LIMITED
 Johannesburg, Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Lourenco Marques, Beira

WM. COTTIS & COMPANY LIMITED
 Durban

MITCHELL COTTIS & CO. (E.A.) LIMITED
 Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam

KARIMJEE JIVANJEE & CO. LIMITED
 Zomba, Tanga, Ujiji, Mtilindani

General Agents, **P. & R. DUPONSEL & CIE**
 Madagascar, Tamatave and Tananarive

Other Madagascan Ports, **COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**
 and their Agents

HEAD OFFICE: **SEAS SHIPPING CO., LTD.** 39, BORTLAND STREET, NEW YORK, 7

TRANS-ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA and NYASALAND RAILWAYS

Provide the Link
 between Beira
 and Nyasaland

Passenger trains leave Beira on
 Mondays and Fridays, and coast-
 bound trains leave Blantyre on
 Sundays and Thursdays.

Return first-class tourist tickets are
 available for three months for the
 price of the single fare.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
 London Office: City Wall House,
 129/139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2

Johnson & Fletcher

LTD.
 1874-1951

ENGINEERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS

Comprehensive Stocks of Mining, Engineering,
 Electrical and Building Materials

Salisbury: P.O. Box 588 Beira: P.O. Box 199
 Gwelo: P.O. Box 118 Gwelo: P.O. Box 483
 Bulawayo: P.O. Box 186 Ndola: P.O. Box 123
 Bulawayo: P.O. Box 224

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

TO: EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA,
 25 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1

PLEASE SEND ME One Year (with countermanded)
 AIR EDITION (70s. per annum)
 OR
 ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)
 (Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank: _____
 (Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address: _____
 (Block Capitals, please)

Signature: _____

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LONDON LIMITED

Established 1889

PRODUCE IMPORTS: Cotton, Oil-

Seeds, Coffee, Spices, etc.

EXPORTS: Textiles and Hardware

Leslie & Anderson (East Africa)

Limited, Limited

Nairobi, Kampala, Zanzibar,

Dar es Salaam

IMPORTERS

EXPORTERS

GENERAL AGENTS

Leslie & Anderson (Nairobi), Ltd.

London and Nairobi

COFFEE SPECIALISTS

London Agents:

EDM. SCHLUTER & Co., Ltd.,

4, Cullum Street, E.C.3

BOVILL, MATHESON

& CO., LIMITED

Head Office:

QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET

(P.O. Box 1051) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA

UGANDA

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

KERICHO

KAMPALA

ARUSHA

TANGA

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency, Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial, and Mining Undertakings

Associated Company:

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO., LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents

NAIROBI

ARUSHA

KERICHO

KAMPALA

TANGA

London Correspondents:

TRIST, BOVILL & CO., LTD.

Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3

Telex: Tel. MANSION House 7871

A. BAUMANN & CO.

LTD.

NAIROBI

KAMPALA

DAR ES SALAAM

MOMBASA

MASAKA

LINDI

MIKINDANI

MERCHANTS - SHIPPERS

Exporters

Coffee Olfonias

Orange Peels

Spices Beans

Cloves Cassava

Tanning Bark

Peasants

Importers

Cement and other

Building Materials,

Electrical and

Engineering Equipment

Gunnies, Textiles,

Rice

Subsidiary Companies:

A. BAUMANN & Co. (London), Ltd.

A. BAUMANN & Co. Uganda Coffee Mills, Ltd.

STEAMSHIP AND GENERAL AGENCIES LTD.

(Ship Agents, Clearing and Forwarding)



The SHERWOOD paint factory at DAR-ES-SALAAM is working at full capacity to meet the demand for first-class finishes, including:

- INDUSTRIAL, DECORATIVE and DOMESTIC PAINTS,
- YARNISHES and DISTEMPERS.

Sole distributors through the selling and managing Agents

WIGGLESWORTH & CO.

(AFRICA) LIMITED

DAR-ES-SALAAM, TANGA, NAIROBI, & MOMBASA

London Associates:

WIGGLESWORTH & CO. LIMITED

TRINITY SQUARE, E.C.3

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Employing fast Twin-screw Motor Liners

Between

★ *Excellent Passenger
Accommodation*

★ *Doctor & Stewardess
Carried*

RANGOON
CHITTAGONG
CHALNA
CALCUTTA
MADRAS
COLOMBO
SOUTH & EAST
AFRICAN PORTS

Passages may be
booked through
any travel agency.



For full particulars of Freight, Passage, etc., Apply to
ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING & TRADING CO. LTD.
21, BURY STREET LONDON, E.C.3.



W. H. JONES & Co. (London) Ltd.

BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND

Telephone: BARNET 2316-7-8

BUYERS, CONFIRMERS & SHIPPERS

TO OVERSEAS IMPORTERS

May we act as your London Office?

Free convertibility of Currencies and no tariffs would cut costs
and help international understanding. Trading freely aids Peace.
See Clause IV of the Atlantic Charter.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE of OSLO

Regular sailings
between NORWAY
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS,
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION and
MAURITIUS.

W. KELLER, BRYANT and CO.,
9-13, Fenchurch Buildings
London, E.C.3.

Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Ask for
MUSTAD KEY BRAND FISH HOOKS

The East African Standard Hooks

MUSTAD



FISH HOOKS

Manufactured by

O. MUSTAD & SON

Established 1832

OSLO, NORWAY

Lykes Lines

AMERICAN GULF SERVICE
Fast, Modern Cargo Vessels to and
from New Orleans, Houston, and
other American Gulf Ports.

Little & Anderson (East Africa) Ltd.—Mombasa,
Nairobi, Dar & Salama, Kampala, Zambesi,
Bovill, Metheson & Co., Ltd.—Tanga,
The Beira Shipping Co., Ltd.—Beira.



TILLEY

Regd.

"The finest Storm
Lantern in the
world—TILLEY!"

Naturally you will demand TILLEY if you require reliable light coupled with quality and economy. The "Guardsman" Storm Lantern gives you all this and more. Burns 12 hours on only 1½ pints of paraffin, and gives a powerful, trouble-free 300 C.P. light. Lasts a lifetime.

DISTRIBUTORS

KENYA & UGANDA: Anglo-Bellic Timber Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 200, NAIROBI.	NORTHERN RHODESIA: Campbell Bros. (Wholesale) Ltd., NDOLA & Branches.	
TANGANYIKA: Lehmann's (East Africa) Ltd., P.O. Box 143, DAR ES SALAAM.	RYASALANI: The London and Blantyre Supply Co., Ltd., BLANTYRE & Branches.	Made only by The Tilley Lamp Co., Ltd. Hendon — England.
SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Haddon & Sons Ltd., BULAWAYO and SALISBURY.		

To South and East Africa

MAIL SERVICE
FROM SOUTHAMPTON

Sailing at Madette, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban

"Capetown Castle"	May 8
"Stirling Castle"	May 15
"Pretoria Castle"	May 22
"Arundel Castle"	May 29

EXCURSION RATES

Take advantage of the special First Class Excursion Rates in MAY, JUNE & EARLY JULY and save up to 25% on your trip to South Africa and back. Ask for illustrated folder.



INTERMEDIATE AND
ROUND AFRICA SERVICES
FROM LONDON

"Dennetia Castle"	May 12
"Warwick Castle"	May 19
"Durban Castle"	June 6
"Bloemfontein Castle"	June 13

*Out East Coast home/West Coast.
*Out West Coast via Ascension and St. Helena home East Coast.
*Out and home West Coast.

UNION CASTLE LINE

Head Office:
1, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel. MAN. 360.
Passenger Dept. MAN. 7106.
West End Passenger Agency:
125, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. West End.
Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester & Glasgow.

CLAN HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT

SERVICE



EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to
 PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN & ADEN, MASSAWA, *MAGADISHU, *BERBERA, *JIBUTI
 MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

*Direct or by transshipment.

For particulars of sailing, rates of freight, etc., apply to
 THE OWNERS

THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO., LTD.
 MOMBASA

Loading Brokers:
 STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.,
 LIVERPOOL 2.

London Agents:
 TEMPERLEYS, HASLEJUST & CO., LTD.
 LONDON, E.C.2.



It is little over 20 years since the first railway was laid of the railway which is now the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, operating 2,930 route miles of metre gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of kite and river steamer services, 1,716 miles of road motor services, and the four ocean ports of Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Lindi.


Another port is at present under construction at Mtwara in Southern Tanganyika for the groundnut scheme, in connection with which many miles of new railway have been built.

In these 20 odd years the Railway has been a chief agent in the amazingly rapid progress of the territories it serves, and this progress continues. In 1949 the freight tonnage was 127 per cent heavier than it was 10 years previously, and passenger journeys had increased in the same time by 300 per cent.

The Railway, proud of its past record and alive to its present responsibilities, is sparing no effort to maintain and speed the development of East Africa.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

Special
**FIRTH
BROWN
ALLOY STEELS
PRIORITY
& SERVICE**



THOS. FIRTH & JOHN BROWN LTD., SHEFFIELD

Why be on the Outside Looking in?

Last year we paid a bonus of 21% on all purchases to members



UNITY IS



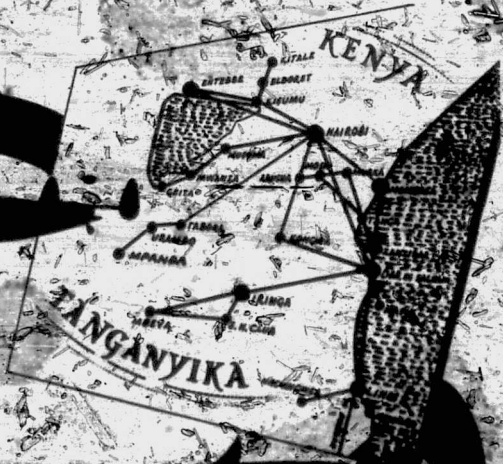
STRENGTH

THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD.



Travelling in East Africa no longer demands the complex arrangements, broad time margins and special considerations of the erstwhile "Safari".

Fast, frequent and comfortable air services are now available to the business man and pleasure seeker within the territories, and provide a quick, easy link with Portuguese East and the Union of South Africa.



Fly

OVER 100 SERVICES EVERY WEEK
COVERING 71,000 MILES

EAST AFRICAN AIRWAYS

AIRWAYS TERMINAL, SADLER STREET, BOX 1010, NAIROBI.

EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

66, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Title	Page
State of Moment	1031
Notes By The Way	1033
London Conference on Federation	1034
Boycott by African Delegates	1036
Problems of African Agriculture	1037
Sudan and Anglo-Egyptian Negotiations	1038
Zanzibar Clove Industry	1039
BRAEMAR CASTLE Launched	1040
Parliament	1044
Latest Mining News	1054

Founder and Editor:
F. S. JOELSON.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1962

Vol. 28 (New Series) No. 149

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

TOO LATE FOR THE DEBATE to be reported in this issue the House of Commons has discussed the Central African federation conference which is now being held in London despite the refusal of the African Abstinence from London Talks. African delegates from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to participate. When all efforts to persuade them to be reasonable had failed—and it is an open secret that among those who advised them to attend the discussions were leading Socialist Members of Parliament, including at least two former Ministers—Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies in the late Labour Government, promptly protested against the decision to proceed with the conference in their absence, and the Government, which has nothing to hide, agreed to provide time for a debate. The official and non-official European representatives of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland are, we believe, of the unanimous opinion that His Majesty's Ministers have taken the right course, and the two non-official African delegates from Southern Rhodesia evidently share that point of view, for they have contributed bravely throughout (and we understand acquitted themselves well in every respect in the talks). Having expressed objection to the principle of federation, as they were fully entitled to do, they took the realistic attitude that their best services could be rendered by helping to shape the plan in forms most likely to serve African interests. The Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Africans, leading that measure of wisdom and moral courage, have discharged their responsibilities. The hopelessness of their case is shown by their own statement on Tuesday, which appears on another page.

The Left Wing politicians and other publicists who have sought throughout to

wreck any plan for federation have placed all possible emphasis on the extravagant assertion that to introduce federation without African consent is a **Stubborn Fanatics** (which means that of a tiny minority of educated and semi-educated Africans) would be fatal to the future of British Central Africa. The manifest result of accepting their advice would be to do nothing now and for the future merely because a little group of fanatics, European and African, stubbornly opposing any improvement of the present position, have intimidated others into professions of the same kind, really because they calculate that to defeat the plan for federation would weaken general confidence in all three States, arrest their development, and so increase the prospect of Gold Coastism spreading first to Nyasaland and then to Northern Rhodesia. It is, of course, a fantastic misreading of the situation, but it is nevertheless the aim of the recalcitrants.

Few among them have shown any capacity in affairs; indeed, few of them have experience which in this country would entitle them to public office of any kind, or to any business or other appointment except at the lowest level. That is not their fault. It is the natural consequence of the early stage of advancement at which the African leaders of the territories now stand. But it would be folly to disregard their limitations and accept at face value the airy suggestions that the situation can be rectified by strong doses of the heady medicine of political democracy as prescribed (still with indifferent success) for the British public, which by comparison is immeasurably more experienced and politically trustworthy. Despite these fundamental drawbacks the African spokesmen tell themselves that they could provide the personnel for self-government. More amazingly, they

find Europeans willing to accept and give that claim, devoid though it be of the slightest substance.

Her Majesty's Ministers could either discharge their duty by proceeding to discuss the needs of the situation with the delegates from the three territories chiefly concerned, or abdicate their responsibility by seeking to appease the unappeasable.

Exploiting Africa For Party Purposes. Anyone who knows Lord Salisbury, Mr. Lyttelton, Mr. Lenox-Boyd, Sir Godfrey Huggins, Mr. Welcasky, Sir Gilbert Rennie, and some of the other participants in the conference would have had no hesitation in predicting that they would do their duty as they saw it, whatever the number and influence of the critics and calumniators. That course has yielded far better results than would have been thought possible last week; concentration on the main purpose and on thorough understanding of mutual difficulties have made progress both quick and encouraging, and it now seems certain that the conference will end several days earlier than had been expected. The abstention of some of the African delegates must not be given too much weight: suspicious of change and seeking advantages for themselves which the common weal does not justify, they have resorted to tactics deplored by some of their best friends in Socialist circles. More regrettable than their attitude is that of the Labour leaders who for temporary party purposes are ready to destroy what they had begun to build, and so drag the great issues of African progress into the political arena of the United Kingdom.

STILL SEEKING SAFETY in secrecy, the Government of Nyasaland has informed the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce that it is not prepared to appoint a committee of investigation into the financial aid given for the establishment of a weekly newspaper for a small section of the African population.

No Safety In Secrecy. When conveying that information to the April meeting of the Chamber, the secretary reported that the official decision had been made known to him in a confidential letter, which presumably means that the communication did more than refuse the Chamber's request for an inquiry. But this whole issue is much more than the private and confidential business of a Government which has shown itself to be much too inclined to privacy and unduly unbusinesslike. This is in every

aspect of the term a public matter, the expenditure on what we consider inexcusably extravagant lines, having been made and authorized from public funds by public servants for a public purpose. Why, then, should the Government's letter to the leading commercial organization have been marked "confidential"?

A month ago the most important public body in Nyasaland, the Convention of Associations, passed a strongly worded and unanimous resolution deploring the grant of a large sum of money for **Debate Should Be Demanded.** The new African paper demanding the appointment of a commission to examine whether the African was not already adequately served by existing African papers, whether the expenditure could be shown to be justified, and whether the money could not be better spent on the extension of health and education services for Africans. The resolution, having declared specifically that the expenditure was a matter of public concern, urged that no further moneys should be disbursed on the project until the proposed commission had reported. So far as we are aware, the Convention has not yet received a reply to its representations. If it receives the same answer as that given to the Chamber of Commerce, we trust that it will invite all the non-official members of the Legislative Council (who are nominated by the Governor on the recommendation of the Convention of Associations) to voice their protest and demand a debate. One such member showed at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce that he still fails to appreciate that the criticisms are directed far less against the project itself than against the prodigality of the expenditure incurred, the complete disregard of ordinary commercial prudence, and the deliberate refusal to disclose facts to which the public is entitled, evidently because the Government knows the plan to be so thoroughly bad that it cannot withstand impartial investigation.

If the criticisms made by this newspaper and elsewhere have not been well founded, why is the Government of Nyasaland so reticent? It may be safely assumed that it would have promptly and forcefully if **Accountability To the Public** it could have done so effectively. There can we suggest, be one reason only for its silence, and for the refusal of an inquiry — a knowledge that its folly would be uncovered by any

competent investigator, coupled with the hope that continued stubbornness will exhaust the patience of the critics and induce them to turn their attention elsewhere. That we believe to be a foolish expectation, for it could be realized only if the commercial and settler leaders of Nyasaland were prepared to submit tamely to extravagance, to contemptuous rejection of perfectly legitimate

requests for enlightenment, and to exposing the gross misuse of public funds. If, however, their duty they will assuredly discharge, and it is better that the full facts should be attracted in the legislature of Nyasaland than in the House of Commons. But, if they fail to evade a candid account of their plans, the Government will have merely made a barefaced worse

Notes By The Way

Egypt and the Sudan

FOR A LONG TIME this newspaper has been almost alone in declaring that Great Britain could not honourably recognize King Farouk's claim to sovereignty over the Sudan, whatever the phraseology devised for the purpose, without limiting that complete freedom which we have repeatedly promised the Sudanese to settle for themselves what the future of their country shall be. Right up to the end of last week almost every newspaper in the United Kingdom continued to give the impression in its news and editorial columns that Anglo-Egyptian agreement could and would be reached on this difficult subject. Then the truth appeared to dawn suddenly, and in the last few days there has been a very belated but welcome change of attitude.

Light at Last

The public is now being emphatically told that it must not expect reconciliation between the British and the Sudanese on the basis of a formula that the Sudanese would neither understand nor accept any formula for a nominal Egyptian sovereignty. That is precisely what EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has consistently argued, and it is regrettable that those elementary facts were not made clear in the Press generally weeks ago. We have also proposed Sudanese participation in any negotiations between Great Britain and Egypt, and that idea too is now being repeated in many newspapers. The Egyptian King and politicians have only themselves to blame for their embarrassment, and there is not the slightest reason for our country to set about rescuing them, and certainly not at the expense of the Sudan.

Lower Gold Premium

THE PROVISION of the Government of Southern Rhodesia announced in the budget that all gold produced in the Colony might henceforth be sold in the free market was quickly emulated by the Government of the Gold Coast, and then by H.M. Government in respect of all Colonial territories which had previously limited sales in the free market to 40% of their total output, following the example set by the Union of South Africa. When the Southern Rhodesian announcement was made, leaders of the gold mining industry in the Union felt confident that the premium over the official dollar price for the precious metal would not drop in the free market since if other relatively small producers abolished the 40% limit. Already, however, the premium has fallen.

Free Market Less Active

FOR MANY MONTHS the price on the free markets had remained firm at \$35 a ounce, or \$3 above the official quotation, which was fixed as far back as 1933, and any adjustment of which the Americans have steadfastly declined to contemplate, although producers everywhere have to meet greatly increased costs as a result of which many properties have gone out of production and

prospects for gold has almost ceased in East and Central Africa. Much of the free gold has been sold in India and the Far East, and some has been hoarded, but the demand for gold for new jewelry has been dropping, and the Indian exportation has been steadily reduced. On the Central free market the price has fallen to only \$27, or a premium of about 10% over the official price, and that means a heavy loss to the miner for handling and processing. Under these conditions a general increase in the official world price, there can be no stability in the gold mining industry.

Uganda Company Changes

THE CHANGES MADE in the organization of the Uganda Co., Ltd., and its associate enterprises in East Africa were unfortunately not satisfactorily recorded in the brief paragraph last week's issue. Following the resignation of Mr. J. A. Simpson as his appointment as chairman of the new Uganda Development Corporation, Lieut. Colonel W. H. L. Gordon becomes general manager in Kampala of the Uganda Company, with Mr. C. Lewis as deputy general manager. They will act as joint general managers of the Uganda Company (Africa) Ltd., that they constitute a strong team is undeniable.

Strong Team

CELESTINE GORDON, a Regular soldier who has served in the Royal Corps of Signals and as a member of the airborne forces, retired from the Army in 1950 to join the Uganda Company, and he is already a director of the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation and a member of the Central Labour Advisory Board of Uganda. (As Miss Margot Lumb, his wife won several tennis and squash championships, and she was a member of the British Wighman Cup team to America.) Mr. Lewis, who has spent many years in East Africa, is vice-chairman of the Uganda Cotton Association, a member of the Cotton Lint Marketing Board and the Non-Native Cotton Marketing Board, a municipal councillor of Kampala, chairman of its finance committee, and the present deputy mayor. So Mr. Simpson will hand over to experienced friends.

Pity the Poor Scribe

THE COLONIAL CORRESPONDENT of a paper famous throughout the world must have missed the test when he found that an admirable recent article on industrial relations in the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia had, assuredly without his knowledge, been given the heading "North Rhodesian Mines." More than once before his papers, which certainly know much better—has discovered too late that it has been made to write of Northern Rhodesia as "North Rhodesia," a solecism which quite understandably angers Rhodesians, whether Southern or Northern.

London Conference on Central African Federation

Encouraging Progress on Important Aspects of Plan

ENCOURAGING PROGRESS has been reported in the Experts Conference on Closer Association of Southern Central African Territories.

An official communiqué was issued by the Secretary of State, Foreign Office, on the evening of Wednesday last week. It said:

The first plenary meeting of the Conference on Closer Association of the Central African Territories was held at Lancaster House this afternoon under the patronage of the Marquess of Salisbury, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. He was accompanied by Mr. Oliver Lynton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir A. P. Lunn, Mr. Boyd, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, and Mr. E. G. Foster, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Lord Salisbury, in welcoming the delegations, stressed the vital importance of this occasion, not only for the territories immediately concerned, but for the future and progress of Africa as a whole. It was not the purpose of the conference to come to any final decision on the issue of federation. Its task was rather to evolve the best possible draft scheme for the study of all concerned and consideration at a further conference to be held later this year. Lord Salisbury expressed his regret that His Majesty's Government that the African representatives from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland had not felt able to participate in the present proceedings.

Regret at Absence of Some African Delegates

In replying, Sir Godfrey Huggles, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Gilbert Rennie, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Sir Geoffrey Colby, Governor of Nyasaland, expressed on behalf of their delegations their determination to play their full part in reaching a generally acceptable solution. Lord Salisbury regretted the absence of African representatives from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was fully shared by the other delegations.

On the subject of considering matters of procedure, the conference decided to set up various committees to consider specific problems and report back to the full conference.

The conference then began a discussion of the formal scheme for a federal constitution for the three territories in the light of suggestions from subjects of the territories. They took as the subject of the division of powers between a federal Government and the existing territorial Governments and other matters. Satisfactory progress was made.

The conference will meet in two committees—Finance and Legal—on tomorrow morning. It will meet in plenary session on Wednesday afternoon.

The committee on legal and financial questions met on the morning of April 24.

At the second plenary meeting in the afternoon the conference continued its examination of the division of powers between the Federal Government and the territorial Governments. The communiqué stated:

"The African representatives from Southern Rhodesia took an active part in the discussion, particularly on matters of concern to Africans generally, such as education and health services.

The conference considered such matters as the composition of the Federal Assembly, the electoral law, and arrangements for the election of a Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

Discussion took place on a suggestion that there might be a second Chamber. It was agreed that this should not initially be part of the scheme but that the draft Constitution should contain provision for its addition at a later stage by agreement between the four Governments, should that be thought desirable.

The conference formed various points relating to the electoral laws and other matters to the Legal Committee and adjourned after a general discussion

on the method and qualifications for election to the Federal Assembly, the proportion of representation from the territories, and transitional provisions.

Next day the conference resumed in plenary session in the morning, and concluded the examination of the division of powers between the Federal Government and the territorial Governments. It was agreed that on some subjects, the federal and territorial legislatures should have concurrent powers of legislation.

Two Elected Africans from Each State

The communiqué stated:

The conference has accepted the principle of African representation from all three territories in the federal legislature. This will include two Africans elected from each territory.

The conference went on to consider the nature and functions of special machinery to safeguard African interests. They looked forward to the day when all races had developed to such a point that such special provision would be no longer necessary, but agreed that it was essential at present.

The conference adopted proposals for an African Affairs Board, consisting apart from a chairman, of a European and an African nominated by the Governor of each territory, to have a total membership of seven.

It was considered that the chairman and members of the Board should be entirely independent of the Federal Parliament and executive, and consequently that the chairman should not, as suggested in the Officials' Report, be a Minister, but an independent statutory chairman appointed by the Governor-General with the approval of H.M. Government.

The Board's functions should include the power to ensure the effect of any federal measures which the Board and the Governor-General deemed to discriminate either in terms of or in operation between Europeans and Africans to the disadvantage of Africans would require to be referred to H.M. Government.

On resuming in the afternoon the conference dealt with the constitution of the federal Executive.

Earlier in the day the Legal Committee resumed its consideration of matters referred to it by the conference.

Uniformity in Public Services

A communiqué issued on Monday said:

The conference met in plenary session and gave consideration to the principles which should be set forth in the preamble to the federal constitution. It was suggested that the seat of the Federal Government should be decided by the Federal Assembly itself.

The conference received an interim report on the work of the finance committee, covering among other things, the question of a Customs Union and the establishment of a Commission to consider the fiscal and financial problems of the territories. The conference took note of this report, and decided to give consideration of certain of the proposals when the full report of the finance committee was available.

The conference then gave preliminary consideration to the question of creation of a Public Services Commission, and decided to give consideration in detail by the Public Services Committee at the conference.

The conference agreed that it was desirable that there should be the greatest uniformity in the terms and conditions of the employment of the federal and territorial Governments, and decided to consider in detail at a later meeting the best means of working this general principle.

The conference took note of an interim report on the work of the legal committee.

In a debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening Mr. Armstrong said that to have decided not to proceed with the conference because some of the African delegates had declined to take part would have been to give any dissident opinion a veto far stronger than any held by Mr. Vishinsky.

The Secretary of State denied the affirmation of the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland African delegates that they had not been invited to the conference. They had, he said, been invited to come to London both for informal talks and for the conference.

At a Press conference called by the African delegation from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. Sokota, a member of the Legislative Council in Northern Rhodesia, said that he doubted if even one African in his country of Nyasaland favoured federation with Southern Rhodesia and that if the plan for federation went forward there would be a procession of chiefs to Great Britain.

The other African member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislature, Mr. Yamba, said that they were boycotting the conference because the agenda had not been disclosed to them "but was to be handed to us at the door like a ticket for a concert."

He added: "We want equality and fair play, education, economics, emancipation, and political development. We cannot see how Southern Rhodesia, which has put Africans right down into the ditch, could and nurse us."

Statement by Boycotting Delegates

African delegates, now in London from Northern Rhodesia made the following statement through *The Times* on Tuesday. It was signed by E. K. GONDWE, African Protectorate Council, Nyasaland; C. R. KEMBAKANO, African Protectorate Council, Nyasaland; G. M. MUSUMUDEWA, African Representative Council, Northern Rhodesia; S. SOKOTA, member, Legislative Council, Northern Rhodesia; A. K. WALUBITA, African Representative Council, Northern Rhodesia; D. L. YAMBA, member, Legislative Council, Northern Rhodesia.

"We, members of the African delegations invited by H.M. Government to come to London from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to discuss Central African federation, oppose federation on principle.

"We fear the extension to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland of the Native policy of Southern Rhodesia if the three territories are federated. History has shown that what has happened in the Union of South Africa, where the Boer policy has supplanted the liberal-British policy of Cape Colony completely. The Native policy of Southern Rhodesia approximates more closely to Native policy in the Union of South Africa than to Native policy in any other British African territory.

"In Southern Rhodesia Africans are virtually excluded from the franchise by the high income qualification, £250 a year. The two races are segregated (*apartheid*) in different areas of land by law. Forty-eight million acres of land are reserved for 130,000 Europeans, while 32m. acres are reserved for two million Africans. No African may own land in any town, and an African may live only in a location near a town unless employed by a European. No skilled work may be done by an African in any urban area. No African trade union is legally recognized. An African requires a pass to move from one district to another, while a European does not. An unemployed African is compelled to render forced labour, while an unemployed European is not.

"European people have been told that federation in the three territories is essential to check the immigration of Africans from the Union into the three territories, bringing with them the Union Native policy. That is not so. The Union Native policy is already firmly established in Southern Rhodesia. If it were desired to exclude African settlers the Government of each territory is fully competent to devise an immigration policy and enact it into law to exclude Africans as the Union has done, to exclude immigrants which it does not want.

"The European minority in the three territories has spoken for 25 years to create an amalgamation or a federation of the three territories in order to gain Dominion status and throw off Colonial Office control. The want of the present constitution to the Gold Coast has given that movement a fresh impetus, because the Europeans wish to entrench themselves in political dominance in these African territories before the African inhabitants of those territories are politically conscious and active.

"We are not at present sufficiently advanced politically to defend ourselves against the European minority without the assistance of impartial officials of the British administration of the United Kingdom, and we feel that the statement of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament of 1931 on Closer Union in East Africa still applies to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland—namely (§ 73 of Cmd. 164) that "the interests of the overwhelming majority of the indigenous population should not be subordinated to those of a minority belonging to

another race; however important in itself" and (§ 75) that "the control of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom must remain unimpaired... where widely differing communities exist side by side." We have no faith in professed safeguards for African interests. The constitution of the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia have proved that they are valueless.

"We have declined to take part in the conference at present in progress for the following reasons. We were not invited to come to England to the conference but for informal talks with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. We have had those talks. The Secretary of State then invited us to attend the conference. We asked to see the agenda. He would not accede to that request unless we agreed to attend the conference. We declined to do so, because we understood that the conference was being held to consider modifications to the federation scheme formulated by officials in London in 1951, in which no African had any part, although it affected the interests of more Africans than any other race.

"Moreover, no African has ever been invited to take part in preparing modifications to that scheme, until the Secretary of State invited us into the conference. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland alone were invited from the territories in London for that purpose in February 1951. That is the very negation of the British Government's declared policy of partnership with members of other races under the British flag.

"We prefer political reform in each territory first. In Northern Rhodesia we desire a franchise for all the inhabitants of the territory and not merely for the few European British subjects in it. It is not present limited to British subjects and the indigenous inhabitants of a Protectorate are not British subjects but British protected persons; they do not qualify for the vote. In Nyasaland there is no franchise. The non-official members of the Legislative Council are nominated. Other British African territories, more advanced than Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, have been granted a franchise. We also desire more participation by members of our race in the political institutions of our two countries.

"We appeal to the electors of the United Kingdom, who are responsible for our welfare, to protect us from the machinations of the European minority among us, and not to be deceived by their plots for Central African federation."

Facts Africans Refuse to Recognize

In a leading article *The Times* wrote:

"The refusal of the African delegations from the northern territories to take part is due to a complicated chain of fears and suspicions. Not only has the white settler in Central Africa brought material, political and spiritual benefits to the African, without which he would not be capable of taking part in serious political discussions; as to his future at all without the white man's presence, but in a partnership, the African was not able to continue upon the path of advancement. Yet those who speak for the Africans refuse to recognize these facts.

"Coupled with the fear of unchecked domination by the white settler, understandable in view of the frustrations which the African meets more frequently in proportion as the pace of his development increases, is the suspicion that the Colonial Office is taking part in a conspiracy with the white settler—a suspicion which cannot logically be held concurrently with a claim to remain under its protection.

"The opposition of the Africans to the federation proposals, because Dr. Hastings Banda and other African leaders express it so uncompromisingly, appears as an opposition to federation in any form whatsoever. That is not quite the case. It is to put it at its most logical, an opposition to federation so long as the racial situation remains unresolved. Indeed, there is no reason to suppose that the spokesmen at least would oppose federation if the territories concerned had Governments of a kind they consider necessary to ensure African interests and rights—that is, with more popularly elected African members in the legislature.

"Such a political organization is not yet practicable, and the question arises whether it is possible to devise really effective safeguards that are workable. The devising of such safeguards is the main business of the conference at Lancaster House. It is upon their own judgment of the efficacy of the safeguards proposed that the British Government must ultimately make their decision.

"These safeguards are of several kinds. There is the special machinery already announced, of a Native Affairs Board, of a chairman, three Europeans and three Africans, all nominated by the Governors, with power to veto referable to Whitehall,

This arrangement is stronger than that which would be made in Southern Rhodesia and weaker, but more workable, than the device of the Minister for African Affairs in the Cabinet which was previously proposed.

There is the suggested presence in the central legislature of two elected Africans from each territory, providing a mouth-piece, though only weak voting power, for African interests. Further, there is the proposal to maintain the Protectorate status of the two northern territories which has been pledged, and to write into the constitution rights that the law must uphold. Most important of all, and still to be examined, are the provisions for the transfer of the constitution.

To the white settlers and his representatives, the piling up of these safeguards and provisions for future advance must appear burdensome, but they are indispensable if federation is to be justly achieved."

General de Guingand's Comment

Major-General Sir Francis de Guingand wrote in the *Sunday Times*:

"It is clearly impossible to develop the resources of Africa with sufficient speed unless initially there is a leadership. Again, the only common sense that a bigger grouping than the present one should be established in order that a master plan may be drawn up, the impementation of which will not be hampered by purely local considerations or be at the mercy of changing moods from Whitehall. And it is essential that any master plan should be prepared and executed with imagination and boldness. There is no place for a weak and flimsy design.

"Sir Godfrey Huggins is a man of great political stature and fine personal qualities, and at the same time a practical realist with immense experience of the African scene. He sees in the federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland the essential first step towards the larger canvas of a Central-East African Federation.

"He has been working upon a Native policy which has much merit. It used to be called the Two Pyramid Policy. But, no doubt, there are now many modifications to his original conception.

"There is to my mind a real danger in trying to work out a complete Native policy all at once. All we can hope to do is to progress by stages—taking a step and then thinking again before taking the next. Conditions are so different in the various territories that we must start with considerable flexibility within a federal system, each component probably having to receive different treatment.

"In any plan for federation the following methods for solving this great problem should not be discarded.

(1) There should be both African and European areas or States, in which the interests of each are respectively paramount.

(2) The High Commission Territory of Bechuanaland should be made available as a component in any scheme for federation.

(3) Large-scale movements of population should not be shirked as a means of solving the problem of federation.

(4) At the federal level there should be European control to start with, safeguards regarding the Africans being vested in the federal authority.

"The African should be helped along in the partnership his political development keeping pace with his natural growth. If the European is expected to contribute in the form of capital, business, brains, and experience towards the development of African resources, he should not be asked to run the risk of facing an Anglo-Iranian type of disaster."

Mr. Welensky's Rejoinder

Protests against Central African federation by Church of Scotland circles were reported and criticized in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on April 10.

As a result of such activities a petition was sent to Mr. Roy Welensky, chairman of the non-official members of the Legislature of Northern Rhodesia, by the Edinburgh University Christian Union, to the secretary of which is Mr. Welensky's just written;

"As a British citizen who has lived all his life in Africa, who for nearly 15 years has been a member of a legislature in Central Africa, and who has quite a knowledge of the problems and interests of both the Europeans and the Africans, I must express grave concern at the fact that the British people are prepared to judge a problem like federation without knowing the facts.

"I am aware that this country is traditionally in favour of the underdog and I think this is to be admired, but I have always been under the impression that one of the tenets of British justice was that one was not found guilty before the case was proved.

"You may or may not be aware of it, but the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Gilbert Rennie, is a Scot, and has at times held office in the Church of Scotland in Nairobi as an elder. I mention this in passing because it is a part of his oath of allegiance when taking office as Governor to do right by all men. Would it not be reasonable to ask that men like Sir Gilbert Rennie should express their views to you before you hasten to condemn a federation scheme which as yet is only in the embryo stage?

"I support federation because I believe that it offers the only hope of maintaining a British way of life in Central Africa. Federation will give us the chances of guaranteeing African rights and at the same time permitting the drive and initiative of the Europeans to develop the country.

"You may have heard of the promises made by Her Majesty's Government to have"

Parliament Asks about African Boycott of Conference

Nyasaland Delegates Changed Their Minds about Attending as Observers

MANY QUESTIONS about the Africans who have refused to take part in the London conference on Central African federation were asked in the House of Commons last week.

MR. JOHN PARKER (Lab.) asked what dates the invited African representatives from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would return to Central Africa, and whether the Minister would agree to prolong their stay to allow M.P.s. an opportunity to meet them.

MR. A. LENNOX-BOYD: "As hon. members will have heard with regret, the delegates from the African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia and the African Protectorate Council of Nyasaland have declined the invitation of H.M. Government to remain in London to attend the conference in closer association. Arrangements had therefore been made by their Governments for them to return home on April 24 and 25 respectively. If, however, there is a general desire in the House that hon. members should have a chance of discussion with them, I am assured that the two Governors would be willing to arrange for them to stay here for two or three days for that purpose."

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.): "May I impress upon the Minister the importance of consulting the two

Governors immediately, and indicating what I am sure is the general view of the House—these Africans have come here, and we know they are opposed to federation—that it is of the utmost importance that no impression should be given that any attempt has been made to prevent them from stating their case to members of this House and to the country?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "That is why I gave the answer in that form."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Will not the Minister make it a much more generous time than three or four days? And may I ask that the African representatives be consulted as to how much time is essential for them to put their case?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think the hon. gentleman will realize that these two delegations, whom we have welcomed here and with whom it has been a pleasure to meet and talk, have come here at the expense of their Governments for a particular purpose. They came over for talks with the Secretary of State. Their talks, unhappily, have not resulted in their agreement to stay as delegates."

"The Nyasaland delegates suggested that they might stay as observers. We accepted that suggestion, but unhappily they withdrew the offer after we had accepted it."

(Continued on page 1050)

Problems of African Agriculture

Mr. G. W. Nye's Address to Royal Society of Arts

HOW CAN COLONIAL AGRICULTURE meet the needs of a rapidly increasing and better educated population? When recently rereading Trevelyan's "History of England" I was interested to find the following passage:

"The unexampled rise in population from 1760 onwards is due not so much to earlier marriage as to the saving of life by improvements in medical science and practice and to an improved standard of living which may to some extent be attributed to cheap goods produced by the new mechanical inventions, the disappearance of plagues so long endemic in the island, the control of the ravages of scurvy and other diseases, the reduction of ague and fever by the use of quinine, the advance of habits of cleanliness and the use of cheap cotton shirts, and, above all else, more and better hospitals and better medical care of mothers and infants which greatly reduced mortality in childbirth or by convulsions, measles, and other infantile diseases."

With one or two alterations, that quotation could apply almost exactly to the Colonies to-day, where the impacts of improved health services and better education are causing the curve of population growth to rise steeply; within 30 years the population of Africa is expected to double itself. That is an appalling thought when we still have famines and annual hunger periods.

Can we in 30 years reorganize and improve Colonial agriculture that we will be able to feed this greater population and provide the wherewithal to pay for the social services and other improvements in the standard of living? The margin of time is terribly narrow, and if we do not quickly rise to the occasion we shall face disaster and have failed in our mission to the Colonial peoples.

Magnitude of the Task

The more I think of this problem the more impressed I am by the magnitude of our task, but the more hopeful that we can come out on top.

The climates and soils of Africa are varied and generally unkindly. So far we cannot control the former; we can, however, harness the latter to its best use. The soils are still being maltreated; fertility is being drained away, and the old practice of shifting cultivation, a good method in its time, can no longer work. Insufficient land being available, that land is now usually cultivated without rest or restorative.

There are black spots in most territories, where the land is over-crowded and so over-cultivated that crop yields are down to rock bottom and the present and future populations cannot be supported without urgent, expensive, and large-scale changes.

In large areas of Kenya, Uganda, and Nyassaland no land is available for rest fallow or for cattle, in parts of Nyassaland I know of plots which have been under continuous maize for over 40 years; yields are down to the lowest possible level, but as the people have no other land they must go on cultivating and so that, at the best, they can be it only two bags per acre.

Many large areas which are either unpopulated or very sparsely populated could probably be used for settlement, but there are usually very sound reasons for their lack of population. It may be infertile soil, lack of water supplies, or lack of communications. With few exceptions they are better wooded, but often the reason is there only because the land is unpopulated. In these areas we must look to mop up the surplus populations, and large sums of money will have to be spent to provide water supplies, communications, etc.

These large tracts of land must be so managed that they will be regarded as fertile land. There must be land use surveys to ensure that the land is allocated to its best use, be it trees, perennial crops, arable crops, or grazing, followed by crop trials to ensure that the right varieties and types of crops are planted.

*Mr. G. W. Nye is Deputy Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

This would include experiments in crop rotations and soil management. The next stage would be pilot schemes to put on the ground the results of experiments and investigations, from which would evolve the final pattern for development. In these pilot schemes the economics of the various systems and processes to be used can be worked out.

For instance, with proper lay-out of land in strips across the slope it may be that limited mechanization will be economic, and that modern insecticides and fungicides could be economically applied. Furthermore, proper crop rotation with limited periods under cultivation followed by a fallow period under grass or other resting crop, would be established.

Need for Control

But to ensure this balanced and progressive development, particularly when expansion from the pilot stage is reached, it is essential that some authority should have sufficient control to prevent maltreatment of the land and to ensure its proper use. Many people think that some form of grouping of farms is desirable, and a number of experiments of this system are being tried. From these groups it is hoped that small producer co-operative societies, some large enough to own their own tractors and implements, will be formed.

This is not communal farming in its true sense, but might be called community farming, each man preserving his own individuality and his own individual land, and yet conforming to the general pattern. The idea of community work still exists in many tribes, and it is on this custom that grouping could be built.

We have another reserve which should be of tremendous value in improving food supplies. There are in Africa vast areas of swamp, and many large rivers which are largely undeveloped. With the development of irrigation and water control for rice production we can go a long way towards solving Africa's future food problems.

In the Rufiji Valley of Tanganyika there is a flood plain of more than 100,000 acres suitable for rice, and development is proceeding here with partial mechanization. This year large numbers of people paid the full cost for their land to be irrigated by farmers. In Nyassaland a survey of the River Shire is proceeding, and it is control of the river to prevent flooding is found to be a practical proposition over 100,000 acres will be available eventually for irrigation for rice, sugar, and cotton as the main crops. Indeed, in nearly all the African territories more and more attention is being paid to rice which may prove to be the salvation of the African peoples.

Some aspects of land tenure in Africa make sound improvement in agriculture almost impossible. Fragmentation and sub-division of land are in some territories proceeding at an alarming pace. In one district the average number of separate holdings per family is 10, with an average distance from the man's homestead of 10 miles. In another instance a man with one wife and six children has 12 separate fields, the total acreage of the whole being only two and a half acres, with the fields varying in size from 0.05 to 0.6 of an acre.

Hurdles To Be Surmounted

In the first case the labour involved in carrying manure to such widely scattered plots is too great for it to be a practical proposition. Proper rotations, the introduction of temporary hedges and mechanization, are impracticable and uneconomic, and the work of extension officers is more than doubled. As the population increases the position will worsen.

There must be a serious attempt to persuade the people that to survive they must mutually agree to consolidate their holdings and accept other measures which cut across their present system of land tenure and inheritance.

The matrilineal system of inheritance is another severe handicap to development, as under such system no man is prepared to spend money on capital works such as houses, tree planting and permanent crops.

In other areas under different systems and customs orderly development is comparatively simple. For example, in the Teso district of Uganda the customary grouping of village lands made the introduction of strip cropping a comparatively easy task once the chiefs and village elders were convinced of the value of the method of cultivation.

We cannot expect, and certainly do not wish, the African peasant to remain indefinitely at the hoe and axe stage. These tools and the man-power to use them are the limiting factors in the area of land which can be cultivated by a family, and they also limit such important matters as timeliness of planting. Although ox-ploughing has been in use in some areas for a number of years and is still being encouraged, it has never caught on universally, and it is of course limited to areas free from tsetse.

The mechanical age really reached Africa largely as the

result of the last war, and there is already a demand for tractors and mechanization generally by the peasants. Mechanization can be shown to be economic, the way will be cleared for a very substantial reorganization of tropical agriculture, with the opportunity for capital investment. The most important investigations to be undertaken to-day are those into the economies of various degrees of mechanization.

It would, however, be quite wrong to encourage the idea that machinery is going to solve all the difficulties, and that we have only to get tractors rushing in and down the country side to produce plenty of food for local consumption and substantial surpluses for the country.

Machinery will enable more land to be opened up, but it would be no use opening up, say, 10 acres of cotton when a man and his family can harvest only half that area.

The other great advantage of mechanization is timeliness of planting. Early preparation of the land and early planting of crops result in higher yields, and there are severe limits to the amount of land which can be opened up at the proper time by a man working with a hoe with weather conditions against him. The tractor will enable much more rapid and efficient ploughing to be done.

Cash crops will have to carry the whole cost, and if tractors are used for only a few operations, they will, unless alternative

uses be found, remain idle for a large portion of the year. In many areas it will still be more economic to use draught oxen for ploughing, planting, and road haulage, but mechanization does not only entail the use of machinery on the land.

Processing machinery can be indirectly of considerable assistance in making available more labour for cultivation. The introduction of maize mills in Nyasaland and elsewhere has proved a tremendous boon to the women, who are responsible for preparation of the food, and the establishment of rice mills in many territories has proved highly beneficial. Anything that can be done to relieve the womenfolk of some of their burdens should be encouraged.

Insufficient attention has been paid to the very important place of women in African agriculture. More use could, I am sure, be made of women instructors. In many tribes if we can win the women over to the right way of thinking about agriculture our battle will be more than half won, for the African woman is just as much the uncrowned ruler of the household as she is in this country.

(To be concluded.)

Sudan and the Anglo-Egyptian Negotiations

Reliance on British Pledges on Self-Determination

THE PROBABILITY of the failure of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations in London is now being more frankly faced by both parties and by informed public opinion in this country.

The Umma Party cabled Mr. Eden last week confirming its confidence in British pledges and its belief that the Sudan would not be a bargaining point in negotiations with Egypt, whose "deplorable attitude" in trying to delay the constitution and impose the Egyptian crown on the Sudan would be bitterly resisted.

A motion expressing general agreement with the draft proposals for a constitution has been approved by the Legislative Assembly. The most important of the amendments was that the Sudanese should be free to decide the time and method of self-determination.

The Cairo correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed a few days ago, when reports had been received from London that H.M. Government were ready to recognize King Farouk's title as sovereign of Egypt and the Sudan if Egypt made it clear by a royal pronouncement or in some other way that she recognized the right of the Sudanese to unrestricted self-determination.

This, if correct, would signify a change in the London attitude, which hitherto has been in effect that recognition of the sovereign's title as king of the Sudan is a matter for the Sudanese, not the British. The new idea has been received not unfavourably in some political circles here, though it is pointed out that arrangements would be necessary to ensure an equal say for Egypt with the United Kingdom in the future constitutional development of the Sudan.

A commission—composed of Egypt, the United Kingdom, the Sudan, and possibly another country, with no direct interest—whose functions would include the supervision of elections in the Sudan, might, it is suggested, provide appropriate machinery.

Presumably there would need to be some understanding as to when the Sudanese would be free to exercise the right of self-determination. Egypt would doubtless prefer not to make haste about that. The Wafd's policy has ensured that any decision made within the near future would go against Egypt. On the other hand, it is believed that the Sudanese, after some years' experience of self-government, might realize the need for the closest ties with Egypt.

There is also the difficulty that recognition by Egypt of Sudanese self-determination, without reservations, would imply the right of the Sudanese to choose membership of the British Commonwealth—an idea intolerable to public opinion here.

Still, Egypt cannot oppose for the Sudanese what she

demands for the Tunisians, and presumably she would accept a formula which conceded that constitutional development in the Sudan, to the stage at which the Sudanese decide whether to be independent or to have some form of union with Egypt, should proceed within the framework of the unity of the Nile Valley.

Diplomatic circles here, especially those from countries directly interested in Middle East defence, await the outcome of the London talks with the greatest anxiety. It is generally known that Hiliary Pasha's position on defence issues is reasonable. It is not understood why, if Egypt accepts Sudanese self-determination, the British Government should hesitate to grant a concession which can make no practical difference to the future of the Sudan.

Unacceptable Concept

Two days later the *Economist* wrote in an editorial note:

To British eyes there seems to be theoretical impossibility in the idea of a Sudan that has been granted complete freedom to determine its own fate but is nominally linked with the Egyptian crown. Commonwealth experience has shown how many variations can be played on this theme.

But the difference between the British and the Egyptian views of the political rôle of a monarch has only recently been illustrated by King Farouk's dismissal of the Wafd government. If it is difficult for Egyptian opinion to grasp the concept of a wholly non-political throne, it is virtually impossible for most Sudanese to understand it. There is thus a serious danger that even a morally impeccable formula for an Egyptian-Sudanese relationship would be regarded in Khartoum as an act of betrayal.

It can be assumed that the Foreign Secretary, and the Governor-General of the Sudan, both honourable men and keenly conscious of Britain's pledges to the Sudanese, will accept no solution that violates the essential spirit of those pledges. But this is a case in which justice must not only be done, but must be seen to be done.

If the simple villager of the Upper Nile is left with the impression that he has been delivered into the hands of his wilyer neighbours downstream, the damage done will be almost as great as if he had been so delivered. The repercussions of such a mistake would not be confined to the Middle East.

Among the slender majority of Mr. Churchill's Government there is probably a considerable number of M.P.s. who would find it hard to stomach even the appearance of appeasing Egypt at the expense of the Sudan.

The *Spectator* pointed out that "the longer the suspense lasts the more suspicious both Egyptians and Sudanese become that a bargain is being concocted at their expense."

Why Half of Zanzibar's Clove Trees Have Died

Dr. F. J. Nutman on Research Work on Clove Diseases*

ZANZIBAR'S LIFE revolves around the clove tree.

As your boat arrives you smell cloves. You are often held up in the narrow streets of the old Arab town by carts loaded with the spice. Your evening drives will be through avenues of the beautiful ever-green trees, and during the harvest months you will find the roadside verges covered with rows of grass mats loaded with drying buds.

If you arrive by air, you notice large patches of silver-grey, amounting to many hundreds of acres, which break up the uniformity of the green below you. These are areas where disease has left nothing but dead trees, their white skeletons looking like a silvery mist from above. The whitened patches are usually bordered with an irregular fringe of rust red, where disease is active. These ulcers, eating into the clove forests of Zanzibar, are a very real threat to the industry.

Dieback and Sudden Death

There are two serious diseases of the clove tree—dieback and sudden death. After the war ended it was decided to make a full-scale attack on the problem of diseases of the clove, and in 1947 a small team of scientists started work.

Dieback, a chronic disease, is doing enormous damage. In an early stage all that can be seen is a few dead twigs, generally high on the tree. Later more twigs die, and, as the disease spreads downwards, single branches succumb. These are generally cut off for fire-wood, and the disease remains inconspicuous. It gradually progresses, however, and eventually the tree dies. The process takes many years, and the plantations deteriorate so gradually that no one has taken much notice of it. But the necessary replantings take 10 years to mature.

We have found that this disease is caused by a fungus—an undescribed species of *Cryptosporella*. This fungus has one very important characteristic: it can enter a clove tree only through open wounds. When it has infected the tree through a wound, it develops in the wood and the bark, causing their death, and eventually spreads throughout the tree.

Soon after it enters, the fruit-bodies begin to form round the point of entry. These are little flask-shaped bodies which produce incredible quantities of minute spores. The spores, if carried, blown, or washed into an open wound, can cause a new focus of disease.

Dieback, since it can spread only if there are open wounds on the tree, depends for its survival on these open wounds, of which there are always plenty on clove trees. Cloves, the unopened flower-buds, are picked by labourers who climb the tree and pull the branches towards them with ropes and hooked sticks. In the old days, we are assured, this was done carefully, and woe betide any slave who carelessly injured his master's trees. Nowadays things have changed.

Payment by Results

The clove-picker is no longer a slave, but a contract labourer, paid by results. The more cloves he picks, the more money he gets. He has therefore a direct incentive to pick as fast as possible and as much as possible, even if he breaks branches and damages the tree in doing so. Worst of all, he has developed the

practice of breaking, or even hacking, off whole branches and throwing these to the ground where they are stripped by the women-folk.

Why don't the plantation owners stop it? Most owners are absentee landlords, who sell the standing crop to speculators. These have no interest in the trees, and merely want to get as many cloves off them as possible. At best, they are not likely seriously to discourage the pickers from their present methods. Consequently, during harvest the trees get badly knocked about, and the ground is often—indeed, usually—strewn knee-deep with broken branches. These leave scores of open wounds on each tree, and these wounds are the main points of entry for the disease of dieback.

Control is very simple. First, one has to remove all diseased wood and paint the wounds. The African loves this job, and does it very well and intelligently. Secondly, damage that opens the way to fresh infection must be avoided.

Sudden death, unlike dieback, is most spectacular. After very slight preliminary symptoms, the leaves of an apparently healthy tree start to drop off, and in a very short time a thick carpet of them is formed. The remaining leaves will and dry on the tree to a bright russet red, contrasting vividly with the dark green of the healthy trees.

The disease is so severe that about half of the clove trees in Zanzibar are already dead, and there are many hundreds of separate small outbreaks of disease in Pemba.

Causes of Disease

When we started work all the evidence favoured the belief that sudden death was not caused by any disease-producing organism, such as a fungus, a bacteria, or an eelworm. But when we studied the disease in the field, mapped it, and watched its spread, we found that we could explain our results only by supposing that some organism was in fact responsible.

We made a most meticulous study of all parts of diseased and healthy trees, using the most modern microscopic techniques. Many interesting things about the clove tree resulted, but we did not obtain any clue to the nature of the pathogen, or disease-producer.

But one, a virus, could not have been demonstrated in this way. We therefore decided to examine this possibility. Since a virus cannot be seen, its presence can be demonstrated only by its effects. So we tried to give healthy plants the disease by transmitting it from diseased ones.

Some viruses can be transmitted by simple inoculation of healthy plants with juice from diseased ones. We tried this, but without success.

Other viruses can be transmitted by insects. If the right kind of insect is fed on a diseased plant and then on a healthy one, it sometimes carries the disease. We tested all the insects we could find which fed, even occasionally, on the clove tree, one at a time. This is not nearly as easy as it sounds.

Many sucking insects hate to be moved. Some, such as certain scale insects which rarely walk after they have inserted their long sucking stylets into the plant, have to be tickled up with a single hair for some time until they let go and can be moved to a diseased plant. Then, after the insect has fed—the process has to be repeated, and the insect moved to a healthy plant. Often it takes a dislike to such treatment, and instead of settling down to feed just walks off.

With one insect, called *Balanus*, we were lucky. For we found that the work of moving the insect could be done for us by one particular kind of ant.

If we put into one cage a potted clove plant, some leaves with the scale-insect on them, and the ant, the industrious little beast set to work to move the scale to the clove seedling. We moved many tens of thousands of insects during the course

(Continued on page 1054)

*Dr. Nutman, Director of Clove Research in Zanzibar, broadcast recently in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. The text of his talk has been slightly abbreviated, owing to pressure on space.

Union-Castle Liner Launched for Round-Africa Service

"Braemar Castle" Should Join Company's Fleet at the End of the Year

ANOTHER VESSEL of about 17,000 tons gross, a twin-screw turbine passenger and cargo liner, was launched last Thursday at the Belfast shipyard of Harland and Wolff, and named BRAEMAR CASTLE by Mrs. Geyer, wife of the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa.

It is hoped that the ship will be ready by about the end of the year to take her place in the Round-Africa service of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

Similar, except for small modifications, to the RHODESIA CASTLE and KENYA CASTLE, which were recently commissioned, the new liner will carry 556 passengers in one class, though the accommodation offered will vary considerably. There will be cabins, some with private bathrooms, for one, two, three, and four persons.

High Cost of New Ships

At a luncheon after the launching Sir FREDERICK REBBECK, chairman of the builders, said that the BRAEMAR CASTLE was the only passenger ship which would be completed in their yards this year, that there would be only one such vessel next year, and that they also expected to launch only one in 1954. The company, like almost all its competitors, was heavily booked with tanker tonnage, which did not utilize adequately the facilities of a great shipbuilding establishment. If the Union-Castle Line wanted another ship, they would need to decide at once if it was to be completed by 1956.

The cost of new ships was said to be too high. Builders, however, had to meet extremely high charges, which were largely outside their control, and they were being driven to start new industries when they would prefer to concentrate on ships. It was wholly untrue to say that the steel position had improved; his company appeared likely to receive this year only 60% of the steel supplies which it needed.

The association between the Union-Castle Line and Harland and Wolff had been long and happy, based on co-operation, with the directors of each also looking after the interests of their own enterprises according to their ability; but, Sir Frederick added amid laughter, "Sir Vernon Thomson has an awful lot of ability."

Thirty Ships for Union-Castle Fleet

The company had delivered 27 new ships for the Union-Castle fleet since the years of depression in the thirties, and that number would rise to 30 when present orders were completed. They had been of immense benefit to Belfast and Northern Ireland, and neither the builders nor the purchasers would forget the benefits derived by both in the early stages from the credit facilities placed at their disposal by the Government of Northern Ireland.

Sir VERNON THOMSON, chairman of the Union-Castle Line, said that he was always thrilled by the launch of a great ship, and that he hoped that the BRAEMAR CASTLE would help to promote prosperity and mutual good will between the peoples of Britain and Africa.

The Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, Sir BASIL BROOKES, recalled a very pleasant voyage he had made to the Cape many years ago in the old BALMORAL CASTLE, but said that, knowing little of African problems to-day, he would make no reference to them beyond suggesting that it was dangerous for anyone to comment unless he was adequately acquainted with all aspects of any matter.

A dominant factor in the life of Northern Ireland was great respect and admiration for the British way of life.

So many people look on the word 'British' as meaning something geographical or racial. I suggest that it means justice, freedom, standing by your friends. The British, like everyone else, have made mistakes, but no race in the world has produced and induced more good. If people would look on the issue as one of a way of life, it should be possible for them, whatever their race, to accept the word 'British'.

Importance of Travel

DR. A. L. GEYER, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, said that the Union-Castle Line had played a notable part in the development of his country, which it had served well, by no means least by providing ocean travel in vessels which made the voyage a pleasure.

"I am a great believer in travel," he said. "No book, and least of all the modern popular Press, with its over-emphasis on the sensational, can really teach us to know other peoples and other countries. Travel can; and the BRAEMAR CASTLE will play her part in helping the people of our countries to know one another better. May she have a long, distinguished, and prosperous career!"

MAJOR H. K. MCKEE, Commissioner in London for Northern Rhodesia, said that he knew one line serving Africa which had all its passenger accommodation booked to the end of next year. "That there was obvious need for more passenger ships, partly because Government staffs had grown so rapidly, whereas two or three years ago there were 900 civil servants in Northern Rhodesia, the number was now nearly 3,000."

Africa was in a political stew, but they hoped that the cooking process would not last too long and that something palatable would remain in the pot.

Planning for Progress

MR. V. G. MATTHEWS, Commissioner in London for East Africa, said that men living overseas had a special regard for ships, which linked them with the homeland. If the sterling area was to find a permanent solution for constantly recurring currency crises, it must develop the under-developed territories of the Commonwealth, and ships would make a major contribution by carrying the steel, machinery, rolling stock, and emigrant families essential to imperial expansion.

"We in East Africa are acutely conscious of our need to increase production and of the part that shipping must play. So in our ports we are constructing new deep-water berths, new wharfrage, new stacking spaces, new storage, and larger marshalling yards."

The Union-Castle Company was represented by Sir Vernon Thomson (chairman), Sir George Christopher (deputy chairman), Sir George Erskine (director), Mr. James Grey (director and chief superintendent engineer), Sir Campbell Stuart (director), Mr. J. S. Bevan (assistant manager), Mr. J. H. Lees (naval architect), Captain W. M. Hopkins (marine superintendent), Mr. J. L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Clarke, Mr. L. F. Cockman, Mr. B. G. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. McCarthy, Mr. A. H. Robson, Mr. S. P. Smith, and Mr. J. Spalding.

Among the guests not mentioned above were Mr. J. A. Gray, Mr. F. S. Jocelyn, Mr. F. A. Kinney, Mr. H. May, Mr. P. E. Milbourn, Mr. H. E. Du Plessis, and Mr. W. J. Smith (chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Immigration Committee).

"History shows that rapid progress must depend to a larger extent on the efforts of women and the degree of education which women receive. Women stimulate their husbands to greater needs and demands, and that has an important effect on economic development."

— Sir Andrew Cohen, Governor of Ghana.

Cyclone Damage in Tanganyika Loss May Reach £2,500,000

LATEST NEWS from southern Tanganyika suggests that the damage done by the cyclone which struck the coastal areas in the early morning of April 15 was much more widespread and severe than was at first realized.

One estimate puts the total loss at something like £21m., and the death toll among Africans may be about 40; 20 are known to have been killed in the Lindi and six in the Mtwara area. About 3,000 have been reported missing. Large numbers of people have been treated in hospital and privately.

The port of Lindi had to be closed, and it will probably be some months before it can be restored to full working order. Landing craft brought food and building materials from Dar es Salaam. Fortunately, food supplies had been landed from a steamer only a few days earlier. At the new port of Mtwara approximately two-thirds of the buildings were damaged, but Mkwinda was more fortunate.

There were extensive areas of damage to the earth-works of the new railway in the Southern Province, the restoration of which may prove expensive.

The cyclone lasted in the most severely stricken area from about 7.30 to 9 a.m.

Sudan Strike Fails

MOST of the trade unions in the Sudan ignored the call by the Sudan Workers' Federation for a general strike on Monday, and most of the workers refused to leave their jobs. The strike had been declared illegal by the Government because it did not arise from a trade dispute. Eleven members of the federation committee have been arrested and the federation's offices searched.

Tributes to Mr. Gaitskell "A Great Humanitarian"

MR. A. GAITSKELL, first managing director of the Gezira Board, before leaving the Sudan after 30 years' service to the cotton industry, was presented at a farewell party given by tenants at Wad Medani with a silver tray inlaid with a gold pattern and shaped to represent the Gezira scheme. Many tributes were paid to his work. Late the Sudanese editor of the *El Rai El Aam* wrote: "The Sudan has been very fortunate to have such a man as Mr. Gaitskell managing the great Gezira scheme at the end of the two companies' concessions. In the short period of his directorship he has shown the Sudan Government the correct lines to be followed in Sudanization. He has rendered great and invaluable services to the Gezira, and consequently to the whole Sudan. A great humanitarian, he makes everyone feel that he spares no effort for its welfare and prosperity. His departure will be felt not only by the Gezira, Khartoum University College will also be affected, for he has served for a long time as chairman of its council." Mr. Gaitskell is to write the history of the Gezira scheme for the Sudan Government. He wrote most interestingly on that subject in the 1,000th number of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The *Livingstone Mail* has been convicted and fined for "attempting to influence the court" against Mr. Simon Zakas, whose deportation has been recommended by the Northern Rhodesian High Court. This was stated in the House of Commons by the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, who added that another European local newspaper had been similarly charged.



The Extra Duty engine introduces high grade engineering features into the low price commercial vehicle field. Its first class specification gives longer life to all Bedford models and power output is increased to 84 b.h.p. for O series Bedfords.

BRUCE Ltd.
P.O. BOX 951
NAIROBI

Longer Life... More Power
Lower Running Costs...
in the new *Extra Duty*
Bedford Truck Engine



Sold and serviced throughout East Africa by Motor Mart branches in Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, Kampala, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Iringa, Mbeya, Arusha.

PERSONALIA

LADY BEIT has arrived in London by air. COMMANDER E. T. HARE has arrived back in England by air.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. D. SARGENTWOOD is due in London from Kenya very shortly.

DR. MADAN DEWAN, an Indian soil conservation expert, is visiting East Africa.

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, M.L.C., will fly from London to Nairobi today after a fortnight's visit.

MR. DOUGLAS COBBAN arrived back in London last week from his visit to West and East Africa.

SIR BERTRAM and LADY GLANCY have left Kenya to spend about three months in this country.

SIR ARTHUR and LADY EVANS are expected by London this week from their visit to Africa.

MR. and MRS. A. A. LEGAT will shortly arrive from Kenya to spend the summer in this country.

VISCOUNT and VISCOUNTESS RUFFELS have returned from their visit to East and Central Africa.

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN has arrived in London from Northern Rhodesia for a stay of about five weeks.

THE EARL OF SCARBOROUGH and LADY ANN LUMLEY have returned from their visit to South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. E. B. WAKEFIELD, M.P., has spent a few days with his brother, MR. R. C. WAKEFIELD, Director of Surveys in the Sudan.

DR. WILLIAM CLARE, representing the World Health Organization, has arrived in the Sudan for discussion on cerebro-spinal meningitis.

THE REV. SUTEFANO SALVEMINI TOMUSI, who was consecrated last Friday, the first Assistant Bishop of the Upper Nile. The ceremony took place in Ngong, Uganda.

MR. CLIVE ROSIN, a medical practitioner in Southern Rhodesia, spoke in Friday's "Calling the Rhodesias and Basaland" programme on the Bantu on a visit to Paris.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. K. TOOPER, who has made a splendid recovery from the major operation which he recently underwent, has left the Royal Masonic Hospital for convalescence.

THE COUNTESS OF BRANCKFORD, Assistant Superintendent-in-charge of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Officers, who has been visiting African territories, has just returned to London.

MR. J. B. DEANS, who has arrived in Kampala as first principal of the Muljibhai Madhvari Commercial College, is on secondment from the London County Council for an initial period of three years.

DR. L. L. BRIDGES of Northern Rhodesia and DR. P. W. DIER RUSSET of Nyasaland will be among the speakers at the Commonwealth and Empire Health and Tuberculosis Conference to be held in London from July 8 to 13.

SIR GRUBER RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and the other representatives of the Territory who are in this country in connection with the conference of Central African federation, were entertained this week by the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association at a reception attended by members of both Houses of Parliament in Westminster Hall.

MR. L. R. McCOLVIN, Librarian of Westminster, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be chairman of an advisory committee to advise on matters connected with land services in Colonial territories. The other members of the committee are MISS F. E. COOK and MESSRS. E. C. FRANCIS, A. B. MITCHELL, C. NEWELL, R. OFFER, B. SYDNEY,

MR. IVOR THOMAS, formerly M.P. for Kenilvey, has assumed the name of IVOR BULMER-THOMAS in order to avoid confusion with other public men of similar name. By the change the former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies adds his wife's name to his own surname, for he married MISS MARGARET BULMER.

Among Colonial officials on leave in this country are MESSRS. C. B. BASSER, Director of Geological Surveys; W. L. MCDONALD, Crown Counsel; R. DONALD ZIMMER, Member for Local Government, and H. H. C. BLACKBURN, Director of Establishments, all from Tanganyika; DR. J. R. INNES, Leprologist, East Africa High Commission; and MR. M. J. MUSPRATT-WILLIAMS, lately Director of Civil Aviation in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. RYAN GARDINER flew from London to Kenya last Friday to stay in Nairobi with COMMANDER JOHN MILLER, G.C., and at Kitale with LORD PORTER, M.O.H., before going on to his properties in Nyasaland. There he grows tea and coffee and Cholo and is experimenting in co-operative European-African farming and forestry at Michiru, near Hlanjwe. Before returning to England he will pay a short visit to Southern Rhodesia.

MR. W. H. BILKINGTON, welfare liaison officer for Kenya students in this country, will address the annual general meeting of the Kenya Church Association next Tuesday afternoon in the Livingstone Hall, Broadway, London, S.W.1. A joint reunion of the association and the Uganda and Upper Nile Diocesan Associations at the same place at 1.45 p.m. ARCHDEACON G. CALVERT, the REV. R. EVAN HOPKINS, and MRS. STAVOLD will speak. The Chair will be taken by CANON F. T. CHENEY, Africa secretary of the C.M.S.

MR. A. V. ADAMBE, who has been appointed a temporary non-official member for the Tanganyika Legislative Council during the absence from the Territory of MR. A. Y. A. KARIMBE, was a member of the legislature for five years earlier in his career, in the Territory, which began in 1924. Managing director of Karimiec (vanjee and Co., Ltd., Mr. Adambe has served on the Railway Advisory Council, the East African Production and Supply Council, the Cotton Board of Tanganyika, the East African Pests and Telegraphs Advisory Board, and the Industrial Council, and has been president of the Tanganyika Indian Chamber of Commerce.

Reception for Rhodesian Delegates

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER in London for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. K. M. Goodenough gave a reception at Rhodesia House one evening last week in honour of Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and the Colony's Parliamentary and other delegates to the London Conference on Closer Association in Central Africa.

The Ministers and other M.P.s who have accompanied the Prime Minister to London all attended, namely, Mr. E. C. F. Whitehead, Minister of Finance; Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Minister of Native Affairs; Mr. J. M. Greenfield, Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs; Mr. R. O. Stockill, Leader of the Opposition; and Mr. W. H. Eastwood, representing the Rhodesia Labour Party.

Among the guests were the Belgian and Portuguese Ambassadors, Mr. L. S. Ames, Mr. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, Mr. Sir Arthur and Lady Bramley, Sir Dennistoun and Lady Buxton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Lady Buxton, the Countess Camrose, Sir John Chancellor, Lord and Lady Colville, Mr. C. E. Cobbold, Sir Patrick Ashley, Mr. J. G. Williams, Mr. Earl and Countess De La Warr, Mr. J. H. Hanger, Sir Basil and Lady Embry.

MR. JOHN BAKER, M.P., the Hon. Geoffrey and Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. John Harries, Sir Stephen and Lady Holmes, Sir Harold and Lady Ingham, Sir Neville and Lady Leitching, the Countess of Limerick, Mr. Oliver Lytchton, Mr. Sir Douglas and Lady Evelyn Malcolm, Sir Alexander Maxwell, Sir George and Lady Nelson, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. C. E. Ponsonby, Lord and Lady Brough-Powell, Lord Reith, the Marquess of Salisbury, Sir Edward and Lady Whitlaw, and Lord and Lady

Obituary

Sir Milsom Rees

SIR MILSOM REES, G.C.V.O., D.S., F.R.C.S., who died at his home, Arusha, Kingsgate, Broadstairs, last week at the age of 86, was for many years one of the leading authorities in this country on diseases of the throat and throat specialist to the Royal Household from 1913 to 1936. For a long period he was throat specialist to Coventry Garden Opera and honorary consulting laryngologist and auditor to a number of benevolent associations.

A most generous minded man, he had given a great deal of his time to hospitals. He became vice-president of Charing Cross Hospital, King George V Hospital, and the War End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, and governor of St. Mary's Hospital, the Royal Hospital, the Royal Hospital of Bridewell and Bethlehem, the Medical College of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and of the University of Wales and Monmouthshire, and of Epsom College. He was an honorary life governor of the London Hospital, the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, the London South Hospital, and the Royal Surgical Aid Society, and a trustee of the Broadstairs Hospital and other institutions.

Rugby Enthusiast

Born in South Wales, he had been a keen follower of Rugby football since his boyhood, and was for half his life a vice-president of the London Welsh Rugby Football Club. Many a player was indebted to him for medical treatment, and so were men in many walks of life.

On one occasion he telephoned a friend of his who has large East African interests, and in a moment or two said: "Speak up, man! I cannot hear a word you say." When it was explained that the man to whom he was speaking was suffering from a heavy cold and influenza, which was the more annoying because he had undertaken to address the East Africans sitting that day, Sir Milsom Rees replied: "I have to wait at the Palace in 45 minutes, get here in 15 and I'll sit you up, so that you can keep your engagement. Then go to bed and stop there for a few days." That was characteristic of his practical friendliness.

He had visited East Africa at least twice, and for many years owned a coffee estate near Arusha. He was for long periods chairman of New Ash Salt Mines, Ltd., and Telenzema Mines, Ltd., both in Tanganyika, and of Jones Bros., Ltd., and John Barnes, Ltd., two large London department stores.

Nothing of importance in East African affairs escaped his notice, and many an influential discussion took place round his lunch and dinner table until he left London for Broadstairs.

There he interested himself in a local boarding school, and characteristically presented scholarships for East African children.

He had boxed ardently in his youth and been a keen footballer, cricketer, golfer and shot. He was knighted in 1931.

MR. IRWIN ROBERT (BOBBY) SMITH, who has lived in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 68, went to South Africa from Ireland with the South Irish Horse, and arrived in Rhodesia in 1906, joining the B.S.A. Police. After a distinguished career in the C.I.D. he retired on pension in 1922, but in the following year joined the Health Department of Salisbury Municipality, becoming chief health inspector. Apart from managing two dairy farms near Melfort, he grew fruit and vegetables, and was a foundation member and until 1950 a director of the Dairywomen's Co-operative, Ltd., being three years chairman.

Lord Chesham

JOHN COMPTON CAVENDISH, 10th Baron Chesham of Chesham in the County of Buckingham, M.C., D.L., who had flown home from East Africa some time ago for medical treatment, died in a London nursing home on Saturday at the age of 97.

During the governorship of Tanganyika of the late Sir Donald Cameron he became interested in a large project for organized white settlement on 200,000 acres in an almost uninhabited locality in the Southern Highlands of the Territory, and after long and difficult negotiating he was granted a long term title to areas which he and his advisers on the one side and the Government on the other believed to be suitable for the establishment of a considerable number of European farmers. But many unexpected disappointments were to supervene.

First came the years of drought in the 'thirties, and then before recovery had been achieved the outbreak of war in 1939. In that conflict Chesham served as a squadron leader in the R.A.F., and at the end of it he returned to his plans for Southern Highland Estates, Ltd., of which he was chairman. For health reasons he went to live on the estates in 1946.

Men from this country and India in particular were attracted, and for a time hopes were high, especially when fruit and vegetables were being flown from some of the farms to the "groundnutters" at Kongwa and elsewhere, and to Dar es Salaam. But Chesham's high hopes were never realized, of his inevitable disappointment, and to that of the many people, not least in Kenya, who had expected a strong European settlement to be created in the land district.

Chesham was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and in 1915 joined his father's old regiment, the 10th Royal Hussars, serving with them and the Cavalry Corps of Signals throughout the rest of the war, being wounded and awarded the M.C.

Pronounced Interest in the Empire

A strong Conservative, with pronounced interest in the Empire, he attended the House of Lords frequently between the wars, but did not often speak. He became a deputy lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the county of Buckingham, and was for several years president of the National Society of Property Owners and Ratepayers and of the National Federation of Road Transport. He was part master of the Old Berkeley Hounds and of the Bicester Hounds, and a good shot.

Nominated a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board as representative of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, he became a vice chairman, and he was at one time a councillor of the Royal African Society. He had been an occasional contributor to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

He married in 1915 Margot, daughter of John Layton Mills of Oundle, and by that union there was one son, the Hon. John Charles Compton Cavendish, now 35, who succeeds to the title. That marriage was dissolved in 1937, and the following year Chesham married the former wife of the eighth Earl of Carrick, daughter of Daniel C. Donoghue, of Philadelphia, U.S.A.

MR. ARCHIBALD DEWAR, who died recently in Southern Rhodesia after an accident in a motor cycle race, was for many years one of the best known air pilots in Southern Africa. He entered the service of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways in 1937, was with the Communications Squadron of the S.R.A.F. during the war, and then until he gave up flying two years ago on medical advice, was a pilot for Central African Airways.

Parliament

Empire Settlement Bill

Increase in Migration

THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT BILL was debated on a second reading in the House of Commons last week.

MR. JOHN FOSTER, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said that the Bill provided for the continuation of the Empire Settlement Acts for another five years. Since the war net migration to the Commonwealth had averaged about 70,000 persons a year, but in 1950 it had been 112,900, and in 1951 about 132,000.

It was the Government's policy to encourage and assist inter-Commonwealth migration, and they would do their best to meet requests from overseas Governments for shipping for migrants, and they would examine any proposals from societies specializing in child migration. The only stipulation was that a fair cross-section of the population should go, not always the youngest and the most skilled, and that no undue encroachment should be made on the industries short of man-power.

MR. J. LANGFORD-HOLT (Cons.) moved an amendment describing the Bill as wholly inadequate, and urging the Government to set in motion a large scheme of Empire migration. He and his supporters did not urge mass migration, but they asked for how long Britain could afford a situation in which the population increased annually by 300,000 while agricultural land decreased by 50,000 acres.

Inter-Commonwealth Approval

MR. G. DE FREITAS (Lab.) seconded the amendment, urging inter-Commonwealth study of the problem. Very few of the facts were known, and there was a danger that decisions might be made entirely on national grounds. A prime minister was Mr. de Freitas's "Let us stay here and fight it at the other extreme were people who are overcrowded; we must migrate to our Colonies."

The choice of words alone was enough to undo decades of good work at the Commonwealth Relations Office: it was rather like remarks in pre-war magistrates' courts: "There must be some good in you, why don't you join the Army or go to the Colonies?" It was the duty of the white race to make the best use of the areas of the world that we controlled. The most elementary facts on the economics of migration had not been worked out, and for that reason a general survey was essential.

MR. NILES NICOLSON (Cons.) suggested that two naturally converging aims—the desire to emigrate and the desire for emigrants—had been kept apart by the apparent indifference of Governments and the lack of any common Commonwealth policy.

Mass emigration was impracticable, but it was reasonable to support such bodies as the Migration Council, which envisaged 10m. or 15m. people migrating over the next 50 years, which was roughly double the emigration rate of the past century. A central State-aided agency, the British Government alone had the power and authority to collect, sift, and disseminate information through a recognizable Government department.

The bottleneck of accommodation should be broken by providing each migrant family with its own prefabricated house. The Empire Settlement Act had arisen originally from the 1921 Dominions Conference, and another such conference should now be called.

MR. E. GORDON WALKER (Lab.) said that although emigration was essential because Great Britain was a member of a Commonwealth, this country also needed population.

The main obstacle to emigration since the end of the war had been lack of housing at the other end, and that was something over which we had had no control. Exaggerated ideas about migration possibilities were common: in fact, an increase of about 2% per annum for a country increasing its population was about as much as it could bear. The right

figure for a net outflow from the United Kingdom was about 60,000.

There is a slow change going on. The balance of population in the Commonwealth will get an increasing non-British element in it, and we must not, because it is quite impossible to keep it static, see emigration as a way of maintaining the present balance of British people in the Commonwealth absolutely unchanged. There is quite a considerable migration to foreign countries, now running at about 12,000. Many of those people would be valuable in the Commonwealth.

Southern Rhodesia had been taking people from South Africa at the rate of 10,000 people compared with Britain. It was important that the British element should be kept up, and he was glad that the Southern Rhodesian Government had a quota system and assisted passages.

Redistribution of Population

MR. E. CARSON (Cons.) who supported the amendment, said that Britain would not be able to maintain full employment without some form of redistribution of our population in the Commonwealth. If the Government did not give a lead, people from other countries would enter the Commonwealth in enormous numbers. The figures for Southern Rhodesia were disturbing: last year there were only 6,200 immigrants to Southern Rhodesia from Britain, compared with 9,700 from the Union of South Africa.

MR. J. WINTERBOTTOM (Lab.) said that there was a migration officer in the Commonwealth Relations Office when a department was essential, with a Minister who could co-ordinate the activities of other departments concerned. The British Overseas Settlement Board should be reconstituted.

MR. ERIC JOHNSON (Cons.) argued that the movement of factories and firms to the Commonwealth should be encouraged. Successive Governments had made little use of the last two Acts. The present Bill was a miserable little affair, and the Government should get down to the job properly.

MR. M. POLLOCK (Lab.) said that if we reduced the population of the British Isles to about 35m. we could feed that number from our own produce, and by encouraging people to integrate the Empire overseas and sending our own stock overseas we should build up reliable markets for our industries. Unless there was a fair amount of immigration into South Africa from Britain, Afrikaner influence would grow and spread into Southern Rhodesia, where there were already whole villages where only Afrikaners was spoken.

MR. W. T. ARDEN (Cons.) suggested the appointment of a Minister for Commonwealth Settlement and Development under the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

MR. ARCHER BALDWIN (Cons.) believed not in mass but in planned migration. Of 7m. white people spread over 7m. square miles of the British Commonwealth, we had 50m. in this little country of 38,800 square miles. East and Central Africa had mineral wealth almost equal to that of the U.S.A., except in oil. Integration of all the African States would facilitate the development of raw materials, enabling us to spread our population and disperse some of our armament industry.

SIR WALTER MENCKEN, Minister of Labour, said that we had an ageing population, which made it the more difficult to send overseas the type of skilled people wanted by the receiving countries. There was much to be said for bilateral talks, and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations would engage in them when the opportunity offered. Although the Bill was modest, it was a realistic approach to the whole problem, and enabled the Government to carry forward the intention that a steady stream of emigrants should be maintained.

Question Time

MR. T. DRIBBON (Lab.) asked on what date and in what form the news that Seretse Khama had been deposed, nominally from the British High Commission of the Bechuanaland, was conveyed to the tribe, whether the Minister was satisfied that the members of the tribe generally were aware of the British constitutional doctrine that the decisions of Governments were not binding on their successors; and what the reactions of the tribe to that decision had been.

MR. JOHN FOSTER: "A statement identical with that made by myself in this House on March 27, was read out on the same day by the Resident Commissioner at a *kgotla* in Serowe and by district commissioners at other places in the reserve. In addition, copies of the statement have been distributed. Some hostility was shown at three places in the reserve, but elsewhere the news was received without incident, and the reserve remains quiet."

"I think it unlikely that members of the tribe generally are at all familiar with the more intricate points of United Kingdom constitutional procedure; but I have no doubt that

tribal leaders are aware that Governments in the United Kingdom are free to modify decisions taken by their predecessors. The change in policy regarding the return of Tsetse to the reserve will, of course, already be common knowledge.

Mr. DRIERG: "Can the Minister say whether he and Lord Salisbury have been enabled to modify their views at all as a result of their discussions with the delegation from the tribe and particularly with regard to the points made by the delegation that there has been a complete misunderstanding here of tribal custom and tradition about consultation by the chief with the tribe before marriage?"

Mr. FOSTER: "I am not able to say that, but the Secretary of State has seen the delegation, he is considering what they have said, and proposes to see them again at an early date."

Mr. J. GANNON (Lab.): "Cannot the Under-Secretary at least say that he is prepared to keep his mind open on this matter in view of the representations made, and that he finds it impossible as this time to allow Seroga Khama to return as chief, that he will at least reconsider this matter possibly at some suitable time in the future, so that perhaps some honourable post in his native land might be found for this man who after all, as we all agree, has perpetrated no crime, and many people think has a right to return?"

Mr. FOSTER: "Those observations will be brought to the attention of the Secretary of State."

Mr. JIMMAN SNOW (Lab.): "Is the Under-Secretary aware that according to newspaper reports the Primate of all England will be visiting Lord Salisbury on this matter, that very few members of this House, indeed have a very good conscience about this sad story, and that an opportunity may arise following the visit of the Primate, for both major parties in this House to arrive at an honourable settlement in this sad matter?"

Mr. FOSTER: "I was not aware of the newspaper report to which the hon. gentleman referred, and I cannot speak about the consciences of hon. members."

Countering Legends of Imperialism

Col. Laurens van der Post's Address

COLONEL LAURENS VAN DER POST, author of "Venture into the Interior," last week addressed a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London.

He never came to Britain, he said, without a frightening awareness of the caricature of Africa which took shape in discussions, popular newspapers, and even in Parliamentary debates. They depicted an Africa which did not exist.

During an action in the last war he had gone from the front to division, to corps, and then to supreme headquarters in London, and as he went the picture of the front which was being presented changed slightly, until at the end it was completely distorted. It was like that with Africa to-day, for the vision of that continent which inspired popular thinking was desperately shallow and tragically remote.

We must quickly shed the illusion that we were living in an age in which conscious forces of reason were in conscious control. There was a dangerous neglect of the other spiritual forces and great factors of humanity's heroic rôle on earth. The white peoples had already paid dearly for this neglect of their greater selves.

Everywhere great forces were rising against us. One day historians would look back on this confused and desperate moment in time and say that it was an age strangely impelled by a submerged and hungry mythology.

The legend of British imperialism, so contrary to contemporary fact, was the cause of the basic elemental neglect—shared with the Dutch and the French—of the psychological realities of African and Oriental peoples. The white man need never have left the East. Had we not denied the Oriental his own inner validity, the multi-racial system which must be evolved would have been brought very much nearer. We must ponder our failure in the East.

"I see more and more the shadow of the coming legendary evening lengthening across Africa as I once saw it over Asia," said Colonel van der Post. "Two

lands merit special attention—the nationalist version of British Imperialism and the *Herrenvolk* theory. These legends are not supported by South African history. They bear no resemblance to the realities of our times. Like all legends, they automatically provoke anti-legends, and it is the anti-legend which is in command.

Such was the story that the white man in Africa could never again be trusted, and was merely exploiting the innocent and noble savage. During the African travels of the last four years the number of Africans whom his first meetings could lend substance to the popular view of Native needs was insignificant.

In the list of priorities of what British Africa needed, politics on our own model should come last and least. The African had a political system of his own, which fulfilled his needs far better than any other.

Medical Treatment Before M.R.s.

He needed medical treatment, drugs, and other things, more than trade unions and M.R.s. He needed a long, untroubled period of natural growth, of training and preparation. Above all, he needed political peace and quiet, and the assurance that the good in his own traditions would not be pushed aside, but integrated into his future.

By and large, Europeans in Africa were people who loved Africa as British people loved Britain; they cared passionately for its honour. They did not merit being ruled out of court arbitrarily. If anything was calculated to harden their hearts and drive them into the arms of nationalists, it was the increasing tendency of people in Britain to be humiliated purely at their expense.

Our crime in Africa had not been all land-grabbing; we had made many mistakes, but no irretrievable errors. In British Africa there was still trust between black and white, enough trust to do in Africa what we had failed to do in the East.

Britain should, he urged, define her purpose as a nation to prove that Central Africa was not to be a black man's or white man's country, but a new country which transcended all such distinctions.



He stands at the Cross Roads

Every mother knows how vital it is to choose a correct and reliable food for her child. So much depends on it—health and happiness in childhood—success in school and in business. All these are the result of a sound constitution and the steady optimism of good health. There is no sounder basis on which a mother can build her child for life than

COW & GATE NEST
 ALL FOOD ON ROYAL BASIS

Agents for British East Africa: R. O. & Co., Messias, Nairobi, Kampala, Kisumu. Agents for W. and S. Rhodesia: G. A. Stumbers, Ltd., Bulawayo.

Problems of Farming in Kenya

Agriculture Must Pay Higher Wages

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, addressing the annual general meeting of Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya referring to his impending retirement to his farm in the Subukia district, drew attention to the changes that had taken place during his 40 years' service in East and Central Africa.

Commenting on problems still confronting the territories he said:

"We have to recognize that we are confronted with a very grave problem of congestion of population in parts of the country. That problem is most bedevilled by political machinations and by extravagant claims for what is called 'the return of our land' by the people. Nevertheless it exists as a problem, just as it exists in a great many countries in the world, and it is perhaps the gravest immediate problem which we have to face.

"Those of us who have made a close study of it can see now most of its basic elements more clearly than we could before. For instance, it is obvious to me now that for many years we had failed to realize that you cannot farm land properly without capital, merely because the farmer is an African and the acreage small.

Agricultural Credit

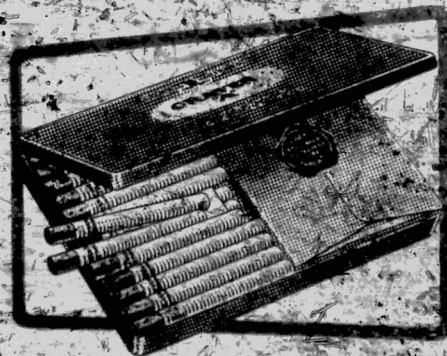
"But it is very difficult to devise suitable means of investing capital in and for which no negotiable title can be issued. By means of agricultural betterment funds and the beginnings of agricultural credit, we are feeling our way towards answers to these problems, and by the work of agricultural, veterinary, and administrative officers and others throughout the Colony we have secured to-day a large measure of the confidence of a majority of the agricultural tribes.

Those who smoke

Craven's

sellout care for

other cigarettes



IMPORTED FROM LONDON, ENGLAND
CARRERAS, LONDON, 150 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

This obstinate and difficult problem is compounded of many elements, including the consequences of tribal wars. It has, however, been evolved for

satisfactory alternatives, especially in an area of suspicion when mischief-makers are always ready to suggest that everything that you try to do to improve the lot of the common people has behind it some Machiavellian purpose, such as to deprive them of land.

It is much easier to recognize that fragmentation of holdings and economic agriculture are incompatible than to devise satisfactory means of preventing fragmentation.

The basic question of the crops that can be grown profitably on small farms will not be solved unless the rewards of good farming include the means of living a better and more plentiful life. A better house and with more in the way of good food, good clothing, good education, agreeable recreation, and so on.

Opportunity for Canning Industry

"Here, I believe, is one exceptionally favourable factor to which we may not have paid sufficient attention—the remarkable suitability of this country, and its small farmers, for the development of a really large canning industry. I travelled from England in company with the director of a large canning enterprise in South Africa, who was returning from business travels in the United Kingdom, and he assured me that the market, now that the dollar barrier has gone or has been excluded, California and Florida is practically unlimited.

"For vegetables of several kinds, pineapples (provided we can overcome the legal difficulties), probably other fruits, and, I trust, an increasing number of meat products, whether beef, mutton, or pig, or any nothing of eggs and cheese, there is, I think, an exceptional opportunity which we can regard for practical purposes as unlimited. That must surely have a most important bearing on the problem of the small farmer, especially the small African farmer, and his fortunes.

In spite of all our difficulties of disease and drought and poor quality of stock, East Africa is none the less one of the last remaining reserves in the world of Africa on a really great scale.

The economic and agricultural achievements of the Colony have been great, it could be said, because that the necessary has been accomplished. There is certainly nothing to suggest now or to cause us to hesitate to accept the challenge to new enterprise in the future.

But I have a growing anxiety that we are lagging behind the requirements of the times in the conditions of agricultural employment. To put it bluntly, if farming means a nice big house and a car and polo ponies for master and a hut and *posho* for man, it is not good enough, not good enough for man. If agricultural wages do not rise proportionately to skill and sense of responsibility, that means that neither skill nor sense of responsibility are saleable products on the farm, and who will bother to have either? Few people who have been here any number of years have not had experience of Africans possessing these and other admirable qualities in full measure.

Town and Country Labour Demands

It would be tragic if it became necessary for skill and responsibility to be carried away from the countryside for sale only in the towns; for there is an ample and growing market, probably an unlimited market, for both and for good character and honesty and industry in the towns.

As standards of farming rise, as tasks become more specialized and machinery more widely employed, as the quality of stock improves, we have all to face this problem, and we do it that employment on a farm brings with it rewards at least to be compared to their proper proportion to the rewards of ownership in alternative forms of employment, a real issue.

There is also a moral forbid this, and I have no hesitation in saying: if it has to be made out of the poverty of others. This is to-day a matter of grave moment, and I am very glad to know that all over the country there are employers who see it clearly and have already made a good beginning in the right direction.

There is still to-day great trust and friendship between farmers and farm employers throughout this country, and I hope it may never be diminished for neglect of the matters about which I have been speaking.

**WHO
SEES
WHAT**



87% of all ideas and impressions are received visually. Hear this in mind and let the public see what you can produce by exhibiting at the

**CENTRAL AFRICAN RHODES
CENTENARY EXHIBITION**

**JUNE 1st
AUGUST 31st
1953**

**WRITE DIRECT TO
P.O. BOX 974, BULAWAYO
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
TELEPHONE 5731**

Letters to the Editor

Partnership in N. Rhodesia Challenge to Non-Official Leaders

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In your issue of April 24 you put an editorial comment to my letter referring to the statement on inter-racial partnership issued by the Government of Northern Rhodesia. In view of the peculiar constitutional situation in Northern Rhodesia, your note might be considered fair comment, but may I ask you for a few more lines in which to point out that my question was not whether the "Government" of Northern Rhodesia had issued a statement on partnership, but whether the European elected members and organizations as support them had given a lead?

The point is of some relevance, since it seems to be commonly assumed that the only place in which European and African political leaders can discuss matters of importance to their country together is in the Legislative Council, whereas one would have thought that partnership could become a reality only if such issues were discussed together as a matter of habit by non-official politicians at all levels.

Yours faithfully,

MARJORIE NICHOLSON.

London, W 9.

[The European non-official leaders of Northern Rhodesia can, of course, speak for themselves. Not less relevant than the point raised by our correspondent is that of the willingness of African leaders to discuss public affairs objectively with European representatives, and the Africans who were flown to London from Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland for the Central African federation conference last week have shown irresponsibility in declining to confer with other parties to the discussions.—Ed.]

Viol

its value and use

VIOLO is a concentrated food prepared from Malt Extract, specially refined Animal Fats, Eggs, Sugars (including Glucose) and Orange Juice, with added Mineral Salts, Vitamins, etc.

VIOLO is designed to provide, in carefully balanced proportions, those essential food factors (not Vitamins alone, but also many others) as important, which are most likely to be deficient in the rest of the diet.

VIOLO is very palatable, easily and completely assimilated, and throws no strain upon the digestive system. In infancy and childhood, in illness and convalescence, as a fact, in all conditions where a supplementary food is required, its growth-promoting and restorative properties are of proved value.

VIOLO—THE FOOD FOR GROWTH

Eventide Cottage Scheme Salvation Army's Appeal

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—The Eventide Cottage Scheme, operated by the Salvation Army at Kabete, Kenya, is urgently in need of completion.

A number of elderly East African residents are accommodated in the six cottages already erected, and present indications are that more aged couples or single men and women, unable to care for themselves, will be seeking the care, comfort and security which the scheme provides.

The Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, in commending this work, writes:—

"I have had inquiries made and am assured that your Eventide Homes are most efficiently run and are serving a valuable purpose. They are indeed a humanitarian work of great importance, and the Colony is indeed fortunate that the Salvation Army has undertaken it."

To complete the scheme, six more cottages are urgently required and these, together with furnishings, will cost £10,000.

Through the generosity of two or three friends gifts amounting to some £3,500 have already been subscribed, and it is with confidence that we make this appeal to the general public for the balance required.

Subscriptions large and small may be sent to The Territorial Commander, P.O. Box 575, Nairobi. Cheques should be made payable to the Salvation Army Eventide Cottage Scheme.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST BIGWOOD,

Nairobi.

Territorial Commander.

Not Recorded in the Minutes But Chronicked in the Reports

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR.—In your issue of May 6, a paragraph appeared headed "Need for Improvement". It was there stated that in the official report of the proceedings in the Legislative Council of Uganda supplementary questions and answers are not fully recorded.

That this statement is not correct can be seen by reference to the reports of proceedings where supplementary questions and answers are in fact recorded in full. It would be appreciated if you could see your way to correcting the statement referred to.

The formula referred to in the paragraph you quoted: "The Hon. A. B. asked a supplementary question. The Acting Chief Secretary replied" is used only in the minutes of Legislative Council, in which of course no speeches are recorded.

Your obedient servant,

Ernest
Uganda.

G. B. GRAY,
Chief Secretary.

African Civil Servants

COMMON SENSE arguments for clerical posts in the Civil Service in Kenya irrespective of race were reiterated by the African Civil Servants' Association at its annual general meeting in Nairobi. Mr. John Machuga, the president, said that nobody appeared to have the courage to put the operation into practice. Africans could wait no longer for permission to serve in the commissioned ranks. In asking that a few posts in each department should be allotted each year to Africans, he did not claim that they would necessarily fill the positions as efficiently as Europeans, but that course was necessary if they were to get training for more responsible work.



GOLD: The legend of Jason and the Argonauts and their quest for the Golden Fleece is an interesting example of the way in which the passage of time tends to surround disputable exploits with a rosy glow of romance. It is now generally accepted that the voyage of the Argo was in fact a marauding expedition directed against the unfortunate inhabitants of Colchis who extracted alluvial gold from the river sands by a process involving the use of sheepskins. Although gold was one of the earliest metals known to man, the amount produced by the whole of the ancient world would seem insignificant when compared with the present production of the Union of South Africa. Here the famous Witwatersrand goldfield alone has produced, in less than seventy years, nearly 470 million ounces of fine gold worth approximately £2,250,000,000. We can always provide full and up-to-date reports from our branches in the Union for businessmen who are interested in market conditions or commercial undertakings in the country. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at the address given below.

BARCLAYS BANK
(DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)
 HEAD OFFICE, 54, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3



African Delegates' Boycott

(Continued from page 1036)

"They have duties to the people who sent them here to explain in their home territories why they have come to their decision. I think it would be wrong that the period before they return home should be unduly prolonged. Some of them are Government servants with duties to do at home, but because we realize that members might be anxious to have a chance of talking with them, we have agreed that their return should be delayed for a reasonably short period. During that period I think it ought to be possible for those members who are rightly interested in discussing with them the various problems to make their own arrangements to do so."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Will the Minister bear in mind that if this conference continues without these African representatives being present, this, again, will have very serious repercussions in Africa? Will the Minister impress upon the Governors of the two territories, both of whom are in London, the necessity and the wisdom of allowing the Africans to stay here for as long as they consider a reasonable time in order to put their case?"

Carrying Things Too Far

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The rt. hon. gentleman has himself had experience of conferences of this kind. They can only be attended by people who have agreed to attend. It is important, I think, that members should have a chance of talking to the Africans, but to argue from that that it should also be necessary for them to remain here for the whole currency of the conference is, I think, carrying things a little too far. I think the reason I have given will commend itself to moderate opinion on both sides of the House."

MR. JOHN DUGDALE: "Would not the Minister leave it to the Africans themselves to decide how long they should remain here, before going back to Africa?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No. As I have said, some of these representatives are Government servants with duties to do in their own country. They came over here for talks with the Colonial Secretary as to whether or not they were prepared to turn up at the conference. After exhaustive talks they have declined to do so, and the purpose of their visit is therefore now discharged."

"Because the great mass of feeling in the House is in favour of federation, we are naturally anxious that the good will of everybody should be enlisted in these very difficult negotiations, and I should be very glad if every member who cared to talk to them did so."

"I hope, incidentally, that Mr. Griffiths, who has accepted the principle of federation as desirable, will use his best offices with these African representatives; but I do not think it is necessary that they should remain in London during the whole course of the conference which they have declined to attend."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "It is, therefore, the decision of the Government and of the Governors of the three Central African territories that they will continue this conference in the absence of Africans and without their taking part in the discussions? The previous conference at Victoria Falls was one which Africans attended. Are we to understand that the Government have now departed from that principle and are determined to go on with federation even without consultation with and the consent of the Africans?"

Duty of H.M. Government

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The protecting power, which a H.M. Government has a duty to the two Protectorates, in our view, that duty can best be discharged by continuing this conference, and we propose to do that. We regret that the Africans from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia will not be present, but they have had the advantage of talking to the two Ministers in the course of the last week. There will be African representatives at the conference from Southern Rhodesia, but we wish there could have been representatives from all three territories."

"It is our intention to proceed with the conference and to come to some recommendations. These recommendations will then be presented to the three territories and we hope that the sense of the recommendations and the good-will of the members of the House will combine together to secure acceptance of them in the three territories."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "This is an important departure, in that the Government have decided to continue the conference in the absence of African representatives, may I ask the Leader of the House whether he will, through the usual channels, express an early date of a debate on this important change of policy?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I could not possibly without advice give an answer to that question."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Yes, Sir, the speaker."

the adjournment of the House on a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the decision of the Government to hold a conference on Central African federation in the absence of African representatives?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "On a point of order, may I correct the rt. hon. gentleman in an inaccuracy he has just committed? There were no African representatives. There are African representatives from Southern Rhodesia. [Hon. members: 'Stooges!'] Before, hon. members call these distinguished Africans, fellow citizens of ours, stooges, they had better wait and hear what contribution these distinguished Africans will make to the conference which only opened one hour and 10 minutes ago. There will be African representatives present at this conference. They are not all the African representatives we wanted, but to move, the adjournment of the House because we cannot always get all the delegates we wish is surely not a proper use of the procedure."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Further to that point of order may I direct your attention, Mr. Speaker, to the fact that whether there are or not African delegates from Southern Rhodesia is not a matter for H.M. Government, for Southern Rhodesia is a self-governing Colony? What was raising was the absence of African delegates from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, both of which are territories for which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is responsible."

MR. SPEAKER: "Of course, I have had no notice of this, but the view I have formed is that there will be other opportunities to deal with this matter. I think it fails to fall within the standing order on the ground of urgency, and therefore I decline to accept it."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "May I call your attention, Mr. Speaker, to the fact that the conference only began an hour ago, and that the first intimation we had of this change of policy was in a reply to a supplementary question put to the Minister?"

MR. SPEAKER: "I agree that the conference began only recently, but that does not mean it is going to finish at once. I should have thought that there were ample opportunities before any decisions of a binding and irrevocable character are taken for this matter discussed without interfering with the business to-day."

Radical Departure from Policy

MR. GRIFFITHS: "An important departure in policy has already taken place, however long the conference will last. The last conference which I attended as then Colonial Secretary, with Mr. Gordon-Walker, was attended by representatives of the Africans. This is an adjourned conference, the Africans have refused to attend it, and H.M. Government have decided, notwithstanding their refusal, to go on with the conference in their absence. The fact that it has begun makes it a radical departure from policy, which the House should discuss at the earliest possible moment."

MR. SPEAKER: "I have listened with the greatest care and consideration to what the rt. hon. gentleman has said, but I am afraid it does not alter my decision."

Further discussion ensued on facilities for debate. Mr. Griffiths finally asked whether the Government proposed to give a statement indicating their reason for their change in policy, and also to afford the House a full opportunity to discuss whether the conference should proceed.

MR. CHURCHILL: "These are matters of great importance, and quite apart from that, there is great interest in the House upon them. I am sure that H.M. Government will always do their best, subject to the demands of public business, to afford opportunities to debate these large issues. I suggest that there are opportunities open to the Opposition on supply days, and there are other opportunities which readily occur to me; but, in any case, we have no desire to prevent these matters from being discussed. On the contrary, might they not be the subject of discussion through the usual channels to find an opportunity?"

Mr. Herbert Morrison, for the Opposition, indicated his willingness to discuss the matter through the usual channels.

Kenya Legislative Council

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF KENYA having been dissolved on April 15th, nomination day for the general election will follow on May 7, and the elections will take place at the end of this month and the beginning of June. The new council is to assemble for its formal opening on June 12. In the following week Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, will leave Nairobi by air for London on the termination of 40 years in the Colonial Service, 38 of them in East and Central Africa.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Sisal Industry in Tanganyika Decline in Prices Expected

The rains have started in Tanganyika. The Tanganyika Legislative Council will meet again on June 9.

The first lion to be imported into Kenya has been brought in to improve the strain in a private zoo.

An African who owns a bar near Kampala is reported to have won £13,000 in a Maltese sweepstake.

Ninety-seven traffic accidents occurred in March in the Kampala township, of which 28 involved death or personal injury.

A pamphlet issued by the Pandya Memorial Clinic, Mombasa, gives a short history of the institution since its inception in 1947 and its plans for expansion.

A bulletin on the ecology of grasshoppers in the Sudan has been published by the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London. The author is Mr. R. J. V. Joyce.

All East African postage stamps of the Coronation issue of May 12, 1937, and of the Peace and Reconstruction issue of June 8, 1946, will cease to be valid after August 31.

Yellow fever inoculation certificates are no longer required by visitors to the Belgian Congo from Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika, provided they will return direct to their territory.

The editor of *Es Sudan El Gedid*, a Khartoum Arabic daily newspaper, who is president of the Sudan Journalists' Association, has been fined £E15 for publishing a seditious article.

The outbreak of cerebro spinal meningitis in the Sudan has not been as great this year as last. Cases reported from December to March inclusive have numbered 8,309 against 13,400.

Investigation of Ethiopian Raid

Two Ethiopian officials are investigating the raid into Kenya last January by Gelubba tribesmen in which 74 Rendille Africans on the Kenya side of the border were killed. The British consul in Mega is collaborating.

H.M.S. Kenya will visit Dar es Salaam from July 1 to 6, and the frigate Loch Oboich will be at Tanga from June 13 to 16, at Kilwa Kisiwani from 24 to 27, at Lindi from 27 to 30, and at Mtwara from June 30 to July 2.

A long lease of 41, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, a fine Regency house, has been acquired by the East African Governments for the use of the East African Office in London, which will move to that new address in November.

That the British Government's decision to exclude Serete Khami from the chieftainship of the Bamanango tribe is firm and final was stated in the House of Lords on Tuesday by Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.

Two elephants were killed when a train from Nairobi collided with a herd early on Sunday morning in the neighbourhood of Tsavo national park. The engine of the train and several wagons were slightly damaged, but there were no injuries to passengers.

A resolution in favour of a free unified health service in North Nyanza, Kenya, has been passed by the African district council after the medical officer of health had advised against the scheme, urging that the plan should not be considered unless the council was prepared to introduce taxation to maintain the service for at least five years.

No. 82 squadron, R.A.F., the only Lancaster squadron in Bomber Command, which started air survey photography in East Africa in 1947, has now covered more than 770,000 square miles in many different parts of the continent. The main base is Eastleigh, Nairobi, and the commanding officer is Wing Commander S. G. Wise.

THE TANGANYIKA SISAL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, in their annual report for 1951, express the conviction that the position of the commodity is sound.

The report states:

At the end of 1951 there was a deficiency in world supply of sisal of about 30,000 tons, but of manilla, the use of which is complementary to sisal, two tons of sisal being required to one ton of manilla there was a surplus of something like 18,000 tons, mainly owing to its being a dollar commodity, which seriously restricted its sale in the sterling area. As a result the price of manilla has been lower than that of sisal.

During 1952 the over-all deficit is likely to be gradually extinguished, and towards the latter part of the year supply and demand of the commodity for current consumption requirements is likely to move into equilibrium. There is still, however, much leeway to be made up in building up the stocks necessary for any well-balanced industry. Much, however, will depend upon the expansion or contraction of the volume of world credit.

The demand for hard fibres is determined by such factors as world harvests and shipping expansion, together with world credit conditions, rather than by the particular price level of the commodity, which is, in the term used by economists, inelastic. On the whole we expect some decline from the very high c.i.f. prices which have been recently quoted, and this in our view will be healthy, especially if normal buying and selling forward is maintained.

Native Production

The following passages may also be quoted from the report:—

High prices have stimulated production of sisal from hedge-rows planted in past years, by Africans. The fibre is of unequal and mainly poor quality, and thereby threatens to reflect on the reputation of East African sisal. Such production may be only a passing phase and may decline when prices fall and food production increases. The production has been as follows:—

	1951	1950	1949
	Tons	Tons	
Tanganyika	11,264	2,703	nil
Kenya and Uganda	2,653	1,422	nil

The Native production has since fallen by about 30% and is estimated to decline by 50% in 1952.

The over-all increases in wages and other emoluments made to African labourers between the old rates in 1939 and those introduced April 1, 1951, vary between 172% and 200% according to the different categories of work performed. These are minimum rates.

The better conditions and increased wages have called for some criticism from other industries in the Territory and from Government departments who say they are unable to compete. The industry feels, however, that the prosperity now being enjoyed should be shared by its employees. The danger of less work being done through absenteeism on account of wages being too high is fully recognized, and it is for that reason that a proportion of the increments has been based on a bonus system.

The problem of sansevieria cutting is temporary, but nevertheless serious owing to disruption in labour forces. No proper arrangements appeared to be made by the co-cession-holders for adequate housing, management, or care of labour. The attention of the Labour Commissioner was drawn to this, and he replied that the position was well in mind and sansevieria employers would have to observe labour and other regulations in the same way as other employers.

Less diloaction to labour forces on sisal estates was felt towards the end of the year, probably due to sansevieria cutting becoming more uneconomic and the fibre increasingly difficult to market. Exports during 1951 were 1,404 tons at an f.o.b. value of £137 10s. per ton.

The association conducts a labour bureau, which last year recruited 36,310 adult male labourers for the industry.



IMPORTS

**BUILDING EQUIPMENT
& MATERIALS, HARDWARE**

TANGANYIKA COTTON CO. (HOLDING) LTD.

P.O. Box 410 Mansion House Nairobi

Subsidiary Company Offices:

**NAIROBI, MOMBASA, KAMPALA,
JINJA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, MOROGORO,
and MWANZA**

U.K. Correspondents:

**Reynolds and Gibson,
30, Exchange Street East,
Liverpool, 2.**

CROSSLEY



**A TYPICAL CROSSLEY VERTICAL
MULTI-CYLINDER DIESEL ENGINE**



**CROSSLEY BROS. LTD., OPENSHAW, MANCHESTER, 11
London Office: Langham House, 308, Regent St., W. 1**

LOBITO

**THE WEST COAST PORT FOR
NORTHERN RHODESIA**

The direct route for traffic
to the Copperbelt

Saves 2,000 miles in transit
from U.K.

**THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN
FORCE LOBITO — RHODESIAN
BORDER**

Through Bills of Lading
issued

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY:

Benguela Railway
Company,
Princes House,
95 Gresham St.,
LONDON, E.C.2.

General Traffic Agents,
Leopold Walford
Shipping, Ltd.,
48-50 St. Mary Axe,
LONDON, E.C.3.

BELGIAN CONGO

For information apply to the

**OFFICIAL BELGIAN CONGO
TOURIST BUREAU**

87, Rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium.

Mr. FORESTER, P.O. Box 2196, Sadler Street,
Nairobi, Kenya.

Ask for the "TRAVELLERS' GUIDE"
800 pages illustrated with maps
Price 35s. or Belgian francs 250.

NORTHERN



RHODESIA

For information

APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

87, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM LESQUARE LONDON"
Telephone: WH10411 259. Cable: "NORHODCOM LONDON"

Of Commercial Concern

Traffic returns of the Benguela Railway for the first quarter of this year (with figures for last year's corresponding period in brackets) show passengers at 178,522 (183,250), International traffic at \$2,500 (25,026) tons, mineral traffic at 49,564 (41,159) tons, local traffic at 404,000 (496,675) tons, and service traffic at 362,800 (286,768) tons. Receipts were Esc. 67,514,000 (Esc. 34,582,467) and working expenses Esc. 33,250,000 (Esc. 27,038,804).

Mr. P. J. Sandison, Commissioner of Labour of the Sudan, told a conference of 11 Sudanese representatives of Government employers of labour that training within industry was vital to the development of the country, and suggested that a change in the relationship between management and men was required. The conference agreed to form a Training Within Industry Association. A committee was appointed.

A maize surplus of nearly 600,000 bags is expected by Southern Rhodesia in the year ending May 31, 1953. With such a surplus the Colony could assist Northern Rhodesia (which expects a short crop), Nyasaland, and possibly South Africa. In terms of an inter-territorial agreement the Colony must supply the needs of the two Protectorates before making arrangements for sending any surplus to the Union.

Improvement in the foot-and-mouth disease position in Kenya is reported. In the Nanyuki district the centre of infection is clearing up, but there are areas of active infection in the Rumuruti, Thomson's Falls, and Olivero Orok districts, and several outbreaks have occurred near Naivasha. The Molo, Rongai, Elburgon, Njoro, Kericho, Sotik, and Lamau areas are free from the disease.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd., announce that profits for 1951, after meeting all charges, including tax liability, totalled £25,039, against £21,578 in the previous year. The ordinary dividend remains at 30%. Taxation required £25,773, compared with £15,875 for 1950. The annual general meeting will be held in London on June 5. The chairman of the company is Mr. S. R. Hogg.

At last week's auctions in London 1,392 cases of Nyasaland tea were sold for an average price of 2s. 1.20d. per lb.; 60 cases from Tanganyika averaged 2s. 7.95d. per lb.; 90 cases from Kenya 2s. 4d. per lb.; 97 cases from Uganda 1s. 11.61d. per lb. and 47 cases from Portuguese East Africa 2s. 1.71d. per lb.

A £44m. surplus is expected by the Sudan in the coming year, compared with a surplus of £E22m. in the past year, said Mr. A. L. Chick, the Financial Secretary, when presenting the budget to the Assembly on Saturday. He said that the past year had been far the most prosperous in the history of the country.

Annual tea consumption in Southern Rhodesia averaged 1,169,080 lb. for the years 1947-50, compared with 574,000 lb. for 1934-38. In Nyasaland the 1947-50 annual consumption averaged 1,400,000 lb., and in the same period Northern Rhodesia imported an annual average of 313,000 lb.

Buganda Government estimates for 1952 provide for recurrent expenditure of £375,000 and recurrent revenue of £365,000. A special grant of £43,000 is being made by the Protectorate Government to meet the deficit and to enable the Buganda Government to pay cost-of-living allowances to its employees.

The new tar refining plant of Wankie Colliery is expected to be in production shortly, facilitating production of naphthalene, creosote, pitch, etc. Another plant now being built will produce benzol, naphtha and ammonia. Crude tar output will then be about 100,000 gallons a year.

On the London market British East African shal has been marked down to £130 per ton c.i.f. U.K. for No. 4, with fow at £125 per ton. Little interest is reported by buyers, who look for further price reductions.

Pilots of Central African Airways have received substantial increases in pay, the higher grades by as much as £300 a year, in order to bring them into line with other airline operators in Africa.

A total of 21,878 deadweight tons of cargo was railroled from Mombasa in the week ended April 24. At the end of the week there were 26,489 tons of imports and 37,338 tons of exports in the port area.

An electric bus service in Kampala has been suggested by the General Purposes Committee of the municipality, which is seeking a financial bill for the scheme from Government.

Zanzibar cloves are firm at 6s. 9d. per lb.

Zanzibar's Clove Industry

(From "Continued" from page 1039)

of this work mostly by hand, and did hundreds of experiments all without success.

Clove Grafted for First Time

All viruses can be transmitted from a diseased plant to a healthy one if they can be grafted together. The clove has never been grafted until we started work for it is in most horribly difficult plant to work with, and a graft must be kept alive and healthy for many months before it takes.

We eventually found a technique that worked, and succeeded in grafting twigs from diseased plants to healthy seedlings. Some of these seedlings developed the disease. We tried lots of other dodges too, again without success, and we were eventually forced to the conclusion that we were wrong in supposing that a virus was concerned. So we had to go back to where we started—not an unusual thing in scientific research.

We decided to start again on the supposition that a fungus might be the cause of the disease, although previous workers had failed to find one. This hypothesis soon produced results. We made a survey of hundreds of diseased trees from all over the islands, and we eventually found that the roots of all of them contained a fungus—and always the same one, a new species of *Valsa*.

This did not prove anything, for the fungus might have nothing to do with the disease, but it was very suggestive and it encouraged us. By means of inoculation experiments in which we introduced the fungus into healthy plants, we proved that it could attack healthy tissues, that it was, in fact, a pathogen.

We found, also, that it could invade and attack full-grown trees, but not young ones. The sudden death disease also attacks mature trees, but never young ones. We now felt that we were getting warm, but we had not proved our case. To do this we have to produce the disease artificially. This is how we are trying to do it.

Soon after a clove tree has died or sudden death the fruit-bodies of the fungus appear in the bark, and like the dieback fungus, produce cottony spores. By rubbing these and applying them to the uninjured parts of mature trees, we were able to show that when they germinate the fungus threads to which they give rise can penetrate the rubber and bark and grow in the living plant tissues. We have also found that from these infections the fungus can spread to the larger roots and can kill them.

This is as far as we have got, and by continuing in these lines we may succeed in causing sudden death. Then, when we have proved that this particular fungus is the cause, in the present, we shall have finished the first part of the problem. If we do not succeed we shall have to go back to the beginning again.

When we have found the cause of the disease we shall still have to find out how to control it. If we are right this time, and if *Valsa* actually is the cause of sudden death, there are reasons for thinking that control measures would be fairly simple theoretically, however difficult it may prove to carry them out in practice.

You may think that we were very unlucky to pick on the virus to study first. Actually we were very fortunate, although no one could have predicted what did turn up. As a direct outcome of our work on the hypothetical virus of the clove tree we found the cause of a very important coconut disease, a disease which causes enormous losses in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

Mining

Base Metal Industry in S. Rhodesia

Output Quadrupled in 30 Years

A STATISTICAL INCREASE in base mineral production in Southern Rhodesia is forecast in the 1951 annual report of the Chief Government Mining Engineer, Mr. F. Elliott. Overall mineral output has quadrupled in the past 30 years.

Asbestos heads last year's list, with 77,661 tons worth £5,452,908, and the report records the entry into the Masababa area of the Johns Manville Corporation, the world's largest asbestos producer and manufacturer. This year's output may increase by 10 per cent.

Although considerable reserves of chrome ore remain in dumps at Selous, 230,989 tons were mined last year, worth £30,999. Increased mechanization and a larger labour force are expected to produce a larger output this year from the Salisbury district, where the 1951 total exceeded 100,000 tons for the first time.

Having raised the record total of 22,535,449 tons last year, Wankie Colliery hope to ship 6,375,000 tons of coal in 1952, increasing the rate steadily to 4,348,000 tons in 1955. The final part of the by-products plant will come into operation this year, producing tar and benzene. Between four and five houses for European employees will be completed monthly, and a 500-house programme for African in hand.

The 1951 output of iron pyrites (33,161 tons) worth £1,087 came from the Ironbush Mine, Gwelo, and was exported to Northern Rhodesia. Although a proposal that pyrites should be exported to fertiliser plants in the Congo has fallen through, it may be used locally for sulphuric acid production in connection with the Rhodesia phosphate deposit.

Magnetite Production

Rhodesian Refractories Ltd. plan to ease output of magnetite from a minimum of 5,000 tons monthly as soon as possible and a plant for manufacturing basic bricks will be opened at Gatooma as soon as the siteering plant operating there starts. Last year's magnetite output was 16,330 tons, valued at £22,441. It is possible that both magnetite and chromite bricks will be made at Gatooma, and eventually the requirements of the Rhodesia Iron and Steel Commission and the demand for these types of refractory bricks will be met without the need to import from the Union.

Tungsten claims increased during 1951 from 2,158 to 2,456, output totalling 235 tons, worth £293,126. Asbestos claims increased from 32,817 to 41,435, and copper claims from 272 to 2,162. Tin, limestone, iron, and beryl claims also showed increases. Mica output (384 tons) worth £71,053 in 1951) is expected to increase by 25 per cent in 1952. No new deposits have been found, but several old mines and prospects are being reopened.

Over five years the annual value of Southern Rhodesia's base mineral production has risen from just over £25m. to nearly £90m., whilst gold output rose from 100 tons to 600, although dropping slightly last year by £255,526. There are now 1610 operating mines in the Colony, 424 of them being gold producers. The average mining labour force last year was provisionally estimated at 2,526 Europeans and 61,044 Africans, of these 2,323 Europeans and 29,176 Africans worked on gold mines.

S. Rhodesian Gold

ANxiety about the GOLD MINING INDUSTRY in Southern Rhodesia is expressed by Mr. Gilmour, president of the Chamber of Mines, in his annual report. He points out that last year's production of 486,907 oz. was 24,746 oz. less than that of the previous year, and that for the first time in 43 years output fell below half a million ounces. While welcoming permission to sell the Colony's production on the free market, he called attention to the fall in price, which might continue. Free sales now produced only an extra 13s. per oz. The Minister of Mines has said that Government is considering the possibility of subsidizing the cost of Native labour capitulation fees chargeable to gold miners.

Free Market for Colonial Gold

GOLD PRODUCERS in COLONIAL TERRITORIES are permitted from to-day to sell their total output on the free market for United States dollars. The gold regulations of the International Monetary Fund will continue to be enforced to ensure that gold does not reach known black market and underground centres.

Drewmin Minerals

THE COUNCIL of the London Stock Exchange has ordered the quotation of 4,000 shares of Drewmin Minerals Ltd., of which the public will buy 2,000,000 to 4,000,000.

Rosterman's New Interest in E. Africa
Wolfram and Graphite More Promising than Gold

ROSTERMAN GOLD MINES Ltd. have acquired interests in wolfram and graphite properties in East Africa.

The following statement has been sent to the company's shareholders:

The shareholders will remember that the chairman of the annual meetings in 1950 and 1951 indicated that the prospect of continuing operations at the mine were very far from promising, and that no development of the mine would ever be turned out satisfactorily to the end of the mine was in sight. This reef, although a large, clean, defined body of quality has proved to be unworkable, and the directors are satisfied that further exploitation and development work on the property is unlikely to yield results commensurate with the expenditure incurred.

The chairman further stated for the shareholders' agreement to the policy which was being considered by the directors, namely, that the company should endeavour to find other properties, not necessarily gold, in East Africa, in the event of confidence that it is possible to do so, and only might it re-establish the fortunes of the company, but would possibly afford an outlet for a large part of the plant and machinery of Rosterman which otherwise might have only a scrap value.

Your directors have acquired a number of prospects, and have decided to acquire a 30 per cent interest in two developments, one of which is actively engaged in exploring for wolfram in Uganda, and the second of which has acquired an exclusive prospecting licence from the Government of Kenya on what appears to be a substantial body of graphite situated between Nairobi and Mombasa. In both cases the company is associated with other substantial concerns, and the total present investment by this company is about £4,000.


The directors wish to impress upon the shareholders that in this stage neither venture is a success, but they are satisfied that they are both reasonable things, and in neither case should involve very heavy initial capital expenditure to bring them into production. In taking this action the directors have in mind the European personnel at Rosterman to aid in the development of the new projects. The shareholders will be informed from time to time as to the progress of both these projects.

Tati Goldfields

TATI GOLDFIELDS Ltd., owners of the Monarch mine and other interests in the Tati district of Bechuanaland, are to write £108,202 on properties and equipment account, and are to apply to the court to sanction a capital cut, which would facilitate reorganization of the company's finances. A local board recently appointed in South Africa, is considering proposals for the company to acquire the controlling interests in two mining companies, one owning a tin mine in the Transvaal and the other holding an interest in the Shamva district of Southern Rhodesia.

Rio Tinto Increased Distribution

RIO TINTO Co., Ltd., has announced a dividend on the ordinary shares of 15 per cent plus a bonus of 20 per cent on account of the considerable increase in Rhodesian investment income, making 35 per cent, tax free, for 1951, against a single dividend of 12 per cent, tax free, for the previous year.


 SISAL & SUGAR CANE CARS
 MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES
 * WALKERS, SLEEPERS, SWITCHES, ETC.
 * STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES



ROBERT HUDSON LTD.
 RALPHRUH HOUSE, BRACKEN, LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4
 London W.1, Telephone: 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325
 (Anglo-Nigerian Ltd., East Africa, Ltd., P.O. 143, Dar es Salaam)
 Kenya: Coffey & Roberts Ltd., P.O. Box 1447, Nairobi
 N. Rhodesia: Wilfred Watson Ltd., Cecil Ave., Ndolo

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(which is incorporated in the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers on South Africa to the United Kingdom Government. Bankers to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and
77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall, E.C.2. WEST END BRANCH: 5, Newcombe Street, W.1.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 37 Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: 1, Spandauer Strasse, 20093 Hamburg.

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND,

and throughout the UNIONS of SOUTH AFRICA,
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

Building Materials

If you require Building Materials or Hardware you will find The African Mercantile Co. at your service with Branches at

MOMBASA	TANGA	ZANZIBAR
DAR-ES-SALAM	NAIROBI	KAMPALA
KISUMU	MBALE	BUKOBIA
MKINDANI	ENDI	

The
African Mercantile Co., Ltd.
ST. SWITHIN'S HOUSE,
11 & 12 ST. SWITHIN'S LANE,
LONDON, E.C.4

EAST AFRICA

- KENYA
- TANGANYIKA
- UGANDA
- ZANZIBAR

For Information regarding
Trade, Commerce, Settlement,
Travel and General Conditions,
apply to

The Commissioner,
East African Office,
Ground Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2
Telephone: Waterloo 0017/8
Telegrams: EastAfrica, East London. Cable: EastAfrica, London.



Thunder Van



Thunder Van

FULL FACILITIES FOR FORD PRODUCTS IN UGANDA

THE UGANDA COMPANY (AFRICA) LTD

- ★ TRUCKS
- ★ TRACTORS
- ★ CARS
- ★ IMPLEMENTS

KAMPALA: P.O. Box No. 1 (Tel: 301) JINJA: P.O. Box No. 79 (Tel: 353)
 MBALE: P.O. Box 79 (Tel: 15)
 THE UGANDA COMPANY (LONDON) LTD., 13 Rood Lane, E.C.3
 (Tel: Mansion House 0745)

The Company maintains a skilled and experienced staff in Uganda. A complete service is provided and demonstrations of Ford products will be gladly arranged to suit you.

LEHMANN'S (East Africa) LTD.

GENERAL MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

P.O. BOX 163

DAR ES SALAAM

MOSHI

MWANZA

TANGA

EAST AFRICA -AND- RHODESIA

Thursday, May 8, 1952

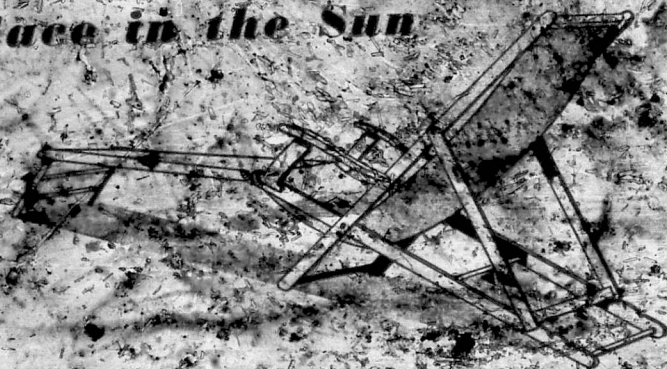
6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper

Price 2d

(Newspaper) No. 1439

A Place in the Sun



BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CORPORATION
12, LEADENHALL ST. LONDON, E.C.3. 14, COCKSPUR ST. LYON, S. 3, KINGSWAY, W.6.2
AGENTS: GRAY & DAVIES, 1, COCKSPUR ST., LEADENHALL STN, E.C.3.

Specially Designed
SHIPS and LAUNCHES

ALDO'S

BRIGHTLINGSEA,
ESSEX, ENGLAND.

ALUMINIUM, STEEL OR WOOD CRAFT
UP TO 160 FEET
COMPLETE OR FOR EXPORT & RE-ECTION

Telephone: BRIGHTLINGSEA 2
Telephone: BRIGHTLINGSEA 2

GODFREY DAVIS

EUROPE'S LARGEST CAR HIRE OPERATORS

NOW OPERATE FROM
LONDON and PARIS

7, ECCLESTON ST. LONDON, S.W.1
Also by arrangement at Brighton, Southampton, Plymouth, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Belfast, Dublin, Cork, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Oxford, Reading, Southampton, Swansea, and various other ports.

GODFREY DAVIS

The Best Road in Car Hire

Self drive
Chauffeur
driven
Anywhere
anytime



*When the Tute is heard in Zanzibar, all Africa East
of the Lakes must dance.*

This Old Arab saying neatly summed up Zanzibar's position in East African affairs in the 1800's for Arab traders from Zanzibar had for many years pierced the "Dark Continent" in search of ivory—black and white—establishing as they went varying degrees of subservience to the Zanzibari Sultanate. It was therefore perhaps appropriate that the growth of the National Bank of India in East Africa should have started with the opening of a branch in Zanzibar in 1893. From this beginning grew the Bank's present system of branches covering Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, in the first two of which the Bank is proud to hold the position of Bankers to the Government. All those interested in trade, travel or settlement in British East Africa are cordially invited to make use of the services provided by the Bank.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Head Office, 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2

In addition to its branches in India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon and Africa the Bank has a network of branches throughout

Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

TRANS-ZAMBESIA, CENTRAL AFRICA and NYASALAND RAILWAYS

*Provide the Link
between Beira
and Nyasaland*

Passenger trains leave Beira on Mondays and Fridays, and coast-bound trains leave Blantyre on Sundays and Thursdays.

Return first-class tourist tickets are available for 12 months for the price of the single fare.

Head Office in Nyasaland: Limbe
London Office: City Wall House,
129/131, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.

W. J. GROOM & CO.

22, FENCHURCH STREET,
LONDON, E.C.3

**BUYERS
CONFIRMERS
SHIPPERS**

SEND US YOUR NEXT ENQUIRY

ESTABLISHED 1866.

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

To: EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA,
66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

PLEASE SEND ME For One Year, and until countermanded:
AIR EDITION (70s. per annum) OR
 ORDINARY EDITION (30s. per annum)
(Delete as necessary)

Name and Rank _____
(Block Capitals, please)

Full Postal Address _____
(Block Capitals, please)

Signature _____

LESLIE & ANDERSON

LONDON LIMITED

Established 1883

PRODUCE IMPORTS: Cotton, Oil-seeds, Coffee, Spices, etc.

EXPORTS: Textiles and Hardware

Leslie & Anderson (East Africa) Limited
Mombasa

Branches: Kampala, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam

IMPORTERS **EXPORTERS**
GENERAL AGENTS

Leslie & Anderson (Nairobi), Ltd.

London and Nairobi

COFFEE SPECIALISTS

London Agents:

EDM. SCHLUTER & Co., Ltd.
4, Cullum Street, E.C.3

BOVILL, MATHESON

& CO., LIMITED

Head Office:

QUEENSWAY HOUSE, YORK STREET
(P.O. Box 1051) NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches:

KENYA
UGANDA
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

KERICHO
KAMPALA
ARUSHA
TANGA

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company offers Managing and Visiting Agency, Accountancy, Secretarial and Marketing Services to the Proprietors of Agricultural, Industrial and Mining Undertakings

Associated Company:

J. W. MILLIGAN & CO. LIMITED

Merchants and Estate Agents

NAIROBI ARUSHA KERICHO KAMPALA TANGA

London Correspondents:

TREAT, BOVILL & CO. LTD.

Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3
Tel.: MANtion House 7471

DALGETY & COMPANY LIMITED

PRODUCE handled on commission with liberal advances pending sale.

MERCHANDISE Every requirement supplied from stock or on indent.

SHIPPING All classes of tonnage and passage arranged by Sea or Air.

INSURANCE Fire, Motor, Marine, Life and Accident Insurance transacted.

LIVESTOCK Importers and Salesmen.

LAND AND ESTATE Agency Business.

BRANCHES

KENYA

NAIROBI — P.O. Box 96
Mombasa — Nakuru
P.O. Box 20. P.O. Box 13

TANGANYIKA

Tanga — Dar-es-Salaam
P.O. Box 89 P.O. Box 572

UGANDA

Kampala — Bombo Road

HEAD OFFICE:

63-68, LEADENHALL STREET
LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: "Dalgety, Fca, London" Telephone: ROYAL 4489 (14 lines)
also Branches throughout AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND



Tygan

mosquito gauze
BRITISH MADE
non-inflammable and durable

LASTS LONGER

DOES NOT RUST ROT OR CORRODE

FULLY EFFICIENT

Full details from
WIGGLESWORTH & CO. (AFRICA) LIMITED
P.O. Box 415 DAR ES SALAAM P.O. Box 126 TANGA P.O. Box 2796 NAIROBI
Private Bag MOMBASA Sole Distributors for British East Africa



FAST REGULAR SAILINGS

Between U.S.A. and
EAST AFRICA

also between U.S.A. and SOUTH AFRICA

and between U.S.A. and WEST AFRICA

General Agents
in East Africa

STEAMSHIP & GENERAL
AGENCIES, LTD.

P.O. Box 323, Mombasa (Tel. 889)

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

26 BEAVER STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y.

General European Agents: JOHN T. ROBINSON & CO., 1 BURY COURT, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON, E.C.3



W. H. JONES & Co (London) Ltd.

BARNET, HERTS, ENGLAND
Telephone: BARN 7314-73

**BUYERS, CONFIRMERS & SHIPPERS
TO OVERSEAS IMPORTERS:**

May we act as your London Office?
Free convertibility of Currencies and no tariffs would cut costs
and help international understanding. Trading freely aids Peace.
See Clause IV of the Atlantic Charter.

NORTHERN



RHODESIA

For Information
APPLY TO

The Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia

57, HAYMARKET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams: "NORHODCOM" SQUARE LONDON
Telephone: WHITEHALL 2000. Cables: "NORHODCOM" LONDON

Highest Quality Products

CABLES
V.I.R., Taped and
Braided. Lead
Alloy and Tough
Rubber
Sheathed.



FLEXIBLES
Silk and Cottons
Braided Tough
Rubber
Sheathed.

WANDLESIDE CABLE WORKS LTD.
106 GARRATT, BANE — WANDSWORTH
LONDON, S.W.11

Telephone: BARNET 2211
Telegrams: Wandleside London

**SCANDINAVIAN
EAST AFRICA LINE
of OSLO**

Regular sailings
between NORWAY,
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
FRANCE

EAST AFRICAN PORTS:
MADAGASCAR,
REUNION,
MAURITIUS

KELLEN, BRYANT and CO.
9-13, Finchchurch Buildings,
London, E.C.3.

Agents in East Africa:
THE AFRICAN MERCHANTILE CO., LTD.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION LTD.)

Bankers in South Africa to the United Kingdom Government. Bankers to the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

10 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, and
77 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LONDON WALL BRANCH: 63 London Wall. WEST-END BRANCH: 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.
NEW YORK AGENCY: 67 Wall Street. HAMBURG AGENCY: Spiesmarkt, 6.

Branches in

KENYA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

and throughout the UNION of SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA, and PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Trade with East Africa, Rhodesia, etc.

The Bank FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc., and is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT PRODUCE CENTRES.

To South and East Africa

MAIL SERVICE FROM SOUTHAMPTON

calling at Madeira, Capetown, Port Elizabeth,
East London and Durban

"Singing Castle"	May 15
"Victoria Castle"	May 22
"Arundel Castle"	May 29
"Athlone Castle"	June 5

EXCURSION RATES

Take advantage of the special
First Class Excursion Rates
in MAY, JUNE and EARLY JULY
and save up to £60 on your fares
to South Africa and back.
Ask for illustrated Folder.



INTERMEDIATE AND ROUND AFRICA SERVICES FROM LONDON

1" Dehnotter Castle	May 12
"Warwick Castle"	May 19
1" Durban Castle	June 5
1" Bloemfontein Castle	June 26
* Out East Coast home West Coast	
* Out West Coast via Ascension and St. Helena home East Coast	
* Out land home West Coast	

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office:
1 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3. Tel: MAN. 2881.
Passenger Dept. J.A.A. 7104.
West End Passenger Agency:
128 Pall Mall, London, E.W.1. WHI 1911.
Branch Offices in: Southampton, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester & Glasgow.

CLAN HALL-HARRISON LINES

JOINT



SERVICE

EAST AFRICA

from South Wales, Glasgow, and Birkenhead to
PORT SAID, PORT SUDAN & ADEN; *MASSAWA, *MAGADISHU, *BERBERA, *JIBUTI
*MOMBASA, TANGA, ZANZIBAR, DAR ES-SALAAM, LINDI & MTWARA

*Direct or by transshipment.

For particulars of sailing, rates of freight, etc., apply to

THE OWNERS

OR
THE AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.
MOMBASA

Loading Agents:
STAVELEY TAYLOR & CO.
LIVERPOOL 2

London Agents:
TEMPERLEYS, HASLHUST & CO. LTD.
LONDON, E.C.2.



It is little over 50 years since the first rails were laid on the railways which form the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, opening 2,936 route miles of steam gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of lake and river steamer services, 1,746 miles of road motor services, and the four ocean ports of Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Lindi.

Another port is at present under construction at Mtwara in Southern Tanganyika for the groundnut scheme, in connection with which many miles of new railway have been built.

In these 50 odd years the Railway has been a chief agent in the amazingly rapid progress of the territories it serves, and this progress continues. In 1957 the freight tonnage was 127 per cent heavier than it was 16 years previously, and passenger journeys had increased in the same time by 200 per cent.

The Railway prides itself on its best record and alive to its present responsibilities is sparing no effort to maintain and speed the development of East Africa.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

Robinson

10" MOTOR DRIVEN BAND SAW TYPE NO. 7

A "SUPER GLASS" BAND SAW of exceptionally
 robust construction and pleasing unlined
 appearance. Embodies several outstanding
 features including maximum protection for the
 operator and is capable of excellent service.

Main features of overall standard motor house within
 machine frame. Endless shoe conveyor belt drive bottom
 spindle.

Adjustable bottom pulley spirally mounted on identical
 bearings.

Aluminium castings easily detachable from spindle
 for easy maintenance or replacement.

Super sensitive air gates only - fulcrum mounted floating type.

Responds instantly to any variation of strain on saw.

Engineered wearing arrangement of completely original design
 for saw retaining device. (Patent).

Trip switch automatically cuts off current when tension is
 broken off or if saw breaks.

Ball bearing saw guider above and below table.

Saw completely guarded except portion actually cutting.

Table tilts up to 45° to right.

Tilting fence, reversible for use on either side of saw.

Rear view of machine with table tilted
 and cover removed to show drive.



GAILEY & ROBERTS LTD.

HARDING STREET, NAIROBI, KENYA

Branches: NAIROBI, ELDORET, KISUMU, MOMBASA, JINJA, KAMPALA (SEE US THERE), NUSHERA, NUSHERA, NUSHERA

1175

MEIKLES

Associated Hotels, Southern Rhodesia

Offer you, unrivalled service with reasonable charges

BELINGWE—BELINGWE HOTEL

GWelo—MIDLANDS HOTEL

HARTLEY—HARTLEY HOTEL

SALISBURY—MEIKLES HOTEL

SELUKWE—GRAND HOTEL

UMTALI—CECIL HOTEL

UMTALI—ROYAL HOTEL

VICTORIA—HOTEL VICTORIA

Renowned for comfort and cuisine

RECOMMENDED BY THE ROYAL AUTO
 MOBILE CLUB OF SOUTH AFRICA, AUTO
 MOBILE ASSOCIATION OF RHODESIA

Accommodation can be arranged at any of the above
 by application to the office of an associate hotel.

CONTROLLED BY

**The Thomas Meikle Trust and
 Investment Co., Ltd.**

LOBITO

THE WEST COAST PORT FOR
 NORTHERN RHODESIA

The direct route for traffic
 to the Copperbelt

Saves 2,000 miles in transit
 from J.K.

THROUGH RAIL RATES NOW IN
 FORCE LOBITO—RHODESIAN
 BORDER

Through Bills of Lading
 Used

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY:

Benguela Railway
 Company,
 Princes House,
 15 Gresham St.,
 LONDON, E.C.1.

General Traffic Agents
 Leopold Wilton
 Shipping Ltd.,
 48-50, St. Mark Lane,
 LONDON, E.C.1.

Why be on the Outside Looking in?

Last year we paid
bonus of 25% on all
purchases to members



THE KENYA FARMERS ASSOCIATION (CO-OP) LTD

Fly by Speedbird between

LONDON and EAST AFRICA

Get there sooner! Stay there longer!

Swift, sure Speedbird services link East Africa with London.
You fly without delay, above the weather, in
luxurized, deep-seated comfort — enjoy complimentary meals
and meal-time drinks . . . courteous, friendly attention.
No extras — not even a tip. It's all part of
B.O.A.C.'s 33-year-old tradition of Speedbird service.
Consult your Travel Agent or the E.O.A. Office for advice,
information or bookings to fifty-one countries on all six continents.



B.O.A.C. TAKES GOOD CARE OF YOU

FLY - B.O.A.C.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

66, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, W.C.1

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Matters of Moment	1069	Commons Debate	1069
Draft Constitution for		Federation	1069
Central Africa	1069	Charter of Assurance	1071
Africa Bureau's Fifth	1065	White Paper	1071
Meeting		Statements on	
Colonial Development		Setrés Kifáma	1072
Corporation Report 1067		Steel Mining News	1068

Founder and Editor:
F. S. JOHNSON

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1952

Vol. 28 (New Series) No. 199

6d. weekly, £1.00 yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

CROSS ENAGGERATION and flagrant disregard of elementary facts were accepted with apparent satisfaction by the conference, which met in London last Saturday to hear the African delegates from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Africa Bureau, which convened the meeting, has been founded to spread the truth; at this marginal gathering it was host to vicious misrepresentation. As is shown by our report, probably the only adequate record which will be available to the general public, the one speaker who sought to inject a sense of realism was not allowed to complete even a short summary of the fundamental factors which were being ignored. Those present were content with the fantastic argument that the British Government and people must abdicate judgment and accept as decisive the alleged wishes of millions of illiterate and mainly ignorant Africans.

So unacquainted was the audience with the facts of African life that the loudest applause of the day greeted the statement of a Nyasaland delegate that Africans in his country demanded self-government now; and the next loudest round of cheers was reserved for the claim that there must be no federation until Africans have set up Governments in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the hands of Africans. After much else in similar vein, Dr. Banda asserted that the local Governments "must express the numerical strength of the people"; he added that the type of Government now in power in the Gold Coast would exist in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland within five, six or ten years at the most. And that kind of bombast and burlesque was described by Mr. Dingle Foot, the chairman, as "moderation".

The president of the Nyasaland African Congress demanded immediate universal suffrage, the election of twelve

Africans to the Legislature, the appointment of six Africans to the Executive Council, and the dispossession of all foreign landholders within thirty-five years. "Some Africans in Nyasaland could do anything which any of you can do," he said, and not one delegate from a missionary society, political party, or other organization questioned that false and dangerous assumption—or, indeed, any other extravagance of the African speakers. They will be entitled to say on their return that at that large meeting only one man, calling the principle that "authority must be placed in the hands of the majority"; and he, being the editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, would obviously be discounted in their circles.

No allegation was too extreme. It was falsely said that in Northern Rhodesia white and black cannot sleep under the same hospital roof. Two days later we happened to read details of Broken Hill Unreliable Arguments. Hospital, which has accommodation for 177 African patients, thirty-three Europeans and thirteen Asians. Our readers will recognize many other statements as equally untrustworthy. Acquisitiveness was repeatedly revealed. Almost all speakers wanted the Governments which they distrusted to do more for them. Not one delegate suggested self-help, nor one appeared aware that in this country social advancement has been mainly the product of the voluntary efforts of men and women who were more concerned to give than to grab. What the Africa Bureau's conference showed was that the organized opponents of federation, white and black, were not interested in the facts which must condition wise decisions. They did not trouble to say even a few polite words about Mr. Creech-Jones's reminder that, if federation was to be opposed, some constructive alternative must be suggested. It was distressing to see many ministers of religion sitting silent while

African extremists advocated impractical racialism in place of the partnership which all men of good will must know to be the sole hope for Central Africa.

It is against the background of this type of misrepresentation that the plan for federation evolved at the Lancaster House conferences which ended on Monday must obtain acceptance in Africa and here. Despite the manifest care taken to safeguard African interests, the scheme will be introduced

distorted and caricatured by men who, having so far succeeded in deluding the ignorant, unthinking, and gullible, will be determined not to lose what now seems to be within their grasp. The intimidation which has played its part in Africa will almost certainly be increased. Party political differences will be exploited. Even Christian organizations are in danger of being misled. Full-scale campaigns of enlightenment about federation ought to be started immediately in Africa and Great Britain. Truth will yet prevail if it is put before the people patiently and persistently, but there is no time to lose.

Agreement on Draft Constitution for Central Africa

All Important Waters of Principle Accepted at London Conference

THE LONDON CONFERENCE on Closer Association of the British Central African Territories ended on Monday evening when the following *communiqué* was issued by the Commonwealth Relations Office:

"The conference on the proposed federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which has been holding discussions in London since April 23, concluded today (May 3) with the adoption of a resolution of sincere loyalty and devotion to The Queen and Royal Family.

"The conference has reached agreement on a draft constitutional scheme. This will be published as a White Paper as soon as possible, and will, for the first time, provide an opportunity for the fullest explanation and discussion on a definite draft scheme both in the United Kingdom and Central Africa.

"The conference has agreed on all important matters of principle, including the setting up of a Federal Legislature and executive, the maintenance of the Protectorate status of the two northern territories and of the self-governing status of Southern Rhodesia within the federation, the composition of the Federal Assembly (including two elected Africans from each of the three territories), the division of powers between the federal and territorial Governments, the financial implications of federation, the appointment and functions of a statutory African Affairs Board, the establishment of a Federal Supreme Court, and the procedure for amending the federal constitution.

Assurances on African Land Rights

"The conference reaffirmed and gave effect in the draft scheme to earlier assurances on the subject of African land rights.

"It was decided to appoint a judicial and public service commissions to fill in the details of certain parts of the draft constitution in the light of principles accepted at the conference.

"As soon as the reports of these commissions are available it is intended that a further conference shall be held to put the draft constitutional scheme into final form. It is hoped that this conference will take place in the last quarter of this year.

"The conference recorded its regret at the absence from the discussion of African representatives from the two northern territories and paid tribute to the contribution of the African representatives from Southern Rhodesia.

"The conference believes it has devised a draft

federal scheme which will work and will safeguard the essential interests of the three territories and of all their inhabitants.

"The conference has, in fact, produced a mutually acceptable amendment of the plan suggested by the conference of officials which met in London a year ago. Safeguards for African interests are an important part of the scheme. Right of appeal to a Supreme Court and then to the Privy Council will give far stronger protection to Native interests than is now provided in South Africa.

Conference Later in Year

"When the difficult details of financial, judicial and Civil Service questions have been worked out, it is expected that the next and final conference will be held in Africa, not earlier than September or later than early December.

"Our issue of last week contained the early official announcements concerning the London conference. The *communiqué* issued on Wednesday evening of last week, April 30, said:

"The conference resumed in plenary session this afternoon and took first the reports of the Legal Committee.

"They considered the question of the compulsory powers which, having regard to assurances given as to African land rights, should be vested in the Federal Government to acquire land for federal purposes (e.g. railway development).

"The conference agreed that any such powers should be subject to the provisions of the Orders in Council governing Crown, Native, reserve, and Native trust lands in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In the event of a difference of view, the matter would, as at present, be referred to H.M. Government in the United Kingdom.

"The conference began discussion of the procedure which should be laid down for dealing with any future amendments of the constitution.

"The Legal and Administrative Committees met on Tuesday and again today, and the Finance Committee met today.

"The next day's statement read:

"The conference met in plenary session this afternoon. They considered and accepted an interim report by the Finance Committee.

"The conference then considered and decided to remit to an *ad hoc* committee, problems relating to agriculture, forestry, veterinary services, water control, rivers, and research activities.

"The conference then resumed study of the interim report of the Legal Committee, and considered among other things the machinery for the election of African members of the Federal Assembly from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The conference also considered the report of the Public Service Committee, and considered further the organization and powers of a Federal Public Service Commission.

All committees met this evening. On May 2 the following announcement was made:

The conference resumed in plenary session in the afternoon, discussed a further report of the Legal Committee, and agreed to the establishment of a Federal Supreme Court staffed by Federal Judges. This court would have original jurisdiction and be the court of first appeal from the Supreme Courts of the territories.

The conference also agreed to the setting up of a Judicial Commission, which would be charged, among other matters, with considering the question of the constitution and jurisdiction of the Federal Supreme Court.

The conference agreed with a recommendation of the Finance Committee that the financial implications of federal

should be examined by an expert fiscal commission, and agreed upon draft terms of reference for the commission.

In the afternoon the conference resumed consideration of the proposals for constitutional amendments.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies received the African delegates from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the House of Commons on Tuesday, repeated his regret that they had not attended the Lancaster House conference, explained its results, and appealed to them to use their influence to get the new plan judged on its merits.

Africans Demand Early Self-Government

What the British Public is Being Told About Central Africa

THIRTEEN AFRICANS were on the platform in Livingstone Hall, Westminster, on Saturday for a conference organized by the new Africa Bureau.

The Liberal Party, the Liberal International, the Colonial Section of the Trade Union Congress, the Fabian Colonial Bureau, Racial Unity, the British Council of Churches, the Society of Friends, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Students' Christian Movement, the Anti-Slavery Society, and Oxford University South Africa Societies were among the organizations represented. There were said to be some 200 delegates present from British societies.

ISAAC PASERHAM, chairman of the Africa Bureau, said that it had been erected to spread the information of Africa in Africa and Great Britain, and that it believed there could be no halfway house between apartheid and full democracy, full and free partnership.

MR. A. CURECH JONES, presiding at the afternoon meeting, said that the Africans present represented the natural movements of the people of Central Africa, some had been nominated by official bodies and others by political organizations, the purpose of which had influenced African opinion on federation.

PARAMOUNT CHIEF CHYIMU SULL, speaking through an interpreter, explained that on hearing about federation he had assembled the people of the 25 districts over which he ruled, asked them to subscribe money so that he might fly to England, and that, though poor they had contributed £6,000.

Self-Rule Promised Africans in Livingstone's Day

As a boy he had seen Livingstone when he came to get his father that Queen Victoria wanted them to stop slavery and killing. When they accepted that advice, they were promised that it would remain our country until we could rule ourselves after learning from Europeans sent to train us. I have come to learn why the British Government and people want to violate the agreement made between Queen Victoria and my father.

The British Government has still the further duty to educate us but at this stage you propose federation, which we regard as an obstacle to the progress of Africans in Northern Rhodesia, to the education of African chiefs and people to an understanding of how they can manage their affairs and administer their own Government. We view it as a proposal to bar Africans from advancing to administer their own Government, and do away with the protection of Her Majesty over the African people.

Federation has been proposed by the European settlers. It has not been accepted by the African people. Administrators sent from England have few real contacts with us we do not closely work together. In a number of cases it is the African chiefs who do more administrative duties but they are not paid wages as chiefs or administrators equal to the wages of the European officials.

We have one blood but we differ in the colour of the

skin, but we are the children of God. I have not found discrimination in England, but in Central Africa if I travel in a car with a European and his dog the front seat is always occupied by the dog and I get into the back seat. At the destination the dog is food for the dog, and I am allowed to fetch the dog has been properly fed. How in such circumstances can we get together on federation? No people will not accept it.

CHIEF MKUSUMALA, from the Southern Province of Nyasaland, also spoke through an interpreter, saying that Nyasaland was sick because of the federation proposal. Never since Europeans came 60 years ago had his people complained. He had spent two years in Southern Rhodesia, and he and his people did not want to join with that country, which had many troubles.

Chiefs like himself in Nyasaland had land which they tilled freely, but the chief in Southern Rhodesia had such land or such power as he.

What we expect is that the British Government will give us rule over ourselves instead of federation. There are many educated chiefs in Nyasaland, but they have chosen me and I do not speak one word of English to tell you in my native Yao from my heart, not from books, that Nyasaland is unanimously opposed to federation.

Constitutional Safeguards Rejected

MR. PASERHOKOTI, a member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, spoke in English, describing federation as a shamlecon which had changed its colour from time to time since the British South Africa Company first wanted the two Rhodesias to amalgamate in 1911. The Europeans in Southern Rhodesia then objected because they believed it would delay their attainment of self-government.

In 1929 a European member of the Council in Northern Rhodesia had failed to find a seconder for a motion in favour of union with Southern Rhodesia, but after the Passfield White Paper of the following year the Europeans became alarmed because that document proposed to change until Africans could stand on their own feet and take over their own Government. Later the Bledisloe Commission rejected amalgamation.

He criticized as a "shocking statement" the assertion in last year's White Paper on Native policy in Central Africa that the differences between the policies of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia were mainly those of method and timing.

In Southern Rhodesia an African is entirely lost, he does not know what he is doing, he declared, but in the northern territories the Africans know they can take over the Government when they are ready.

The settlers are afraid of a Government in which the blacks would be dominant. They don't mind being absorbed by Southern Rhodesia. We do not say they cannot stay; any man must be free to stay where he likes. Africans don't want to chase Europeans from Central Africa; it is false to say that we intend to drive out Europeans.

In the Federal Government there would be only six seats for Africans, which would not give them security. No African

would accept the constitutional safeguards, knowing that years after federation would come Dominion status and the end of British protection.

Charges Against Southern Rhodesia

Mr. R. M. MTEPUKA, a Nyasaland who lived in Southern Rhodesia for seven years, for six as editor of the *African Weekly*, Salisbury, said, in English, that the federation White Paper had been translated into the vernacular in Nyasaland and widely distributed, so that the proposals were therefore thoroughly understood and unanimously opposed.

The African Congress, many of whose members were well-educated men, had a membership of about 10,000 with branches throughout Nyasaland, both some in both the Rhodesias. Among its members were Mr. Soketa and Mr. Yama, two of the Africans who had been sent to London as official representatives by the Northern Rhodesian Government.

Southern Rhodesian policy was, he said, based on a 1934 by the statement of Sir Godfrey Huggins that there must be separate areas for white and black. Their policy was to dominate the black. From 15% to 25% of the 29% acres of Native land was unsuitable for habitation through lack of water or the presence of tsetse; yet Europeans had 90m acres. About 300,000 families had no land in the reserves. How could a family live and keep six head of cattle on six acres?

There was much trouble in the reserves, where hundreds of cattle owners were striking against orders to cull their cattle. "There is trouble in the reserves and in the whole country," he repeated. "It is not true that they are developing the Native reserves."

You have been told that Africans enjoy the same political rights as Europeans. It is false. The qualification for the common franchise since 1923 had been an income of £100 a year and fixed property worth £150. Not long ago the United Party suggested increasing the figures to £240 and £300, but a law was passed raising the qualifications to £240 income, £500 worth of fixed property, and ability to pass a test in English.

So Africans are now virtually excluded. You can see that Africans have no political rights at all, for the average wage is between £1 and £2 a month. African teachers employed by the Government are paid about half the salary received by European teachers with the same qualifications.

Federation is said to benefit economic development, but economic development cannot benefit us; then we don't want it. Last year Southern Rhodesia spent £14m on African education and £700,000 on African education. There are 10,000 Europeans and 1m. Africans in the country. It is a disgrace.

Government "in the Hands of Africans"

Federal Government cannot benefit us. Of 35 members only four would be Africans, though now in London they suggest six—six (six) out of 35. It is ridiculous. There is much talk about safeguards, but we have ceased to think in terms of safeguards, which have been used against Southern Rhodesia.

There must be no federation until we are capable of safeguarding our own rights, into which we have set up Governments in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the hands of Africans—which statement brought the loudest applause to this stage of the meeting.

A European from Southern Rhodesia paid tribute to the intelligence and integrity of Africans for boycotting the conference. He alleged that Southern Rhodesia had been thrice misled by Sir Godfrey Huggins in major matters—over the sale to the Union of South Africa of a section of the railway which controlled all Central Africa, over the purchase of Rhodesia Railways by the State, and over the sale to the Portuguese of the railway from Beira.

A padre from Scotland declared that that country had been more acutely aroused over federation than over any other Imperial question in recent years. Churches, trade unions, co-operatives, and groups of all political parties had met all over Scotland to protest against federation because they believed it to be unanimously opposed by the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and by many missionaries in those countries.

Large numbers of petitions of protest had been sent to the Secretary of State, the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Scottish MPs.

Council lines though indefensible that the question had been thrown into the political arena. While closer association of the three territories was necessary, there was a way other than federation, a way prepared by the Central African Council, which might have developed along the lines followed in East Africa, and so avoided consideration of political fusion and racial federation.

Mr. Creech-Jones Blames Labour Government

It is regrettable that the British Government flung the making of a policy to officials, political policy ought never to have been laid upon officials. Both political parties in this country have accepted the principle of federation. I deplore it.

But something must be done in Central Africa, and we must give the Africans a constructive lead. It is not practical politics to force Africans along a way which will embitter race relations and break down partnership. Public opinion must put the utmost pressure on the Government to find the alternative necessary for Central African advancement.

There is an alternative. Federation is not the real issue. Instead of asking people in Africa to discuss federation, let us see that they consider alternative ways of tackling the problems.

Mr. DINGLE FOOT presided at the evening meeting.

MR. HARRY NKUMBOLA, president of the African Congress of Northern Rhodesia, who at one time studied at the London School of Economics, described the congress as open to all people fighting for the rights, and said that it now had 75 branches averaging 200 members. It was neither anti-European nor anti-Indian.

On federation the Africans of Northern Rhodesia would not compromise. The number of Malanites coming in from South Africa had greatly increased in the last three years, and they brought with them a sense of race superiority. They are becoming more and more dominant on the Legislative Council. The leader of the elected members as not British, by birth, he is of Afrikaner origin.

We have social colour bars in Northern Rhodesia, our town-planners do not think that Africans and Europeans should live together. The compounds in which Africans live are slums. Africans may not shop in post-offices like Europeans or sleep under the same roof in hospitals.

To vote in Northern Rhodesia Africans must become naturalized British subjects. Why should they be naturalized if they live on Native land? We have the wrong system that African members of the Council do have the wrong system that African members of the Council do have the wrong system that they should be able to sit in the Legislative Council. Yet they are asked by Government to select only two of themselves.

Threat of Immediate "Trouble"

In the Legislative Council of 23 members there are 10 elected Europeans and only four representatives of African interests, two of them Europeans. In the Executive Council there are three elected Europeans and one European nominated to represent Africans. That system cannot work. We have repeatedly asked that Africans should elect their own members to the Legislative Council by democratic methods.

We don't agree with the system that people should represent racial interests—Europeans representing Europeans, and Africans representing Africans. This system encourages racial antagonism. We have accepted this principle that Europeans will stay, but if there is no change there will be something disastrous in the Central Africa.

We must have members democratically elected, and the constitution must be changed to make it possible for the people in the country to choose their own Government.

The Government must not spend money on perpetuating racial antagonism. The schools and the hospitals must be for all races, and the Government must withdraw licences from hotels which refuse to admit Africans.

Authority must be placed in the hands of the majority. Now 40,000 Europeans have all the power, they are the rulers. If that continues you will find trouble in the immediate future. They must place authority in the hands of the majority.

(Continued on page 1080)

Candour the Keynote of C.D.C. Annual Report

Total Deficiency Now Over £4m., and Trading Loss £643,404

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Colonial Development Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1951, is a terse and candid document which clearly bears the stamp of the chairman, Lord Reith. It is also signed by all his colleagues on the board—Mr. R. E. Brook (deputy chairman), Sir Hugh Beaver (appointed in December), Sir Charles Darwin, Mr. H. M. Gibson, Sir John Hathorn (appointed in November), Mr. H. N. Hume, Professor W. A. Lewis, Lord Macdonald of Gwaeloch, and Mr. G. Tyser.

Fifty-three undertakings were in operation at the end of the year, or three more than in 1950. 10 new undertakings or investigations were started, two were abandoned, and five were liquidated.

Sixteen of the active enterprises are agricultural, involving 27% of the capital sanctioned, or £9,628,350; six are factories, involving 12.4%, or £4,412,000; five were in the minerals division, at 8.9% and £3,171,000; four of the forestry nature call for 11% or £3,934,361; four fisheries require 2.7%, or £978,800. Three animal product ventures are expected to need 7.6%, or £2,716,880; three described as "works" will take only 0.6%, or £233,800; and approximately the same percentage and capital commitment are required for two hotel ventures. "Services" appear at 8.8% and £2,930,000, and eight other unspecified commitments total £8,715,283, representing 24.4% of the capital sanctioned.

Total Deficiency for Year £2,905,290

Trading losses on operational undertakings totalled £643,404, or rather more than three times the 1950 loss of £211,219. The addition of head office and overseas office expenses brought the consolidated operating loss of the corporation and its subsidiaries for the year to £1,070,043, compared with £524,917 in 1950.

The realization of assets of abandoned undertakings involved further losses, and the total deficiency attributable to the corporation is given as £2,905,290, as against £1,320,249 in the previous year.

The cumulative consolidated deficiency incurred since establishment has reached £4,594,599, of that total £1,807,853 makes provision for capital losses on investments and undertakings, £1,143,027 for losses on undertakings abandoned, £264,904 for trading losses on other undertakings, and £185,003 for the investigation of projects which were not pursued.

Central Africa is expected to receive £2,541,000 of the capital—£2,580,000 for a Swaziland irrigation scheme and £1,421,000 for the Usutu forests in Swaziland (which for the administrative convenience of the organization falls within its Central Africa division); £1,559,000 for the Vipya tung estates, Nyasaland, and £173,000 for the Kasungu tobacco estates in the same territory. £1m. for Chianga Cement Ltd., Northern Rhodesia; £1,229,000 for a great Bechuanaland cattle ranch, and £910,000 for the Lobatsi abattoir.

East Africa's total is £4,241,900. Kenya's share will be £1,700,000 for Masalai-Nyanza Mines Ltd., £320,000 for East African Industries Ltd., and £16,900 for an investigation into ramie. There are five ventures in Tanganyika—£650,000 for wattle estates, £409,000 for the investigation of coalfields in the Southern Province, £200,000 for the investigation of Murongo mines, £6,000 for Tanganyika Roadways Ltd., and £100,000 for Kuria-Kuria banks. In Uganda, the Lake Victoria hotel appears at £120,000. A fisheries venture in the Seychelles is expected to cost £20,000.

The report states inter alia

"Maybe it was thought in some quarters that the 1950 losses and provisions against losses would carry the corporation through 1951, and that there would be fewer tales of woe to be unfolded in the present report.

Last year there were retrospective and stronger methods of organization and financial procedures at

headquarters and to the appointment of regional controllers on whom devolution of authority and responsibility would be as considerable and as speedy as individuals and circumstances permitted.

"All this was bound to take time; time for the new executives in London and overseas to get around their commands; to judge the prospects of the works, and the competence of those in charge.

Retrospect and Prospect

"So most of 1951 went in re-adding up, in examining and assessing, in adjustments and abandonments; a vexatious occupation when there was so much positive work clamant to be done.

"Lessons have surely been learned—as from the Gambia and the farm for instance, that any suggestions for immediate large-scale development must be treated with particular caution. Caution also against a too-heavy stocking up with expensive machinery and tools; against too-heavy European staffing; costs, for one reason or another, have often been beyond reasonable help.

"As the corporation has suffered in the past not just from inaccurate estimating, and from incompetence, but from estimates being given on the rising costs, so a warning must be given against rises greater than those for which allowance has even now been made. This applies particularly to schemes known under favourable circumstances to be marginal, but which were (and should be) undertaken as a contribution to Colonial development.

"There is serious hazard also in the large use of materials—steel especially; development costs are often inflated by the postponement of revenue earning through late deliveries. And always, over the majority of the enterprises, the perils of the greaves, vagaries of wind and flood and drought, of ravage and disease.

"Another lesson learned—that too much was attempted in the past by way of direct executive management—the corporation all on its own. Other things being equal, deliberate policy is to look for experienced private enterprise partners, to share in investment and in management. And Government financial participation is almost always sought, but by no means always forthcoming.

"Here in fact may be one of the soundest lines of development; schemes suggested by Governments, themselves meeting the essential but financially unremunerative elements with their own or Colonial Development and Welfare funds; the corporation and its partners taking care of the rest. No schemes of this sort have so far materialized; they will persistently be sought in future.

Greatest Anxieties from Over-Capitalization

"Perhaps the greatest anxieties have arisen from over-capitalization; the project weighed down by its own overheads before production has begun. Increasingly in 1951 the corporation has restricted scale and tempo of development within existing capital sums approved; cost according to cloth principle. Admittedly arbitrary, but there is no formula by which to decide how far it is justifiable to chase rising estimates of costs.

"Nor is there any formula by which to decide whether on this or that enterprise to add another £50,000 to the £500,000 already spent; good money after bad, or just what is needed to turn a loss into gain. And let this be clear—that it is as wrong to act prematurely in the abandonment of an undertaking as to procrastinate month after month; it is not a matter of courage, nor even of faith, but of straight commercial foresight and prudence in ways that are far from straight.

"Anyhow the management systems in London and overseas have uncovered the causes of the troubles herein retailed, and the financial consequences of which are writ clear. There is control in head office and the regions on all its work, and on all departments of its work; control which will be increasingly effective in 1952; and 1951 should constitute the peak of corporation loss; next year's story should be different.

"So, however, displeasing this report, may be within and without the corporation, it should mark the end of a stage, provided Government brings its financial requirements into line with its basic intention, Parliament, public, and staff can look forward with confidence to the corporation, its purpose, and its work.

"The corporation is constituted to operate commercially, but its financial circumstances, and conditions are at variance with commercial practice and purpose; the crucial distinction lies in the fact that the capital structure includes no ordinary shares, but only debentures; the crucial result is inflexibility.

moreover any loss—the normal result in the first stages of development—means failure to fulfil the obligation to the interest and principal.

Financial Background to Operations

The corporation has no funds of its own. Government provides capital for approved schemes in the form of long-term redeemable loans at fixed interest. When approval is given for a scheme, its cost has been estimated, up to this total, advances are made piecemeal as required; if this total is not enough to see the job through due to rise in costs since the estimates were made, or to mistakes in them, or to bad management, or for any other reason—a supplementary estimate has to be put in. Whatever the position—even if the money has all been wasted—owing to the job having to be abandoned—the advances have to be repaid, and interest is charged on them till they are.

Forty years is the repayment period for advances, and the interest may vary from one advance to the next; whatever the Government fixes as its own standard for long-term credit. There is a sort of moratorium for the first seven years; neither interest payment nor repayments of capital begin until the eighth year, but, from eighth to 40th year, annual payments will be demanded to wipe off interest and capital. The effect of this is that the loans have an average life of about 32 years.

As to interest, there is more to be said; a lot can happen and unfortunately does—because funds are provided as required over a period, maybe a long period; and because the rate may vary from one advance to the next.

Here is the variation already through 1948 and 1949: 3% on L.50, 34% on L.11.51, 34% on L.2.52, 41%—an increase of over 40% in the largest overhead.

Corporation on most undertakings incurs new capital expenditure over a period of years, but cannot fix terms for this finance at the time of commitment, nor insure against future increases in interest rates by drawing or even reserving money in advance of requirements; and so its estimates may prove to be all wrong in this consideration alone; long before the approval sum has been drawn, the expected profit may have disappeared.

Of course, the corporation can in future safeguard itself as to—in a straight debenture type of agreement by insisting on a rise in debenture rate with a rise in Government interest rate; but not all borrowers will accept this uncertainty, and few undertakings consist of simple investment.

Not Set Up to Compete with Private Enterprise

The corporation was not set up to compete with private enterprise; but to supplement it; it was obvious that there was a need for private capital for the Colonial development jobs that were needed. Development means adventure and risk; means, historically, a long wait and problematical returns; hence the hesitation of investors and the need for corporation to fill the gap.

The Act of Parliament *motu*, primary and compelling (and, other wise than commercially, exciting), is to do economic good; just that; but to do it without losing money. But administrative action may frustrate the *motu*, by applying the standard terms for long-term loans, especially since behind such loans there is normally no buffer of ordinary capital to bear the risks.

The corporation has no such buffer; nor can it rely on

with overheads more still if advances are to be duly repaid; and that, on average, is asking a great deal from the kind of jobs the corporation has to take on.

“Even this is not the end of the story; losses have to be written-off—£44m. of them at the end of 1951; or rather, since there is literally no writing-off, that sum has to be carried *sine die*, like a millstone round the neck; interest paid on it itself to be repaid somehow or other.

The corporation has to deflect corporation from its primary purpose of opening up new fields of development until times—and times change, unless the case which corporation has presented to Government on these fundamental financial difficulties leads to some measure of relief.

Numbers employed on December 31, 1951, were 325 in U.K., including 150 in the depot, over 12,500 overseas; of U.K. staff 119 were executives, the rest clerical, secretarial and manual. Overseas staff, 500, were in managerial and executive posts, 2,800 skilled or semi-skilled artisans, the rest local unskilled.

“Overseas staff from E.K. is larger than it would be if undertakings had been working longer and there were enough local men with right qualifications. Some jobs (like mines) need technical specialists—found where may be, but corporation tries to staff jobs locally.

“The cost was too high—expected was high—(a) as to the necessity to changes in plan involving reduction of staff and abandonment of jobs; partly to expiration of fixed-term contracts, partly to misjudgment and misfortune in selection to some extent inseparable from too-rapid growth from holding 70% of 173, staff from causes similar to (b), but also with heavy resignations among clerical staff for health and other domestic reasons. (c) overseas labour, due to usual seasonal employment, with some improvement in better arrangements for housing, shops and ration-take effect.

Specialists of various kinds are still hard to find for overseas work—in accountancy, and tropical agriculture particularly.

Administration Costs

Administration costs for the London and overseas offices were: London, £39,510; overseas, £145,037; total, £184,547. These costs are high, there is persistent effort to keep them down; rising prices of every kind contribute to the increase. Staff—one of the biggest factors—is under continuous review. Numbers in London fell from 388 in September, 1951, to 307 in March, 1952.

Administrative costs in London and overseas have been charged to subsidiary companies on the basis of fixed fees, the other undertakings on a proportion of the costs of headquarters technical division and of regional expenses; amounts so charged £200,649.

A care for the inhabitants of countries in which corporation operates is not just a statutory obligation, it is fundamental to corporation's purpose. As primary task is to assist in developing resources of the Colonies, local people must therefore be encouraged and helped to take part in that development, and to make full use of the increased productivity which is the objective.

Social services are primarily the concern of Colonial Governments assisted by Colonial Development and Welfare Funds; corporation recognizes however, that it has a responsibility for the well-being of its employees; perhaps beyond that corporation is commercially constituted and conditioned provision of services earning no revenue such as hospitals and schools, however much needed, adds to the burden. Sometimes there has been a sharing of costs—but, however well-disposed corporation may be, it cannot welcome this increase of overheads.

Where projects are started far from settled populations, usually, housing has been provided for labour, often for families also. During the early experimental and development stages it is temporary, often little better than the traditional grass or mud and wattle huts. As projects become established permanent houses are built of good design and structure, varying with local climatic conditions and material available; where possible the design is village communities, not labour lines and compounds.

There are 11 full-time doctors on five undertakings; another will be appointed very soon. There are six nursing sisters and about 20 trained dispensers, locally recruited, in 12 specially built dispensaries, not only employees but surrounding populations benefit from these facilities. By arrangement with local administrations some schools have been built, corporation or instance providing sites and buildings, Government providing teachers or contributing to their salaries.

Local Consultative Committees

The boards of seven subsidiary companies have local residents serving as directors. Some local consultative committees have been set-up, others are contemplated. Wherever representative bodies exist they are consulted, in Bechuanaland, for instance, there is regular contact with both African and European Advisory Councils.

“An effective way of bringing Colonials into association and active participation is through land settlement schemes and co-operatively owned undertakings.

“At Njombe, Tanganyika, practical instruction is given to Africans in growing their wattle; in a few years, when the trees are mature and the factory is operating, this will develop into a profitable peasant industry.

“In countries with plural communities corporation provides means for inter-racial partnership and co-operation. Corporation encourages European staff overseas to learn the local language; their promotion depends partly on proficiency in it.

“In time full managerial, technical and financial responsibility for some undertakings may be handed over to local people, corporation selling out, money set free for use elsewhere. This is a long-term aim, longer in some places than in others.

“Meanwhile, corporation is trying, where at all possible, to associate local people with its work and to secure co-operation and good will. This duty involves on regional controllers, but a member of head office staff is visiting all regions to help.

(To be continued.)

Commons Debate Federation While London Conference Sits

Secretary of State in Absence of African Delegates

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION was again debated in the House of Commons last week, but on this occasion the issue was not pressed to a division.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, opposing the debate for the Labour Opposition, said that although there would be undoubted advantages in federation, he was concerned with the decision to proceed with the conference in London without the African representatives of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

"I regret their decision to absent themselves from the conference," he continued. "I did my very best last August to persuade them to come to the Victoria Falls conference. Eventually they came but with a standing that their presence would not be taken as implying any acceptance of federation in principle or in detail.

"I understand that it would have been possible for their representatives, on the invitation of the Colonial Secretary, to attend the conference as observers, if not as full delegates, without committing themselves to acceptance of any plan that might emerge.

"It might be interpreted that the Africans came over here, having accepted an invitation to attend the conference, and then refused to attend if when they arrived I questioned them about this, and I understood from them that they made it clear before they left their homes that they would be very pleased to come to London and enter into conversations, and would be glad of the opportunity of stating their views fully and frankly, including their resolute opposition to federation in principle.

Refused to Accept Invitation

But they also made it clear from the beginning that they did not intend to be present at the conference and would not accept an invitation to attend as delegates.

"I gathered that one of the delegations had been authorized by their own selection committee that if they thought it desirable, and a provision could be made to attend as observers, they would do so. The Secretary of State was not able to accept that offer on the day it was made, and asked for time to consider it. The next day when he was ready to accede to that the Africans then refused to do so.

There were two reasons for the Africans' refusal to attend even as observers. First, they were still apprehensive lest their attendance should be taken as indicating acceptance of federation. Mr. Griffiths thought they were taking a harder line than in the past.

The Northern Rhodesian African delegates had, however, indicated after last year's conference that they would be prepared to consider federation if, prior to that stage being reached, there could be discussions on an agreed definition of partnership. That important offer ought to have been acted upon immediately, but that was not done. The loss of those few months was a very grave mistake.

The second reason was probably that the Africans feared that the British Government had already decided to enforce a federation scheme.

"Quite recently I took a step of which I informed the Minister, to ask my own trade union, the National Union of Mineworkers, to establish contact with European and African miners' trade unions. They readily agreed to use their good offices and influence to bring the two trade unions, white and black, together to discuss their mutual problems, and to seek to agree on the important problem of the advancement of Africans on the Copperbelt.

"The whole atmosphere was one of possible industrial action, which might lead in present circumstances in Central Africa to a very dangerous situation. I was frightened of the African delegation being asked to go back, leaving the Governors and the European representatives here, and report just that in this tense moment.

"I advised them, not only as one who was privileged to serve for a short time as Colonial Secretary, but as one miner to others, with some experience of industrial action, not to be led into taking the kind of precipitate action that had been talked about. I told them that they would not serve their own people or their cause best by taking such action.

If we were to prevail upon the Africans, it was vital to give them every opportunity to express their views, otherwise they would tend to say: 'In the absence of any great political opportunity, what else can we do except take action?'

Mr. Lyttelton had kindly arranged that the Africans' stay should be lengthened so that they might meet Mr. Griffiths and members of other organizations. Would the Colonial Secretary now invite the representatives of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to stay in his country, and if not, what was the conference for? He should then explain the reasons for the conference having ended, and answer their questions.

He said that the Africans had not gone to Central Africa, but were summoned to attend. African delegates from the two territories did not represent their people, but only an elected minority. During the conference, Mr. Griffiths had formed the impression that the Africans might express African opinion in territories that had district, county and provincial councils, and protectorate councils, without the Whitehall administration would be completely imposed upon. He could not treat these bodies as representative, and they could not then reject their opinion.

Parliament Must Have Last Word

Parliament must have the last word on federation, he stressed that all at the conference bound themselves to the decisions taken. Would Southern Rhodesia hold its plebiscite on the proposed constitution before the next conference? As to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, would the draft plan go back to the African representative and provincial councils?

"I have already made known my views on the advantages of federation, but the last thing I want is a debate in which the central issue is whether it shall be imposed on the Africans. It is our bounden duty to avoid that. If we sought to impose it, public opinion would not support us.

"When I left the Colonial Office what worried me was that what I think worries the present Colonial Secretary is the problem of getting all races to live together. In Kenya last year I discussed this matter with the representatives of the three major communities. Their views were as wide apart as the poles. On the day before I left I told them that I could, as Secretary of State, arrive at a decision and impose it, but that I was convinced that that would be wrong.

"I invited them to go back as representatives of the three major races and discuss the matter, seeking to arrive at an agreement. I said that with the advice, help, and concurrence of the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell, who is shortly to retire after having rendered magnificent services in Colonial administration. That eased the tension, and the delegates agreed to sit down together and try to work out a common solution. It is the only way, and it is because of that experience that I have made some of the suggestions which I have put forward to-day.

There are three alternatives. First, there is white domination, which we reject. Then there is black domination, and we reject that, too, because we do not want domination at all. The third alternative is partnership, and the problem for us is whether we can work out that partnership."

Colonial Secretary's Reply

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON, said that Mr. Griffiths had couched his remarks in a non-controversial manner. During six years in opposition the Conservative Party had tried to keep Colonial matters out of the general turmoil of party politics, and during the past six months he (Mr. Lyttelton) had had much help from individual members of the Labour Party.

Yet the Opposition had raised this debate when a conference was sitting, thus creating an unfortunate precedent. The conference was not intended to reach decisions, but to produce a draft document upon which public opinion could be formed.

"The discussions are binding only to the extent that we should not expect any of the parties to the conference to withdraw from a position they have taken up except by agreement or as the result of hearing new opinions from outside. Otherwise the sands would always be shifting. That does not preclude discussion or second thoughts, but we should try to get this draft

document into as final a form as is possible. I consider that what I have just stated.

If the Africans now said that the safeguards given by Her Majesty's Government would satisfy them, they were advancing into an untenable position. Many things could be altered by administrative acts, but safeguards enshrined in the constitution became more substantial. Her Majesty's Government had not retreated on the subject of safeguards for African interests.

MR. GRIFITHS: There have been Press references that the proposal for a Minister for African Interests has been dropped.

MR. LYTTELTON: There has been mentioned at the conference differences from the official scheme, but we have not departed from our position that African safeguards are one of the primary matters to be discussed.

Misstatements on African Representation

There had been misstatements over the question of African representation. He had invited the representatives of the African Protectorate Council in Nyasaland and the African Representative Council in Northern Rhodesia to come and see him and discuss any matters concerning federation or any other subject, and at the same time he had invited them to stay on and attend the conference.

There is a mistake in the letter to *The Times* which was signed by several Africans, members of the delegation. They used the phrase: "We were not invited to come to England to the conference but for informal talks with the Colonial Secretary." That is an inaccuracy, because they were asked to do both. The one is not conditional upon the other. In the event the invitation to the private talks was accepted, and the invitation to the conference was deferred for answer when they arrived.

MR. R. SONNEN (Lab.): Do I understand that in Africa the African delegation made it clear that while they were prepared to come here to discuss matters with the Secretary of State, they were not prepared to discuss the question of federation?

MR. LYTTELTON: I think it is true of one delegation but not the other. I see in the minutes of the African Protectorate Council that it was decided that representatives should go to London, and that, if they were invited to attend the conference, it was agreed that they should do so. I think it is true that the Northern Rhodesian delegation said they would not attend the conference, but, in spite of my advancing years, I still retain a certain sanguine disposition and no doubt put too high a store upon my powers of persuasion. I failed, and these sanguine hopes have been dashed.

When both deputations arrived, that is, to the private conversations, I made it clear on several occasions that their attendance at the conference would commit them to nothing, not even to the principle of federation. I went so far as to say that if they so wished I would put this guarantee in writing. I do not think I could have done more.

Invitations as Delegates or Observers

However, the Northern Rhodesian delegation declined to come to the conference, and the Nyasaland delegation declined to come as delegates. A little later they asked whether they could come as observers. I said I wanted a little time to consider that, and, after talking with the delegation, I replied the next day that we should be glad to receive them as observers. A similar invitation was also extended to the Northern Rhodesian delegation. So they both had invitations to come as observers, at the suggestion of the Nyasaland delegation.

When I said that we accepted that the Nyasaland delegation withdrew from that position on grounds which I must say frankly seemed to me to be extremely flimsy and insufficient, namely, that the Press were not going to be present throughout the plenary session of the conference, I only state the facts. Perhaps I had better say no more than that I consider those are unsubstantial grounds upon which to refuse an invitation to attend as observers.

If the Africans now advance the wish to stay here until the conference is over, I shall be perfectly prepared to recommend that course to the two Governors. This puts me in some difficulty, because it is a very considerable concession from my point of view. I do not want to make it easy for people to refuse to come to the conference as observers and then to remain here indefinitely when perhaps they will engage in propaganda, *in vacuo*, so to speak, until the results of the conference are known.

Mr. Lytton announced that in his opinion there was no possibility of a further conference being held as early as July. Either he or Mr. Lennox-Boyd, the Minister of State, would visit Central Africa before the next conference. The whole idea of the intervening period was that public opinion might

consider a definite document from which it would be unseemly for the Government to withdraw unilaterally. After the conference a referendum would be held in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Lytton said that he was not prepared to assume any responsibilities as first of all, to produce a comprehensive scheme upon which public opinion can be based, and to which public opinion and particular bodies, representative or otherwise, can make modifications. I have done everything I can to bring the two African delegations to the conference table. I make no excuse whatever for continuing the conference, because otherwise we should be giving to any dissenting opinion a veto far stronger than that ever held by Mr. Vishinsky.

Mr. Griffiths criticized Her Majesty's present advisers for not taking action on partnership. They took immediate action. It was the Northern Rhodesian Africans' unwillingness to sit round the table and discuss partnership at that time that caused the delay.

MR. GRIFITHS: We left Victoria Falls on September 15 or 16. I expressed the view that steps should be taken to hold those discussions forthwith. No step was taken until December. My own view is that what happened during those three months was that there were still further discussions during which the Africans repudiated proposals put forward at Victoria Falls by Mr. Moffat.

Immediate Action on Partnership

MR. LYTTELTON: I find myself in sharp disagreement with Mr. Griffiths. My view is that there was no delay, other than that inherent in a general election in this country, in convening this conference on partnership, and the delay was entirely due to the unwillingness of Northern Rhodesian Africans to take part.

As soon as a White Paper could be drafted a White Paper would be produced which would put the scheme beyond peradventure and which could be discussed in the House. That would be hoped, not only do much to explain the nature of the safeguards, but do much to reassure all African opinion. He would be grateful for any help labour members could give.

There is no future in self-government by Africans alone or in self-government by Europeans alone, he concluded. The solution will lie in partnership. We both have great contributions to make, and unless they are made together there is a grave possibility that Africa may sink back and lose much of the advance she has made in recent years.

(Extracts from the remaining speeches will be given next week.)

Mr. D. G. Lancaster

MR. DUNCAN GORDON LANCASTER, Assistant Game Warden in Northern Rhodesia, has retired from Government service after spending 41 years in the two Rhodesias. He joined the B.S.A. Police as a trooper in 1911, and in 1936 was seconded as one of four elephant control officers. He was later responsible for establishing and running the rinderpest fence and game corridor on the Tanganyika border, served as a member of the Ancient Monuments Commission from its inception, and did much work on small mammals in collaboration with the late Captain Guy Sherridge of the King Williamstown Museum, which contains many of Mr. Lancaster's exhibits. Last year he produced a "Check List of the Mammals of Northern Rhodesia," and wrote the "Tentative Chronology of the Ngoni Genealogy of their Chiefs" for the Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute.

Threat to Bananas

PANAMA DISEASE, which wiped out the banana industry in Central America and parts of the West Indies, has been reported in the Moshi district of Tanganyika. A fungus, which can be carried on the feet of men or animals, causes the plants to wilt; but the symptoms require expert diagnosis. Though it is feared that the disease may spread throughout East Africa, some varieties, including the Uganda Red, are considered likely to prove immune. Importation of bananas into Uganda has been forbidden as a precaution, and so has the entry of soil from Tanganyika and roots planted in soil. Specimens of all varieties of the banana grown in Uganda have been sent to Moshi to be planted in infertile soil as a test for immunity.

Chancellor's Assurance to Sudanese Egyptian Recognition of Past Blunders

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT must have decided, AS EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has consistently held to be inevitable—not to give any recognition to King Farouk's claim to kingship over the Sudan which would be unacceptable to the Sudanese, for, speaking in Halstead, Essex, on Saturday, Mr. R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the Government had no intention of going in any way against the wishes of the Sudanese by handing them over to Egypt or accepting for them any position under the King of Egypt which they did not themselves want.

On the same day the British Ambassador in Cairo, Sir Ralph Stevenson, presented to Hilaly Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt, the formula approved by the British Cabinet three days earlier.

British newspapers, which until recently suggested, almost without exception, that the conflicting points of view of Great Britain, Egypt, and the Sudan could all be embraced within a formula; are now unanimous in preparing the public for a failure of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations. The Egyptian Press is apparently taking exactly the same line.

On reaching Khartoum from London at the beginning of the week, Sir Robert Howe, the Governor-General, told the Executive Council of the discussions in London.

Sir James Robertson, Civil Secretary, answering questions in the Legislative Assembly on Monday, said that the talks in London had confirmed his recent statement that there was no cause for alarm.

Aroused Sudanese Ill-Feeling

The Cairo correspondent of *The Times* cabled on Sunday:

"Al Mokattam, acknowledges that mistakes on the part of Egypt have contributed to the difficulties which surround the Sudan question. Over a period of 25 years, it says, Egyptians have taken no practical steps to maintain close and brotherly relations with the Sudanese. Only one Egyptian Premier, Aly Maber Pasha, visited the Sudan. All that Egyptian statesmen knew about the Sudan was what they read in newspapers and official reports.

"Some Egyptian politicians behaved in a way to arouse the ill-feeling of the Sudanese. For example, Mr. Pasha, when Prime Minister, sent no reply to a message in which Sir Abdul Rahman el Mahdy Pasha, the influential Sudanese leader, had expressed a desire to visit Cairo.

"Another blunder of Egyptian politicians had been to use expressions such as 'Egyptian sovereignty over the Sudan' and 'Egypt's rights in the Sudan,' which gave the Sudanese to believe that Egypt wished to take Sudan as a colony. By contrast, the Governor-General of the Sudan had used expressions such as 'Sudanization,' and the right of the Sudanese to decide their own destiny. Finally, the newspaper describes as a serious blunder Egypt's insistence on collecting customs duties on Sudanese imports."

Under the heading "Sovereign or King?" the *Spectator* says in its current issue:

"Anyone—say an American—who comes fresh to the problem of a settlement between Britain and Egypt may well find it almost incredible that success or failure apparently hinges on hair-splitting over King Farouk's legal title. Until last October the official title of the King of Egypt was King of Egypt. Sovereignty of Nubia, the Sudan, Kordofan and Darfur. This title was changed by the Egyptian Parliament last October to the simpler, but, except to constitutional lawyers, essentially similar, King of Egypt and the Sudan."

"Why all the fuss? The answer is that a change was made, and that in the mood of intense excitement which ruled last October the change was intended to mean something. Since then the Egyptians have tried to minimize the significance of the change, just as opinion in Britain and in the Sudan has tended to over-emphasize its significance. It is probably therefore impossible to do any more juggling of words and formulas so that both Egyptians and Sudanese should be satisfied.

On the other hand, as the self-appointed guardians of Sudanese rights, the British Government would be perfectly justified in pointing out to the Sudanese themselves certain essential facts of the situation. The first of these is that King Farouk's legal title to claim sovereignty over the Sudan is a good one; the second is that, if things continue to take their present course, it may well be less than two years before the Sudanese find themselves completely independent, whereupon their first need will be to arrange a peaceful *modus vivendi* with Egypt.

In view of these facts there would seem to be an unanswerable case for bringing Sudanese representatives into the discussions with Egypt immediately. As long as they remain simply detached and suspicious observers of events they will continue to claim a greater degree of political isolation than their past history or present condition justifies.

Mr. Attiyah's Proposals

MR. EDWARD ATIYAH, writing from Khartoum to *The Times*, suggested that Great Britain could fulfil her pledges to the Sudanese only by bringing them into the negotiations concerning the recognition of King Farouk's claim to be King of the Sudan.

The letter continued:

"Indeed, for Britain, such a course would seem to be the only way in which she could honourably fulfil her pledges to the Sudanese without endlessly, and with seeming disingenuousness, continuing to meet Egyptians with nothing better than a sterile opposition based on those pledges. It appears, however, that the advocates of this course envisage some sort of *ad hoc* Sudanese delegation proceeding to London shortly to sit round the conference table with the representatives of Britain and Egypt.

"May I (with some knowledge of present conditions in the Sudan, and after discussing this matter with many Sudanese) take the liberty of pointing out that any attempt to consult the Sudanese in this manner would be utterly unreal and fruitless. To set about forming such a delegation would, in a very real way, beg the entire question at issue.

"The point of bringing the Sudanese into the negotiations is presumably to ascertain whether they are willing, pending self-determination, to accept the titular sovereignty of the Egyptian crown or not. But clearly their choice on this issue would itself represent a very substantial instrument of self-determination, and immediate questions arise: What Sudanese are to make this choice? Who is to nominate them? On what basis are they to be selected? What means are there of ascertaining that their consent or otherwise will represent the wishes of the majority of Sudanese?

"Obviously, neither Egypt nor the Unionist parties in the Sudan would accept a delegation emanating from the Legislative Assembly (the country's present constitutional organ), since the Unionist parties are all outside it. On the other hand, if the delegation were to be formed by a process of picking and choosing from above, other insuperable difficulties would arise, as to the weight which each party should be given, and whether all existing parties should be represented regardless of their size and importance in the country. Even, however, if all these difficulties were overcome and a delegation did proceed to London, it would still be certain that no useful purpose could be served by this method of consultation.

"To the question of the title of King Farouk, one section would say 'yes, the other 'no, and there would be no means of establishing which side had the majority of Sudanese behind it. Both sides would claim to be speaking in the name of a majority which would not have had a chance of declaring itself.

"Does it not therefore follow, if the cart is to be kept in its proper place, that before the Sudanese can be consulted they must be allowed to elect their own delegates by due constitutional process? To indicate themselves where the majority lies? This could happen if Britain and Egypt would agree to the draft constitution for self-government now between them devised, some other similar instrument under which the Sudanese could express their will. And if Egypt would advise her supporters among the Sudanese to confess the election provided for under the Egyptian and her supporters could be expected to agree to elections held exclusively under British auspices.

"The question therefore arises whether Britain could not offer Egypt such guarantees of impartial elections (including even an invitation to share in supervising them) as would secure her consent and active participation. Her supporters. Some such compromise is the only way of providing a real basis for Sudanese participation in the negotiations."

