

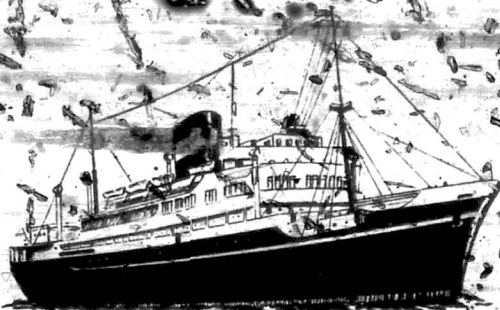
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, May 24, 1951

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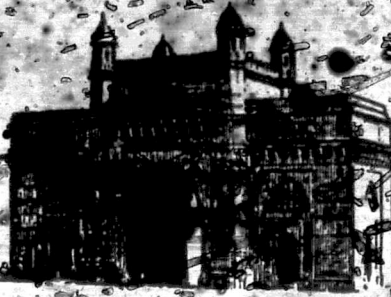
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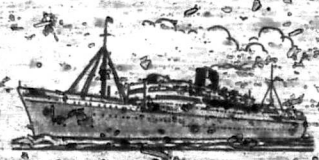
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday - May 24, 1951

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F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FIRST NEWS that the Constitutional Reform Committee in Tanganyika Territory had been able to make unanimous recommendations to the Governor was given in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA a month ago. Meantime we have received evidence of the creation in both Tanganyika and Kenya of statements about the proposals which are, we believe, ill-intended but which are nevertheless calculated to mislead public opinion, and might induce some people to impetuous and regrettable action. Further comment therefore appears desirable. It is being said, for instance, that the non-official members of the Legislative Council (all of whom were members of the Constitutional Reform Committee) have, in effect, "swallowed the cockshy constitution" which was proposed by the Governor at the beginning of last year and immediately withdrawn as a result of universal criticism. According to our information, there is no foundation for that assertion, which must tend to prejudice sections of the public against a document which ought to be examined dispassionately. We recall that the "cockshy constitution" was

flatly rejected by the non-official members of the Legislature; indeed, that unanimous decision was taken within a quarter of an hour of the opening of the meeting at which the subject was considered. Their opposition was, in fact, as strong as that in any other quarter. Does that lend verisimilitude to the rumour now in circulation?

Now, there is truth in the further allegation that the European, Asian, and African non-official members of the Tanganyika Legislature have advised immediate and sweeping changes in the composition of that body. We feel justified in stating that the report, when published, will show that they consider it undesirable to introduce any immediate reforms, and that they have recommended that the Legislative Council should continue in its present form until genuine local government, based on the reorganization of the provincial system, is well in train. In brief, their proposals are not for immediate change at the centre, but for modifications at the periphery—building gradually from

the bottom-upwards, not hastily from the top downwards. The recommendations we repeat are unanimous. That unanimity can have been reached only by good will and concessions on all sides, which inevitably means that the report must contain some passages, and perhaps proposals, which each of the three communities will dislike. But when the non-official leaders of the three main races have reached agreement on such a major issue, it would be tragic to find their

work jeopardized by a whispering campaign which must by its very nature become increasingly unreliable. We considered it unnecessary and unwise of the Government to decide to postpone publication for some months, and what has happened proves that opinion to have been right. The course of wisdom would be to publish the report forthwith so that misrepresentations may not solidify into organized opposition before the facts are generally known.

Notes By The Way

Workers Removed

INTERNATIONALIZERS who a few years ago imagined that virtue would reach its apogee in a League of Nations or Nations Organisation have discovered in the course of their progressive disillusionment that the British Empire has after all, a great claim to recognition as a bulwark of world stability. Many socialists who spent years on preaching internationalist doctrines are not now pleased to be reminded of the fervency and zeal which they devoted to such a cause. That of course, does not mean that the party has wholly forsaken its former policy. It has only been the sale backing among its members in the House of Commons for a pro-Empire policy. Yet it has both leaders and back-benchers who do not hesitate to use language which would have been highly unpopular not so long ago.

Inter-Empire Trade

MR. PATRICK GORDON WALKER, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs, has for instance, made statements in recent months about the Dominions and Southern Rhodesia which have gratified all staunch Imperialists; some of his remarks might have come from Mr. Amery or the late Lord Lloyd. It is right also to record that Harold Wilson, just before he resigned the office of President of the Board of Trade, said a little song of praise for inter-empire trade. But for the development of Empire trade during the past five years, he told Parliament, Britain's recovery could have been impossible. Whereas 37% of United Kingdom imports came from within the Empire before the war, the figure had fallen to 15% last year, and at the same time the exports of the Commonwealth had risen from 20% to 47%; moreover, more than half our raw materials and almost half our food requirements were now drawn from Empire sources. The difficulties which would be imposed by the Government programme must be emphasized, not to miss the loss of an inch of the ground which has been gained. If any ground be lost, it will not be by the will of the Overseas Empire and Commonwealth, of that all may be sure.

Lake Success for Manhattan

THAT SECTION OF THE PRESS which has interested itself in the work of the United Nations must now break the habit of thinking and talking of Lake Success, which for nearly five years has served as the temporary headquarters while its permanent home was being prepared in Manhattan. The move to the new secretariat building in New York has just been completed but the conference building will not be ready for another year or so (which is the main reason for the decision to hold the next session of the General Assembly in Paris).

Not without reason, the newspaper has repeatedly referred to the Disunited Nations and there have been references in some quarters to Lack Unsuccess and Lack Success. It was in a great factory in the village of Llandudno, on the island that spokesmen from all the world have met, argued, agreed, or disagreed. An ironic commentary on their efforts is that the buildings in which they have talked are now to produce implements of war. In the writing of United Nations affairs, I might add that yet another of its commissions is shortly to visit Tanganyika Territory, probably in September.

Broadcasting

A BROADCASTER must expect to receive criticism from people who have listened to his talk, whether by intent or accident, with approval or dislike, or perhaps disdain. A very popular, experienced, and effective broadcaster once told me that he counted his week as spent if it did not bring him a dozen abusive letters; but he is a provocative person on the air, though congenial and considerate in private. If my experience has been of the kindness of listeners, it must be the result of the hospitable acceptance by people in East and Central Africa of what a speaker is trying to say, even when some of them probably think him wrong-headed.

Tribute to the Press

MOST OF THE COMMENTS which I have received about a recent talk on African problems have, quite naturally, come from Africa, but one of the most interesting was from Water town, Massachusetts. It bore a United States postage stamp one-third of which was occupied by a portrait of the late Joseph Pulitzer, a great journalist, while the other two-thirds recalled in clear type his affirmation that "Our Republic and its Press will rise or fall together." It must be quite safe to suggest that no Government within the British Empire would ever admit that the existence of its State was bound up with its newspapers, but it is argued, and borne in the Overseas Empire are admitted in every way, models which put to shame the mass circulation sensation mongering products of a few, just a few, London publishing houses.

Two Years Too Late

EDUCATION of the Education Department of Tanganyika is clearly necessary in at least one matter, namely the value of time for its annual report for the year 1948 reached London only on May 17, 1951. That is about two years later than would have been reasonable. The compiler modestly omits the date on which he completed the report. Whether the 44 printed pages are worth the two shillings charged I have no idea, for I am much too busy to study in the middle of 1951 Tanganyika's education story of 1948. An education

department ought to be short and forward-looking, not diatribe and out of date, and it is no right to complain if the public declines to read history dressed up as current news.

Sharp Measures Needed

I REPEAT THE SUGGESTION made in this newspaper that every Governor of the Colonial Empire should inform all his departmental heads that any annual report which is not submitted to the secretary by the end of March must be accompanied by a detailed explanation of the delay. If departmental heads were further told that, whatever the nature of the explanation, no report would be printed if it had not reached headquarters before June 1, they would, I fancy, be few delinquents, for officials are human enough to want their work to appear in print. The thought of having cyclostyled copies laid before the Legislature and otherwise distributed would offend the dignity of any departmental director—who badly needs to be offered the opportunity of producing with reasonable regularity an account of his stewardship. Governments, and non-official members of the Legislatures, have been far too tolerant in this matter.

Gifts Given by Law

WHEN A MAN OF GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS dies, the list of his deeds, offices, and honours is apt to divert attention from his more human qualities. Sir Albert Cook's name will be remembered whenever mentioned in Uganda as authoritatively discussed, but few of those who marvel at what he accomplished will have seen the wrinkle in his eye. With what delight he used to tell the story of how, having been attracted by Miss Timpon on her arrival on board the ship which first carried him to Africa, he slipped down to the saloon and changed the cards on the dining-tables so that she would be at his table. There was also the story of how he acquired land on which to build his home. The queen mother of Buganda, one of his greatest admirers, said that "Kuku ought to have a place of his own in that kingdom. Ere then Kabaka agreed, but the Protectorate Government disputed his right to alienate land to any foreigner except the King of England. That might be good law, but it was not good enough for the persistent African lady; her retort was that if that was the law, the land must be given by Buganda to King George, who would, of course, give it to Dr. Cook. So Sir Albert got his land.

Nelsonian Bishop

ANOTHER OF HIS GOOD QUALITIES related to his marriage. According to the rules of the C.M.S., permission of the Council in London had to be obtained in those early days before members of the staff might marry, and marriage was not then favoured for missionaries. However, Dr. Cook persuaded the then bishop, who usually gave permission, as soon as the minimum time had elapsed, to reply, "It has been possible in the most favourable circumstances, began to press for an assent. At the end of that pressure, the good bishop said that he had had no reply, the doctor and his fiancée might assume consent and make arrangements for their wedding. At the reception after the ceremony, the bishop produced a letter which had arrived some days previously from the bishop's headquarters in London, saying that he had refused consent. It forbade the marriage of Dr. Cook and Miss Timpon.

U.S.A. and Africa

THE MANY VISITS paid to East, Central, South, and West Africa during the past two years by representatives of the Economic Co-operation Administration now promise to produce substantial results, for there is reason to believe that that influential body is strongly supporting a plan shortly to be announced by the

Organization for European Economic Co-operation for international funds and action to be directed to the development of Africa south of the Sahara on lines similar to those of the Colombo plan for South-East Asia. The American experts who have been studying the needs of the British, French, Belgian and Portuguese territories in Africa have made no secret of their conviction of the need for large-scale United States participation by means of a great "East Four" programme. Their main arguments are that it is essential to accelerate African development in order to increase the demand for American goods and other materials, and that only by such action can the spread of Communism in Africa be defeated. Many of the American advisers are known to have proposed that the U.S.A. should budget for expenditures totalling one thousand million dollars in Africa in the next five years, largely on communications, water control and supply, the conservation of other natural resources, plant breeding and other technical assistance in agriculture.

Good Work

MR. H. B. ("BEN") ARBER, who has entered upon his new duties as Governor of the Northern Province of the Sudan, made a marked success of the office of public relations officer. He brought to the creation and expansion of that department the determination to make known facts about the administrative and technical service which had previously been treated as though they were highly confidential, and by his friendship with his official colleagues, tact, and flair, he contrived to achieve that revolution with general good-will. The result has been a great increase in public understanding of Sudan affairs, a highly necessary development at a time when misrepresentations from Cairo have been so persistent and virulent. Mr. Arber set an example which might well have been followed by some other territories within the sphere of this newspaper, and his successor, Mr. D. M. H. EVANS, a senior member of the political service, enters upon a goodly heritage.

Abolishing Isolation

THE COMMUNICATIONS between the East African mainland and the Seychelles may, I hear, shortly be re-established. That the new Governor, Mr. Frederick Crawford, initiated discussions during his visit to London for the improvement of communications was made known by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA some weeks ago. Now there are prospects of improvements by air, sea, and radio-telephone. Before he left Kenya in the AMRA, Mr. Crawford made the first telephone call from East Africa to the island, speaking with the Acting Governor, Mr. J. D. BATES. If there is adequate public demand, cable and wireless, I would, I gather, provide regular radio-telephone service from Mombasa. Isolation, hitherto the main handicap of the Seychelles, may now become merely a memory.

Run on a Bank

HOW CREPULOUS sections of the public can be was shown again last week when many Asians in East Africa suddenly withdrew their deposits from one of the banks in consequence of a rumour that it would be in difficulties if Persia nationalized the oil industry. This run on the bank was not confined to one town in which care-takers had frightened depositors. Precisely the same absurd action occurred almost simultaneously in the main commercial centres of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory. Prompt payment everywhere quickly reassured the faint-hearted, some at least of whom may now recognize their foolishness.

Kenya Castle

LADY MURIEL will, I hear, fly home from Kenya to launch the KENYA CASTLE in Belfast next month.

Market Prospects in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland

British Manufacturers' High Quality

THE GREAT EXPANSION taking place in Southern Rhodesia as a result of European immigration presents very good opportunities to United Kingdom manufacturers, especially in view of the current restrictions on hard currency imports, but there is growing competition from the Union of South Africa in many classes of goods, and from the industries established in Southern Rhodesia itself.

Many Rhodesians came from South Africa; they have a natural taste for its products and often a sentimental preference for them. True, the large number of immigrants from the United Kingdom might be expected to retain their preference for U.K. products, but against that must be balanced the comparatively high local cost of many British goods and their scarcity in recent years (still persisting in some cases), resulting in the enforced purchase of alternatives for which a lasting taste might be acquired.

High Reputation of Trans-Atlantic Goods

The chief purpose of this report is to assist U.K. manufacturers and exporters to appreciate the possibilities of this market, and that purpose would be defeated by trying to paint an unrealistically rosy picture. It would be foolish to ignore the fact that a part of Africa, although sentimentally largely British and proud of that association, was during the years when the U.K. could not supply brought into close contact with the products of the North American continent.

American and Canadian goods, domestic and industrial, effectively represented by local firms, and supported by high-pressure advertising, have been tried and accepted. Attractive styling, design, and presentation, convenience for the user, and suitability and durability in local conditions, gained for them a high reputation. Although import restrictions imposed as a result of the dollar crisis have in many cases excluded these products, it is not surprising that in many classes of goods the North American yard-stick has today replaced the British in the judgment of quality.

Market Must Be Regained

Until recently the present generation of young housewives had grown up without any personal experience of many classes of British products, which our manufacturers were unable during the war years to supply in the export markets, thereby giving our strongest competitors a flying start in the post-war period. There is therefore the greatest possible need for exporting the best at the most reasonable price; if this market is to be regained—and that word "regained," rather than "retained," is used deliberately.

While the dollar restrictions continue in force there will be more U.K. goods sold, and simple statistics might tend to create a false sense of security in British manufacturers unless they bear the foregoing points well in mind. Such restrictions will not last for ever, and it will be well for long-term interests if during the intervening period they can convince the consumers in the Colonial market that they have not merely been content to take advantage of their inability to export here, but have throughout striven to give them the best goods possible at the best possible price.

Another important point is that of representation; there are many local firms who have hitherto carried the agencies of foreign competitors whose goods are prevented from entering the market. Those firms may now be looking for alternative British agencies in similar classes of goods. In

**Being extracts from a review of economic and commercial conditions in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland by the United Kingdom Trade Commission in Southern Rhodesia, and published by the Board of Trade in the series of Overseas Economic Surveys. (H.M.S.O. Stationery Office, 2s. 6d.)*

some cases their previous contacts provide them with facilities to handle effectively similar lines from Britain, and they may be genuinely prepared to make a permanent switch to a U.K. agency.

Others, however, might be anxious mainly to obtain some similar aspect of a temporary expedient such as a return to the free market for dollar goods, if such were available. If U.K. manufacturers should consider it worthwhile to appoint such an agent, and for some classes of goods there might be little choice, they should certainly bear in mind the need to assign these representatives, as well as the customers, that the British line is the better and worth promoting.

Unwise British Manufacturers

Some cases have been reported of British manufacturers (whose agents in this area have performed good work in preparing the ground for their lines) having recently decided, in view of the advantage conferred by the elimination of dollar competition, that sufficient business can be obtained now directly with the importers without the further efforts of a local representative. The agents in these cases have been given notice to terminate the agency, with the result that a good deal of resentment has been caused.

The agents complain that, having paved the way for business, they should in fairness be permitted to enjoy the results of those efforts. In such cases the wisdom of the British manufacturer's decision is extremely doubtful from a long-range view.

When tomorrow's free market arrives, such manufacturers might find themselves without any local agent just at the time when competition is resumed at its fiercest. Euthet the prospects of obtaining a suitable representative then will be jeopardized by the reputation which the manufacturer's action will undoubtedly have gained high local. This market is still small enough for such reports to have country-wide circulation very quickly, and possibly to be exaggerated in the process.

Irritating Correspondence

In Southern Rhodesia, where there has been the greatest increase of immigration and development in recent years, there is a population offering a cross-section of social grades and occupations, similar to that to be found in Europe, except for the lowest scales of manual labour. It follows that although the standard of living of the population is on the whole a good deal higher than in Britain, and certain items, such as motor-cars, may be regarded out here as virtual necessities rather than luxuries, only a limited number of the population can be regarded as possible consumers of very expensive luxury goods.

Nothing is so irritating to potential agents or distributors as to receive letters from British firms who expect sales volumes which are based either on the assumption that all Europeans in the territory are wealthy, or else suggesting that results in these territories should conform to volume standards set in, say, the Union of South Africa, with its very much larger white population.

In capital goods and equipment it seems certain that this area will produce great possibilities in the next few years. Already the economic pressure has revealed a wide field of necessities which it will take several years to overcome. Buildings, materials, machinery of all kinds, transport, agricultural equipment, office equipment, all present difficulties to-day. Indeed, many large schemes whose desirability, or even necessity, are admitted, are held up for lack of the necessary capital goods.

Northern Rhodesia has its special requirements. Some of the Copper Townships are "restricted areas" commercially dependent on the local authorities for permission for new businesses to be opened. The mining townships in many ways resemble model estates. Most of them depend on their own particular mine for their very existence, and in most cases take a lively and laudable interest in the welfare of their communities, European and Native.

Nyasaland, although the smallest commercially, and the least affected yet by the wave of post-war development, is well worthy of attention by the manufacturer seeking to expand his exports.

Most of our foregoing remarks have dealt with the trade in goods for the European population, but the requirements of the African population represent an enormous potential also. The standard of living of the African is steadily improving, keeping step with his buying power. Many recent measures have resulted in wage increases and other improvements for large classes of African labour, and when he possesses money the African like to spend it.

Usually his first expense is on clothing for himself and his womenfolk. The men, especially those who work in towns, are keen on wearing "European" fashions, and can be found animatedly discussing shop window displays of European garments. Their taste is definitely for the flamboyant, and the most recent North American styles in shirts, ties, jackets, and hats have a large popularity.

The Natives of these territories have an ambition to possess a bicycle, which in British areas means passenger and freight at a time than its use could ever have thought possible. Musical instruments, gramophones, cutlery, hardware, hosiery, suitcases, shoes, jewellery, and watches all attract the African male who will often spend half of his monthly wages on a smart pair of shoes or a pair of plain glass spectacles for purely decorative effect.

Discriminating African Buyers

There is a marked preference to-day for heavy enamelled ware, such as saucepans, rather than aluminium ware; and in this connexion the African has a very definite discrimination in the matter of brand names.

Once a branded article establishes itself in popularity, it sells on its name as long as the quality is maintained; but news of any shortcoming in quality travels rapidly and widely as its former reputation. In classes of goods familiar

to consumers packing, attractively coloured labels of wrappers are very desirable.

The Natives in all three Colonies are becoming more discriminating in his buying and, whereas he has money to spend, wants to obtain a good quality article for it. It must not be assumed, however, that price is unimportant. There are still the great masses of the Native population whose incomes are very small and whose spending must be confined to those simple needs and few fancies which have remained typical of the African Natives for centuries.

Competition from sources of cheap production, notably Japan and other Oriental countries, is already again making itself felt, and large numbers of Natives will be unable to contemplate any more expensive market of goods for many years to come. There will be competition in many lines of goods between Britain and the other western nations will be quite unable to meet.

The best policy will be to offer good articles as cheaply as possible, to attract those Natives who can afford them, and to ensure satisfaction to those Natives who do buy. The lower classes of Native will acquire a taste for imported goods through experience of the very cheap lines which are all that they can yet afford, but their taste will develop with their buying power, and their aim will be to obtain the better quality articles as soon as possible.

What Young Africans are Thinking and Hoping

Miss Mabel Shaw's Summary of Present Problems

MISS MABEL SHAW, who recently made another long tour of South Central and East Africa when addressing the annual meeting in Guildhall, London, of the Church Missionary Society:

"When at I met groups of African teachers and other in homes and schools, the subject of girls' education came up. Dissatisfaction at its quantity and quality was expressed. 'As long as our women and daughters are uneducated, we remain in the mud,' said one. 'Most of the talk in terms of academic education in more secondary schools, more girls trained at Makerere, more highly trained nurses - but the few were more interested in home-making, and wanted schools with a strong bias towards homcraft; they wanted their girls to be given a dignified life wifehood and motherhood and the making of a new kind of home.'

"There is a tendency in our girls' schools to attempt to model them, not only on the pattern in this country and for very much the same curriculum. The missionary teacher is put on her arrival into an educational institution and once caught up in a timetable. She has little chance of knowing anything but the little community of which she is a member. The background of African life, the homes and villages, the old pattern of behaviour, now so rapidly breaking up, the old ways, moral codes, and discipline, the thought forms of the people, tribal institutions and beliefs to some extent still there below the surface, of which she knows very little.

Undeveloped Qualities of the African

"As time-tables and syllabuses are prepared, we are apt to forget that the child coming from primitive life has far more to learn to assimilate than the European child. We should be giving more thought to the content of instruction. Too much of what we teach is of very little use to the African girl in making sense of life. School life and home life are often notes apart and unrelated.

"There are qualities of mind and spirit in the African make-up as yet undeveloped - qualities such as born passion and integrity, and these should be that in the school life and curriculum, in our class-rooms as well as in the chapel, which should call forth these qualities and help them to grow.

"It was in their homes that I learnt most of what young educated Africa is thinking and hoping. One home in which I was a guest for some days was a copy of an English

home in all ways except one, and that was the wide open door. People, old and young, rich and poor, educated and illiterate, came in and out, at all times.

The older children came home from their schools for the week-end, and saw something of the relationship between parents and children in a Christian home. Work in and outside the house was shared, with much talking and talking, and meals conversation was wide and varied, the evenings were spent in games, sewing, and reading, and at its end Bible reading and prayers.

"Most of the houses in which I stayed had meals had a white Victorian flavour about them - lace curtains, embroidered tablecloths and chairbacks, and grand ornaments and pictures, all so difficult to keep fresh and clean. Advice in good taste in furnishing and decorating a house would be greatly appreciated.

God's Example of Fellowship

"In my home in Nairobi I met again the desire for more understanding of what Christianity really is. This time it was in the house of two of our missionaries. The Africans who gathered there were entirely in their case, whereas else in my travels did I find a group of free, natural, and happy as a European home. An attractive and delicious buffet supper was served, he helped ourselves and one another, and it was all cleared away by guests who knew the hosts and its ways.

"There were 10 or 11 African guests; only one was a woman. I gained a great experience, the wife of a Makerere graduate who worked with the British Colonial Service, the others were journalists, civil servants, an architect in the orthopedic hospital, and one in the office of the East African Literature Bureau. All were of the young and such in Africa. Several had had overseas training, two were non-Christians, one had been a rogue but in that time had regained his self-respect, and one was suspected of Communist activities by many Europeans. There was one other European guest besides myself, an ex-RAF doctor, now in Government service, a great friend, brother and brother of Africans, and of men of all races.

"Human relationships were there at a very deep level, the level of love and friendship. All but one of the two were Christians, but not very enthusiastic churchmen. Here were men seeking a faith. They spoke of themselves and their faith as being 'sterile' souls, the old faith and beliefs dead, and so little understanding of the new faith, Christianity.

"The Church must have a living theology intimately related to the pattern of African thought, and so at Makerere, the theological college of Uganda. If the African schools are to be a continuous experiment in Christian living, it must have a central core of worship; life must centre round the chapel, not the class-room or laboratory.

"Many of the educated young are by-passing the Church because of their unanswered questions and seems remote from them. The Church is not sufficiently equipped with an adequately trained clergy who can

answer the questions that to them and discuss with the coming the things that puzzle and baffle them, and so command their respect.

At Lusaka you have a small community of men with their wives and children, who, with the staff, are learning to relate worship to the common experience of

everyday life in home, garden, market-place, class-room and library, and in the more complex life of the town. Men who see life steadfastly and see it whole are going out to the parishes, men who have learnt to offer their specifically African gifts of drama and rhythm, song and laughter to God to be used in His service.

African Enthusiasm for Broadcasting

Points from Report of N. Rhodesia Information Department

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S INFORMATION DEPARTMENT has again lived up to its good reputation by furnishing its very comprehensive annual report promptly. The Acting Director, Mr. Christie Lawrence, signed it on January 31.

It states the activities of the Press Section expanded steadily, and were reflected in the greatly increased space given to news of the territory both in the overseas and local Press.

Press *communiqués* issued by the department last year totalled a 34% increase over the 1949 figure. Seven journalists, including three from London papers, and two from the Union, attended the last session of the Legislative Council. There were also visits to the territory from B.C. officials, the national secretary of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and many representatives of private and public organizations.

Following the agreement by the South African Press Association for a representative in Lusaka, greatly increased space has been given in Union newspapers to Northern Rhodesian news.

Simultaneous Broadcasting in Five Languages

Broadcasting—The Lusaka Broadcasting Station now aims at installing apparatus to permit broadcasting in five languages simultaneously. Part of the 1950 additional grant of £40,000 is being spent on a diesel generating plant which will make the broadcasting station independent of local power supply. Considerable technical improvements have been made in studios and control rooms.

"Swampen" special radios for Africans continue to be popular, with demand exceeding supply. Marked improvements were made in components. Six Africans—in Ndaba, Kasama, Fort Rosebery, Fort Jameson, Livingstone, and Lusaka—now act as trained repair agents for the set; two more are stationed in Nyasaland, and one will shortly arrive in Southern Rhodesia.

An experimental rediffusion system installed in the Lusaka main town location proved very popular. Africans pay 2s. 6d. monthly in advance for the receiving set, which is fed from a central amplifier. The Lusaka installation has now been made permanent, and details of it have been provided to municipalities and town management boards throughout Northern Rhodesia.

Better Programmes for Africans

Broadcasting hours were increased from 14½ in 1949 to 24½ last year. A programme lasting 2½ hours is transmitted daily in the six principal Native languages of Central Africa, and on Tuesdays in simple English. There is also shortly to be a new Sunday programme of 2½ hours in more advanced English, to appeal to the educated African listener.

Commenting upon the improved quality of programmes for Africans, the report states:

When the first programmes were compiled, very little was known about African tastes in music, plays, and other programmes. The system was one of trial and error, and we could judge the degree of error or success only by the few letters which, in those days, were written by listeners. Now a regular section of listener research has been instituted.

Two of the particularly worthy of mention. The first is the enormous enthusiasm of the African for broadcasting generally. Particular research in England, and, indeed, in most civilized countries, can be conducted only with great difficulty because of the apathy of the average listener and

his disinclination to return questionnaires sent to him. In Africa the situation is very different, of 3,000 forms sent out by the staff of the broadcasting programme staff, more than 2,900 were returned completed and completed intelligently.

The second factor which will have to affect our programme planning in the future is the wide divergence of taste between the considerable line-of-rail population and the rural population. It seems almost inevitable that the indigenous music is gradually dying-out. It remains popular in rural areas; but even there it is becoming adulterated by rhumba and melodies adapted from European tunes and relayed to the town by the radio worker.

The solution may well be to include simultaneously two programmes—a "light programme" for the town listener, and a "country programme" for the rural listener.

Swift Change in Taste

An interesting feature which has also appeared from our listener research is the speed with which taste in music changes. Two years ago we should have said that far at the top of the popular list was tribal music. A year ago the majority of listeners were already writing to ask for "hill-billy" music. Now this has given way to a new rhythm which the Africans call "saba-saba." It has been spread probably as the result of the popularity among town Africans of the guitar, which in locations where it was almost entirely replaced musical instruments of indigenous origin.

The 1950 staff supply week to Southern Rhodesia a talk to be broadcast from Salisbury in the series "Northern Viewpoint." Talks are recorded by members of the Government, non-official members of Legislative Council, and members of the public.

Cinemas—As a result of the more regular operations of the mobile cinema units in the Eastern and Central Provinces, revenue rose from £1,000 in 1949 to £1,200 last year. Sixty cinemas for Africans operated successfully during the year in Kasama, Baljvale, and Fort Jameson; six new silent projectors were installed in Namushakene, Mankoya, Namwala, Kasemba, and Solwezi.

Film Production

Film Production—Two *Newsreels*, two news-reels, and seven films were completed. For the first time news material shot by the department in 35 mm. film was accepted by commercial news-reels in England. The Central African Film Unit has now completed 11 films for Africans. Rhodesia Railways have installed cinemas in their welfare halls in Livingstone and Broken Hill.

Photography—More than 600 photographs were published during 1950, an increase of 20% over the previous year, and revenue increased by 40%. More than 130 of these photographs were published by the overseas Press and nearly 400 in Africa.

Publicity—This section received 4,775 personal inquiries. Among those assisted by the section were Mr. Vernon Bartlett, the late Mr. Christopher Buckley, Colonel Youngman-Carter, assistant editor of the *Tatler* and *Boys' Life*, and Miss Mildred Cross, an American travelogue cinematographer.

General—The Information Department arranged for the opening of the new Livingstone airport to be covered by 38 Press representatives from Britain, the USA, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and East Africa. Films made by the department's cameraman were flown to London within a few hours of the opening ceremony; four of the five British news-reel companies used this material, and it was televised in the B.C.

Revenue for the year was £6,228 (compared with £4,500 in 1948), made up as follows: cinemas, £2,115; Native news paper sales, £1,462; Native newspaper advertising, £1,388; sale of photographs, £260; miscellaneous, £1,203. Mr. Vernon Brelsford was appointed director of information in succession to Mr. Christie Lawrence, who went on leave in November pending retirement. Mr. Christie Lawrence then became acting director.

"Economist's" Comments on Uganda Cotton Industry

Determining Factor in Reorganization Will Be African Wishes

UNDER THE TITLE "Cotton and Discontent in Uganda," the *Economist* has given prominence to an article which we have permission to quote in full. It reads:—

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies is now on a visit to East Africa, where one of his preoccupations will be to inquire into the workings of the Uganda cotton industry. It is time this was done, for Uganda cotton is a classic example of how not to do things. Ill-equipped, riddled with dishonest practices, inefficient, and a focus of racial animosity, the industry has so far defied official attempts to put its house in order.

In 1929 its position was being investigated; in 1938 a commission reported on its problems. In 1948 yet another commission had its say. In 1949, in the wake of violent disturbances of Uganda, in which eight people were killed. One of the main grievances was found by yet another commission of inquiry to be discontent with the conditions in the cotton industry.

Radical Changes Unavoidable

To-day at last, there are plans for a drastic reorganization, which, may, so it is rumoured, take the form of a complete nationalization of cotton ginning. At the mere prospect of this the existing ginners are up in arms—but some radical changes are now unavoidable.

What happens to this industry is not merely of local interest. It is the kinkpin of the economic life of a country of 5 millions. In 1949 cotton represented more than £17m. out of Uganda's total export of £23m. One and a half million acres of land lie under cotton, and the market for it appears limited. The present variety is of a long staple and is mainly sold in India, with Britain as the second customer, but shorter staples could be grown, and the British market could take as much as could possibly be produced.

The growing of cotton is exclusively in African hands, and the output per acre is excessively small. The Director of Agriculture has estimated that the present yield of 230 lb. per acre could be increased to 300 lb., which means augmenting the value of the crop by well over £10m. But the agricultural staff would not train the peasants in really adequate. The commission of 1948 found only one official supervising not only cotton, but all agriculture throughout the country. In the Sudan, with a smaller cotton acreage, 125 scientific inspectors were employed on cotton alone.

African Resentment

"The ginneries are all owned or staffed by Indians. They are small and scattered. Their equipment is antiquated, their buildings old and unhygienic, with unsatisfactory conditions for workers. Furthermore, ginning has become a monopoly. Each gin must have a licence, and as there are already too many, new licences are given. No enter the field one must go through a difficult operation of buying an existing gin. This, until the Government recently came forward with help, has effectively excluded all Africans.

"The Africans are naturally resentful, particularly as the white ginners are suspected—and have been declared guilty by a Government commission—of corrupt practices. The 1948 commission pulled no punches in describing the deliberate cheating of the grower by the ginners and their agents, the buyers. The buyer falsifies the weights, with the result that the grower only receives payment for about 70 per cent of the cotton that he actually hands over. By secret agreement the buyer and the ginner share the short-weights, but the grower may not be; he has his own private scales, and he gains an extra 10 per cent profit. Numerous devices are used to bamboozle the illiterate seller are recounted. The race animosity thereby aroused is such that one of the recommendations of the particular commission was that a white African should do the weighing.

The ginners are also guilty of neglecting the quality of the cotton they produce, there is an absence of any primary

classification of the cotton received, which no subsequent grading of the bales can overcome. In the Sudan there is a strictly controlled system of pre-ginning classifications and only seed of the best quality is reserved for the next season's planting. In Uganda's present lay-out of small, decentralized ginneries it seems impossible to achieve anything like this. The storage conditions are also unhygienic, infested with insects and rotted by damp.

With the cessation of private cotton buying to Liverpool and India, arrangements for bulk sales of cotton were introduced by the Ugandan Government. More recently a lint marketing board has been created, which fixes the price to the grower of his raw cotton and also the price at which lint is bought from the gins. These arrangements infuriate the Indian ginners, whose profits have been curtailed, and also leave the African grower dissatisfied, as the price they receive are below those on the world market.

The profits made by the board have been put into a special Cotton Price Assistance Fund, as a buffer against hard times to come. A year ago the balance of this fund—after some money had been used for African welfare—amounted to over £7m. The very existence of such an unspent balance is a criticism of the cotton grower by the Government, which claims to attribute the surplus would reduce its reserves against a rainy day, and that to give too high prices for cotton would lead to neglect of foodstuffs production, a risky procedure, as Uganda's food supplies cannot easily be met by imports. But the board has made the bad mistake of not explaining itself sufficiently to the Africans or associating them with its work.

Government's Procrastination

The Government has been far too slow in tackling all these grievances. Proposals made by the Cotton Commission of 1938 were not fully implemented, and in 1948 African organizations were again petitioning for the remedying of impracticables which had been exposed 10 years earlier. When these petitions met with little response, tempers rose and were played upon by politicians until bloodshed could no longer be avoided.

"It was obvious what would be the result of such published statements as the following by the secretary of the Uganda African Farmers' Union: 'Our cotton is our own and we should protect it and rule ourselves and prevent the foreigners who take all the wealth and leave the Natives to starvation, while their tummies are getting us from taking it. Therefore every African in Uganda should avow that it is better to die than give away the wealth of the country of their heritage.'

"The Government has now announced that it is their policy to provide for the participation of Africans in the ginning industry, and also to train them in the technical and managerial branches of the industry. Co-operative societies have been fostered and two ginneries have already been leased to African co-operatives.

But everyone knows that this is insufficient, and that a much more drastic reorganization is being discussed behind the scenes. It might prove possible to help African co-operatives to take over many more ginneries; an alternative would be the complete nationalization of the whole ginning industry. Either course would arouse violent Indian opposition, but the determining factor will be the wishes of the Africans.

"One thing is not doubted by any impartial observer—that fundamental changes must come soon if a most valuable industry is to be developed, and an end put to the disturbed conditions from which Uganda has suffered during the last 10 years.

"Some of the above statements will doubtless be disputed by some well-informed and well-intentioned readers, but we believe it is highly desirable that the expression of opinion by one of the most responsible newspapers in the United Kingdom should be made available to those engaged in the Uganda cotton industry. The views of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA have already been expressed in leading articles.—Ed.

"I have consistently advocated all possible measures to maintain cheap road transport."—Mr. J. I. Simpson, M.L.C. Uganda.

Secretary of State in East Africa

"Lively Political Thought" in Uganda

THE RT. HON. JAMES GRIFFITHS, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, said at a luncheon in Kampala, at which he was the guest of the non-official members of the Uganda Legislative Council, that he had been greatly impressed by the racial co-operation, noticeable everywhere; he added that his own party was inter-racial, Mr. Cohen being a Cockney, Mr. Mackintosh a Scot, and he a Welshman. He referred to Uganda as "a community in a transitional state, reaching out towards self-government."

When he opened the new Medical School of Makerere College at Mulago Hospital, the Minister said that there was no more important institution in all East Africa than Makerere.

Mr. Griffiths discussed the future of the cotton industry with representatives of the growers, ginners, and the Government, all of whom agree that reorganisation is necessary. Non-official members of the Council (Native Parliament) of Uganda afterwards issued a statement that "the people we represent favour nationalization in principle," but they added that they would require assurance that such a system would be designed to benefit the producers and that facilities would be given to train Africans in the country and overseas to take responsible posts in the industry.

Growing Passion for Education

Summing up his impressions of Uganda, Mr. Griffiths said that it was encouraging to find everywhere a growing passion for education, with emphasis on technical education, and for the further extension of which would shortly be announced. He had also been impressed by the growth of the co-operative movement, which he believed that the British movement would gladly help.

He was convinced that the territory's basic agricultural industry must be supplemented by industrial development to provide for the increasing population, and adequate provision must be made for the technical training of Africans within industries in order that they could take a full part in industrial life.

He had noted with approval that all the many questions asked by students during his visit at Makerere College had been political, indicating lively political thought.

Mr. Griffiths began his tour of Kenya on Saturday in the Nyanza Province attending a meeting of the North Nyanza African district councils. A petition handed to him demanded an increase from four to 12 in the number of African members of the Legislative Council, a more important role for chiefs in local government, the return of certain lands in the White Highlands to African tribes, and the transfer of the North Nyanza District to the Protectorate of Uganda.

New Rhodes-Livingstone Museum

WHEN SIR ELLIS ROBINS, Resident Director of the British South Africa Company, opened the new Rhodes-Livingstone Museum in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, he said that £25,500 had been given to him by the Northern Rhodesian Government, the Chartered Company's Beit Trust, the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, De Beers, and the five mining companies in the territory; the total cost had now risen to £35,650, however, and the donors had agreed to supplement their grants. More than 30,000 people are expected to visit the museum annually. The exhibition galleries range round a courtyard and fountain, and there is an impressive view of the Victoria Falls from the tower. Among the specialised exhibits are one depicting how the Falls were formed. Examples of Bantu culture include iron work recovered from the grave of a Sofi-chieftain of the 18th century, and there is an Arab slaver's battle flag bearing a prayer in Arabic for the success of its owner. The David Livingstone collection of 73 original letters and the first sketch ever made of the Falls, drawn in 1860 when the missionary made his second visit.

Constitutional Problems of Kenya

Leading Article in "The Times"

KENYA'S CONSTITUTION was the subject of a leading article in *The Times* a few days ago. It said:

"In Kenya the Secretary of State will hear the views of the European, Asian, and African members on proposed constitutional changes. He will meet communities with dissimilar conditions, deep fears, resentments, and suspicion. The changes now being canvassed amount to a modification, rather than a reform, of the present constitution, but they arouse strong emotion which may affect the balance of power between races in a plural society."

There are three cardinal points at issue: (1) an increase in African representation by changing an African on the Executive Council this autumn, (2) increasing the number of Africans in the Legislative Council; (3) whether it is to occur, the European elected members should maintain their present numerical parity with the representatives of all other races put together. (3) is an adjustment of the ratio between official and non-official members in the council.

The nomination of an African to the Executive Council is being overruled, particularly as a candidate suitable in every way is already to hand in the person of Mr. J. M. O. O. The Africans also claim with some justice that they cannot physically carry on the representation of over a million constituents with only four members on the Legislative Council. Probably agreement could be obtained on the African claims from all the other parties if these claims were not based with a threat to the European parity.

Suspicion of British Government

The European elected members claim that whatever adjustments are eventually made, they must include a corresponding increase of their own numbers, to preserve their constitute all out of the 22 members on the non-official benches. Their critics maintain that the existence of the official members, who virtually form another European bloc in the Legislature, should be enough to assure the position of these members in Kenya. The European elected members, however, feel that by acquiescing in something less than parity, without satisfactory guarantees and safeguards, they would be selling a pass which could never be regained. They are more deeply suspicious of the intentions of the British Government at home.

As part and parcel of the present changes it seems expedient to some that steps should be taken to strengthen the Government representation on the official benches. This may seem retrograde, but the fact is that a state of affairs has arisen in the Kenyan Legislature in which the Government has sometimes to pass measures by using majorities which come near to playing off one non-official against another. It is an unsatisfactory business, disliked by all concerned, and is undesirable as well demonstrated by the precedent of Cyprus. There is a strong argument that it would be better if the Government had the power to put through measures on its own sole responsibility from time to time.

These are the main modifications of the Kenya constitution being sought. They are, however, only interim proposals. The next step must be a detailed examination of possible long-term policy, whether it is to be carried out by Kenya alone or with help and advice from outside. In either case, it is only too clear that major adjustments to the constitutional machinery can never be enough by themselves.

Kenya's problems are multiple, social, cultural, and, above all, agrarian. To attempt to grapple at the top without tackling the rest of the structure is to try to place a key-stone in an arch which is not there."

Africa's Role in Defence

SIR FRANK MANTLE, member of the jet engine and chairman of the Migration Council, said when addressing the Southern Rhodesia National Affairs Association in Salisbury that it would like to see 20% of the defence forces of the Western Powers stationed in Central and East Africa, and supported by corresponding industrial backing located in the territories, the whole conception being treated on a military basis. Money spent on essential defence measures in British Africa might, he suggested, contribute much more to the effective defence of Britain than if it was spent in the United Kingdom within a safe bombing range of the enemy.

Nyasaland's Diamond Jubilee

Message from the King

WHEN NYASALAND celebrated its diamond jubilee, as a British Protectorate on May 15, a ceremonial parade was held in Blantyre and after the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Colby, had inspected the 2nd (Nyasaland) Battalion of The King's African Rifles, the following message from H.M. The King was read:

"I have observed with pleasure the spirit of goodwill which exists between all sections of the community in Nyasaland and the evident progress now being made in the development of the Protectorate. Throughout the association of 60 years which is marked by the diamond jubilee, the people of Nyasaland have proved themselves worthy members of the British Commonwealth. I wish you all happiness and success in the future."

Courage and Enterprise

The Secretary of State for the Colonies cabled his best wishes, adding:

"It is right to pay a tribute to the achievements of the handful of missionaries, traders and officials whose courage and enterprise laid the foundations of Nyasaland 60 years ago. It is the best qualities of the people of Nyasaland, a community of different peoples, now united in a common loyalty to the Protectorate and Commonwealth."

A civic luncheon was given by the mayor and councillors of Blantyre and African sports and an Army display took place in Limbe in the afternoon. A cinema show for Africans was held in the evening, with a special picture of the life of Dr. Livingstone. Similar celebrations were held in other districts.

A special postage stamp featuring the arms of Nyasaland and the words "Nyasaland Jubilee, 1891-1951" has been issued since May 1 and a commemorative stamp is also available.

Extensive Damage by Floods

Heaviest Rainfall in Living Memory

SERIOUS FLOODS IN KENYA have led to the publication by the Government of special flood reports. In Kericho a record of 20.04 inches of rain fell in April at the district offices, but elsewhere in the locality precipitation was even more severe. Springs which had been dry for many years started to flow and many roads became impassable.

In Bungo the April rainfall was the heaviest since 1923. Near Thika the Granddwellers irrigation area has been deprived of its water. Roads swept away the weir above the Timila furrow. Roads and bridges were destroyed.

People and cattle were drowned by floods in the Northern Frontier Province, where several districts are isolated. One new dam built nearby collapsed when water flowing over the spillway poured down behind the wall, causing it to sink seriously. The situation was saved by an assistant cultural officer who directed operations on the spot for three days.

The main Thika-Kiambu road has been closed to all heavy traffic for six days to reach Garissa from Nairobi. Heavy floods severed communications from Malindi over the Sabaki bridge and at Jilore.

The heaviest rainfall in living memory in the Wajir district rejoiced the great tribulation as much as it emboldened the administration.

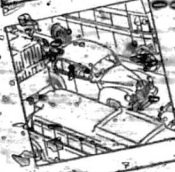
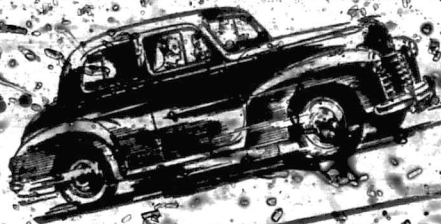
Flood damage to roads and bridges in Nakuru is estimated at £3,000, and private property probably suffered to no less extent. The Ainsworth causeway and the East Hill and Racecourse roads were seriously damaged.

New Nairobi Loan

NEXT WEEK a loan of £2m. for the City Council of Nairobi will be issued at 99, carrying interest at 3 1/2% and repayable in 1968-70. Of the total, £750,000 will be reserved for subscribers in East Africa. The prospectus will appear in our issue of next week.

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VAUXHALL

PERSONALIA

ADMIRAL and MRS. J. W. JEFFCOCK have been visiting Kenya.

SIR CHARLES MARRIOTT has arrived back in Kenya from this country.

MR. A. J. DON SMALL left London on Sunday on his way back to Nairobi.

MR. DENNIS WOODS has returned from his first East African tour on behalf of *The Times*.

MR. F. D. BOLT, D.O. in Christchurch, New Zealand, will shortly arrive in this country on leave.

COUNCILLOR MAURICE G. RAH has been elected Mayor of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia.

SIR JOHN GRAY has been elected president of the Zanzibar Voluntary Social Welfare Society.

MR. G. R. MERRELL, United States Ambassador to Ethiopia, has been transferred to Afghanistan.

MR. ANTHONY R. DONALD and MR. SOTTAR JAFFER have arrived in England from Kampala.

CAPTAIN I. H. MORTEN, R.C., is on board in the SARNAVON CASTLE to revisit Southern Rhodesia.

The British Consulate in Western Ethiopia is to be moved. The new Consul is Major A. H. ALBAN.

MR. FREDERICK GEORGE TALBOT, a pioneer of the growing in Uganda, has just celebrated his 90th birthday.

THE REV. H. ST. J. T. EVANS, who has been in Southern Rhodesia, has been nominated Bishop of St. John's, Cairns.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, will plant a tree at the African school in Pumwani, Nairobi, to-day, Arbor Day.

MR. CELUS HAMILTON has opened a fund in Kenya for the Royal Ulster Rifles in appreciation of their part in the Korean war.

SIR JOHN RUSSELL spoke in London's "Culling Eas" about his programme of the B.B.C. of his impressions of farming in Kenya.

SIR ANDERSON MONAGUE-BASTON has undertaken a successful operation in a nursing home in Oxford. His progress is satisfactory.

SIR GEORGE SCHUBERT, former Financial Secretary in the Sudan, has been re-appointed to the Regional Hospital Board for Oxford.

MR. J. W. GIBSON, former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has returned from his visit to French West Africa.

MR. PHILIP ROGERS, head of the East African Department of the Colonial Office, has returned to London from his visit to the territories.

SIR FRANCIS MICHE SHEPHERD, British Ambassador in Persia, was at one time Consul-General in Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo.

BRIGANIER R. CAMPBELL ROSS, Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in East Africa, and GUS TOSS have arrived in London on leave.

MR. A. V. IRELAND, Governor of the Sudan, attended the recent meeting of the International Meteorological Organization in Paris.

SIR CHARLES ARTHUR CLARKE, Governor of the Gold Coast, and former Resident Commissioner in Guiana, has arrived in this country on leave.

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK expects to fly back to East Africa at about the end of the month. His dog, whose health has caused grave anxiety, is now out of danger.

MR. GILBERT COLVILLE and DR. R. V. BOWEN are attending the I.F.A.P. conference in Mexico as Kenya representatives. They will be accompanied by their wives.

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, and the Rev. HON. THE EARL OF ATHLONE have returned from their visit to Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

MR. C. R. G. DONALD, Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Cyprus, has been appointed Deputy Financial Secretary in Uganda, and is expected to arrive here next month.

By a typographical error in an issue of May 17, Sir DONALD MACKENZIE-KENNEDY was quoted to have been made Governor of New Zealand in 1910. The date was, of course, 1940.

MR. H. LEISHMAN, who had arrived in England from Northern Rhodesia only a few days earlier, has left for British Guiana. He is expected to be back in London early in December.

DEAF ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR BROMLEY, Ceremonial Reception Secretary to the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices, sailed last week in the MESSAGERS OF SCOTLAND for Quebec.

MR. PERCY MANSSELL, the only Rhodesian in the South African team, scored 12 runs in their first innings against the M.C.C. in the match at Lords. He was captain in Rhodesia and a leg-break bowler.

MESSRS. B. G. HALIKAS, N. J. KOSRIDAKIS, and FAZAL MANJI are the directors of Liadi Sisal Estates Ltd., recently incorporated in Tanganyika with a nominal capital of £50,000 in shares of £1 each.



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Mr. E. E. EDWARDS has been elected chairman of the Sales Chamber of Commerce of which Mr. G. M. BITTAR is vice-president. Mr. J. M. APPELTON, hon. treasurer and ANDER SALAM KHALIFA, hon. secretary.

Mr. P. G. CARNELL, who was appointed as a lecturer in Colonial Administration at Exeter College, Oxford, for three years in 1949, has been re-elected in that office for a further five years from January 10, 1952.

Messrs. G. AGAS, H. T. L. STANIMIER, D. J. FLIAROS, E. A. GOLBY, C. P. L. V. P. PAPPAS and E. S. WILLYAMS have been appointed to the Southern Highlands Province, Noni-Native Tobacco Board of Tanganyika.

Mr. DONALD PRUITT, former deputy chairman of the Overseas Food Corporation, will be chairman of a European Purchasing Commission to be established by the British Government for the purpose of obtaining raw materials in Europe.

Mr. H. S. C. GILL has been elected president of the Tanga branch of the Royal Society of Engineers of which CAPTAIN PAYNE and Mr. J. F. HARRIS are vice-presidents. Mr. C. M. MURPHY, hon. treasurer, and Mr. BRUNER HAY, secretary.

Mr. T. L. HATELY, former secretary of the Land and Agricultural Bank of Kenya, has been elected by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to be a member of the committee which is to advise on the establishment of a land bank in that territory.

Mr. H. S. PALMER, a student magistrate in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed as a magistrate in the Boma in London, in 1904, he was educated at Westminster School and Oxford University, and called to the Bar in 1927. He first went to Northern Rhodesia in 1937.

When Mr. J. E. BROWN, retiring Chief Secretary in Nyasaland, was entertained at a farewell luncheon by the Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce, the president, MR. JOHN MARSH, said that their guest was one of the best former holders of the post, that the country had ever had.

M. PIERRE WIGNY, former Minister of the Colonies in Belgium, will address a League meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London at 1.30 on Thursday, May 10, on "Methods of Government in the Belgian Congo." Sir GEORGE RENDALL will preside.

Mr. J. L. BODD, Western Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Northern Rhodesia, is retiring after 22 1/2 years in that territory. He was seconded to the Northern Rhodesia Regiment from the British Army in 1929, and transferred to the Provincial Administration in 1937. Mr. J. W. B. WILKINSON will act as Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Mr. A. L. SIMPKINS, Director of Public Works in Northern Rhodesia, went on leave last week pending retirement. He was appointed an assistant engineer in the Public Works Department of Nigeria in 1926, transferred in 1937 to Cyprus as Director of Public Works, and arrived in Northern Rhodesia five years ago. His duties will be taken over by Mr. Y. KERSTIN, who has served in Fiji, Cyprus, Palestine and Hong Kong.

Mr. LIVINGSTONE DICKEY, managing director of Messrs. J. C. Aronson, Ltd., will be back from London to Nairobi tomorrow after a visit of approximately five weeks. He is a member of Nairobi Municipal Council and chairman of its water and sewer committee and staff sub-committee, vice-president of the Mild Coast Trade Association of East Africa, and a member of the Society of St. George, a trustee of the Corndon Museum, Nairobi, and a director of a number of companies, including Kenya Caterers, Ltd., East African Catering and Cold Storage Co. Ltd., Star's Head Hotel, Ltd., and the Asha Hotel Ltd.

Obituary

"Poppi" of the Western Desert Great War, with the E.A.F.C.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL EDWARD PENIAKOR, D.S.O., M.C., died in London last week at the age of 54, was one of the most remarkable figures of the last war, in which he commanded in the Western Desert a "force" which never exceeded 195 men. He was nicknamed "Poppi" and "Poppi's" Private Army had its own shoulder flash R.P.A.

He did great work for the Long Range Desert Group in the Western Desert, his work as strongly represented, and a small but successful company his exploits were exceptional. He was so careful in laying his plans for operation behind the enemy lines as he was cool in executing them. Once he waded into Derna in uniform while the place was full of enemy troops, the Germans thought him an Italian and the Italians assumed him to be German, as he had calculated. Not only did he obtain the information he wanted, but guided some 600 British African officers and men back to freedom.

He made almost as practice of filling the petrol tanks of his vehicles at German supply points, arguing that this was common sense first, it is better to have additional ammunition than petrol. In any and that he did equally good work, and once accompanied by 15 men only, bluffed a German garrison of 800 into surrender.

Born in Belgium of Russian descent, Peniakor was educated at Brussels and Cambridge Universities, and was engaged in sugar manufacturing in Egypt when the war broke out in 1939. For the last five years he had lived in London. His wife was English.

Mrs. Marsh

MRS. EMILY MARSH, wife of Commander Arthur P. "Nanky" Marsh, for many years a hero of the CLEMENCEVILLE, known to her many East African friends. "Lady Esme" has died in Exmouth, in which they sailed when her husband retired from Kenya Uganda Kenya Marine, in the 1918-19 war she acted as an ambulance in this country and France, and in the 1939-45 war she served in the Auxiliary Fire Service as a driver. She loved people, horses, dogs, and cats, and during her many years in Kisumu, and in her home in Devonport she "delighted" to entertain friends and their friends.

MAJOR J. B. SOAMES, who has died in Nairobi at the age of 66, went to Kenya after the 1918 war and started cattle farming in association with Mr. C. C. Amey. He was keenly interested in the turf, and on two occasions his horses won the East African Derby. For many years he was chairman of the Kenyuki Sports Club.

SAPPHIRE SYLVIA DAYMAN, a 19-year-old R.F.C. of Sutton Coldfield, has been drowned at Mombasa while bathing.

Mr. ABRAHIM KARIMBUS, a well-known trader in Nairobi for many years, died in Kenya.

On Active Service

LIEUT. PETER LANGDALE SPHENSON, D.N., of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, a pilot of naval aircraft from F.E.O.S. Ground, has been reported missing, presumed killed, following an operational flight in Korea.

DEATH
 MARSH—Emily (Lady Esme) wife of Commander Arthur P. Marsh, late R.O.C. died in May, 1951, in her home in Exmouth.

AR-Round Progress in the Sudan

Commission on Next Constitutional Step

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL of the Sudan announced when opening the third session of the Legislative Assembly that he had appointed a commission representing those inside and outside the assembly "to recommend the next steps to be taken in the constitutional advance to full self-government."

"Democratic self-government," continued, Sir Robert Howe, "could be established in any country only with the genuine agreement of the majority on the fundamentals in which it must be based. A Sudanese member had been appointed to the Executive Council."

The surplus of £20m in the Sudan budget would provide the revenue equalization reserve to be maintained and provide a large part of the funds required for the next five-year development programme.

The Executive Council were considering legislation and means of mitigating the increased cost of living. Consulting engineers had been appointed to examine and report upon areas other than the Gezira which might be developed by water from the Blue Nile and its tributaries and the White Nile as far south as the confluence with the Sobat.

Spinning and Weaving Mills

A crop of some 70,000 small kantars of American cotton was being harvested at the Zande scheme, and the spinning and weaving mills at Nzara would soon have produced the first machine-made cloth in the Sudan.

The organization of the Ministry of Agriculture was being reorganized to include an agricultural engineering service not only to supervise Government enterprise but also to train skilled operatives. An agricultural, educational and advisory division had been proposed.

Experiments to be made in the Equatoria region of private company might lead to sugar-growing with Sudanese participation.

A 10-year plan would be submitted by the Minister of Health. Plans for complete and economical mosquito control in the whole of the Gezira were being based on successful pilot schemes.

During 1951 it was intended to open seven boys' intermediate schools, 37 boys' and 10 elementary schools, an additional girls' teacher-training college and two village school teacher-training centres. The spread of Arabic was being vigorously fostered in the southern provinces, and the number of northern staff serving in them would be increased from last year to 60 in 1951.

The co-operative movement and developing societies in societies had been registered and 31 other applications for registration had been received.

Legislation would be introduced to constitute Sudan Airways a corporation separate from and independent of the Government. It was proposed that Sudan Airways should be incorporated as a company the capital of which would be held mainly by the Government, but partly by Airwork, Ltd. These changes would mean further Sudanization at policy level.

£12,000 Tenant Farming Scheme

KENYA'S AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT BOARD has announced an extension of the tenant farming scheme for which the minimum capital required by applicants will be £5,000. The board will provide land and permanent improvements at an interest charge of 4% on the capital invested. Tenants will have an option to purchase for a period not exceeding 30 years and the leases of tenancy will be for 48 years. Only a very limited number of candidates will be accepted in the first instance. It is hoped that they will be between 21 and 35 years of age and have had practical farming experience, or will be prepared to undergo training at the Egerton Agricultural School. Preference will be given to Kenya residents and their sons, but applications will be considered from anyone of British nationality. Assessing the total cost of land and buildings at £7,000, the total cost of settling an individual is estimated at an average of £12,000.

Civil Service Pensions

PROPOSALS FOR HIGHER PENSIONS for retired officials of the Kenya Government are estimated to cost £60,000 annually, compared with £22,000 at present. Government concludes in a White Paper that relief is justified for all pensioners. Under the suggested scheme the means test is abolished and income other than the pension is ignored. Pre-1946 pensioners would get a temporary flat "adjustment increase" of 7½%, and all pensioners would qualify for a temporary cost-of-living allowance equal to half that of serving officers. The maximum for this allowance would be £75 per annum, and the maximum for the allowance plus the adjustment increase would be £150. An officer who voluntarily retires would lose the allowance or adjustment increase until he reaches the age of 55. At the end of last year there were 1,187 pensioners who retired before 1946 and 6% who retired after that date. Under present arrangements proposals of 774 officers have been increased.

Labour Conference

THE FIFTH CONFERENCE of Labour Commissioners of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, together with representatives of the East Africa High Commission and the Government of Zanzibar, has been held in Dar es Salaam. The question of inter-territorial recognition of trade unions in East Africa was considered as at least one union wished to extend its activities throughout the territories. It was agreed that in certain forms of employment the need for some machinery of representation might be met by the development of staff councils, not necessarily recognized officially as inter-territorial bodies. The Government delegates were: Kenya—Messrs. F. W. Carpenter, G. E. Tompkins and W. Howard; Uganda—Dr. Caldwell, Mr. L. A. Mathias and Mr. T. H. Nicklin; Tanganyika—Mr. G. Hamilton, Mr. R. C. Jerrard and Mr. G. W. Wilson; Zanzibar—Sheikh Saif bin Hamud, Ali Bawa.

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S. Rhodesia's Native Policy

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S Native policy was defended recently in the Colony's Parliament by MR. B. FLETCHER, MINISTER OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Referring to the movement of Africans from European areas to Native areas, he said that last year a total of 694 families were moved at a cost to the Government of £9,800; in addition, 4,300 families were moved at no cost to the Government. It was hoped this year to move 4,382 families, 2,476 families in 1952, 2,490 in 1953, 1,380 in 1954, and 1,440 in 1955.

The amount of land available was quite insufficient to accommodate all the Natives in the European areas. It was hoped by developing towns in the Native areas to provide accommodation to which urban Natives would retire when they grew too old for work.

We have this big problem facing the country today of 100,000 able-bodied Natives engaged in domestic service. It is wrong. It will remain wrong until the Europeans are prepared to provide accommodation for the whole Native family. Then we will get rid of Native labour for domestic service.

MR. J. D. STOCKIL, Leader of the Opposition, arguing that much damage had been done by some of the Minister's remarks, moved a resolution in the Chamber of Mines to vote by £2,500 (the amount of the Minister's salary). Another course would be a Cabinet reshuffle.

Africans in Industry

MR. L. E. PIKE replied that his policy was not new. It was possible that industry could go to the Natives, and that was not precluded under the Government's policy. The stage was being reached when alternatives could not live in the Native areas, they must find an outlet in industry.

Our future relationship in this country, he continued, will depend entirely on the way the European handles his trust. Why condemn a Minister or anyone else for facing the position squarely? There is nothing dangerous, what I said, there cannot be, because it is a plain statement of the situation that exists. I intend it to convince the House of the great responsibility and trust that is on our shoulders.

MR. J. D. SMITH (Liberal) said there was a difference between facing facts and exaggerating them.

MR. L. M. N. JOHNSON (United Party) claimed that the Government's economic policy regarding the Africans was based on realism. It recognized that the time was past when the Natives could have a small farm in the country and a residence in town. Politically, the policy recognized that before an African could exercise his right, he must advance his standard of living.

MR. J. L. SMIT (Liberal) thought the Minister had uttered ill-considered statements harmful to the interests of both Europeans and Africans.

The motion to reduce the vote was defeated by 3 votes to eight. MR. DENBY YOUNG (United Party) voted with the Opposition.

This country must farm intensively; we cannot go on farming extensively. — MR. J. M. CALDICOTT, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture.

Report on Locust Infestations

THE ANTI-LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE reports that during April swarms were present in the north-east of the Somaliland Protectorate from Erigavo eastward to the Somali border. Egg-laying was reported from two places, and hoppers emerged during the second half of the month. In Somalia swarms were reported flying south in the Mijertein Province, and eggs were laid at Gardi and Laq Dhuu, where hoppers hatched at the end of April. Elsewhere only scattered immatures were reported in northern Mudugh.

In Kenya during the first half of April one immature swarm was reported near Marsabit. In the second half of the month egg-laying was suspected east of Lake Rudon, and hoppers appeared on the north-western and south-western shores of the lake, on the road from Isiolo to Laikipia, and in the Marsabit district. Scattered locusts were seen at Moroto.

No swarms were reported in Uganda or Tanganyika, but hoppers hatched in the northern Masai area in early April. Eritrea was reported clear, and there was no activity in the Sudan except for one unidentified swarm reported from Darfur. In Ethiopia a swarms was reported from Mega, near the Kenya border, and small swarms were said to be present in Ausa Danakh and Tigre, while breeding was reported from the Dawa

Hatching may be expected in northern Somalia and the Somaliland Protectorate, and the presence of mature swarms in northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia may lead to some scattered breeding there.

A Whale of a Boy

AT THE RECENT ANNUAL DINNER in Barnes, Heas of Messrs. W. H. Jones and Co. (London), Ltd., shippers to East and Central Africa and other markets, the chairman of the local council said that Mr. W. H. Jones, chairman and managing director of the company, affectionately known as "a whale", was certainly "a whale of a boy". In his reply Mr. Jones said that his was a free-enterprise, profit-sharing concern, which made its own decisions, asked its own money, and had no recourse to the taxpayer in case of loss, though the Government took far too much of the profits. Guests from Africa, Asia, Australia, and Europe were present.

Mr. Finner Brockway Criticized

A PROPOSAL attributed to Mr. Finner Brockway, after his visit to Uganda that the whole Protectorate should be united under one parliament with the Statute of Uganda as its rule, has been criticized in the vernacular newspaper, *EMU*, which says that the people of the other provinces have no wish to be placed under the Uganda. The example was cited of Umyiro, which has its own agreement with the British, and has no desire for changes.

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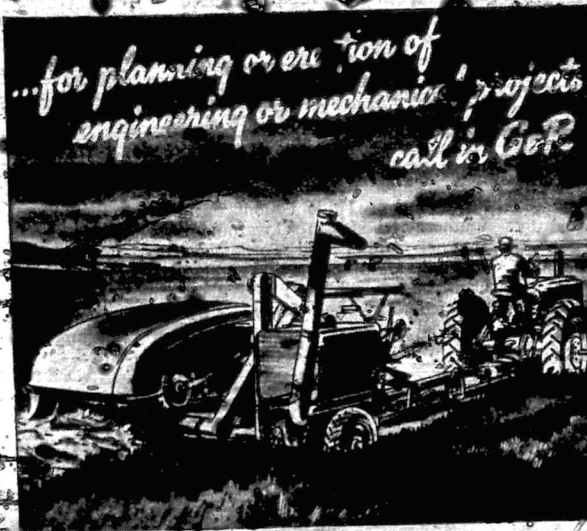
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Tanganyika's Legislative Council will assemble on June 25.

A team of the Rhodesian Stragglers Cricket Club, of Salisbury, will visit Kenya in August.

Only 28 out of 48 unions joined a three-day strike called by the Sudan Trade Union Federation.

A rise of six points has been recorded in the cost of living in Kenya since the beginning of the year.

Jewellery worth £1,600 has been stolen from a shop in Mombasa. The safe was opened with a duplicate key.

Official figures of the cerebro-spinal meningitis outbreak in the Sudan show a total of 222 new cases and 471 deaths for the week ended April 7.

By an amendment of the Nyasaland law, Africans who have not paid their annual poll tax by September 30 become liable to a surcharge of 50%.

Five turbine combined sprayer-duster machines for the campaign against red locusts in the Rukwa Valley have been bought from Marshall Aid funds.

The number of rural telephone subscribers in Southern Rhodesia is now double that of five years ago, but there are still 1,400 applicants on the waiting list.

For the first time a census is being taken in Khartoum municipality. Students of the Gordon Memorial College have volunteered to take the forms from house to house.

Sudan Airways are investigating the possible use of light aircraft which could take off and land on a runway of not more than 400 yards. Helicopters will not be considered at present.

Anti-Communist Prosecutions

Fifteen members of the Defenders of the Peace Organization in the Sudan have been remanded for trial under the anti-Communist law passed last December. They were granted bail of £200 each.

Problems of racial contacts in Africa were discussed at the annual 15th study camp at Ekowit, 3,600 feet up in the Red Sea Hills, by 35 persons, including British, Sudanese, Egyptians, Syrians, and Armenians.

The 41st Annual Corona Dinner of members of the Colonial Services will be held in the Connaught Rooms, London, Wednesday, June 21, when the Secretary of State for the Colonies will be the chief guest.

A request by Mr. M. M. M. senior African nominated member of the Kenya Legislative Council for the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the land requirements of Africans has been refused by Government.

When two Europeans were sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour for stealing from Mombasa jail, it was admitted that they had been in leg-irons for some time and solitary confinement since their recapture.

A record of the work done by experimental farms and research stations in Uganda for 1948-49 has been published by the Government Printer, Entebbe at 3s.

The right of the controller of the African Labour Corps in Northern Rhodesia to discharge a man at short notice is to be withdrawn. In future members of the corps will serve for 12 months unless discharged for an offence against discipline or released from further service.

Five African and one Asian boy scouts will fly to this country from Uganda in August as guests for five weeks of the London Boy Scouts' Association. They will be accommodated in the homes of London scouts until they go to the international camp in Chigwell, Essex, where they will meet scouts from 40 countries.

Arrangements to enable farmers in marginal areas to change from cereal production to a mixed farming system has been approved in Kenya. Interest-free for four years, the loans will thereafter carry interest at 4½%. Repayment, which starts after the sixth year, will be 2½% in the seventh year and rise to 20% in the 14th.

Defence Conference

Defence of Africa and the Middle East is likely to be discussed at a conference of Commonwealth Defence Ministers in Malta about a month hence. The Governments of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia will send representatives, but it is believed that India, Pakistan, and Ceylon will not participate.

When a pan-African conference on moral rearmament was recently held in the Transvaal, delegates from Kenya, the Rhodesias, and the Sudan attended. Sir Charles Mortimer, of Kenya, said: "We need statesmanship not based on fear, but on a vision of the future. Africa can be a land where no bitterness reigns in the heart of man, but love, unselfishness, purity and honesty."

Prices at the auction of 15,200 bales of Uganda cotton under the auspices of the Lini Marketing Board on May 9 ranged from 444 cents of a shilling to 462 cents per lb. f.o.r. for A.R. B.P. 52, and 446 to 503 cents for other growths, making an average of 467 cents per lb. the equivalent of 57d. per lb. f.o.b. Mombasa compared with an average of 569 cents per lb. obtained on April 4. The average cotton tax payable on the May sale was 98 cents.

A pamphlet and journal issued by the World Federation of Trade Unions has been banned by the Southern Rhodesian Government. The Minister of Internal Affairs told Parliament that the pamphlet referred to a proposed conference in the French Cameroons which the French Government had banned. The federation was known to be a Communist body and Southern Rhodesia had been one of the targets in its attacks upon the Colonial Powers in Africa.

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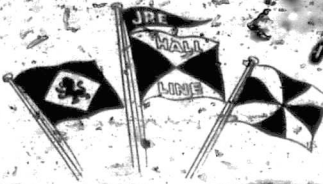
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New S. Rhodesian Businesses

NEW BUSINESSES registered in Southern Rhodesia during February included the following:

Credit Corporation of Rhodesia, Ltd., Bulawayo (£100,000); London Bakers' Ltd., Salisbury (£75,000); Christmas Gift, Ltd., farmers, Bulawayo (£50,000); Gatooma Trading Co., Ltd., Salisbury (£40,000).

A. Amato Stores Ltd., general storekeepers, Eiffel Flat (£20,000); Newelair (Rhodesia), Ltd., dealers in iron and steel, Bulawayo (£20,000); Parry, Leon and Aychoe (Rhodesia), Ltd., shipping and travel agents, Bulawayo (£20,000); Phillip Lieberman Investments, Ltd., dealers in property, Bulawayo (£20,000); International Veneers, Ltd., manufacturers of veneers and dealers in veneers and plywood, Salisbury (£15,000).

Acorn Properties, Ltd., dealers in land, Bulawayo (£10,000); Air Survey Company of Rhodesia, Ltd., Salisbury (£10,000); Borrowdale Stores, Ltd., general dealers, Salisbury (£10,000); Chikweya Banket, Estates, Ltd., farmers, Salisbury (£10,000); Dealcan, Ltd., dealers in land and buildings, Bulawayo (£10,000); Petha Garages, Ltd., Salisbury (£10,000); Bumbani Farm, Ltd., Salisbury (£10,000); Umfali Saw Mills and Lumber Co., Ltd., Salisbury (£10,000); Andrew Wallace, Ltd., provision merchants, Salisbury (£10,000).

Garden Route Investments, Ltd., dealers in property, Bulawayo (£7,500); Deka Estates, Ltd., Bulawayo (£5,000); P. H. Gordon Investments, Ltd., dealers in property, Bulawayo (£5,000); Idor Buildings, Ltd., Bulawayo (£5,000); Pamee Mills, Ltd., Bulawayo (£5,000); Roukdale Farms Ltd., Bulawayo (£5,000); Unity Motors (Rhodesia) Ltd., Bulawayo (£5,000).

Direct Distributors, Ltd., general dealers, Salisbury (£4,000); E. H. Hays, Ltd., Bulawayo (£4,000); Essex Clothing Manufacturers, Ltd., clothing manufacturers, Bulawayo (£4,000); Excelsior Plumbers, Ltd., Salisbury (£4,000); Fields Distributors (Rhodesia), Ltd., manufacturers representatives, Salisbury (£4,000); Finn Bros and Lawrie (Rhodesia), Ltd., wholesale and retail dealers, Bulawayo (£4,000); Hills Woodmen, Ltd., manufacturers and importers, Bulawayo (£4,000); Hollanders (Rhodesia), Ltd., hide and skin dealers, Salisbury (£4,000).

Liang and Roberts (Rhodesia), Ltd., builders and contractors, Salisbury (£4,000); Lupro, Ltd., general dealers, Bulawayo (£4,000); Rhodesian Board of Executors and Trust Co., Ltd., trustees and executors, Bulawayo (£3,000); Rhodesian Wholesalers, Ltd., manufacturers and dealers in clothing, Salisbury (£4,000); Rhofu, Ltd., dealers in tea, coffee, and food beverages, Salisbury (£4,000); G. A. Sewell Assessors, Ltd., assessors and appraisers, Salisbury (£4,000); Tayber Manufacturing Co., Ltd., costumiers and tailors, Salisbury (£4,000); Venetian Blind Specialists (Rhodesia), Ltd., manufacturers, Salisbury (£4,000).

The Sandon Investments, Ltd., insurance and agency business, Salisbury (£2,000); African Machinery and Merchandising Co., Ltd., plumbers and sheet metal workers, Salisbury (£2,000); Safrite Distributors, Ltd., manufacturers' representatives, Salisbury (£250); Central African Commerce, Ltd., general dealers, Salisbury (£100); J. C. Ashes Trust, Ltd., trustees and executors, Salisbury (£100); George Kwonch (Rhodesia), Ltd., dealers in mineral waters, Salisbury (£100); and the Rhodesian Rehabilitation Centre, Ltd., to establish and maintain rehabilitation centres, Salisbury (£5).

Cut in Tobacco from Rhodesia

BECAUSE of reduction in the crop through drought, British tobacco manufacturers will this year accept a slightly lower percentage of the Southern Rhodesian tobacco crop than the current agreement entitles them to have. This has been agreed following representations to the Tobacco Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade by the Southern Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board. The total crop is expected to be no more than 43.2m. lb., compared with well over 60m. lb. last season, and Britain's purchases are not likely to exceed 51.6m. Rhodesian growers approached the Board of Trade because, if the London agreement were rigidly followed, they would be in danger of losing useful marginal markets. Britain's proportionate share will be about 62% of preferential and non-preferential markets, to take 19.1%, Australia 61%, and South Africa 3%. The balance of 9% will be used by local manufacturers who are attempting to develop an export trade in cigarettes and pipe-mixtures. The average price of the leaf so far auctioned in Salisbury is 45.38d; maintenance of this rate would bring the total value of the season's crop to some £15m.

Understamped Air Mail Letters

REPRESENTATIONS by the London Chamber of Commerce to the Postmaster-General in regard to the carriage by surface routes of correspondence marked "Air Mail" but slightly understamped through inadvertence were reported at a recent meeting of the East African Section, which was told that the Post Office replied as that such matter was sent by air if the postage prepaid exceeded 25% of the proper charge for air carriage.

For most countries the ruling air rate was 1s. per half ounce. Deducting the 2½d. charge for ocean conveyance left 1½d. which was slightly more than 25% of that figure, and an envelope bearing a 2½d. stamp but marked "Air Mail" was therefore sent by air from the United Kingdom, but not to a destination as Australia to which the air rate was 3d., not 1s. That procedure is supposed to apply internationally being permissible, but not obligatory, under the Postal Union Convention.

Members of the section complained of many cases in which air mail matter from East Africa, clearly so marked, had been sent by slow surface routes when there was trivial understamping, probably often due to a slight variation between the price scale of the sender and that in a particular post office. While it was generally agreed that seriously understamped matter should not be sent by air, it was felt that the quickest transport should be used and a search for levels at that and where the apparent cause was a regional difference on the scale.

It was resolved to draw the attention of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa to frequent understamping of air mail.

£24m. for Roads

A 15-YEAR PLAN of road development in Kenya to cost £24m. has been approved by the Road Authority of the Colony. Of the existing 2,000 miles of main roads, 1,200 miles will be bituminized, a further 650 miles improved, and 130 miles of tarred reconstructed. The scheme will be divided into three five-year programmes, the first of which will require £6m.

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Mining

Mining Personalia

Company Progress Reports

London Rhodesia.—200 tons of ore were treated in April at the Vubachikwe mine for a working profit of £12. At the Connaught mine a profit of £80 was earned from the milling of 765 tons of ore.

Corporation Group.—8,300 tons of ore were treated at the Tekwe mine in April for a working profit of £3,518; at the Mariri mine, 1,070 tons for £3,502; and at the Arcurus mine, 2,800 tons for £567.

Rosenman.—799 oz. gold were recovered in April from 2,502 tons of ore, and 577 tons of waste for an estimated working profit of £133.

Rhodesian Corporation.—545 oz. gold were produced at the First mine in April from 3,000 tons of ore milled. Working profit, £416 (£317).

Globe & Phoenix.—3,062 oz. gold were produced in April from the milling of 6,000 tons of ore for a working profit of £18,245.

Thistle Cons.—411 oz. were recovered in April from 8,000 tons of ore treated. The working profit was £195.

Motapa.—23,000 tons of ore were milled in April for 2,340 oz. gold and a working profit of £4,081.

Kagera.—21 tons of the concentrates were produced in April. Serious labour shortage continues.

Copper Companies' Estimates

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS of estimated revenue and expenditure for the nine months ended March 31 last, Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., disclose production of blister copper of 13,921 tons, with revenue from sales at £216,000, leaving an operating profit of £100,000, an estimated profit of £4,000,000 after deducting London expenditure of £90,000 and provision for replacements and obsolescence £674,000; and adding £95,000 for difference in value of opening and closing stocks. In the same period Mutitua Copper Mines, Ltd. had an output of 57,493 tons, of which 55,200 tons were sold for £9,370,000, and an operating profit of £5,482,000, and estimated profit of £5,193,000 before taxation, and after providing £5,000 for London expenditure and interest, and £525,000 for replacements.

Dr. K. A. MACKAY, M.B.E., M.M., has returned to this country after a short visit to Uganda.

Mr. J. V. FACOURIS, ASSOC. M. INST. M.M., has joined Subamba Mines, Ltd., Musoma, Tanganyika.

Mr. B. SAMUELS, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has left Gaborone, Southern Rhodesia, for Johannesburg.

Mr. W. H. REEVE, an engineer geologist in Kenya, has been appointed chief geologist in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. A. E. ALLEN, STUD. INST. M.M., has joined the geological department of the Macalder, Nyanza, mine, Kenya.

Mr. P. S. HAMMOND has been appointed a director of Motapa Gold Mining Co., Ltd., in the place of Mr. C. H. DICK, who has resigned.

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy

THE INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY has now 12 honorary members, 275 members, 1,214 associate members, 35 affiliates and 477 students. Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and East Africa are among the 10 overseas territories from each of which one member will be elected to the council. Any four members or associates resident in a territory may nominate a member also resident in that territory for election as an overseas councillor.

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World Copper Production

COPPER PRODUCTION outside the United States in April totalled 104,831 short tons. In the U.S.A. the output was 91,055 tons of crude copper and 103,494 tons of refined copper.

Rhodesian Corporation

BY A MISPRINT the market value of the quoted investments of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., was stated to be £309,848, whereas it should have read £599,848.



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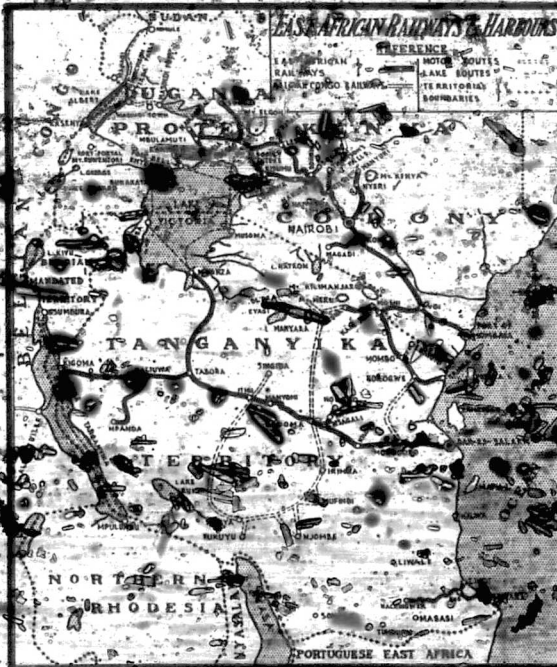
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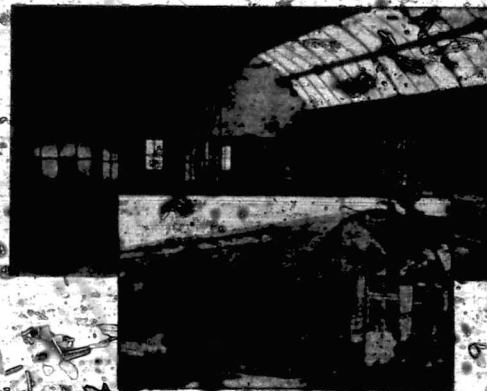
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

BULK BLUNDERING is, in the opinion of many business men who refuse to allow politics to intrude unduly into their thinking, a justifiable description of Government

Bulk Buying Means Bulk Blundering.

measures for the acquisition of commodities which our Socialist Administration has severed from the old channels of trade when a free market in tea was restored. In other days, a bulletin issued by the Ministry of Food gave this explanation of the reopening of the London auctions: "The Government consider that the system of Government purchase which served the country well during and immediately after the war, does not on the whole give consumers the widest possible choice of teas, especially those of the best quality; neither, in the prevailing circumstances, does it guarantee an adequate supply." If this is true of tea, as the Government at long last admit, and as tea producers and merchants have been saying for years, the same argument must apply also to other articles. How, in the light of this official admission, can the abolition of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, for instance, be upheld?

The enforced closure of that market has not served the country well. It has not given consumers the widest possible choice of cottons; it has not guaranteed adequate supplies, and it has

Damage to British Textile Interests.

not procured what cotton was available on the most favourable terms. In fact, knowledge that the Raw Cotton Commission must enter the market in, say, Alexandria, inevitably led to a rise in quotations, to the detriment of the British textile trade. It is, of course, more important that this country should have abundant, suitable, and economical supplies of the cotton required for home and export requirements than it is to provide all the tea which lovers of that beverage might wish. For cashire buyers of cotton are certainly not satisfied with the abolition of the free market which served them so successfully for generations, and overseas sellers of cotton are equally dissatisfied with the system of sale through Governments which has been forced upon them for doctrinaire reasons by Labour in the United Kingdom. It is notorious that the prices paid for Colonial cotton crops are negotiated by sales to

the United Kingdom and India have been below the ruling world prices at the time of sale (cotton being but one of a number of Colonial products thus secured on exceptionally favourable terms by the bulk-buying agencies of the Socialist Government). Even British Governors have said bluntly in public that bulk-selling is not disadvantageous to the country entrusted to their oversight. That raises the question whether coercion was applied. Sir John Hall, Governor of Uganda, has more than once declared that he hopes for the cessation of bulk sales at the earliest possible moment, and his policy in that respect coincides with that of the Uganda Cotton Association.

Strange stories could be told of the blunders made, or very narrowly averted, by other Governments, including those of Tanganyika and Nyasaland, in regard to the bulk sale of their cotton crops, where there was a last-minute change of mind from a calamitous error it was, in at least a number of cases of which we have some

knowledge, as a result of advice from experienced traders, not of the wisdom of officials. That, after all, is natural, for no official has been trained in such matters, proficiency in which can be attained only by undivided concentration over many years by men with a keen interest in buying and selling, with specialized knowledge of the trade in many countries, and with first-hand experience of the many nationalities involved in such transactions. Against the emphatic advice of such specialists, certain Governments in East Africa insisted on selling their cotton crops forward for several seasons without adequate safeguards for reasonable adjustments if prices rose sharply, as they have done. In consequence, these countries have been deprived of millions of pounds, when such high and fair prices could easily have been obtained. That is part of the price paid for the incursion of amateurs, however well intentioned, into a highly complex and competitive business which demands the quick decisions and willingness to accept risk which are anathema to civil servants everywhere.

Notes By The Way

Nationalization Opposed

THE NATIONALIZATION of the ginning industry was being seriously considered by the Secretary of State for the Colonies when it was first revealed by this newspaper. When Mr. Griffiths met journalists in Kampala the other day he admitted that nationalization was one of the plans for reorganization of the industry, thus giving the first official confirmation of the disclosure made by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, which also criticized the proposal. Now that idea has been denounced by the representatives of more than 40,000 African cotton-growers in Uganda whose objection to the extension of State control on the ground that it would inevitably deprive Africans of opportunities for initiative and real business training probably surprised the Minister. It certainly ought to weigh with one who sincerely attempts to provide Africans with wide scope for practical experience.

Facts v. Theory

ONE THING which can be written with confidence is that Mr. Griffiths received abundant testimony that there is the strongest objection to the idea of nationalization among Africans, Europeans and Asians in Uganda. He also knows that on this matter the considered view of the Protectorate Government is precisely that of the Uganda Cotton Association. On many occasions during the last quarter century I have heard Europeans and Asians engaged in ginning, and also many administrative and agricultural officials from Uganda, discuss the reorganization of the cotton industry, and I do not believe that even one of them felt that State operation of the ginneries would be a more economically or more efficient, or that nationalization would be advantageous to the country in general and its cotton growers

in particular. Nationalization has not been so successful in any one industry in the United Kingdom as to justify its imposition in Uganda for purely doctrinaire reasons when local convictions are so solidly against such a course.

Admirable Example

WHILE OTHER TERRITORIES be spurred to similar action by the decision of the Government of Southern Rhodesia to train a further 4,250 Africans as agricultural demonstrators for work in the Native areas? For the past 15 years EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has seized its opportunities of emphasizing the practical value of the example, which has shown that even poor soil and poor seed can be made to produce three times the previous yield within a year or two if the means concerned follow the example of the demonstrators. They do not desire advice and then move on elsewhere; the whole value of their work is that they cultivate land alongside other Africans, proving by the results of their actions that the principles which they propagate yield a greatly increased income. No territory in East and Central Africa has to its credit an effort of this kind which is comparable with that of Southern Rhodesia. Why this admirable initiative should still not be adequately emulated anywhere else I cannot understand.

Bluff Fails

THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES in East Africa have been made to look silly. Not long ago they issued a notification that invoices in respect of supports would be rejected unless both the rate of freight and the amount of the freight paid on the goods were shown. United Kingdom exporters asked through the East African Office in London by what authority that ruling was made, and the

answer, as reported to the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was that statutory authority did not exist apart from general powers under the Customs Administration Ordinance. When it was suggested that that reply would not be likely to deter the London Chamber, the Customs Department wrote that invoices specifying the amount of freight but not the rate of freight would be accepted, but to aggravate the absurdity of the position, added that the notice, which had hitherto applied only in respect of Tanganyika, would be issued in Kenya and Uganda, though invoices would not be rejected if they failed to comply with the new stipulations. Gilbert and Sullivan might have extracted enduring enjoyment from such a situation. It does no credit to a major department serving three important territories.

Progressive Gwelo

THE THREEFOLD INCREASE in the European population of Gwelo has occurred since the end of the last war, the white population of that Southern Rhodesian town being now more than five thousand. Readers will remember that it was once called Jameson town, because it was laid out by Dr. (afterwards Sir Starr) Jameson. It now promises to become an important engineering centre. In addition to the notable project for ferrochrome processing by a subsidiary of the Thomas Fish and John Brown group, the manufacture of asbestos products, castings, metal alloys, electrical goods, candles, mineral waters and sweets has lately been started. A few new firms are clarifying its activities. Two milling companies are thriving, and the heavy industrial sites so far available have been sold. In many another country "the Midlands" is a synonym for the concentration of the engineering industry. Gwelo, in the Midlands of Rhodesia, seems set to follow the trend for within a 75-mile circle are the principal mineral resources of the Colony. New housing estates are stretching beyond the large town, which is the town's landmark (and from which geologists say that implements and weapons were made in Rhodesia's "stone age"). Gwelolians are proud to have, among their number, a poet like the Rev. Arthur Charles Cripps and a writer in Mr. M. Boggie.

Tests of Merit

SOME OF THE DIFFICULTIES of co-ordinating British ideas about African progress with those of our French friends are indicated by the new electoral law for the overseas territories of France which the National Assembly has adopted in Paris. By what qualifications should any Frenchman become entitled to vote for candidates for the French Parliament (to whom all of the overseas territories elect members)? That was one of the questions which had to be faced. The new law has done it by providing that voting rights shall devolve upon members of the Legion of Honour, eminent sorcerers and witch-doctors, those with agricultural merit, holders of permits to carry a gun or drive a car, mothers of two or more living children or of children who have died for France, and those who can read or write in French or Arabic. Exactly what constitutes "eminence" in sorcery or witch-doctoring is not defined.

Music for Crocodiles

HAS ANY ONE had experiences elsewhere in East or Central Africa which suggested that crocodiles are attracted by music? The question is propounded by news from the far north of Australia that the constant playing of gramophone records has been found to lure crocodiles, making them easy targets. There may, of course, have been other circumstances which have not been reported, but the numbers appear to have convinced themselves that it was the music alone which lured

the saurians to remain at close quarters in an unexpected place. I have seen scores of crocodiles lay after day in the water and on sandbanks, within easy distance of a gramophone, but that proved nothing for on each occasion it was in crocodile-infested parts of the Rufiji River of Tanganyika, where the recent seasons would have been seen if there had been no music within a hundred miles. If some readers have had cause to connect the presence of crocodiles with the playing of music, it would be interesting to have the facts.

From Finance to Law

TWO MEN of special interest to East Africans appear in the news which have just passed the final examination for the Bar, namely those of Mr. J. F. G. Doughton, formerly Financial Secretary in Kenya, and Mr. A. B. Skeenigan, who when he was a Socialist M.P. was a member of the Parliamentary delegation sent to East Africa under the chairmanship of Mr. John Hynd. The formality of eating the requisite number of dinners has, of course, to be completed before success in examinations culminates in the call to the Bar, which in Mr. Doughton's case will be at Gray's Inn. My guess is that Kenya will draw him back, and that he will be inoperative practice in that Colony, in the manner in which he was out of the entertainment case when controversial issues were before the Legislative Council gave proof both of his ability as an advocate and of the pleasure that he derived (and gave to others) on such occasions.

Reporting Progress

THE SUGGESTION for monthly progress reports on the work of the great new hydroelectric project at Owen Falls was first made some time ago by East Africa and Rhodesia, and it is a pleasure to note that the proposal has now been adopted. Moreover, instead of being the perfunctory statement with which new enterprises so often begin to render an account of themselves, it is a really informative and candid document. There is the frank admission, for instance, that the contractor has had to repatriate 14 men to Europe, trouble having arisen out of a demand for a cost-of-living allowance over and above the 15% granted in conformity with the policy of the Uganda Government and the Uganda Electricity Board at the time of writing the report. The European labour force on the site at Jinja numbered 118, of whom 27 were British, 22 Danish, six Dutch, and 63 Italians, 17 Asians and 1,396 Africans were also employed.

Lost Opportunity

A CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT, when it obtains power, will arrange for the great Colonial regions of the Empire to be represented at Imperial Conferences by local spokesmen, not merely by senior Colonial Office staff. That declaration of party policy, made by Mr. Eden in an Empire Day speech, will be warmly welcomed in all the Dependencies, many of which have asked for years for the adoption of this principle. Why the Socialist Governments of the post-war years did not concede the point I have never understood, for at times they appeared to be moving in that direction. Now the initiative has been snatched by the Opposition.

African Garden Party

THE JUBILEE of the Royal African Society will be marked in various ways, but one function which should result in a notable gathering is to be a garden party on Wednesday, June 27, in the grounds of the Royal Geographical Society. Major-General the Right Hon. the Earl of Athlone, President of the Royal African Society, and H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, intend to be present. Not since long before the outbreak of the last war has there been such an African garden party in London. It will, I have no doubt, attract a large attendance.

Banishment of Africa's "Most Enlightened Chief"

Statements of Mr. Gordon Walker and Tshekedi Khama

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT. Socialists as well as conservatives are dissatisfied with the Government's decisions at Bechuanaland, and a number of Labour M.P.s. are known to have discussed how they may best challenge the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations on the subject without causing the Cabinet undue embarrassment.

Now that the House of Commons has assembled, the Opposition will almost certainly demand the appointment of a radical commission of inquiry, thus supporting Tshekedi Khama's request.

THE COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE issued the following statement last week:—

"During the last six weeks the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations has had talks with Tshekedi Khama, ex-Rajah of the Bamangwato tribe in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, who has been in London on a visit.

"Tshekedi Khama asked that the order excluding him from the Bamangwato Reserve should be rescinded so that he should be allowed to return to live in the Reserve. Tshekedi contended that the order of exclusion was unjustified as he was not a threat to the chieftainship and that his personal interests and property in the Reserve. Tshekedi further complained about interference with his property and his followers in the reserve.

Division of Reserve Suggested

"Tshekedi also advanced various proposals for the administration of the reserve, designed to meet the situation in which the chieftainship is in abeyance. These included federation with neighbouring tribes, and, alternatively, division of the reserve into two areas, thus enabling his return to the southern portion.

"Mr. Gordon Walker carefully considered Tshekedi Khama's representation and suggestions, and has discussed them with him at length. He has informed Tshekedi that the exclusion order, imposed in accordance with the decisions set out in the White Paper Cmd. 7913, cannot be rescinded. The reasons given in the White Paper still hold good and have been reinforced by all that has happened since its publication. As the White Paper explained, the Bamangwato have for long displayed tendencies to faction and feud between branches of the ruling family, and the dispute arising over Seretse's marriage aggravated these tendencies.

"The Secretary of State was fully satisfied that it is only in the absence of both Seretse and Tshekedi from the scene that there can be any hope of establishing a stable Native Administration along more representative lines than in the past. Moreover there is ample evidence that many Bamangwato are very keenly opposed to Tshekedi.

"All members at the Secretary of State's *kgotla* in Serowe on February 1 emphasized this, and urged that he should not be allowed to return to the reserve. The Protectorate Administration reports that his return would be deeply resented by many people and that disorder might be the result. Although he has disavowed any claims to the chieftainship or residency, his return would be generally considered as a step towards recovery of the position of power and authority.

Proposals Regarding Tshekedi's Property

"Nevertheless the Secretary of State made certain proposals whereby Tshekedi would be given an opportunity for more personal supervision of his property in the reserve under certain conditions made necessary by the state of feeling there. The Secretary of State offered Government assistance in the development of land to which Tshekedi might move numbers of his dependents in proximity to his present settlement in the neighbourhood of the Reserve, to whose chief he has transferred his allegiance. Tshekedi did not see his way to accept these proposals on the conditions attached to them. He must accordingly arrange for the care of his property in the reserve by agents, and he is granted permission to visit the reserve only in the most exceptional circumstances.

"Mr. Gordon Walker undertook that the Protectorate Administration would go into various complaints made by Tshekedi about interference with his property and his followers in the reserve.

"The Secretary of State has also carefully considered Tshekedi's proposals for the future administration of the reserve. He welcomes Tshekedi's recognition that more representative institutions are desirable, but is satisfied that none of Tshekedi's other proposals is at present acceptable or practicable. Both federation and division of the reserve would

result in loss by the Bamangwato of their identity as a composite group. In the absence of any demand from the bulk of the people, H.M. Government could not possibly pursue either proposal to meet the special position of an individual and his immediate following.

"Mr. Gordon Walker indicated to Tshekedi Khama that if now or later he was prepared to consider employment in some other sphere which would enable him to continue to serve his fellow Africans, the Government will be only too happy to make use of his services and would be ready at any time to discuss appropriate employment.

Tshekedi Khama's Reply

Tshekedi Khama replied on the following day:

"During many weeks of negotiations with Mr. Gordon Walker there has been a mutual agreement that neither of us could make a statement to the Press without giving the other a warning. Ever since my completely unexpected banishment from office, I have remained silent in the hope and belief that when the British Government were less embarrassed by their mistakes and were able to give my position the consideration it deserved, they would, in accordance with the elementary principles of British justice, right the wrongs they had done to me and my family and personal dependants of the fact.

"In this belief I have kept silent, and ever since Mr. Gordon Walker arrived in South Africa we had a mutual agreement that neither should go to the Press without due notice to the other. I am grateful to the Secretary of State that by his first visit to the Press at a few hours' notice he has at last given me the opportunity of stating my case to the public.

"The treatment of the Bamangwato tribe to which I belong is not an example of justice. It is a clear instance of the British Government being badly served by the type of officials to whom the conduct of Britain's policies is entrusted. The British Government policy in this matter does not suggest that they are ready to stand up for African interests in Southern Africa. The handling of my case by the Secretary of State has disclosed a very serious situation both for the British nation and for African dependants, as it sacrifices Britain's good name and subordinate peoples, and private individuals in order to cover up and protect maladministration and inefficiency of their officials on the spot.

"It was three chiefs, including my father, who appealed to Queen Victoria for protection and asked that Bechuanaland should become a British Protectorate. They did this because they shared the British people's belief that they should reconcile the famous British sense of justice with the arbitrary action of exiling individuals from their countries without trial, and without the right to appeal to law courts.

The Presence of Rivalry with Seretse

"The only reason that has been given for the banishment of Seretse and myself is the pretence that we are rivals for the chieftainship of our tribe. This has never been true. I was misrepresented as my nephew's rival so as to afford an excuse for removing him and his wife from the territory. The British Government knows perfectly well that I have never contested his position.

"For reasons that have never been disclosed the British Government wanted to remove Seretse from Bechuanaland. I was termed into the convenient lever for removing him. By pretending that we were rival claimants for the chieftainship, and by asking the Bamangwato people which of us followed the local British administration, they divided and confused the people of this territory.

"The local officials of the Bechuanaland Protectorate made it appear that a certain man who had caused my nephew's banishment and thus created a feeling of mistrust. My contest with Seretse concerned only the constitutional status of his wife. This should have been settled by normal means of the Government calling for evidence on the point, and resulting in their giving one of the only two decisions possible—that her children should succeed to the chieftainship of the tribe or that they could not.

"In either of these decisions Seretse's status as chief is not affected, but banishment of the only two people in the line of succession, namely Seretse and myself, could not solve the difficulty. Our removal has resulted in the passing of power from the African people and vesting it in white officials, which they may find convenient. This is the common practice in Southern Africa.

"The relationship between white and black in South Africa is too notorious to relate herein, but the British public will be well advised to face the fact that its Bechuanaland officials interpret British policy in the light of the views of the Union

Place of Commonwealth in World Affairs

Views of Mr. Gordon-Walker, Mr. Amery and Mr. Egan

CHALLENGES TO FAITH IN THE EMPIRE were made at many gatherings in this country on Thursday last. Empire Day.

Mr. P. C. GORDON-WALKER, M.P., Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said at a banquet given jointly in London by the Empire societies that one of the chief secrets of the strength of the Commonwealth, whether the power was wielded in favour of any other of the capitals of the nations of the Commonwealth, was that the Empire stood for power and authority rightly used. Another of the secrets was that it were not a rigid, unchanging Commonwealth, but had discovered in ourselves the capacity to grow and change and meet new challenges.

It is one of our duties on Empire Day not only to celebrate and commemorate the Commonwealth in which we are proud to be members, but also to study and understand it in its new and developing forms, and to make it more widely understood. There is no doubt that knowledge of the Commonwealth as a whole among the citizens of the countries that compose it, including our own.

"The best way to know the new Commonwealth is to visit it. During my time at the Commonwealth Relations Office I have visited every one of the countries of the Commonwealth. I have certainly learnt many things I did not know I had of my own country."

Unique Nature of Commonwealth

Once Britain was the mother country, but we are its sisters now. That is the future of our unique Commonwealth. We must not only cherish and preserve the prejudices and inviolate links that bind us together with countries like Australia and New Zealand, with whom we share a common blood and language and way of life, but we must also understand what it is that holds the new and changing Commonwealth together—a Commonwealth of nations in race, religion and culture.

One of our great mutual achievements is the Commonwealth, that people of all sorts of national origins and of all sorts of religions—of all rather different ideas of the Commonwealth—have contributed to its growth. English, Scottish, Welsh, French, Dutch, Indian, Pakistani, Ceylonese, and others look forward to the day when the Empire Societies here will be merged into one or mainly by people of British stock, but by people of all the races of the Commonwealth.

We do not need to make any fundamental alteration in our ideas. It is a question rather of adapting them. The Crown remains the motivating force of all the links and symbols of the unity and free association of the members of the Commonwealth and it has given us particular pleasure as Parliamentarian to attend sessions of Parliament in the capital of practically every member of the Commonwealth.

Secret of Commonwealth Strength

"We take our liberties in a democracy which is so valued that we do not always know how to use them in the world. It is it exists among all the members of the Commonwealth, but it hardly exists anywhere else."

"Each of us in the Commonwealth uses a different system whereby, however concentrated, we concentrate in the Cabinet and in Parliament. We know how to conduct our political battles in a spacious chamber under an impartial Speaker. We know the value of His Majesty's Opposition as well as His Majesty's Government. Our symbols and procedures are practically identical. The form of Parliamentary democracy which we do share, which enables us to speak the same political language, is often the closest and most binding link between the members of the Commonwealth."

"So long as we never forget the true secrets of its strength, that its justification is service to the world as a whole, we need never fear for its future."

THE RT. HON. L. S. AMERY said when speaking in

Wimbledon that in our long history we had often had periods of weakness and exhaustion, of doubt and frustration, but that they had invariably been the prelude to the liberation of new energies and an unexpected revival. We had often been down, but never broken and out of the last moments any guidance we might be nearer to turning the corner than at the moment we had passed it.

Against such an optimistic conclusion pessimism and well returns that we live in a very different world from the past. That England, once a Great Power, is now a small over-crowded island in danger of being crushed in war or squeezed out by economic competition in the conflict between the mammoth Powers of the modern world, between such Powers as the United States, with a population our population and many more, our industrial power, or Soviet Russia and her satellites and confederates, including nearly 800 million people. Continued Mr. Amery.

Growing Sense of Responsibility

That is true only if we think of ourselves as a little island off the northwest coast of Europe. It is a part of the great Commonwealth of the peoples, nations, held together by the common belief of its members in ordered freedom, in the growing sense in each of its responsibility for the common welfare and security, and by practical co-operation in giving effect to that responsibility. The Commonwealth is not a centralised super-State. It is not something to which its members belong. It is something in which they belong. Like the Kingdom of God, it is something internal, but within ourselves.

"The pessimists might say of the Empire, and part in the last war, 'A glorious and heroic chapter in doubt,' but the last one. The effort has been too great and too weak that the second air power which was the Empire are no longer there. The white Dominions are gravitating increasingly towards the United States. The new Asian Dominions are taking more and more of the future of Africa, and the Commonwealth and Empire alike are in dissolution."

"A wider perspective would I believe correct a pessimism which thinks only in terms of the immediate situation. There have always been periods of liberation between the United and the centrifugal forces in the Commonwealth. Each united effort of Commonwealth co-operation in the last 50 years has been followed by a period in which the main emphasis lay in the assertion of individual and individual interests, and of the individual outlook even on foreign affairs. But each new danger has seen the tradition of common action rekindled in greater strength."

Need for Interdependence

The danger today affects every part of the Commonwealth more directly. As the realization of the danger comes into the hands of all peoples so that their Governments tend to come together more closely, it is pressed against us that is true, a belief of the United and Pakistan is less than that of the older Dominions. There is a ground of goodwill towards this country in the new nations, a great sense of what Britain has contributed to their up-building, a greater community of outlook on the essentials of government than ever before. In any case, in a world in which there is no longer room for complete independence but only for interdependence, no association could give more to its members and ask for less than the British Commonwealth.

"What the United States have achieved in the last few years could be achieved with the even greater resources of the Commonwealth, given the will to do so and to take the necessary measures to that end."

"What is needed above all is more mutual understanding, goodwill, and sympathy. The Commonwealth is based on mutual dedication to a common loyalty and to spiritual and moral ideas held in common even more than on strength or prosperity. It is a family of peoples which transcends all differences of race, colour, or creed."

Mr. Anthony Eden told an Empire Day rally in London that the Empire was the most industrializing factor in world politics and that no feature of Commonwealth association was healthier than its capacity to adapt itself to new circumstances.

Some fear that British association with western Europe is likely to weaken the unity of the Commonwealth. There is no foundation for such fear. The security of Britain has very much to be gained, and the Commonwealth is intimately bound up with western Europe. It is obviously to the advantage of the Commonwealth as a whole to ensure that western Europe is in security and at peace.

Secondly, there are cultural affinities between the members of the Commonwealth. In western Europe, for example, the French and Germans, the English and the Americans, while our own cultural traditions have influenced life and opinion in the Asiatic dominions. Learn from the West the enriched India was the advice given by Mr. Nehru to Indian students in London.

Distribution of Population

One of the formidable problems facing the Commonwealth to-day is the distribution of its population, particularly of the white stock. This small island live five per cent of the white population of the Commonwealth. As well as the British, there would be welcome to many countries of the Commonwealth, and would strengthen the basis of the whole. The Royal Commission on Population has told us that on present trends the white element of the Commonwealth will be reduced. This presents a problem of great concern to us. The Commission recommended that it should be studied jointly by the Governments of Great Britain and the Commonwealth. The sooner the better. Here is a case for international co-operation.

Concentration on the development of Empire products of equal if not indeed of greater importance, than those coming from this country to dollar countries. As a long-term policy, doubts whether one can expect to bridge the dollar gap by selling manufactured goods in the United States which is the largest and most highly developed industrial area in the world. Rather, I feel, should production throughout the Empire be concentrated on those goods and raw materials which America does not produce in sufficient quantities for herself. Our task at the moment would be to export more consumer goods to the Empire, so as to stimulate the production of raw materials and other goods for the dollar world.

In this sphere, as in so many others, Colonies can have a decisive part. It has surely come when we should have the Colonial Empire to direct participation in our conferences on matters of trade and peace, in its life apart from other advantages, this would provide a most effective contact between the Colonies and the Dominions, and there are too few such contacts to-day. It would not be feasible to assemble representatives from every Colony, however small. On the more numerous alone, that would not work. But we should examine the possibility of their direct participation on some group or regional basis. Colonies grow up daily, and their voices should be heard.

Side of Nationalism

A tide of nationalism has swept over some of the Colonies and a demand for constitutional reform will not be applied to economic food in the shape of national betterment in prosperity. The nationalism of which we English, Scots and Irish people are proud has been the gradual growth of centuries, the gradual assimilation of the different races. In Colonies the foundations of race and racial growth are not at the foundations of time and experiment of trial and error.

The start of nationalism alone is not enough. In many Colonies there are peoples of different civilization, race, and creeds. Before nationalism can be effective, before self-government can be self-government, it is essential that there should be good will and mutual understanding between them. With this as a foundation, with education and training in government, we in this country and our overseas friends should have nothing to fear in the self-government of the Colonies in the future. But all this will take time, thought, careful planning, good will, and understanding.

When it was said in New York to Field Marshal Smuts that the British Commonwealth was not the equal of the two remaining great Powers in war potential, he replied: "Its contribution of human qualities of balance, moderation, good sense, good humour, fair play, common purpose and common sense of a very special character, if they are worth more than a score of dollars, and without them divisions must ultimately fail."

Authors Growers Oppose Nationalization of Africa to Let West State Control

At the arrival in Uganda of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the executive committee of the Federation of Partnerships of Uganda African Farmers, an organization of groups of cotton growers representing about 40,000 members, issued a statement opposing the idea of nationalizing the cotton industry. The Federation, which works on cooperative lines, is entirely African. Its memorandum expressed appreciation of the efforts of the Government to organize the cotton industry, as to effect maximum production, but stated that in the opinion of the federation the end would not be accomplished by nationalization. The executive committee, as representatives of a substantial section of the African population, are strongly opposed to any suggestions for extended state control.

They could not see that Africans would be given any active part in the running of the industry if it were nationalized, and they felt that there would be greater scope for personal initiative and more effective participation within the industry by Africans as it is at present constituted.

Tribute to Existing Co-Operation

Tribute was paid to "the very good co-operation" within the industry, and the federation could find no reason to suppose that the participation of Africans could be increased under nationalization.

The memorandum continued: "In securing the ginneries of their cotton, Africans have taken one step forward, but the obvious next step is towards opening the ginneries. The lack of this desire is not economic but political. It is what to develop and express themselves as a free people of the world. To do this they must accept complete responsibility to set on their own initiative, to adjust their activities to the needs of the community, and to do this they must..."

"At the present stage of development in Uganda, nationalization can only mean the loss of these ginneries. Once the industry falls into a groove and begins to operate on a settled basis is not likely to start again. There is then the opportunity for Africans to develop along the lines they wish to develop."

It is only now that a measure of understanding and co-operation being achieved between the ginneries already in Uganda. For the well-being of the country it is essential that this understanding should not only continue, but should be strengthened.

Since the human factor must always be one of the most important, surely it is better to build on the present foundation which at least shows signs of some solidity, rather than break it down in order to build on soil of which we have no knowledge.

Mr. Gordon Walker's New Task

MR. PATRICK GORDON WALKER, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, from Ministerial responsibility for the Central Office of Information has also transferred his, had considerable experience of the work for which he will be answering in Parliament. These duties were undertaken by Mr. Herbert Morrison when he was Lord President of the Council, and for a short period by the late Mr. Ernest Brown, Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Gordon Walker, who is 33 years of age, was educated at Wellington College and Christ Church, Oxford; and then became a history tutor at Oxford. He was in charge of B.B.C. broadcasts to European workers from 1941 to 1943, was chief editor of Radio Luxembourg in 1944, and became assistant director of the B.B.C.'s German Service in the following year, when he entered Parliament by a by-election. He has written two books on history, and just published a new philosophical work, "Restatement of Liberty," and is a former chairman of the British Film Institute.



COPPER: Although copper was probably the first metal to be worked by man, it was not until the beginning of the 20th century that its existence in Northern Rhodesia was fully confirmed. The presence of copper had long been suspected by Europeans, and missionaries had noticed the extensive use of powdered green malachite by the natives as a salve for tropical ulcers. Livingstone in his Journals remarks upon the virulence of this affliction and mentions that he himself was laid up for months with ulcers on his feet and only found relief after using malachite washed down with water on a stone and applied with a feather.

After extensive prospecting copper deposits were finally found in the borders of Rhodesia and the Congo in 1902. Although mining operations did not begin until 23 years later, such was the progress of the industry that in 1930 copper production in Northern Rhodesia was valued at £43,000,000.

Full and up-to-date information from our branches in Northern Rhodesia on market conditions and industrial trends in the territory is readily obtainable on request. Please write to the Intelligence Department at the address given below.

FRANCIS BANK
 (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)
 HEAD OFFICE: 57, LONDON STREET, LONDON.



Patience in Solving the Racial Problem Economic Development in First Need

MR. C. J. M. ALBERT, M.P., who served in East Africa during the last war, and is a member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central Africa Board, wrote in the *Daily Telegraph* on Empire Day:

Only in the United Kingdom is the observance of Empire Day half-hearted and perfunctory. Near every where else in the Commonwealth and Empire it is a public holiday.

While the central problem of the Commonwealth is political, in the Colonial Empire it is racial and economic. Racial friction has grown alarmingly since 1945. No doubt it is fed by Communist agitation, it offers their propagandist the supreme advantage of placing a complicated issue to the stark simplicity of black versus white.

It would, however, be wrong to write off racial conflict as merely another facet of the cold war. It would be equally wrong to suppose that there is any easy way of that we can arrive at it alone.

No Solution in Political Formulas

The racial problem is in patience rather than political formulas. Education and economic development are more important than constitutional change.

Anything which creates confidence is of value. Confidence must be mutual. Our Colonial fellow-citizens should be assured of our determination to safeguard their prospects of ordered political progress and to help them to elevate their standards of living, without any of which colour friction in the Empire can never be resolved.

It is not enough to leave the politicians and publicists the job of smoothing the jagged edges of racial animosity. The private citizen must make his contribution in terms of personal effort and sympathy.

There are many opportunities in Britain to-day, particularly among the large numbers of Colonial students, of showing the good-will and hospitality which are so precious to those who find their lives among strangers in a distant land. We should also try to create continuous friendly contact between communities here and overseas. I should like to see each British town linked to some Colonial township, so that a visitor, say, from Kampala, would know that somewhere in Britain a specially warm welcome awaits him in a place which the intimate ties with his home.

Such a system might at the same time help to spread the principles of British local government to communities in the Colonies still struggling to evolve such traditions for themselves.

Our next problem is to find some way of associating the Colonies which, for a variety of reasons, seem hard to bring self-government for a very long time to come in the context of affairs of the Empire. There is a need to be sat for a Colonial Council meeting in London, consisting of representatives in Parliament as well as from the legislatures of each Colony.

Regional Councils Suggested

A series of regional councils, each presided over by a member of State is a possible alternative.

It has been obvious for a long time past that a single Colonial Secretary in the House of Commons cannot adequately represent the great diversity of Colonial interests or cope effectively with their multitudinous difficulties.

Neither is the present Colonial Office able to co-ordinate properly the development of the various territories even when those on one side and are attempting to grapple with identical problems.

Regional councils would relieve the Secretary of State of much of the detailed work of administration and would be left to concentrate on his real job which is to work in the interests of the Colonies, are properly organized, and are based on a major policy agreed to by the Government at home.

An age of transition is always a dangerous and uncomfortable time in which to live, and transition is no exception. By way of compensation for this great opportunity. Who can doubt that the best and the best vigorous leadership, we can build a new Imperial system more lasting than anything which has gone before?

King and Queen at Imperial Institute Rhodesian and East African Courts Visited

THE KING and QUEEN visited the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, last week, to open the exhibition of Colonial art and see how the galleries present the Dominions and Colonies in view to the Festival of Britain.

Their Majesties were accompanied by Mr. John Dugdale, Minister of State for the Colonies, Sir Thomas Lloyd, Sir Charles Jeffries, Mr. C. Y. Carr-Saunders, Mr. A. J. H. Haer, and other Colonial Office representatives, and Sir Harry Lindsay, director of the institute.

Their Majesties visited the Southern Rhodesian Court by Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Goldenough, in the Northern Rhodesian by Major and Mrs. H. K. McKee, in that of Nyasaland by Major and Mrs. S. Murray, in the East African by Mr. and Mrs. Roger Norton, and in the Mauritius section by Sir Philip and Lady Raffray.

Their Majesties spoke of the attractions of the territories, and made special references to the base minerals of Rhodesia, Nyasaland tobacco, an East African coffee, sisal and cotton.


In the East African court, the only one in which noteworthy changes had been made, the Queen told Mr. Norton that there was a beautiful display at Sandringham that she had displayed.

Makerere College

LONG DECISIONS taken at the recent meeting of the Makerere College Council in Kampala were that the new hall of residence should be named after Sir Geoffry Northcote; that the offer by Raleigh Industries, Ltd., to continue their annual scholarship of £120 for a further period be gratefully accepted; that, in view of the increased accommodation which will be available in 1952, up to six non-African candidates might be admitted to the college; and that Mr. F. L. Gee be appointed one of the two representatives of the council in the governing body of Makerere College Education School.

Rhodesian University

MR. L. M. N. HOBSON, M.P., president of the Rhodesia University Association, and Dr. Leighton Stammers, the university appeal agent, said when they recently visited Lusaka as guests of the Northern Rhodesian Government that the fund now totals £82,000, and that when another £17,500 had been collected, the Southern Rhodesian Government will provide £5,000, and thereafter a further £25,000 for every £50,000 subscribed. A similar promise has been made by the State of Orange Free State. The association has five regional committees in Southern Rhodesia and seeks to establish one or more in Northern Rhodesia. Its aim is to raise between £300,000 and £400,000.



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African's Advice to Africans Need to Cultivate Dignity

ADVICE TO EDUCATED AFRICANS was given at the graduation ceremony at the South African Native University College of Fort Hare by Professor D. D. T. Jabavu, the first African to give the address on such an occasion. He has been at Fort Hare for 30 years. Professor Jabavu said *inter alia*, according to a report in *South Africa*:

"As you leave behind the friendly environment of your alma mater you are straightaway ushered into an inhospitable world that for a great part is still a white man's world. The world with an amazing tendency for misrepresenting people, a world neither ideal nor realistic, a world often wrong or hesitant in doing the sensible thing in politics, religion and economic life.

"Your bignoe on the one hand is the half-educated African bent on finding fault with you, the African cypher that has no hope of being a digni. On the other hand your foe is the half-baked European with exaggerated notions of superiority over you and yet afraid of your potentiality. But a man's energy still is yours if you put your career wear in it and with loose ideas concerning sobriety.

"Cultivate a dignity consistent with the mental grade of culture you have reached. Beware of new-fangled lines of degraded behaviour such as buffoonery and hooliganism at public functions and obnoxious styles of platform declamation or lecturing. Keep clear of the white man's alcohol in your private life as well as public drunken ruffianism in bioscope and dancing functions; in your expression and deportment be dignified.

"On the matter of national leadership, notwithstanding that it is often uttered in this college to the effect that you are going to be leaders of your people, experience teaches that few of you will be leaders. Leadership is an elusive thing. According to the law of averages, only one in 100 will emerge as an effective leader. You need not be disappointed if that, for you will all be able to contribute a great deal in constructive social service, as distinguished from pompous tirades, uttered from cheap platforms or expressed in verbose Press effusions."

Sir John Helms Le Bougetel To Succeed Sir Evelyn Baring

SIR JOHN HELMS LE ROUGETEL, K.C.M.G., M.C., British Ambassador in Brussels, will in September succeed the Hon. SIR EVELYN BARING, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., as High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. The post will, as at present, be held in conjunction with that of British High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa.

Sir John, who is 56, went to Brussels last year, after having spent the previous four years as Ambassador to the Netherlands at Rassall and Magdalen College, Cambridge, he served with the Northamptonshire Regiment from 1914 to 1919, and entered the Diplomatic Service in the following year. He has since served in Vienna, Budapest, Ottawa, Tokyo, Peking, The Hague, Leningrad, Moscow, Shanghai, and in the Foreign Office.

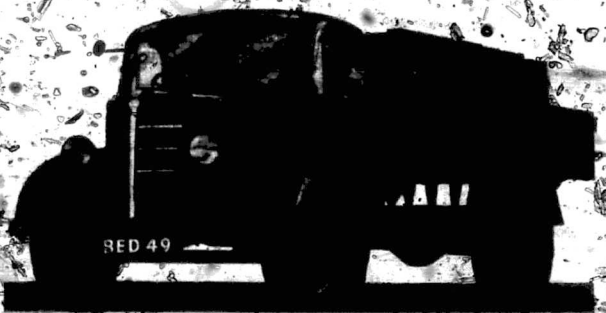
Sir Evelyn Baring, a son of the first Lord Cromer, has held his present post since 1942; his term of office, having been extended twice since April 1949. From 1932 to 1944 he was Governor of Southern Rhodesia. Born in 1893, he was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, and served in the Indian Civil Service from 1926 to 1932, including a period as secretary to the Indian Government Agent in South Africa. He is a former managing director of Baring Bros. and Co., Ltd.

To celebrate the opening of the Princess Tsahai Memorial Hospital in Addis Ababa on July 23, a garden party and bazaar will be held in London on July 10 at The Hotel Bedford, College Regent's Park, from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. Tickets may be had from Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Charles Road, Woodford Green, Essex.



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PERSONALIA

MR. DEAN ESKINE has arrived in London from Nairobi.

MR. JAMES R. LAMBLE is due to arrive from Nairobi in air in a few days.

LIEUT. COLONEL F. B. H. DRUMMOND has arrived back in this country from Tripolitania.

MR. S. MARRAY arrived back in London by air last week from his six weeks' visit to Nyasaland.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, who is staying near Godalming, is confined to bed with illness.

MR. P. WYN HUGHES, Governor of the Gambia, who served for many years in East Africa, has arrived in London on leave.

The DUKE OF GLOUCESTER was last week installed by The King in Westminster Abbey as Great Master of the Order of the Bath.

MR. H. J. HOLMES will act as chairman of the Solar Production Sub-Committee of Kenya while MR. H. H. PEET is on a visit to this country.

AIR COMRE MARSHAL SIR ANTHONY LONGMORE has been re-elected president of the Overseas League, of which SIR GUY CARKE is vice-chairman.

MR. R. L. MORFITT, Native Courts Adviser in Northern Rhodesia, has returned to that territory after an official visit of two months to Nyasaland.

MR. W. K. HORNES has been elected president of the newly formed Gray's Inn Society of Kenya of which MR. A. H. MALINDI is secretary and treasurer.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS DE COINGAND, who commanded the K.A.R. in Zululand some 20 years ago and who has since retired to Nyasaland.

MRS. A. CREECH-JONES is to speak at East Africa House, 36 Great Cumberland Place, London, W.1, on the evening of Wednesday, June 20, on "Some African Experiences".

MRS. PAUL JOHN NICHOLAS, the MISS MARIAN WILKINSON, only daughter of Sir Alfred and Lady Wilkenson, will be married in St. Paul's Cathedral, Nairobi, on Saturday, June 16.

MR. C. ASHALL, technical adviser to the chief localist officer in Kenya, has been injured in a motor-car accident in Central Arabia in which one of his legs was killed and another hurt.

SIR EARLE PAGE, who visited East, Central, and South Africa in 1947-48 and has since maintained a close interest in British African affairs, is to minister to the people in the new Australian Cabinet.

MR. A. DALTON, general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, who served in England by the DURAN CASTLE recently, is expected to leave again for Nairobi in the middle of July.

MR. C. R. WESTLAKE, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, who flew to the United States in the middle of the month, is expected to reach London on Sunday and to fly back to Kampala two days later.

CAPTAIN A. F. HAMMOND has left the staff of Earthmoving & Construction, Ltd., at Urumbo, Tanganyika Territory, and returned to Kenya to take up an appointment as accountant with Marwarite Plantations, Ltd., near Kisumu.

THE HON. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is expected to leave London for the beginning of the week from his visit to Uganda and Kenya. He is expected to report to Parliament on his impressions of the country during his visit.

MR. W. J. HAMMOND has been elected to the Board of Bantua (Java) Rubber Estates, Ltd., in the place of

MR. R. D. K. CURLING, who has resigned from the board of the company and also from that of Messrs. A. Lewis and Co. (Westminster), Ltd.

PROFESSOR J. F. PHILLIPS, chief agricultural adviser in Tanganyika to the Overseas Food Corporation, leaves London to-day by air for Rome, the Gold Coast, and South Africa. He expects to be back in Kenya before the middle of next month.

THE EARL OF MARCH AND KINRARA, who recently returned from Kenya, and Miss SUSAN MONICA GRENVILLE-GREY were married at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, on Saturday. The Earl is the elder son of the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon.

MR. W. B. HAVELOCK, an elected member of the Kenya Legislative Council, is due to arrive in London by air from Nairobi this week, but he will leave for the Continent almost at once. He will be back in England from early July until about the middle of August.

MR. COLIN KIRKPATRICK, general manager of the African Finance Corporation, Ltd., has been elected a member of the Central Council of the Rhodesia University Association, and of the Central Council of the Southern Rhodesia Branch of the British Red Cross Society.

LIEUT. COLONEL W. M. KNOX, lately Secretary of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, has become general manager of the Rhodesia Native Labour Supply Commission on the retirement of MR. A. A. PHAYRE. MR. K. V. HODSON has been appointed to the vacancy in the offices of the Federated Chambers.

VISCOUNT HALL, First Lord of the Admiralty, who is resigning to make way for a younger man, was previously Secretary of State for the Colonies, and had held Government office during and since the war for an unbroken period of 13 years. At the Colonial Office he showed himself accessible and friendly, far-sighted and moderate.

DR. M. D. ROBERTS, who arrived in London by air from Nairobi a few days ago, took his discharge from the R.A.F.V.R. in Kenya in 1948 in order to accept an appointment as medical officer at the Jeanes School at Kabete, and who had just been abolished last year, became deputy M.O.H. of Nairobi municipality. In Kenya he plays cricket for the Civil Service and the Kenonians.

MR. F. D. HISTOR, who has arrived in Edinburgh from Germany, where he has been serving on the Central Control Commission for the past three years, had previously spent 23 years in the Colonial Service on various posts. In the 1914-19 period he was with the Royal Scots in Gallipoli, Egypt, and France, and then in the Machine Gun Corps.

MR. J. F. PERKINS, proprietor of Segoha Estate, Kilindi, is about to return to England, with the intention of spending several years in that country. He has been a member of the Coffee and Pyrethrum Boards of Kenya, of the research committees of the two industries, and of the local branch committees of the Kenya National Farmers' Union. His estate will be managed by Mr. H. C. PARRIDGE.

MR. LANGLEY RUSSELL, heir of Brigadier Langley Russell, former Deputy Judge Advocate-General of the British Army of the Rhine, has arrived in this country from Nairobi for his marriage early next month to Miss KATHORAN HOWARD, elder daughter of Mr. A. J. P. Howard and Lady Leonora Howard (daughter of the late Earl Baldwin). Mrs. Russell was born in M.C. in 1943 as a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards.

MAJOR I. KEELAN, an amateur golfer in Mombasa, although beaten in the first round of the British Amateur Golf Championships at Perth, by Mr. Frank Stranahan, the American Walker Cup player who has twice won the British Amateur Championship in three years, played a most creditable game, and was two up at the 12th hole. Mr. W. M. CRITCHFIELD, of Khartoum, was also beaten in the first round.

Obituary

Sir William Goodenough, Bt.

Ex-Chief of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

SIR WILLIAM MACNAMARA GOODENOUGH, Bt., whose death at his home in Gloucestershire at the age of 52, we record with deep regret, was a great banker, a great Imperialist with an especial concern for the Colonial Empire, a great servant of other public causes, and a man of great personal charm.

When apparently at the height of his powers he suffered a succession of illnesses. The strain of his work affected his health when he had to undergo a major operation; while he was still unwell an accident resulted in concussion, and then a chill so severe that he narrowly escaped pneumonia further affected the heart and his general health so seriously that ten months ago he resigned both his chairmanship of Barclays Bank and his seat on the board. He had previously presided over Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).

He was a Coldstream Guardsman. A son of the late W. C. Goodenough, Chairman of the parent institution from 1917 until his death in 1934, Sir William was educated at Wellington College, where he was head of the school in 1916-17. Then he joined the Coldstream Guards, serving with the 1st Battalion in France in the last year of the war. On demobilisation he went up to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took an honours degree in modern history.

He entered Barclays Bank in 1922, was made a local director in Oxford in the following year, and there won the friendship and confidence of Lord Nuffield, with the consequence that it was to him that that great philanthropist looked when he later founded his magnificent trusts. Sir William thus became chairman of the managing trustees of the Nuffield Foundation, of the Nuffield Trust for Oxford University Medical School, of Nuffield College, of the Nuffield Dominions Trust, of the Nuffield Trust for the Forces of the Crown, and of the Nuffield Prostoma Hospital Trust.

Elected to the Board of Barclays Bank in 1929, Sir William became its chairman five years later, deputy chairman in 1936, and chairman in 1942. He had been made a director of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) in 1933, four years later he was appointed deputy chairman, and when Sir John Calcutt died in 1946 he followed him in the chair. That post he resigned when the chief office in the parent bank was committed to his charge, but his interest in Colonial affairs did not diminish.

Close Links with Oxford

He had a great affection for Oxford town and county, and he had been Deputy Biot-Chairman of the county, Chairman of the Oxfordshire County Council, Deputy Mayor of Oxford University, Curator of Oxford University Chest, and for 20 years honorary treasurer of Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. He was an honorary student of Christ Church, a governor of a boys' school, and of the Edward School, Oxford, chairman of the governors of the Dominican Students' Hall, Free (founded by his father to establish Lorton House as a Hall of Residence for Dominion and United Kingdom students in London), and he had been honorary treasurer of Westminster Hospital and chairman of the Endicott Estates.

A keen farmer, he served on the war agricultural executive committee for Gloucestershire, was president of the Oxfordshire Rural Community Council, was one of the founders and honorary members of the Association of Agriculture, and a member of the departmental committee on post-war agricultural education. He had also been a master of hounds. For five years he was chairman of the Expor-

Guarantee Advisory Council of the Board of Trade, and he was chairman of the committee appointed by the Minister of Health to inquire into the organization of medical schools.

For these and his many other services he was made a baronet in the New Year honours List of 1943. He was to have received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws of Oxford University next month, and he held the honorary doctorate of law from Manchester University.

Gifted Negotiator and Chairman

For many years he had kept in very close touch with East and Central African affairs, and had made a point of meeting visitors from those territories who could give him authoritative information. A most candid man himself, he encouraged others to speak with complete frankness, for, holding firm convictions himself, he appreciated the same quality even in those who disagreed with him. A man of unusual personal charm, he was a notable negotiator and an admirable chairman of a committee. The welfare of the staffs of the institutions with which he was connected was never far from his thoughts.

He is survived by Lady Goodenough, a daughter of the late Hon. the Venerable Kenneth Gibbs, three sons, and a daughter. His eldest son, the heir to the baronetcy, is Mr. R. E. Goodenough, who was born in 1908.

Captain Frank E. Harris

Services to Rhodesia

CAPTAIN THE HON. FRANK ERNEST "FRANKIE" HARRIS, C.M.G., D.S.O., whose death in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 46 years we record with regret, was a courageous and successful Minister of Agriculture and Lands in the Colony before and during the late war, and a great support to the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, to whom he was completely loyal.

On account of ill-health he was not a candidate in the general election of 1947, but later when the United Central Africa Association was formed, he accepted the presidency, for he had long been a keen advocate of the idea of a Greater Rhodesia.

Born in Devonshire, he was educated at Ashburton Grammar School, and went to Rhodesia 49 years ago, to engage in business in Bulawayo, with the late W. H. Osborn. He joined the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment on the outbreak of war in 1914, served with it in the campaign in German East Africa, and was then commissioned in the 2nd Battalion The Devonshire Regiment, with which he served on the Western Front, being awarded the D.S.O. and wounded.

Successful Minister of Agriculture

On returning to Rhodesia he resumed, and extended, his grain and cattle interests, being markedly successful, and in 1934 he was elected M.P. for Inyati, representing the United Party. It was an open secret that he was to be appointed Minister of Agriculture if he won the seat, and he held the portfolio for the next 2 1/2 years, and then for a short while that of Supply, Industry and Post-War Development. He led the Rhodesian delegation to the Delors conference in 1941, and in the same year was head of a good-will mission to the Belgian Congo.

At different times he was subject to much criticism, but that has been the inevitable lot of every Minister of Agriculture in Rhodesia since he came in the Commonwealth. Yet he was probably the most successful in his task as anyone who has served the Colony in that capacity.

He was genial, breezy, convivial, easy-going, ever ready for an argument. He loved the hard farmers,

and horses, had been an excellent shot and keen golfer, and one of the public bodies which he would always go out of his way to help was the British Empire Service League.

His military service in East Africa 35 years ago gave him an abiding interest in the territories, and he was one of the leaders in Rhodesia who consistently worked for closer contact and co-operation with the Dependencies to the North.

Mr. J. B. Park

MR. JOHN BURNETT PARK, formerly Superintendent of the East African branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa, died suddenly last week at his home in Leatherhead, Surrey, in his 70th year. He joined the bank in 1902, served in South Africa until 1915, and was then granted special leave to come to Europe on active service. He was wounded on the Western Front and discharged from the Army two years later, then rejoined the bank in South Africa. Soon after the end of the war he was transferred to East Africa, and served at different times in the branches in Mombasa, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Nakuru, Kisumu, and Nairobi. It was in 1937 that he was appointed Superintendent, and he held that office until his retirement on pension in 1942. He leaves a widow, son and daughter.

Mr. R. M. Nairn

MR. R. M. NAIRN, who has died in Bulawayo, resided in that town for 20 years and took a very active part in its public life. He arrived in 1895 as manager of the African Banking Corporation, but established his own business some years later. A foundation member of the Presbyterian Church in the Colony, he was largely responsible for the first minister being brought out from

Scotland, and was appointed session clerk on the official establishment of the church in Bulawayo. He was a foundation member of the Rhodesian Stock Exchange, town valuator in Bulawayo for 26 years, a life member of the Bulawayo Caledonian Society, and a keen supporter of the Boy Scout movement. He is survived by his widow, two sons and a daughter.

Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth

WITH DEER SORROW we announce the sudden death in Bulawayo of Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth, chairman of the Rhodesian Caledonian Society. As a member of our next issue.

MISS STRAKOSCH, widow of Joseph T. Strakosch and second wife of Sir Harry Strakosch, has died in this country.

MR. WILLIAM LESLIE PALMER has died in Bulawayo at the age of 74.

London Hospital for Tropical Diseases

THE NEW premises of the London Hospital for Tropical Diseases was opened last week at 11, The Duchesne Road, Kent. The premises were erected in 1913 as a maternity hospital, but were never used for that purpose. Six direct beds were suffered during the war, but have since been completely reconstructed and furnished. The building stands within the site of St. Pancras Hospital, N.W.1.

Dr. A. Topping, Dean of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, expressed the hope that it would at last be possible to give adequate clinical training to students and nurses from overseas. Short addresses were also given by Mr. Hilary Harquand, Minister of Health, and Sir Alexander Maxwell, chairman of the board of governors.

The new facilities for specialized treatment, teaching, and research are intended to allow the Hospital for Tropical Diseases to regain its former stature and develop until the time comes when the scheme for an autonomous tropical diseases centre at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine can be realized.

Hospital's Third Move

This is the hospital's third move. In 1899 the late Sir Patrick Manson established near the Seamen's Hospital in the East End a school for the study and treatment of tropical disease, with teaching facilities. After the 1914-18 war the combined school and hospital moved to a 77-bed building in Edleigh Gardens, S.W.3, and in 1924 it joined forces with the new London School of Hygiene, occupying an impressive building in Keppel Street, W.C.1. Functionally the school and the hospital have continued as if separate.

The 1946 premises in Devonshire Street were acquired and equipped, and under the National Health Service the hospital was transferred to the University College Hospital group. The school and hospital still attract students and nurses from many parts of the world. Trained nurses wanting tropical disease experience attend on six months' special attachment.

One of the hospital's physicians, Sir John Hamilton Fairley, flew to Nairobi last week-end to spend a fortnight checking the progress of malarial eradication in East Africa. His investigations into the development of malarial depression malaria enabled the Allied Forces to undertake campaigns against the Japanese which might otherwise have been impossible.

Another member of the staff, Dr. Woodruff, is studying the causes of the anaemias which overtake African women in pregnancy and which, owing to insufficient protein in their diet, will not yield to ordinary treatment. Professor Wigglesworth is directing research into pernicious and other forms of anemia.

The school can now introduce a longer course of eight months, involving four continuous months at the hospital, for those wishing more thorough experience, to run parallel with the present five months' course.

So far as patients are concerned, the new service will be better compared with 48 in Devonshire Street. Patients are drawn from all over the world, those recently treated including employees of tea and rubber plantations, Colonial civil servants from Governors downwards, missionaries, and airline pilots.



Wills' CAPSTAN NAVY CUT TOBACCO

Colonial Visitors to Festival Extensive Programme Planned

Eighty-five Colonial representatives who are to attend the Festival of Britain as guests of the British Government will be received by The King at Buckingham Palace on July 19, and on the following day will attend the Royal Garden Party.

Most of the visitors are to be non-official members of Legislative Councils, and the Colonial Office believes that they will constitute a record gathering in London of important representatives from the Colonial Empire.

On the morning of July 10 they will be welcomed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, and after tea party at Church House that afternoon they will be addressed by the Prime Minister. In the evening they will attend an official reception at Lancaster House.

Addresses by Ministers

During the first week of their stay they will hear addresses by the Foreign Secretary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Minister of Defence, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff (Field-Marshal Sir William Slim).

Tuesday, July 17, will be devoted to a tour of the South Bank Exhibition, lunch at the Royal Festival Hall, a river trip to the exhibition of architecture at Bainsbury, Poplar, and a concert at the Festival Hall in the evening. The party will leave for Edinburgh on July 19, where they will visit the castle, St. Giles Cathedral, and Holyrood House, and on July 21 will attend a reception by the Lord Provost.

Further visits planned are as follows:

July 22.—Coach trip to Prichry, visiting the North of

land hydro-electric undertaking at Tummel-Garry and the reforestation scheme at Strathgry.

July 23.—Tour of the Strathleven Industrial Estate and Benny's Showard, Dumfries.

July 24.—Travel to Oxford, where the party will stay at Oriol College, tours of the university and Morris motor works.

July 26.—Visit to the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon.

July 28.—Return to London; visit to Hampton Court.

July 29.—Special service at Westminster Abbey.

The following representatives from East and Central Africa will be among the guests:—

East Africa Colonial Assembly.—SIR ALFRED VINCENT, Beaufortland, Cape Bathurst.

Kenya.—MR. S. V. COOKE (member of the Executive Council); MR. G. B. MADAN (Indian-elected member of the Legislative Council); SHERIFF ABDULLA SEEM (nominated Arab non-official member of Legislative Council); and MR. J. JEREMAH (nominated non-official member of Legislative Council for African interests).

Northern Rhodesia.—MR. K. W. MENSKY (leader of the non-official members of Legislative Council and member of the Executive Council); MR. G. B. BECK (Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources); and MR. P. SOKO (nominated African non-official member of Legislative Council).

Nyasaland.—THE REV. A. B. DOLAN, P., and MR. A. G. V. DIXON, M.L.C. (general manager of the British Central Africa Co., Ltd.).

Zanzibar.—MR. J. B. B. BENNETT, M.L.C.

Swahiland.—MR. K. HUSSEIN, a leading merchant.

Tanganyika Territory.—MR. E. C. PHILLIPS, BRIGADIER W. E. H. SCOPHAM, MR. V. M. N. ZEALI, and CHIEF KIDHA MAKWALA (all members of the Legislative and Executive Councils).

Uganda.—MR. M. E. KAWALYA KAGWA, MR. P. C. OPWONO, MR. B. J. MUKASA, and MR. P. OLECH (all non-official members of Legislative Council).

Zanzibar.—SEYID SEIF BIN RAMOUMBAI, FEISAL and SHEIKH ALI SHARIF MUSA (both non-official members of Legislative Council).

Mauritius.—MR. V. G. FORGET, M.L.C., and DR. S. RAMGOOLAM, M.L.C.

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British Trusteeship Indispensable But Present Policy Rash, Says Dr. Malan

DR. D. F. MALAN, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, has again criticized Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Leader of the Opposition in the United Kingdom, who endorsed his attack. Speaking in the South African Parliament, Dr. Malan said that he usually refrained from interference with British Colonial policy, but that the recent elections in the Gold Coast were not merely a matter between Britain and her Colonies. Almost immediately after the publication of the election results in that Colony the Secretary of State had said that he hoped to give Dominion status to the Gold Coast, which within the foreseeable future would become a member of the Commonwealth. Later Mr. Griffiths had gone so far as to say that the whole of the Colonial Empire would eventually have to be made members of the Commonwealth, and Mr. Gordon Walker had indicated that the West Indies would probably be the next to be given Dominion status.

Disappearance of White Man Foreseen

Because South Africa's interests were affected by those statements, he (the Prime Minister) thought it necessary to object from the point of view of British African interests and those of the Commonwealth and Britain itself. The policy enunciated by the British Government anticipated the disappearance of the white man from the greater part of Africa, but British trusteeship, in the interests of the white man as well as the Native in Africa, is indispensable, and it would be dangerous for the guardianship of the European nation to be given up before the Natives are able to stand on their own feet.

Before any people were trusted with self-government they should have the capacity to manage their own affairs, whereas 90% of the Gold Coast electorate are illiterate. He (Dr. Malan) had no objection to such areas developing towards the attainment of self-government, but before they reached that stage they must have attained a degree of civilization and responsibility. His attitude towards other British Colonies in Africa was precisely the same.

MR. J. G. N. STRAUSS, Leader of the Opposition, interjected that his party held the same as the Government on the point of granting self-government to illiterate peoples.

"We have over and over again stated that what they are suited for and have a feeling of responsibility we shall more and more grant self-governing rights to our Natives in their own areas," continued the Prime Minister, who explained that he would not have spoken as he had done out for the declaration of policy by the British Government. The matter was of importance to the whole Commonwealth, and South Africa was greatly concerned that the Commonwealth should not lose its entire character in a way which would make it impossible for South Africa to remain a member. It already contained two countries with an Asiatic character—a fact which made South Africa's co-operation difficult.

Leader of Opposition's Views

MR. STRAUSS stressed that no single member of the Commonwealth would be able to commit the interests of other members. Certain fundamental rights, he might sponsor new members, but nobody should be allowed in the Commonwealth without a very large measure of democracy among members.

The grant of a measure of self-government to the Gold Coast by the British Government had been rash, the Gold Coast was confronted with a long and difficult path before it would be ready for self-government, let alone Dominion status.

"He believed it to be in the best interests of Africa that non-Europeans should carry on under European trusteeship for an unforeseeable time. Economic and educational progress should precede the grant of the European political system. It was unwise and undesirable to extend the vote to all sections of the population when some were still so backward.

One point on which Dr. Malan's statement needed clarifi-

cation was in regard to the setting up of independent States in parts of Africa in which non-Europeans predominated. It seemed inevitable that such States should arise. Had South Africa been consulted before the establishment of the new régime on the Gold Coast?

Mr. Strauss considered it desirable that Britain should continue her civilizing rôle in Africa as long as possible.

Food Production in S. Rhodesia

MR. W. H. EASTWOOD (Labour), Minister of Agriculture, has been detailed in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

MR. W. H. EASTWOOD (Labour), introducing a motion that energetic steps should be taken to increase food production, said food must come first in the defence of the Colony ought to be able to feed its own population and surplus supplies were cut off.

Four years ago the Minister of Finance put forward his four-year plan to deal with financial and development, but did not contain a concrete plan for food production. "As far as I know, no serious attempt has been made to arrange for grain to be produced on a large scale by irrigation. The Government have been warned many times without number without taking heed."

Several years ago a scheme had been submitted by the late Cecil Stuart and Mr. W. G. Coe for bringing water from the Zambezi to Katumba for the irrigation of a vast area between the Victoria Falls and Wankie. It had been described by engineers as impossible, but a similar scheme on the Crocodile River in the Union, also said to be impossible, had been accomplished. Could Dr. Converse, the American expert now investigating the Sabi River scheme, and Government engineers, not examine the Stuart-Kee plan?

MR. HUMBERT GIBB (United Party), although disagreeing with Mr. Eastwood's contention that the Government had failed to take steps to improve the food position, supported the idea of the irrigation scheme.

Tax Exemption Proposed

He asked whether the Finance Minister's proposal to reduce taxation rebates would give adequate incentives for food production, and preferred the Union scheme, whereby 3% of a farmer's turnover could be ploughed back into the farm without being subject to taxation. Another scheme would be to exempt from taxation the revenue derived from the sale of produce.

MR. H. J. HOLMES (United Party) said that in 1939 there had been 266,000 acres under maize cultivation; in 1949 the figure had risen only to 300,000. No serious attempt had been made to solve the food problem.

MR. P. A. WISE (Liberal) said that the Colony had an enormous food production potential, the trouble was that people were not prepared to go into certain areas and develop them.

MR. G. F. WILSON (United Party) spoke of the suggestion that labourers from southern Europe should be imported to work on farms. How could it be imagined, he asked, that people would do that when they saw other Europeans making more money in different occupational spheres, from tobacco, or maize?

MR. QUINTIN (United Party) described subsidization as merely a palliative. Long-term loans should be made to farmers, probably 90% of the land in the Colony fit for the production of food was situated within reasonable distance of a railway, and that was where effort must be concentrated. Most farmers were under-capitalized.

MR. N. G. BARRETT (United Party) claimed that considerable progress had in fact been made. The price structure was improving in increasing production, but he agreed that further steps should be taken to increase food production. Other crops than maize should be produced.

MR. G. GARFIELD TODD (United Party) said that more than £1m. was being spent to buy maize outside the country, a similar scheme spent on irrigation schemes in the past had increased the bags of maize.

"Only 45% of Southern Rhodesia's African labour force is indigenous," Dr. E. M. N. West, chief officer of the African Affairs Department of Rhodesia Railways.



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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The industrial division of the Overseas Food Corporation is to be closed in July.

The Africans have been successful both for and against the High Court in their appeal against the Government's attempt to amend the Constitution of Kenya.

Two cases are expected to be heard by the British High Court in Kampala on the appeal against the Government's attempt to amend the Constitution of Kenya.

The British High Court in Kampala has ruled in favour of the Government and Christianity is regarded as a Church of the Society laymen's week end conference.

The House of Commons debated the Colonial Development Corporation in Tuesday afternoon.

The Sudan are to be divided into A and B categories. No person under 1 year of age will be allowed to attend classes 7 hours only.

The Government Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia is to open Northern Rhodesia's agricultural show at its new showground in Lusaka on August 6.

Famine Relief

Subscriptions totalling 1,600 rupees have been collected in Enjivo in the Somaliland Protectorate for famine relief. One Somali merchant gave 200 rupees.

A Sudanese chief in the Equatoria Province has had to return a Ford scooter which he had ordered for himself as it proved unsuitable for a man of 20 stone.

May 10 marked the 50th anniversary of the Church of Scotland in Nyasaland. The Church opened five days before Nyasaland was proclaimed a British Protectorate.

A motion favouring formation of a consumers' co-operative movement in Rhodesia was carried in a recent debate sponsored by the Rhodesia National Affairs Association.

Masked bandits have stolen £2,700, the wages of about 1,000 employees in Fort Hall, Kenya. The night watchman was gagged and bound by the robbers, who, he said, were armed with revolvers.

Since the pronounced earth tremor felt in Southern Rhodesia on May 10, there have been experienced the face of one mountain in the Chimanimani region collapsed over a breadth of 500 yards.

G.O.A.C.'s first overseas development flight by the Comet turbo-jet air liner was made last week from London. Rome was reached in 9 hours 13 minutes and Cairo in 5 hours 22 minutes flying time for the 2,400 miles.

To celebrate its 25th anniversary, the Stoneham Museum, Kitale, Kenya, will publish a special Bulletin. The report containing details of the institution's activities during the past year has just arrived in London.

Mr Patrick O'Donovan was recently elected as having written in the East African and East Africa, we have lost our power to shape the future. What the army wishes the power had been lost in the hands of the Nyasaland, not East Africa.

The official members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia have agreed to the proposal of the Government to amend the constitution. The amendment will be postponed until consideration has been given to the report about a fortnight hence. The clause is contained in the Bill for the amendment of the Constitution of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Floods in East Africa

After four rainy years, so many parts of East Africa have had an exceptional fall of rain. Five inches fell in Nairobi in three hours one day, doing great damage. Tanganyika had 10 inches water a day and a half. Railway, harbour, air, and road work all had to cease for a time.

The U.M. Government have agreed to contribute £100,000 towards the Uganda Government £100,000 towards the building of the new technical college which is to be built in Nairobi. Kenya has given £120,000 and a five-acre site. The college will be open to all races of all East African territories.

Improvements in Rhodesia Railways' passenger services north and east of Bulawayo will be introduced on June 3. The first weekly passenger train from the Cape will thereafter leave on Thursday after the arrival of the mail steamer from England and reach Bulawayo on Saturday night. A fast service for Northern Rhodesia will be provided by a train leaving Bulawayo at 8.45 p.m. on Saturdays.

Rolling Stock for Rhodesia Railways

RHODESIA RAILWAYS now have 48 locomotives on order from Beier, Peacock and Co. Ltd., England, 10 from manufacturers in France (under licence from Beier, Peacock), and 20 from Germany. There are 85 passenger coaches on order from the Gloucester Wagon Co., and 97 passenger coaches and 18 baggage and guard vans from Metropolitan Cammell and Co. Other orders include: Hurst, Nolson and Co., England, 25 oil tankers; La Bruges et Niçaise et Deleur, Belgium, 25 explosive wagons; Dorman Long (Africa), Germiston, 12 dairy wagons; Birmingham Railway Wagon Co., 30 cattle wagons; G. R. Turner Ltd., England, 400 drop-sided (short) wagons; Ateliers de Construction de Famenilreaux, France, 300 covered wagons; Metropolitan Cammell and Co., 200 drop-sided and 300 high-speed wagons; and Craven Railway Wagon Co., England, 34 refrigerator trucks. Present stock, plus orders, are estimated to cater for traffic demands up to 1957-58, but rearmament is retarding most delivery dates.

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E.C.T. in East and Central Africa
Financial Position in 1966-67

INTERESTING STATISTICS concerning the East and Central Africa member States of the Colonial Development Corporation appear in the following section of the annual report for the year ended December 31, 1966, from which the following figures have been extracted:

Commonwealth Bank Ltd.—This bank has a net book value of £1,211,317, plant and machinery appearing at £40,016, land, buildings and concessions at £446,321, and vehicles at £12,722. Development expenditure that totalled £41,722, and other items bring the total assets to £1,701,013. Minority shareholders (the Government of Northern Rhodesia) have an interest of £250,000. Creditors appear at £113,768.

East Africa Estates.—Total assets of this syndicate undertaking were £174,995, development expenditure at £111,211, and stocks, stores, and agricultural equipment £79,567, vehicles at £10,413, and furniture, fixtures and equipment at £10,872.

Limpopo Dambo Farm.—Of total assets of £172,762, land accounted for £40,287, development expenditure £20,285, and clearances and agricultural equipment £14,735, stocks, stores, and livestock £39,061, and motor vehicles £6,720.

Kasungu Tobacco Estate.—Total assets, £71,081, land accounting for £19,452, development £13,192, stocks, stores £4,002, agricultural equipment £6,809, motor vehicles £1,373, and furniture £1,099.

Trade Co.—Total assets £40,140, stocks and stores accounting for £34,894, land for £4,864, debtors £1,749, motor vehicles £968, furniture and fixtures £1,769, and development expenditure £3,191.

Seeking Coal in Tanganyika
Tanganyika Coalfields Investigation.—Of an expenditure of £138,482, by far the largest item was £85,463 on development. Stocks and stores totalled £18,239, land and buildings £17,151, motor vehicles £15,969, and furniture and fixtures at £10,468.

Tanganyika Cattle Estates.—An expenditure of £154,639, development totalling £52,062, land and buildings £30,223, agricultural equipment £28,351, motor vehicles £7,201, other plant and machinery £8,937, furniture and fixtures £2,999, and stocks and stores £9,864.

Tanganyika Roadways, Ltd.—£50,422 was the only figure given in respect of an investment in this enterprise.

Kitabakari and Kiborio Investigation.—Of £15,229 had been expended, £3,539 on development.

Lake Victoria Hotel, Ltd.—Total assets are given at £147,005. Land and buildings entered at £97,376, plant and machinery at £7,567, furniture and fixtures £21,569, stocks and stores £5,072, and debtors £6,227. The interest of the United Kingdom Government, the majority shareholders, is £70,654, and the well-known firm of £13,650.

East Africa Industries, Ltd.—Total assets, £1,125,000. Stocks and stores appear at £156,802, plant and machinery £125,000, land and buildings at £59,377, debtors at £92,404, and motor vehicles £4,862, vehicles £4,498, furniture and fixtures £4,879, and development at £6,217.

Macalder-Nyanza Mines, Ltd.—Total assets, £28,142, development accounting for £14,424, plant and machinery £75,901, land and buildings £2,959, and stocks and stores £41,572.

Beitland Cattle Ranch.—Total assets, £14,970, development accounting for £36,474, and £11,311, agricultural equipment £6,712, and motor vehicles £11,786.

Lobasi Abattoir.—Total assets, £54,011. Land and buildings account for £25,672, development £8,972, stocks and stores £8,330, plant and machinery £4,509, and vehicles £4,577.

Seychelles Fisheries.—Total assets, £110,480. Expenditure on vessels was £8,380, and on development £12,369.

Heavy rain has been reported from all parts of Tanganyika except Tukuyu, but in the Northern, Western, Lake and Central Provinces it has done much harm, and further planting of food crops is not spread. Crop prospects are reported good on the whole. Striga weed is prevalent in the Lake Province, and stalk borer is reducing the yield in Tabora and Nzeza.

City of Nairobi 2m. Loan
3 1/2% Stock 1966-70

A 2m. loan for the City of Nairobi in the form of 3 1/2% Stock, redeemable in 1970, is being issued by the City Council. The terms of the prospectus are given in other pages of this issue. When the terms were announced, the 3 1/2% Nairobi loan issued in 1949, at 98, was being quoted on the London Stock Exchange at 95, thus yielding £12,500 per cent.


A similar fund will provide the redemption of at least £100,000 of Government 1970 and 1967 stock registered between London and Nairobi registers. Applications from investors in Africa will receive special consideration up to £1,000.

The rateable valuation for the municipal area of Nairobi shows a 10% increase from £4,000,000 in 1965 to £4,400,000 in 1966. This year, and though the rate levied has increased from 3% to 2 1/2%, the revenue has increased in the three years from £633,812 to £700,000. Expenditure has been proportionately high, rising from £500,797 to £631,470.

The proceeds of the issue are required for developing water supplies (£292,000), housing (£407,000), sewerage (£300,000), streets (£94,000) and other works and expenses of issue (£228,300).

N. Rhodesia's 10,000 Miles of Roads

THE NUMBER of gazetted roads in Northern Rhodesia is now 10,230, according to the annual report of the Public Works Department. There are 4,335 miles of main roads, 4,431 of district roads, and 1,464 branch roads. The department's expenditure increased from £2,900,000 in 1949 to £3,190,000 in 1950, despite the fact that hopes of a substantial improvement in the supply of imported materials were not realized, and the number of vehicles for which they were responsible increased from 1,130 to 1,219.



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"Yours has been a magnificent achievement." — Sir Donald MacKenzie Kennedy, former Governor of Basutoland and Chief Secretary in Tanganyika Territory.

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Loan Prospectus

Compliance with the Order made under Section 1 of the Borrowing (Control) and Guarantees Act, 1946. It must be distinctly understood that in giving the benefit of Treasury authority to the public for the issue of the Stock, the approval of the Government of Kenya is not intended to be a guarantee of the interest on the Stock.

CITY COUNCIL OF NAIROBI
Issue of £2,000,000 3 1/2% Sterling Registered
Stock, 1968-70 at the price of £99 per cent.

Interest payable June and December 31.

The Stock and the interest thereon is the property of persons not resident in the British African territories of Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar and will not be subject to the duties or levies by the Government of Kenya or the Government of Nairobi. In the case of persons resident in the aforementioned territories, East African income tax will not be deducted at source on interest on the Stock, but must be declared for income tax purposes. Interest payments to registered holders residing in the aforementioned territories will be made by the City Council through an exchange bank at the time of making the payment if requested in writing on the form required by the City Council. A first payment at the rate of £1 10s. per £100 Stock (less British income tax in the case of persons resident in the United Kingdom) will be made on December 31, 1951. Interest is to be transmitted by post.

HELBERT, WAG & CO. LTD. and MORGAN GREENFELL & CO. LTD. are authorized to receive applications for the Stock, to be made in accordance with the instructions and subject to the conditions set out in the Prospectus, at the price of £99 per cent. payable as follows:

On application	£20 per cent.
On Tuesday, June 19, 1951	£20
On Wednesday, August 29, 1951	£69
	£99

Applications from residents of East Africa, which will be given special consideration on allotment up to a total of £750,000 Stock, should be lodged with the branches of the National Bank of India, Ltd., at Nairobi, Mombasa or Nakuru, only, and should be accompanied by a remittance in East African currency at the rate of 20 shillings for £1.

The Stock is authorized by resolution of the City Council of Nairobi under powers contained in Section 22 of the Kenya Municipalities Ordinance (Cap. 136) and subject to the Municipalities (Issue of Stock) Rules, 1949. The statement which contains information supplied by the City Council concerning its public debts, assets and revenues and the principal objects to which the proceeds of the issue will be applied.

This issue has been approved by the Governor of Kenya in Council and by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Government of Kenya are authorized to invest in the Stock as prescribed as a trustee investment under the Kenya Loans Ordinance (Cap. 36).

The Stock, on and to principal and interest is secured upon the whole of the property and revenues of the City Council *pari passu* with the existing liabilities of the City Council in respect of the outstanding amount of the City Council of Nairobi 3 1/2% Sterling Registered Stock 1970-74 and of the Government of Kenya, East African Airways, and Harbours Administration, the National Bank of India Finance Corporation, Ltd., the City Council's Sinking Fund, Sinking Fund, and the City Council's Sinking Fund. Such liabilities as at December 31, 1950, are included in the aggregate of £82,096, do not mortgage charges in priority to the Stock of this issue shall be created. Further obligations may be created by the City Council ranking *pari passu* regarding security with the Stock subject to the consent of the Governor of Kenya in Council and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Stock if not previously redeemed will be repaid in London and in Nairobi in sterling at par on June 30, 1970, but the City Council reserves the right to redeem the stock at par in whole or in part, at any time on or after June 30, 1968, on giving three months' notice to the stockholders in writing or by public advertisement. Repayment to registered stockholders resident in the British East African territories *in lieu of a dividend* will be made at the rate of exchange ruling at the time of making the payment if requested in writing in the form required by the City Council. Beginning with the year ending June 30, 1952, the City

Council will pay to a sinking fund half yearly contributions calculated to provide for the redemption of not less than 1/100 of the Stock by June 30, 1970. These contributions are and when made will be applied in the purchase of the Stock of this issue if available at or under par at such price over par as may be acceptable to the City Council. Any moneys not so expended are to be invested in Government or Dominion Government Stocks of the United Kingdom or in the principal and payable as to principal and interest only, be made by the City Council. The City Council will be liable to pay the interest on the Stock of this issue. The Sinking Fund shall be made up in the manner and pay to the amounts of Stock of this issue as to principal and interest only, be made by the City Council. The City Council will be liable to pay the interest on the Stock of this issue. The Sinking Fund shall be made up in the manner and pay to the amounts of Stock of this issue as to principal and interest only, be made by the City Council.

The Stock is negotiable and transferable in the United Kingdom and elsewhere in writing in amounts and subject to the charge of Stamp duty on transfers in the United Kingdom and Kenya to be borne by the City Council. The Stock of this issue shall be kept in London by Helbert, Wag & Co., at Cannon Street, and in Nairobi by THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., P.O. Box 281.

Stock will be available from the Nairobi register to the London register and vice versa. Applications who must be for £100 Stock in multiples thereof, should be accompanied with a deposit of £10 per cent of the nominal amount of the Stock applied for to Helbert, Wag & Co., Ltd., 41 Cannon Street, London, E.C.2, or to MORGAN GREENFELL & CO., Ltd., 22 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2, or in the case of applications in East Africa to the National Bank of India, Ltd., at its branches in Nairobi, Mombasa, or Nakuru only.

In the case of parties who have not made a deposit and as interest will be returned by cheque except in the case of parties resident in respect of applications from persons in East African territories, where the balance of the deposit paid as deposit will be applied towards the instalment due on June 19, 1951. Should there be a surplus after payment of the instalment, such surplus will be refunded by cheque. The balance in the payment of the instalment by its due date.

will render the deposit and any instalment previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation. Instalments may be paid in full at any time after allotment, but no discount will be allowed on such pre-payments nor will any interest be paid thereon.

Scrip certificates to bearer £30 per cent paid in denominations of £100, £500 and £1,000 will be issued on exchange for allotment letters (except those issued in response to applications from residents in East African territories) on payment of the amount due on June 19, 1951. Scrip certificates must be surrendered for registration at the time the final instalment is paid. In the case of allotments in respect of applications from residents in East African territories allotment letters containing instructions for payment of instalments, splitting, cancellation, registration, etc., will be issued.

A commission of 3% over £100 stock will be paid to recognized bankers or stockbrokers on allotment in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

Applications have been made to the Council of the Stock Exchange, London, for permission to list in and for quotation for the Stock of the present issue.

Printed copies of certified extracts of all the relative ordinances, consents, rules, resolutions, etc., are available and may be inspected at the offices of the City Treasurer, Messrs. H. H. Nairn, and at the offices of Herbert, Wagg & Co. Ltd., 41 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2; Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd., 23 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2; and at all branches in British East Africa of the National Bank of India, Ltd., the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., and the Bank of Africa (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas).

Copies of this prospectus and application forms may be obtained at the offices of Messrs. Wagg & Co. Ltd., 41 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2; Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd., 23 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2; Messrs. H. H. Nairn & Co., 41 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2; and at all branches in British East Africa of the National Bank of India, Ltd., the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., and the Bank of Africa (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas).

Receipts of applications will be opened in London at 10 a.m. on Monday, May 28, 1951, and on Thursday, May 31, 1951, and will be closed at 3 p.m. and 12 noon respectively on the same day in Nairobi.

STATEMENT

The following information has been supplied by the Municipal Council of Nairobi which was constituted on January 4, 1929, by the Kenya Municipalities Ordinance (Cap. 340). By the grant of a Charter by His Majesty the King on 30th December, 1950, His Majesty the King raised the status of the City of Nairobi to that of a City and amended the name of the Municipal Council of Nairobi to the City Council of Nairobi. Nairobi is the capital of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya and the seat of the Kenya Government and is the largest town in the British East African territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. The city area covers 324 square miles. The present estimated population of the city is 150,780, of whom 13,200 are Europeans and 49,550 are Asians.

The City Council is responsible for public services and the general administration of the city. The cost of certain of these services, including water supply, sewerage, housing, markets and dairies, is met in whole or in part by fees and charges.

The principal source of taxation available to the City Council is a rate levied as a percentage on unimproved site

values of assessable land; any rate levied in excess of 3% is subject to the approval of the Governor of Kenya in Council; the City Council also has the power to levy a rate for improvements, but this power has not so far been used. In addition, annual grants are received from the Government of Kenya in lieu of rates based on the value of Crown lands within the city area, and also for public health, roads, housing and administration.

An abstract of city accounts is prepared each year in accordance with the requirements of the Commissioner for Local Government under Section 103 (2) of the Kenya Municipalities Ordinance (Cap. 176). Particulars of revenue and expenditure set out hereafter have been extracted from the published accounts as audited by the auditors to the City, Messrs. Gill and Johnson, chartered accountants, incorporated accountants, Nairobi, and from the estimates prepared by the city treasurer and recommended by the finance committee to the City Council in respect of the year to December 31, 1951. The city accounts are inspected by the Local Government Inspector of the Government of Kenya.

	1948	1949	1950	Ultimate
Revenue	10,300,000	10,250,874	10,822,906	11,000,000
Rate levied	3%	3%	3%	3%
REVENUE				
Government rate in-cluding Govern-ment contribution in lieu of rates	306,705	308,089	309,907	458,725
Government grants	8,663,320	8,743,36	70,401	79,000
Trading departments	171,157	192,945	239,912	254,772
Housing	60,011	79,316	83,628	99,358
Interest and other net revenue	619	48,968	111,882	95,063
			887,733	986,151
EXPENDITURE				
Local charges				
Interest and re-DEMPTION	208,320	198,079	133,578	170,840
Administration and general charges	66,246	62,274	84,888	93,769
Trading departments	116,641	111,888	152,530	162,366
Public health	109,472	111,548	160,242	164,402
Public works	6,853	13,726	13,726	295,050
Housing	5,843	6,849	61,116	78,717
Other expenditure	28,800	28,311	31,301	70,020
	£590,127	£601,878	£784,483	£951,170

The city budgets are not framed to provide for any large surplus of revenue over expenditure, but surplus funds as at December 31, 1950, of £200,000 are accumulated and are available for revenue, renewals and capital purposes.

After the issue of this stock the annual loan charges payable by the City Council for interest and redemption will be approximately £500,000.

The following is a summary of the indebtedness of the City Council as at December 31, 1950:

To Stockholders, 31% Stock	£382,900
To Kenya Government	617,947
To East African Railways and Harbours Administration	30,000
To National Bank of India Finance and Development Corporation, Ltd.	13,552
To Provident and Superannuation Funds (in terms of loan)	37,697
To temporary advances to be repaid from the proceeds of the present issue	58,712
	£2,240,808

On December 31, 1950, the City Council has spent on capital accounts £3,095,566, of which £2,716,334 is revenue-producing and on completion of the development programme now contemplated the latter figure will be increased to £4,411,334.

The proceeds of the present issue of Stock are required for the following development projects:

Water supply	£27,900
Housing	450,000
Sewerage	300,000
Roads	94,700
Various works, and expenses of issue	228,300
	£1,296,900

The above figures include work already in progress financed temporarily from the above-mentioned loans of £1,712,000 which are to be repaid out of the proceeds of this present issue.

Out of the above programme the sum of £1,725,000 will be expended in respect of assets which will contribute towards the revenue of the City Council.

Company Meeting

Kilifi Plantations, Limited

Mr. Abel Smith's Statement

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF KILIFI PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held in London on Thursday last, May 24.

MR. R. ABEL SMITH, the chairman of the company, had circulated to shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1956, a statement in the following terms:

"During October, 1950, the company's capital was reorganized. £37,000 which had been standing at a general reserve was capitalized by giving shareholders a proportion of one new share for each old share, the old 10s. shares were at the same time converted into 2s. shares. Our issued capital is now £75,000 comprising 750,000 shares of 2s. each. The share price now quoted on the London Stock Exchange, allowing for a more reasonable market, is a consequence that we now have approximately 360 shareholders with an average holding of 2,083 shares, as against 61 shareholders previously.

Sisal's Fluctuating History

For the benefit of those shareholders who may be newcomers to the sisal world, it is worth mentioning that sisal as a commodity must be viewed as speculative, and sisal shares, as is the case of many commodity shares, are liable to sudden market fluctuations. The history of sisal is not a happy one, and for several years during the 'thirties the price proved unmercifully low, falling from £10 to £12 within a period of about 11 months. Owing to the present world conditions, the past 12 months have seen the price soaring, until to-day it has reached the fantastic level of £243 a ton on the U.K., a situation unhealthy for the industry as a whole, both from the point of view of estate economics with rising costs and also on our customers, namely, the spinners in this country and overseas.

"Supply has not yet overtaken the world demand for sisal, but may well do so in the not very far distant future. As sure as night follows day, the pendulum will swing, and when the time comes the fall in price, as we have seen in the past, may be extremely severe. It will be then, when prices fall, that costs can remain high and the time-lag between prices and costs can rapidly turn profits into losses.

High Cost of Replacements

Moreover, it will be seen that the book cost of buildings, plant and machinery is shown in the balance sheet at £13,952, but in these days the cost of replacement will be very much in excess of this amount. Consequently, for these reasons it is essential while good earnings are being made as now to build up the company's strength in reserves so as to be able to face the future with some sense of confidence.

"The balance for the year carried to appropriation account is £76,745, which, with the amount of £5,871 brought forward from the previous year, gives £82,616 to be dealt with. Income tax and profits tax at £39,002 and a non-recurring item of £1,893 for the cost of the Stock Exchange quotation have been provided. It is proposed to transfer £25,000 to general reserve, and a dividend of 25%, less tax, is recommended, amounting to £10,313. We shall then carry forward £6,408. This dividend, if approved, will be the equivalent of an increase of 10% of that paid last year.

"The policy of fallowing and replanting in regular rotation has been continued. During the year under

review 341 acres were replanted and a further 317 acres were in course of preparation for replanting during the current year. During the year 1950, 490 acres were replanted, 200 acres for fallowing and replanting, and a further 224 acres of sucker areas were cut, which will not be replanted. To replace the latter it is proposed to open up an equivalent area of new land during the current year for planting in 1952. At the close of the year the total area under sisal was 2,942 acres, of which 1,057 acres were immature.

Output

"The output of sisal for the year amounted to 993 tons, which, owing to more leaf having been cut than originally estimated, was some 95 tons in excess of what had been estimated. Consequently, this excess, which otherwise would have been available in 1951, will be seen from the directors' report that the estimate for this year has been reduced to 800 tons. We hope that this may perhaps be a conservative estimate.

"In Kilifi we are fortunate in having a compact property with a factory with a first-class and up-to-date decorticator, with well equipped machinery for field work, and, what is always of such importance, under the responsible and experienced management which has the interests of the company at heart.

"To Mr. Brimelow and his European staff shareholders will wish to join the board, extending very cordial thanks for their work on behalf of the company during 1950."

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Mining

Outlook for Copper Shares
Grounds for Optimism

THE SHARES OF COPPER MINING COMPANIES AS A GROUP have almost doubled in the past 12 months, but the leading financial writers still consider that the rise has not yet reached its peak. Taking the copper share price index as 100 at the end of 1949, the *Financial Times* index is 190 at the end of March this year, 174 at the end of February, and since then has been as follows: April 1, 171; April 11, 172; April 18, 182.5; April 25, 189; May 2, 191; May 9, 192; May 16, 189; May 23, 190.7.

Confidence in the outlook is based on the fact that supplies are still short of the requirements of the world, and that the price is therefore likely to go higher, despite a rise of £24 to £234 a ton in the United Kingdom last Thursday. The output of the Northern Rhodesian mines is being progressively increased, but despite the urgent stockpiling needs of the Government of that country it cannot be substantially increased in the near future owing to the inadequacy of the rolling stock of Rhodesia. The outlook from the share market standpoint is the same, and points to Rhodesia, the Rhodesia Anglo-American, Anglo-Northern, and Northern Rhodesian companies points to higher dividends, and the chances will be a lower taxation than in the United States. A few days ago holders of Rhodesian, Anglo-Northern, and Rhodesian Selection Trust shares were to receive scrip bonuses of 80, 60, and 100 respectively, news which naturally encouraged renewed interest in the shares.

State Aided Prospecting

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BELGIAN CONGO has agreed with the leading mining interests in that Colony to provide 40% of the cost of a 15-year prospecting campaign in the central part of the Congo, especially for sulphur, phosphorus, and oil. About 500 francs are expected to be spent during the period covered by the agreement. The companies in the consortium are the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga, Petrofina (Compagnie Financière Belge des Pétroles), Forminige (Société Internationale Forestière et Minière du Congo), and Sumaf (Syndicat Minier Africain).

Motapa Gold Mining
Report for 1950

MOTAPA GOLD MINING CO. LTD. earned a net profit of £79,684 in the calendar year 1950, compared with £91,777 in the previous year. General reserve receives £3,976, leaving a balance of £83,660 to be carried forward against £24,685 brought forward.

The issued capital is £800,000 in shares of 10s each. General reserve stands at £71,222, retained profit at £29,000, and other liabilities £1,000. Fixed assets are valued at £947,000, less depreciation £1,000, preliminary expense at £24,775, and current assets at £84,989, including £59,000 in cash.

During the year 253,350 tons of ore were milled (219,500 tons in 1949) for 2,740 (2,676) oz. of gold, and a working tonnage of £88,000 (£98,000). Development totalled 19,520 ft. of shaft and 1,000 ft. of tunnel, at an average cost of 3dwt. per ton and 9.7 ft. of ore reserves in December were estimated at 361,000 tons, averaging 3.6 dwts per 12.5 ft.

The directors are Messrs. W. G. Barclay (Chairman, alternate), J. S. Hammond (alternate), G. G. Dick (alternate), J. Cornwall, S. R. Leischer, G. E. Vowles, R. M. Strachan, B. G. Jackson, and R. M. Vowles.

The London committee consists of Messrs. R. J. Rankin (alternate), L. S. Rankin, Captain J. Parkin (alternate), J. H. Davis, and J. S. Penistan (alternate), E. C. Knight, and the Johannesburg committee of Messrs. W. G. Barclay (alternate), A. Wright, S. R. Leischer (alternate), L. M. Ewing, J. S. Hammond (alternate), R. M. Strachan.

The fifth ordinary general meeting will be held on Bulawayo on June 20.

Mining Dividends

RIO TINTO LTD.—12s. 6d. tax free (100%)
SURPRISE MINING AND FINANCE—12s. 6d. (the same)
WILLOWBURY'S CONSOLIDATED CO. LTD.—6s. (the same)
Profit for 1950: £25,200 (£26,711)
UNION CORPORATION, LTD.—Final Dividend of 10s. for the year, tax free (the same), after providing £20,400 for taxation, profits was £92,319 (£82,070).
UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA—Final dividend of 150 Belgian francs, making frs 250 net per share for 1950. In the previous year the distribution was frs 380.



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