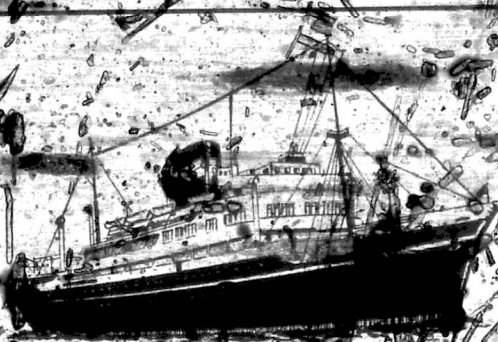


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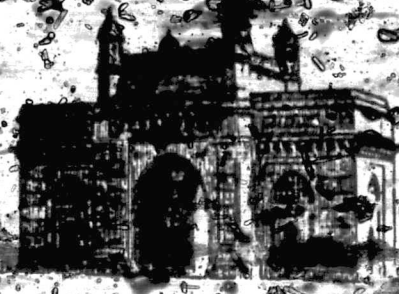
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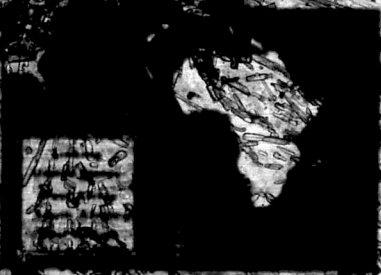
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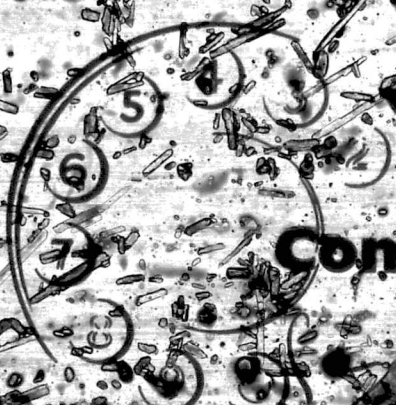
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MISCHIEVOUS MISGUIDANCE in regard to federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is given by Africans by two of their compatriots in a pamphlet from which some passages are quoted in this issue. A fortnight ago a leading article dealt with the way in which African leaders in Central Africa were being misled from London, and the statements therein are more than corroborated by the bitter, unreliable and provocative brochure to which we draw public attention. Its worst fault is that many statements which purport to be fact not opinion, are false. For example, it is false to state that Europeans in Central Africa seek to destroy Colonial Office rule for the sole purpose of reducing the Africans in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to the status of virtual vassals. It is false to write that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia rejects the very idea of common and equal citizenship between Europeans and Africans. Sir Godfrey Huggins having declared himself in favour of a common electoral roll for Europeans and civilized Africans.

Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia will cease to be administered by the United Kingdom and become part of Southern Rhodesia. In regard to Native policy the existing powers of the Imperial Government would be retained in those two territories and even expanded in Southern Rhodesia. It is false to write that there will be no provincial councils in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and in both Africa will cease to sit in the Legislative Council. The plan for federation suggests no change in the existing position in either respect. Nor is it true to say that federation would mean domination by Southern Rhodesia instead of guardianship by the United Kingdom. Even if Southern Rhodesia had one more vote in the Federal Parliament than the other two territories together — and EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA promptly suggested that the wise course would be to give the self-governing Colony the same number of seats as the two more northerly countries combined — it would still be unjust to speak of domination and the abandonment of guardianship, since the plan specifically empowers the Minister for African Affairs (who will be assisted by an

It is false to declare that "under federation

African Affairs Board containing African members to prevent any acts which would unfairly prejudice African interests.

It is a glaring untruth to argue that federation "won't extend to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia" the policy of segregation and discrimination. The fact is that Native areas in each territory would remain the concern of the proper territorial authority, and not a subject in any way of the new central authority. Two wholly inexcusable exaggerations are the allegations that Rhodesians "are against giving the Africans any rights, whether of political, social or commercial or cultural" and that they regard the relationship between them and the Africans as "unquarrelled". As to the sweeping assertion made in Southern Rhodesia that the Africans are "knickered" because all migrants expect a fair and good African to be servile and obsequious and grateful to all Europeans. If this disgraceful misstatement is not subjective or the legal result, it must escape the notice of the narrowest margins.

This irresponsible, but none the less dangerous, pamphlet suggests that the people understand so little of federation, neither the nature of federation nor of the Southern Rhodesian policy. The use of "I" is not only reprehensible in language, but also unwelcome, for those unwilling even to discuss it, so unwilling that they have initiated a vicious attack even before the plan for federation had been prepared. In paragraph 10, they wish to wreck the scheme by some "new and as good a structure as possible". They assert that federation would deprive the Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia "of direct political and cultural ties with the United Kingdom," whereas there is no provision that it should do either. There follows the unjustifiable affirmation that federation "would give the European settlers of Southern Rhodesia an impetus over the destiny of the Africans of Central Africa," and the fantastic charge that Southern Rhodesians "present Native policy is the exact copy of that of the Union of South Africa." Contrast that absurd generalization with the detailed proof in the recent White Paper that the Native policies of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland are very similar.

But facts mean nothing to these propagandists who recklessly write that the European settlers of Central Africa are a "benighted and morbidly prejudiced" group, as the Europeans of the Union of South Africa. It is a perversion of language to describe the normal European settlers of the Rhodesias or Nyasaland as "benighted and prejudiced". Those who have bitter feelings against Africans represent only a tiny minority and it is more than likely that there is nowadays a higher proportion of Africans with bitter feelings toward Europeans not because they have been good causes for the growth of the settler, but because extremist Africans may deliberately set themselves to foster anti-Europeanism. Those responsible for this misadventure must appear to be numbered among the "right-wing extremists and trouble-makers," for they write: "We are not afraid of these terms - Imperialist, imperialist and - are called agitators and trouble-makers and in the Dutch East Indies, the Congo and the Siam, were branded as agitators and trouble-makers. So the ambition of the pamphlet is to be bracketed with Gandhi, Nehru, Soekarno and Nasser. We have been warned."

THE PROPOSAL of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations to submit the future of Tshetledi to a *kgotla* would, we would certainly not assure the President of the Bamangwatho a fair hearing and an impartial judgment. The events of the past week have confirmed that statement by revealing the indignation, justified by the ready opposition, the greatly strengthening the case for that inquiry which has been consistently demanded. What could three of us, even from Great Britain achieve, even if they had been chosen with much more discrimination? Could they ensure the intimidation now clearly at work? Could their presence count for more than the physical violence, or great acts of violence, against Africans who want Tshetledi to return, but dare not express such opinions? And the observers reported that conditions in the future or proceedings of the *kgotla* were prejudicial to a fair verdict, what would be gained? - except continuation of that wrangling which has already been unduly prolonged because the Cabinet has preferred politics and appeasement to impartial justice. In any event, Mr. Gordon Walker's idea of a decision in *kgotla* is now abortive, for on

Monday's large tribal gathering firmly rejected the proposal—which provoked the very disorders which it was intended to prevent and thus shown to be

wisdom. In these circumstances, the idea should be dropped. Against a judicial inquiry no valid reasons have yet been advanced from any quarter.

Notes By The Way

East African Reunion

THE EAST AFRICAN DINNER held in London last of the same time (Dec. 1939) was a most successful gathering from every standpoint. About 200 people were present, almost all of them with personal knowledge of East Africa, and all appeared to enjoy themselves greatly. There were some whose eyes and more brightly upon them, and it is not yet of full age. There were many cases of friends meeting after very long intervals and the tables were so arranged that close friends and powerful mutual interests were seated together. After the speeches, members of the Dinner Club and their guests circulated freely.

Friends Old and New

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED of East Africa present must have been Mrs. S. Anker, who was greeted with exceptional warmth when she rose to speak. Lord Broughton, who rules the Kenya of 45,000 sq. miles and Lady Cranworth, their leading wife and Lady Bennett. The most recent friends of the territory, when they have shown themselves were the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mrs. Verity, who have both fallen under the spell of Kenya and Uganda, and will no doubt return with them to the same address in London to their Secretary. Among the company were the Mount Portman who keenly interested in East and Central Africa. Mr. T. B. Boyd, M.P. (upon whom the Conservative Party has increased when made Colonial matters and debates in the House of Commons), European and African members of the executive and legislative councils of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and the Governor of Tanganyika and Lady Reine.

Most Successful Gathering

MR. ABAKA BUCANA and his wife, the Nawereka, could not attend because they were abroad. But the younger generation of African leaders was represented by Chief Kidaka Makwala of Tansania. At one table there was a group of African friends who in the administration the services of all kinds including shipping, commerce, industry, agriculture, engineering, medicine, nursing, law, and journalism. All were represented. Many people prominent in one or other of these connections told me that they had enjoyed themselves thoroughly, and that they expected the success of the evening to bring a still larger number of East Africans to the next dinner.

Mr. & Mrs. Pechey

MR. STANLEY MURPHY Pechey, who left London by air with Mrs. Pechey recently, will leave in this country, will spend about 10 days in Cairo and the same period in Kenya before returning to Southern Rhodesia. When Mr. Ormond Gordon retires from the chairmanship of the Rhodesian local board of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) at the end of September, a position which he has held with distinction for many years, Mr. Pechey will succeed him. Born in Natal, he joined the bank as a young man, and served with the South African Infantry for two years in the first world war. It was in 1928 that he first went to Rhodesia, to join the

Bulawayo staff of the bank. After working in the Victoria and Gwelo branches, he was chief manager of the Rhodesias from 1941 to 1945, and then for three years manager in Johannesburg. For the last two years he has been assistant general manager of South Africa. For most of the recent war he was honorary manager of the bank in Southern Rhodesia. His recreational interests have been tennis and golf.

Mrs. D. Gee

Mrs. CHARLES DORON GEE, who has just left London to set on her way back to East Africa, first became interested in the territory 26 years ago—so strong an attraction did Kenya and Tanganyika exercise upon her that in 1914 he resigned his post on the board of a railway line in order to devote his time to the study of one of his properties near Mombasa. He was the first European settler to plant tea on a large scale in Tanganyika. Now his Ambangulu estate near Ushoto has about 1,000 acres in full bearing and its progress, the experiment has encouraged other groups to put similar areas under the crop in the same locality. Mr. Gee has broadened his tea interests to different districts of Kenya, where he also grows coffee and engages in general farming.

Pioneering

IN NORTHERN TANGANYIKA he has been the pioneer in experimenting with Murina sheep. Between the wars he participated in the pioneer attempt, unfortunately unsuccessful, to extract alluvial gold in the Lupa area by large scale dry-blowing. Now he is undertaking an interesting experiment with Cassava near the south of Kenya. His interest in this is a noteworthy one of a business man becoming an enthusiastic and successful agriculturist who, through his practical research and his membership of the Coffee Marketing Board of Kenya and the Board of Tanganyika, puts his experience to the benefit and disposal of others engaged in the same industries.

B.I. in Unusual Waters

ALTHOUGH THE LINE is within five years of becoming a centenarian, the British India flag can seldom have been seen in the Pentland Firth. The new KENYA carried here last week on her happy shakedown cruise, to the surprise of a pleasant surprise to landlubbers, and I was assured that this was a departure from the normal standard because the chairman and first mate Currie were aboard with a party of guests. For half a century at least the B.I. has been noted for its carries, which appear on the menu each day at lunch and more than a few connoisseurs sent messages of thanks and congratulation to the special cook carried for the preparation of these dishes. A description of the ship is given elsewhere.

Erecedence

MR. PETER FLEMING and the *Sunday Times*, to which he contributed the following, under the heading "Erecedence" will, I am sure, not deprive Africa of the pleasure of its wider circulation through this column. Comment would be superfluous. The story reads: "I am charmed to hear from a returned traveller that there is one Government House in Africa where, if you are a guest, the A.D.C. puts on your dressing table a list of the officials who are coming to dinner, with the salary of each."

Inter-Racial Co-Operation the Key to East Africa's Future

Thematic Speeches at East African Dinner, One Night in London

THE NEED for ever-increasing inter-racial co-operation in East Africa was the main theme of the speeches at last week's East African Dinner in London, at which a brief account appeared in our last issue of Helmsley's Commemorative Dinner, at C.2, and attended by about 250 people, this was the first annual gathering of the Dinner Club since pre-war days. Minister and Lady Tweedsmuir received by Lord Tweedsmuir, the president, and Lady Needsmuir.

After the toast "East Africa," The President spoke of his happy experiences in the territories, particularly in a Colonial Service career in Uganda. When he arrived there his "advance reputation" among the Africans completely collapsed when it was discovered that he was not, in fact, the son of John Bunyan. Lord Tweedsmuir is a son of the late John Buchanan.

Change was now rapid, he said. Gone was the obscurity in which East Africa had once existed. The change was a challenge to the world.

We are moving towards something of a common community. The greatness of the territories depends on co-operation of all its races.

Mr. Griffiths' "16 Painful Days"

Mr. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, the chief guest, said that during his recent visit to East Africa he had endeavored to represent the views of the racial communities. They had told him of their problems, needs and desires, and he had learned a great deal.

"I have a keen desire to go again. These 16 painful days, which shall not be forgotten, are my only regret is that I was unable to visit Tanganyika. I have visited many Colonial territories since I became Secretary of State, and though Wales is still to me the loveliest country I have seen, Kenya, Uganda, and Penang are in a second place."

Mr. Griffiths said that all the Africans whom he met were asked one question: what would you put at the head of your people?

They all gave me the same answer: education, more education, schools, more schools. They have a consciousness of their needs which is a challenge to us.

Our new Colonial universities were training doctors, teachers and lawyers, but there was a danger of overlooking the academic side. Where were the technicians of tomorrow? Industrial development of the great magnitude was starting in East Africa, but it could proceed only on the sound foundation of technical education.

Partnership the Only Solution

"It is in partnership that we can find an answer to the solution to our problems. There are great funds of good will, and I came back content that if those funds can be wisely used we can look with confidence to the future. I believe we can build great territories by partnership. It will and desire to build on those lines does exist. While I am in office it will always be my aim to do all I can to further that desire."

Coren's Chairman, Mr. Amery, proposing "The Guests" paid tribute to Mr. Griffiths, whose patent sincerity had won praise during his visit to East Africa; to Lord Cranworth, a typical English gentleman and farmer, who had done great work for East Africa; to Mr. Amery, a real old friend of the territories; and Sir Edward Twining, Governor of Tanganyika, who had poured tremendous energy into his task of developing a new country.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. AMERY said, *inter alia*: "When

I first visited East Africa, some 45 years ago, most of the conversation was about lions. There have been great changes in all directions. I am told that the man, Akuyu B., is much more likely to smear his body with red ochre than to paint with red ochre."

Amery's Look Back

There were many pleasant things to recall about these early days in East Africa—the smell of clove in Zanzibar, the wonderful greenness of the hills of the port of Mombasa, and the delectable highlands of Kenya, where at every mile one stopped and exclaimed, "This is the place where I wish to build my home." Only to say that the same thing a mile farther on.

Amery's look back was a personal one, gripping with the problems of the African country. He started going up the hill, and as it did some settlers' houses went up and up, and his small Berlin car, the "Ashraf."

When the ruses suddenly ended, he said, "I had my courage in both hands and I was it at 2000 feet. People in East Africa said: 'What foresight, what common sense? But it has begun to fall and went on down, and all East Africa cursed this unprovoked sport of the Minister.'"

Mr. Amery, alluding to "these spacious financial days of groundnut schemes" which he had experienced, trying to justify a committee, a small expenditure, one railway route in Tanganyika.

In the past few years the pace of evolution in East Africa has accelerated. To-day we are confronted with the problem which faces all Africa, the constitutional aspirations of the different elements of the people.

Africa has special conditions. It is not West Africa, or East Africa, or the Middle East, and other conditions flow from the settlement of a white population proud of the country and believing in its future, even where that population is in a minority, by virtue of its knowledge, energy, and powers of co-operation, is bound to be the dominant element for some time to come.

Everything depends on the country, like Kenya on the white and African white settlers. There can and should be a partnership. As far as the settler community shows itself amenable to this spirit, to share its aims and the Colonial Office show themselves ready to transfer some of their tasks to that community.

Mr. Amery quoted from a speech which he had made in the House of Commons 25 years ago: "What we want is to ensure that white settlers are conscious of the destiny of East Africa as a great country; that they are called on to lead and inspire, equally conscious of their responsibility to the African communities, and desirous of bringing those into close association with themselves in every matter affecting their country. It is not that I believe for the present Colonial Secretary would wish to utter a word of that to-day," he continued.

Members and Guests

At the top table were Lord Tweedsmuir, the president, and Lady Needsmuir, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mrs. Griffiths, the Hon. Commissioner for Eastern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Goodenough, Lord Cranworth, K.G., and Lady Cranworth. The Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, C.M.G., Sir Edward and Lady Twining, the Commissioner for East Africa and Mrs. Norton, Colonial Chamberlain, Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, and Mrs. F. S. Joelson.

At other tables were: (1) The Viscount and Viscountess Portman, Major and Mrs. C. L. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. G. Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. C. C. J. S. Schofield.

(2) Lady Leggett, Colonel C. W. G. Walker, Mrs. Arthur Taylor, Major and Mrs. E. Walker, Major and Mrs. G. M. Taylor, Major and Mrs. W. H. Hudson.

(3) Mr. E. W. Bovill, Mrs. W. G. Bovill, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bryson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Huxley, Mr. D. J. Reynolds, Miss A. Emmett, Miss J. Abel-Smith, Mrs. Blackett Ord, Mrs. M. Matheson, and the Hon. Hugo Money Coult.

(4) Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Neish, Mr. and Mrs. C. Aschan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Tranter, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. W. Gunther, Mr. E. C. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nowell, Mr. W. T. Gunther, Mr. K. R. M. Carlisle.

(5) Sir Charles and Lady Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. F. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cabell, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. S. Bousne, Mr. and Mrs. J. C.

- (6) Mr. and Mrs. J. M. ...
- (7) Mr. and Mrs. J. A. ...
- (8) Mr. and Mrs. ...
- (9) Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pandya, Mr. and Mrs. V. ...
- (10) Mr. Phillippe R. ...
- (11) Mr. ...
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How Africans Are Being Misled About Federation

Extracts from Most Dangerous Pamphlet Circulated from London

ANTI-PROPAGANDA against the federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland is the essence of a pamphlet entitled "Federation in Central Africa" which has been published over the signature of Dr. H. B. Banda and Mr. HARRY KUMBALA, of the office and under the authority of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesian Congresses in the United Kingdom.

An introduction by Dr. Banda states that a number of Africans in the United Kingdom from Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia met in February 1952 to exchange views and adopt common policies in respect of federation. That they were unanimously against any union with Southern Rhodesia. That Mr. Kumbala had been asked to prepare a memorandum setting forth the reasons against federation and that his colleague had delegated the writing and circulation of the document to him.

Sole Purpose to Produce Virtual Series

Dr. Banda and his associates for the statements are presumably acceptable to the whole group—declare that the aim of Europeans in Central Africa is to destroy Colonial Office rule for the sole purpose of reducing the Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to the status of virtual serfs, as they have already reduced the Africans of Southern Rhodesia and have rejected federation because we did not want to become slaves of European settlers.

The following extracts indicate the general character of the pamphlet:

Though many of our chiefs know something about the dangers of federation, most of them do not fully understand all its political implications. They do not possess the necessary knowledge to appreciate the far-reaching consequences and dangers of any union or closer association with Southern Rhodesia.

We must lead our people under the banners of the two congresses, Nyasaland African Congress and Northern Rhodesian African Congress. The two congresses must lead the fight against federation. In each country all our people must unite under the leadership and guidance of the congress concerned. In each

country all our people, chiefs, councillors, headmen and commoners, educated and uneducated, teachers, civil servants, trade unionists, miners, expatriate workers, cooks, waiters, farm workers, and calligraphers must become members or supporters of congress.

In Nyasaland already many important chiefs, councillors and headmen are active members or supporters of congress. It will be the same in Northern Rhodesia. Both Mr. Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesian congress leaders must embark on an extensive and intensive campaign of organizing our people politically. They must approach all our people, chiefs, councillors, headmen, and commoners.

In approaching chiefs and congress leaders we must show them our due respect. And they must explain to chiefs that we the educated Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, either as individuals or members of congress, are not against them but with and for them. We are there to help them understand the new way of life and not to take away their power or influence.

Congress leaders must explain to all chiefs that both in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia congresses are not only for the educated people but for all the people, educated and uneducated, chiefs and commoners.

Agitators and Extremists

In our fight against federation we must expect strong opposition from European settlers, especially their leaders. They will show many hard things against us. They will call us agitators, extremists, trouble-makers, and even evildoers. We must not be afraid of these terms or epithets. In India, Gandhi and Nehru were called agitators and extremists. In the old Dutch East Indies Soekarno and Sjahrir were branded as agitators and extremists. In Ireland De Valera was branded as an agitator and extremist.

In the fight against federation we must all forget that we belong to this or that tribe, this or that district, Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia. We must remember only that we are Africans. If federation comes all Africans in every tribe, every district, every province, in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia will suffer.

...of the proposed federation of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia would not be in the best interests of the African people of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia.

...It would mean domination by Southern Rhodesia instead of guardianship by the United Kingdom, since by virtue of her much larger European population, the National Government of the United Kingdom would be determined by the policy of the European settlers of that country, which cannot be said to be favourable to full African social, cultural and political development.

...It would extend to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia the policy of segregation and discrimination under which the African population in Southern Rhodesia now daily suffer social, economic and political disabilities.

...It would in fact be only a thin end of the wedge of amalgamation. Since the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, one of the two architects of the proposed federation, has had recourse to the federal idea only on realisation that his long scheme of amalgamation was incapable of acceptance by the African people of the territories under the jurisdiction of the Government of the United Kingdom.

...It would enable the European settlers of Southern Rhodesia to remain in the status of a Dominion, which would then have an imperium over the destinies of the Peoples of Central Africa, much in the same way as the Dominion of Southern Rhodesia has the European settlers of the Union of South Africa imperium over the destinies of the Peoples of the Orange Free State, Natal and Zululand, the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

...It would be a step towards the federation of Southern Rhodesia with the United Kingdom, which would then have an imperium over the destinies of the Peoples of Central Africa, much in the same way as the Dominion of Southern Rhodesia has the European settlers of the Union of South Africa imperium over the destinies of the Peoples of the Orange Free State, Natal and Zululand, the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

Disparities between Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia is a self-governing colony, not administered by the United Kingdom. It is Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. From the difference in political and administrative status arises the difference between the native policies of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia on the one hand and that of Southern Rhodesia on the other.

The Government and people of Southern Rhodesia regard the Africans as inferior beings with scarcely any right to a dignified and refined existence.

Africans are not encouraged to register as voters. Only about 100 Africans have exercised their votes in Southern Rhodesia. Sir Godfrey Huggins threatens to remove even these 300 from the common roll. Sir Godfrey rejects even the very idea of common and equal citizenship between Europeans and Africans. He and his followers hold that only Europeans or white people can be full British subjects.

The Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia value highly our social, political and cultural connexion with the United Kingdom. We value the steps that have been taken to give Africans a voice in government. We value the steps that have been taken to widen our educational and cultural horizon by allowing them to study in our universities.

If we accept the proposed federation we shall cut our ties with the United Kingdom. Our voice under federation Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia will cease to be administered by the United Kingdom and will become part of Southern Rhodesia.

The political and cultural clock will be put back. The segregation introduced in these territories by the United Kingdom will be introduced in Southern Rhodesia and will then be enforced.

There will be no provincial councils in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia and no Legislative Council in Southern Rhodesia, and no African representation in either, and in both Africans will be treated as inferior beings, because the Government of Southern Rhodesia, which will be the administering authority, will not encourage African development in politics.

Similarly the steps taken to improve our social and educational and widen our cultural horizon will be retarded.

Of all the Europeans of Central Africa those of Southern Rhodesia are the most friendly towards Africans. They are against giving the vote to the African, whether civil, political, industrial, commercial or military. They look upon the Africans as inferior beings with no right to a dignified

and refined existence and in our view the only way of giving the Africans a voice in government is to remain a self-governing colony under the United Kingdom.

...The proposed federation between them and the African people of Southern Rhodesia is not between victors and vanquished. They address Africans as inferior beings and contemptuously. They do not respond in an obsequious and cringing manner. They are not a demonstrably hostile and inferior class, as the Government of Southern Rhodesia would have it.

...Any African Government of Southern Rhodesia will not be able to be elected or elected on the basis of receiving votes in the course of the legislative process, except through the aid of the European settlers and the African people of Southern Rhodesia.

...For years European and Central African have insisted for amalgamation of Nyasaland and the two Rhodesias, if because of Africans by position the Imperial Government will not permit Sir Godfrey Huggins to achieve his aim through amalgamation of Southern Rhodesia with the two Rhodesias.

Only those who are completely blind can fail to see that since at the time Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Sturt Westcott will step out through the Imperial Government and will transform the federation into a dominion, they will be in a name.

We Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia do not only reject the proposed federation, we are unwilling to be administered by a federation. We are not attracted to any union with Southern Rhodesia, nor are we motivated by any feelings of hostility towards Europeans of the Colony. We oppose it only in the firm belief that such a union would be detrimental to the political, social and cultural progress of our people.

In our opinion before Southern Rhodesia can lawfully and justifiably contemplate any union with Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, she must first order her political and social house in order. She must first order her present native policy, which is the basis of the policy of the Union of South Africa, and bring it more into harmony with that pursued by the United Kingdom in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

We do not wish to believe that if federation comes none of the rights we now possess as a local political and social institution will be tampered with, but that these rights will be tampered with forever. Finally, we are unable to put our trust in any guarantees given by any European community in Africa in absolute political control over the destinies of the African people of Southern Rhodesia. We are indeed in Southern Rhodesia itself, give us no ground for trusting any community of completely self-governing Europeans to treat Africans as inferior beings.

Southern Rhodesia Morbidly prejudiced against Africans

We have no objection to a federal union with European settlers of Central Africa on trust. They remain as bitter and morbidly prejudiced against us as the Europeans of the Union of South Africa.

We are convinced that we accept the proposed federation and imperium over ourselves of the protection of the Imperial Government, the British public opinion which we have, and the British public opinion which they have, and the British public opinion which they have, and the British public opinion which they have, and the British public opinion which they have.

In our view it has not yet arrived for the Government of the United Kingdom to give absolute political control over the destinies of the African people of Southern Rhodesia to the European settlers of Central Africa.

What time can we say when the African people of Southern Rhodesia are not so prejudiced as to be taking any part in the government of these territories, even more when the Europeans have led us to allow them to do so without notice and without warning. When that time comes we, the Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, shall be willing to enter upon a federal union with Southern Rhodesia, providing the administration of any such federal union guarantees the African universal suffrage on the basis of

citizenship and common nationality as opposed to partial citizenship and common nationality.

The right of secession by any of the Federated Territories may be exercised by the majority of the people of that territory provided membership in the Federation is incompatible with their full political, social, and cultural progress.

Plan for A Common Electoral Roll

"By universal suffrage we mean adult suffrage. We mean the right of every African man and woman who can read any language, and who is not a criminal or otherwise mentally unfit, to register as a voter on the common roll, and to register his vote in the same ballot box as white citizens."

We are told that we cannot be given universal or adult suffrage because most of our people are primitive and ignorant. We reject the idea, and shall reject it as long as the future, that the use of the supposed backwardness and ignorance of the people any group of self-appointed aristocrats, benevolent or otherwise, has any right to deny us a voice in the affairs of the country we call our own and our home. Promoters of the proposed federation speak of partnership

between Africans and the Central Government. The partnership between the African and the European in Africa is a partnership between equal and unequal partners. It is a partnership which conceals the position of the African as a partner by the European. The African is too far from the board of directors and in the inner council of the affairs of the firm.

As we are opposed to federation with Southern Rhodesia, we, the Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, are in favour of immediate union of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

It is that as both Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are under the direct control of the United Kingdom, and as white tribes are split by the boundary between the two territories, the economic and social advantages to the African and the white are therefore not a verdict."

Both the arguments are set under Major M. M. M.

"Kenya" Joins British India Line to Form African Fleet

Shake-Down Voyage from Clyde to Thames by Company's Finest Ship

(By our special correspondent)

SPACIOUSNESS, giving exceptional comfort to passengers and crew, is the most striking feature of this new 15,000-ton liner, which guests of Sir William Currie, chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and his colleagues will be aboard making the shake-down voyage from the Clyde to the Thames, via the north of Scotland.

There can be no finer vessel on the regular East African run, and the confidence of the line in the development of the territories in the first of three decades is experienced shipping men aboard tell me that her cost must be the most important factor of the size, the most important factor of the cabin, the corridors are all uniformly wide, and it appears safe to predict that she will quickly win the favour of travellers for whom every conceivable amenity has been provided.

Hitherto the only ship of this class between Great Britain and East Africa was the KENYA, a 14,000-ton liner, which has a accommodation for 174 first and 97 tourist class passengers, all in outside cabins. Many a ship of her tonnage carries between 200 and 300.

Spacious Cabins and Public Rooms

Six single and six two berth suites have their private bathrooms and differing decorative treatment, and the other rooms are all bright and most comfortably equipped; there are dressing saloons with triple mirrors, wardrobes, dressing gowns, armchairs, hot and cold running fresh water, and mechanical ventilation and heating. There are intercommunicating doors in the cabins so that they may be used as suites. Tourist class cabins are for two, three or four persons and on the general lines of the first-class accommodation. On the upper berths in three and four-berth cabins can be removed when not required.

The main lounge, circular in shape with deep windows giving full sea views even to those seated in the middle of the room, is most attractive by day and by night. The lighting and standard lamps in silver brass make the effect. The walls are of mottled cream marble, with cross-banding in stretched mahogany; furniture is in sycamore and sapell, and the settee and chair coverings are in tapestry and silk. The scheme of rose, green, and gold, the velvet curtains being also gold. Forward and raised circular piano bar, deck with a grand piano, and at the other end is a finely carved mantelpiece suite, fitted by

a painting of the Grand Canal by Sir James Peaberton. A lounge to starboard is a well-furnished room with a Swedish-made and fitted with a table and chairs, and a tub chairs in light blue leather. The table opens to reveal a built-in buffet adjacent to this room is a well-stocked library. On the port side is a long card room with striking marquetry panel of cards, chessmen, and chequerboards.

The main hall is wide and bright, and has a large representation of a Scottish fishing village. Corridors lead to a large square smoking-room with deep-set windows on each side. Here are a painting of Mount Kenya by Mr. Strom Gould and a framed marquetry map of North and East Africa and a table with representations of the big game of Kenya's various areas and Government House, silver and glass, easy chairs, and tub chairs are in blue, grey, and rust leather, with loose cushions showing designs of the lottery.

At the end of the cocktail bar is a variety of ball games, a pool table, and a table with a large map of Kenya. This room being also the cinema, is fitted with the most modern projection and sound equipment. In warm weather the windows can be slid back into the wall, so that the passengers may pass freely from the saloon to the promenade deck, at the end of which is the swimming pool. The veranda room morning service was held on Sunday.

Air-Conditioned Dining Room

The first class dining room off the deck extends the full width of the ship and seats 176. At the central dome is the captain's crest, and above it, out of sight of course, is 35,000 worth of air-conditioning equipment. The panelling is in figured silver, beams are covered with Nigerian cherry and the armchairs are of toned light-coloured hardwood and light green leather upholstery. The fluorescent ceiling lighting is supplemented by light fittings in amber glass and metalwork.

As a children's dining room with seats for 40 can be divided by sliding panels into three rooms. The nurseries in the first and second class are so large and gay, and so well provided, that the young passengers will have no difficulty in amusing themselves. The tourist dining room, veneered in sycamore, seats 126. Above it to starboard and port are a lounge and smoking room and bar. Further aft on the same deck is an open-air swimming pool.

Both classes have ironing and drying rooms, and the

and handresses are available to all. There are isolation hospitals for passengers and crew, accommodation is unusually spacious. The saloon deck has abnormal head room giving uninterrupted observation from the public rooms, and another feature is the width of the staircases which are ornamented by marquetry and by some excellent carvings in olive wood of African animals.

On the half-landing between A and B decks a bronze plaque commemorating the services in the 1939-45 war of the company's previous ship of the same name. It states:

"KENYA served as a troop transport in 1939 and 1940 after which she became a combined operation ship. In July, 1941, she was transferred to the Royal Navy, and her name was changed to H.M.S. KAREN. She took part in various landing operations, and was later converted into a headquarters ship for British forces in the Pacific. She survived the war and was retained in the Royal Navy."

British India's Largest Vessel

At luncheon on the first day aboard Sir William Currie said that the new KENYA was the 33rd ship built for the B.I. by Barclay, Curle and Co. Ltd. and the largest vessel ever built for their company, which was incorporated in 1885 as the Great Eastern Steam Navigation Company and renamed the British India Steam Navigation Company in 1862.

The first KENYA had been built in 1930 and regularly employed between East Africa and Bombay, until early in the last war she was ordered to be used for training troops for amphibious operations. Later she had taken part in the landings in Madagascar and North Africa. There was another KENYA in the Royal Navy, a minesweeper in Korean waters. It had been on the collision between H.M.S. KENYA and the Italian ship, and Sir William hoped there would be none with a name recently christened KENYA.

The KENYA together with the UGANDA which would be delivered from Clydeholm next week would in due course replace five one-class M ships. The class of ships in service has 30 years of age, and it was sure the KENYA would be the best yet.

"The difficulties and economic horizons are changing, but clear," the chairman concluded, "and the cost of building and operating ships continues to rise. Every week brings increases in prices, which already represent more than 40% of the running cost, have soared again."

"The B.I. will build 51 vessels in the next year, we have disposed of 35 due to obsolescence. Since the war began we have bought or bought 58 ships, and there are five still to be delivered. This country must have ships for our shipping to be able to play its part in the world, and in the future we should play into the hands of those who consider nationalization the cure for all ills. In these ships we have a asset more valuable than the pound sterling."

"It is in the faith that the country will survive the present difficulties and that the British navy will continue to be our anchor, that the British India Company has undertaken their large building program."

"We wish Captain Gun-Cunningham and his people many happy and successful voyages, thus commencing still further to cement the ties of the peoples of East Africa, whom the line has served since 1872."

Ship's Officers

The ship is commanded by Captain H. R. P. Gun-Cunningham, who has been with the company since he joined as a cadet in 1917, after training in H.M.S. CONWAY. He became a chief officer in 1926 and was promoted commander in 1930. Since December, 1943, he has been in command of the MATABURA. Throughout the last war he was in command of minesweepers and storeships for such of the tankers in East African waters as his father was also in the B.I. service. Captain Gun-Cunningham lives in Knightsbridge, London.

The chief officer, Mr. D. J. Bardsley, joined as a cadet in 1923 and obtained his present rank in 1940. He was chief officer of the MATABURA when she was sunk by Japanese warships in the Bay of Bengal in April, 1942. His war services were

rewarded with a B.E. His home is in New Market, Hanborough.

Mr. Thomas W. H. Rees, chief engineer, comes to the KENYA from the KALAMBA, which he on the company's Indian Africa run. He joined the B.I. as a junior engineer in 1922, and during the war he was continuously in the company's troopships.

The first officer, Mr. J. D. Hamilton, who joined the company as a cadet in 1919, was second officer of the UMARA when she was torpedoed and lost in 1941. He was also second officer of the KALAMBA when she was torpedoed and lost in 1941. He was also second officer of the KALAMBA when she was torpedoed and lost in 1941.

The second engineer, Mr. Alexander Egan, who has been with the B.I. since 1919, was in the general ship department throughout the war.

Mr. W. H. R. Rees, M.B., a Welshman, joined the line only two months ago. He was formerly house surgeon and resident anaesthetist at Chelsea Cross Hospital, London, and senior house officer at Wolfington Hospital. He comes from Llanelli.

Kenya's main deck is used for navigation, including radar and a radio compass, and is covered by two sets of steam funnels, the main service speed of 16 knots, but she is capable of 18 knots in trials.

The main circulating pump or lubrication oil, brackish, fuel and hot salt water, and other pumps are all electrically driven. The laundry is all electric, and the kitchen, galley, and other use are mainly electric. A potato peeler can deal with 25-30, a mangle an electric oven and dough mixer, a small production of 480-lb. of bread in each batch, 30 gallons of "pre-heat" milk, or cream can be made in under 10 hours, and the ship's bakery can deal with 1000 pieces of bread.

Coal is stowed in five holds, with a total capacity of 2,000 tons, deadweight of 41,000 cubic feet, which is 35,000 net tons. There are five cranes on an eight three-inch diameter winches and 100-ton winches on heavy derrick.

The KENYA will leave London on her maiden voyage on August 25, calling at Port Said, on September 1, and Suez on September 3, for three days later, Mombasa on September 5, Tanga a week afterwards, Dar es Salaam on September 12, Zanzibar on the 24th, and Beira, her terminus port, on September 27.

Sir William Currie's Faith in East Africa

SIR WILLIAM CURRIE told me during the voyage that although the drastic reorganization of the groundnut scheme and the closing of the great military stores depot at Mackinnon Road, near Mombasa, had affected passenger and cargo bookings for East Africa, all B.I. ships were sailing full or towards and no seaward, and that he hoped and believed that it would be the general experience of the KENYA.

£23m. had been spent by the line on new tonnage since 1939. A sister ship to the KENYA, named UGANDA, was on the stocks, four 6,000-ton cargo vessels were building, and four 10,000-ton cargo vessels for 20 knots service speed were under contemplation. None of these would carry passengers. Their cargo capacity would be about 500,000 cubic feet, with 20,000 cu. ft. of insulated. Two of the ships would be for the East African trade.

Four M-class vessels would be withdrawn by stages from the line. The MATABURA, the first of them, left service in December.

Mr. H. H. ROBINSON, chairman of Messrs. Smith, Mackinnon and Co., Ltd. and senior representative of the line in East Africa, said that he had boundless faith in the future of the British East and Central African Dependencies, after his long experience of the line and the exaggerated publicity given to the ill-conceived and badly managed groundnut scheme. It seemed, moreover, that East Africa was to figure less prominently than had been expected in the Empire's military and naval planning.

After 17 years' residence in the territories, he was convinced that there would be progressive development in many directions.

Three Independent Observers to Attend Bamangwato Kgotla

Mr. Gordon-Walker Closely Concerned in Commission on Arrangements

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for Commonwealth Relations stated in the House of Commons last week that the Opposition Parties had been unable to agree that any of their members would go to Bechuanaland to attend the proposed kgotla.

The Government had therefore invited three independent observers to attend the kgotla and report on the attitude of the tribes on the question of Tsebedi Khama's return to the reserve as a private citizen. Mr. H. L. BULLOCK, last year's president of the Trades Union Congress, Mr. D. L. JENSON, a member of Gloucestershire County Council and a former Independent M.P. for Chalfont, and Professor M. MACMILLAN, Director of Colonial Studies in the University of Cambridge, were invited.

Observers Leave for Week

The party would probably leave for the Protectorate next week. Preparations for the kgotla, including the question of the attendance of Tsebedi Khama and his followers, would be discussed with tribal representatives in the reserve in the presence of the observers immediately after their arrival. The observers had agreed to remain in the reserve until the kgotla was held.

When Mr. Gordon-Walker made his announcement in the House of Commons, Mrs. ERIC FLETCHER (Lab.) asked:

It is not surprising that, notwithstanding the repeated assurances of the Opposition to be interested in seeing that justice is done, they should have declined to let anybody be nominated as an observer. Second, will the Minister give an assurance that the Government will not have accepted invitations to go to the reserve and use the facilities there for the kgotla is conducted strictly in accordance with Native Law and custom?

MR. GORDON-WALKER: I can give no assurance for the Opposition, but I can certainly give one for the Government.

Mr. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) in view of the fact that on all sides of the House and outside too, will the Minister see that Tsebedi Khama has a fair hearing and what will be the square deal?

MR. CLEMENT DAVIES (Lab.): Will not the Minister communicate with Tsebedi Khama's advisers in the morning? If it not amount to anything, the observers are to go out with a mission, that a meeting is then to be held with representatives who apparently are the opponents of Tsebedi; that they will decide whether a meeting will be called, when it will be called, how it will be called, whether Tsebedi Khama is to return to the reserve, and whether he will have a fair hearing.

MR. GORDON-WALKER: What the Opposition and learned gentlemen said does not represent the facts. When these observers arrive in the reserve they will, of course, make a very great difference to the whole situation. There will be three independent gentlemen there who will watch and advise themselves about the fairness of any proceedings. It is, of course, necessary to find some way of discussing with the tribal representatives. The simplest way of meeting for holding the kgotla will be as representative as possible. There is no other way of holding a kgotla. The observers will be present and all discussions will be with representatives of the reserve and all of the arrangements will be very important.

Be Heard on its Advance

MR. GORDON-WALKER: The Minister has not received any attitude of the Opposition in regard to the sending of observers. I am aware that there are some fears that the case may be prejudiced in favour of the Government, but an essential element has been advanced which would be agreed upon should it be assumed that the kgotla could be convened and conducted according to Native custom.

MR. GORDON-WALKER: No such proposals were made, I think, by the Opposition Parties.

MR. S. COCKS (Lab.): Why does not the Minister call on the resources of another place to get people who have the common sense to be blind them?

MR. GORDON-WALKER: Naturally, in consultation with my colleagues, I have given great attention to what I thought would be the best deputation—the best party of observers. I

think that these three gentlemen are extremely good. They represent different sections of our society and different sorts of knowledge. I think that it would be very difficult to find a better three.

MR. E. FLETCHER: Can the Minister give an assurance that these three independent observers will be accorded the same degree of freedom and independence to make a full report to the public to the House as necessary independent arrangements would have?

MR. GORDON-WALKER: Yes, sir. They are going out to see their own views on the views of the tribe on the return of Tsebedi Khama's return as a private individual. On that matter, they will have absolute and full liberty to report. I shall naturally make their report known to the House.

MR. J. W. LEWIS (Cons.) asks: who would preside at the kgotla, and what steps had been taken to ensure a fair hearing for all points of view.

MR. GORDON-WALKER: This is one of the questions that can be raised. It is one of the duty of observers to consult with the reserve and in consultation with representatives of the inhabitants in their presence. Every endeavour will be made by the Government with tribal representatives to secure as president an impartial person. My appointment will be in accordance with the custom. I have instructed the High Commissioner and the officers to do all possible steps to ensure a fair hearing. I will report the kgotla from all points of view.

MR. LEWIS: When the Minister says that all possible steps will be taken to secure a fair hearing, is he making that a condition of the holding of a kgotla, and does he intend to watch the holding of a kgotla to make certain that it is held in accordance with the law?

MR. GORDON-WALKER: The phrase "all possible steps" means that I will have a police force, and so I will not have any intimidation. From my end, I will endeavour to examine every point in the matter of the kgotla. I will take all the views expressed out there; by all possible steps will be taken to secure a fair hearing for all points of view.

MR. J. W. LEWIS: In the morning, will the Minister be able to give an assurance that the kgotla will be held in accordance with the law?

MR. GORDON-WALKER: Do the hon. Member consider it fair that the arrangements for this very important meeting should be made by the Native opinion is concerned, and by those who are well known to be traditional opponents of Tsebedi Khama? Cannot Tsebedi Khama himself, or his representatives, take part in the preliminary discussions which will settle the fate of Tsebedi Khama? Could it be said that the hearing of the kgotla is a hearing which is a hearing in the presence of the reserve and where I think it might be said that the Government is not present?

MR. GORDON-WALKER: The question is one of those which I cannot answer just by a decision at the end of my tongue. I think it is right that Tsebedi Khama's representatives should be present in the discussions, and that view, which is the view of the Government, will be conveyed to the tribal leaders who are concerned, and will be made to be a matter of arrangement for a meeting in the reserve.

MR. CLEMENT DAVIES: The tribal leaders do not consent to the kgotla being held in the reserve. Is the Minister aware of this?

MR. GORDON-WALKER: I am not aware of this. I am sure that the desire of the House that this matter should be conducted as fairly as possible. How can it be left to local

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arrangements to ensure that, without Tshakedi himself being part in the preliminary arrangements, because it is upon that that a free decision is ready depends?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "I did not say that it would be left to local arrangements. I said that I could not here and now agree to local arrangements without taking account of all the views expressed. It may be remembered that the independent observers will themselves be present, and will have to satisfy themselves that the measures taken or any steps proposed are their very own and proper. Therefore, the situation will be greatly altered by the presence of these observers."

MR. P. BURNETT (Lab.): "Will it be possible for Tshakedi Khama to be accompanied by the Rev. Michael Scott, who has been advising him?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "I do not think that that is a question for me to answer."

MR. DALFOUR (Cons.): "Under whose authority is this *kgotla* to be convened—the Minister, the district commissioner, or the tribal leaders?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "It will be convened by the district commissioner, who is the representative authority in that sense."

Tshakedi's Representations

MR. DRIBERG asked what reply the Minister had returned to the representations made to him by Tshakedi concerning the arrangements for the *kgotla* and the alleged attempts to prejudice the question of his banishment.

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "I have notified Tshakedi that arrangements for the *kgotla* will be discussed with the representatives as soon as they have arrived from the Bechuanaland Protectorate in the reserve."

"I have advised Tshakedi, and wish to state to the House, that the Government's intention is that during the period from the date on which the date of the *kgotla* is held, he should be at liberty to be in the reserve. His representations about the interval which should elapse between these two dates will be carefully considered and made known to the observers. I have suggested to Tshakedi that, in any subsequent *kgotla*, he should be well advised to be in the Protectorate at about the same time as the observers arrive there, and the best of his remaining survey will be met by the Government, as arranged when he came to London."

"I have also informed the Bechuanaland Protectorate Administration that it will make clear to the sole purpose of the *kgotla* will be to determine the views of the tribals on the question of his return to the Bechuanaland Protectorate as a private person, who has renounced his claim to the chieftainship."

MR. R. SORENSEN (Lab.): "Seeing that Tshakedi is not held in order that Tshakedi can be present, is it not unfair to make him pay for the journey back to the country if he wants to come here?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "It was eight or more weeks ago when I made this arrangement, and it was agreed that we should pay his passage in this country, and I am sorry that if he wanted to go back, he would have to carry his own passage."

MR. LOW: "Is the difference in time which will elapse between the time that a decision is made and the actual holding of the *kgotla*, that means a period in which the Minister must interfere with him, if the Minister is obliged to do so, that is a complete failure. Is it not possible to do something in this country that, in the absence of Tshakedi, is a thing unlikely that he will ever be able to put his case properly?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "The responsibility of course rests on the observers. They shall be guided in this matter by the views of the observers."

Inaccurate Statements in the House

MR. HANCOCK: "As the Minister quite rightly says, the responsibility eventually rests with him. Is it a fact that at recent *kgotlas* held in the reserve and another place it was said that Tshakedi was returning to claim the chieftainship, so will the Minister be the accuracy of the statements made, both at the *kgotlas* and in the House?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "I had no members of the *kgotla* informed. There have been no formal *kgotlas*. This remark said to have been made by members present at the *kgotla*, but it is not by any Government officer. It is not for me to state to people what they should or should not say at a *kgotla*. I am not prepared to deny that remark, but will deny that it was said by the Government or anybody representing them. It was a remark made just as anybody in this House can say what he likes, whether it is true or not."

Mrs. WHITTE: "Was the Minister explicit to the House exactly what steps the Administration have taken to make it clear that Tshakedi has renounced the chieftainship and was returning as a private person? What steps have been taken to dispel these continuous rumours?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "To give a complete answer to that question I would like to see it on the order paper. It was made

clear at the Government House, and I am sure that it is clear to all members of the House, and it is not necessary to make it clear to the public."

Mrs. WHITTE: "I wish to know precisely, because I have been accused of giving false information last Tuesday."

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "It was said here by Mrs. Whitte on a number of occasions."

MR. WINTERSON (Cons.): "Would the Minister consider publishing a White Paper showing the steps that have been taken on the grounds of the *kgotla* and anti-Tshakedi parties? It would be of great value to the House."

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "I will certainly consider that, but it is important that we should do nothing that would prejudice the outcome."

MR. SORENSEN: "Was the Minister quite right when he said that the expenses of taking Khama in going back to Bechuanaland from this country would be borne by the Bechuanaland Government?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "I said that just as the return journey will be paid by the Government, just as his expenses in coming here were paid by the Government."

MR. C. C. WILES: "Does the Minister not think that the offer he has made in his letter to Tshakedi is not in accordance with the statement he made in the House, that he would be on this matter?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "I think it is exactly in accordance with the statement he made in the House, and I am sure that the members of the Bechuanaland Protectorate had taken place to discuss the matter."

Nature of Kgotlas

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "No formal authority is required for the holding of an informal meeting by any person who is free to discuss current affairs in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. It is the duty of the Government to ensure that the *kgotlas* are held in a manner which is in accordance with the law and the interests of the community. Any person who is free to discuss current affairs in the reserve, and who is not a member of the Government, is not a member of the Government, and is not a member of the Government."

"The *kgotlas* are held on the *kgotla* ground, and are held in the presence of the whole tribe in the *kgotla*, and under present circumstances requires the authority of the district commissioner. A formal *kgotla* is normally called to discuss a particular subject. The Government's duty is, when maintaining peace and good order, to ensure full liberty of expression for all views."

MR. HOLLIS: "Is the Minister aware that, however pertinent that may be to other discussions, it is hardly to be considered a satisfactory description of a *kgotla* on July 3, 1954, which was described as a chiefs *kgotla* and an official assembly in an official place, and not a mere casual meeting over which the district commissioner might not have had jurisdiction?"

MR. GORDON-WALKER: "It was not an official meeting, and it was held in an official place. A meeting was held in the *kgotla* which is the village green, and people go there and talk. It was in a sense an official meeting, which was not controlled by the Native authority."

MR. CLEMENS (DAVIDS): "I am in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the Minister's answer, and at the end of the question time at the adjournment of the House on Monday, I am sure that the members of the House will be glad to discuss this matter further. While I am sure, Mr. Davies, that the Minister will be glad to have the discussion, and that the members of the House will be glad to have the adjournment rule."

Change of Subject Needed

MR. E. G. F. WHITEHEAD, Finance Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who has been having financial and defence talks in this country, told Press representatives in London on Tuesday that he would be saddened to see the source of economic support for the development of Africa shifting outside the Commonwealth itself. "A slight change of outlook" was, he felt, necessary in British projects which could bring untold benefits to the Central and Eastern United Kingdoms could be pushed ahead if people in this country would be prepared to divert labour and finance from domestic schemes which must actually be less economic in the long run. Mr. Whitehead said that his talks had been very useful, and that he had completed arrangements for the first half of the Colony's ten-year development programme. Southern Rhodesia was satisfied that it could play its proper role in the Commonwealth defence scheme. Of the Northern Gorge Esim, hydro-electric plan, the Finance Minister said that it might be necessary to get America for part of the financial backing.

African Defence Conference

THE GOVERNMENTS of the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom are jointly consulting with the Governments of Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Portugal, and Southern Rhodesia with a view to convening a Defence Facilities Conference of African Powers in Nairobi on August 20. The conference would discuss ways and means of facilitating communications and the movement of military forces and supplies, should need arise, in the eastern and central parts of the African continent. Apart from its practical contribution to the organization of the defence of the African continent, it is hoped that the conference would provide a valuable opportunity for contact between representatives of the Administrations of the territories concerned. It is hoped that the United States Government would send observers. The United Kingdom delegation will be led by Lord Osmotherley, Mr. R. S. Williams, Minister in Charge of Civil Aviation.

Blind African Physiotherapist

DR. L. W. LWANGA, M.C.S.P., is the first blind African to qualify as a physiotherapist after three years' study at the special school in London of the National Institute for the Blind. He was born in Uganda and last returned to that country to exercise his skill at Mulago Hospital, Kampala. On behalf of the British Empire Society for the Blind, he will tour East Africa to demonstrate what a blind man can do, and he hopes to teach the same lesson through the radio and broadcasting.

A report for 1949-50 on the work of the Cotton Research Station, Namulonge, Uganda, has been published by the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation (together with details of the work of other experimental stations).

K.A.R. for Malaya

TROOPS from East and Central Africa will leave next January to aid the Commonwealth forces in Malaya. The 1st (Nyasa) and 2nd (Kenya) Battalions of the King's African Rifles, which will form the contingent, are all voluntarily recruited and will serve for 18 months overseas on a basis of travelling time. Their families will travel with them. Announcements were made simultaneously in Nairobi, Lusaka and London. To replace these troops two new battalions will be raised: the 23rd (Kenya) Battalion and the 26th (Zanzibar) Battalion. The force going to Malaya will be under the command of Major-General Sir Arthur Dowler, G.C., East Africa Command, said that the decision was a recognition of the fighting qualities of the East African soldier, who was worthy to take his place alongside other Empire troops. Both battalions fought in Burma against the Japanese.

Cadet Corps

THE NORTHERN RHODESIA CADET CORPS Bill has been given a second reading. Five centres will be established in schools in Lusaka, Broken Hill, Solweyi, Luanshya and Mufulira. Mr. S. R. D. Jones, Administrative Secretary, said that the corps would be a purely educational organization, with enlistment compulsory for boys for moral, mental and physical training, as a more important factor than the production of potential soldiers. A staff officer would probably arrive in the territory, other staff would be offered by parents of the boys. It might be appropriate for the Director of Higher Education to be appointed commandant of a corps with the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, might be considered.

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PERSONALIA

MR. R. MAXWELL has been elected Mayor of Nairobi.

MR. J. G. ASIE has been appointed a director of East Africa, Ltd.

MR. NUTMAN has been elected president of the English Club in Zanzibar.

MR. E. M. R. MUMIRI has resigned from the Kampala Municipal Council.

MR. COLIN MAHER and MISS MARY MONROE were married last week in Chichester.

MR. M. J. HILL is paying a brief visit from Kenya to Southern Rhodesia and the Union.

MR. B. H. BINDER has been elected chairman of River Plate Electricity and Other Securities, Ltd.

MR. and MRS. ROY WEKENSKY will sail for London August 6 after their present visit to East Africa.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PETER ZEVLIN has been elected to the board of Marshall's Food Products, Ltd.

MR. R. G. DUNN has been appointed to be the appointed assistant general manager of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

MR. C. C. SPENCER has been appointed Governor of Uganda during the JOHN HART's absence from the Province.

MR. and MRS. HENRY DOVEY will leave for London by air on July 27 for another visit to East Africa and Northern Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN EDWIN FRED BROOM and MISS HILARY FINALEY, tennis champion of Northern Rhodesia, have been married in Lusaka.

THE REV. F. H. W. CRABB, lately principal of the Southern Sudan Divinity School, has been appointed vice-principal of the London College of Divinity.

MR. JOEL BERGMAN, who has been acting as private secretary to Sir Evelyn Baring, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in South Africa, is returning to his home in Johannesburg.

MR. E. HODD-TURNER, vice representative of the Colonial Development Corporation, and Mrs. HODD-TURNER leave in their country. They expect to return to the Colony in October.

LIEUTENANT VAUGHAN Coldstream Guards, the son of Lieutenant-General and Mrs. J. H. Vaughan, of Salisbury, Rhodesia, and Miss SYDNEY AMMONS MOORE, were married in London last week.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, will go tomorrow present to inspect leopard skins to the Africa House inter-racial club in London, on behalf of the Government of the Territory.

LIEUTENANT LEONOLD of the Belgians, who abdicated on Monday, is said to contemplate residence in parts of each year in the Kivu Province of Ruanda-Urundi, where he visits some 2000000.

MR. EDWARD HALVINGE and MR. MDOU BAKAR, both African administrative assistants, have been appointed magistrates in Tanganyika. They are the first such appointments in the Territory.

MR. J. B. BROWN, the Sudan Medical Stores Department, who joined the service in 1926, has retired. After leave in this country he will return to help with the equipment of the new Khartoum Hospital.

THE MRS. JOHN GRIMSTON (M.P.), and MR. J. P. AYERS will leave London by air on July 27 for a tour of the Rhodesias, making stops in Kenya and Tanganyika. They are due back on September 8.

MR. W. H. BROWN, Assistant Government Printer, Rhodesia, has been appointed Government Printer. He takes the place of MR. B. H. RAYNE, who retired in January after 20 years in the Colonial Service.

MR. ROBERT ALSTON, a M.D., Deputy Director of Veterinary Services in Kenya, has been appointed Director in succession to MR. S. BEAUFORT, who will proceed on leave next month prior to retirement. Mr. Beaumont first went to Kenya in 1920.

PROFESSOR ISAAC SCHAPIRO, Professor of Anthropology in the University of London, will speak on "Sorcery and Witchcraft in British East Africa" at a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on Thursday, July 26, at 1.30 p.m.

BRIGADIER S. G. LAKE and MR. R. M. THOMSON, members of the Southern Rhodesian delegation to the recent Commonwealth defence talks in London, have returned to the Colony. The Minister of Finance, MR. F. WHITEHEAD, leaves by sea to-day.

MR. J. F. KAPNEK, a generous supporter of the fund for the creation of a university in Southern Rhodesia, has offered £25,000 towards the establishment of a non-European university in Northern Rhodesia if the mining companies and other large employers make suitable donations.

MRS. STAPLES, wife of Mr. A. L. Staples, of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), is the first woman to become a member of the Zuluana Management Board of Northern Rhodesia. She was elected by the Governor from 20 general nominations submitted by local women's organizations.

A commission appointed in Southern Rhodesia to inquire into the system of education for Africans, is composed of DR. ALEXANDER KERR (chairman), MR. G. M. LAMPORT-STOKES, and MESSRS. J. MCK. MALCOLM, P. H. GIFFORD, W. A. GODLONON, and E. G. HOWMAN.

The Sudan region dinner was held last week in London. Those present included SIR EDGAR and LADY BONHAM-CARTER, SIR JENNETT and LADY MACMICHAEL, LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR FRANCIS and LADY NOSWORTHY, SIR SHILDHAM and LADY REDFERN, SIR THOMAS and LADY CREED, and SIR STEWART SYMES.



BRUCE H. F. HOWLAND, who was at one time in charge of the scheme in Tanganyika, has been appointed head of the central tractor organization established by the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. C. J. JARVIS, the Controller of Northern Rhodesia, is to take office at the beginning of August. He has been to the British High Commission in London to apply for Assistant Commissioner of Taxes. He was appointed Commissioner four years later, and held the dual appointment of Commissioner of Taxes and Accountant-General. He was transferred to the post in 1947.

LESLIE FREDERICK, the Chairman and the member of the Executive Council of the Joint East and Central African Council, are at home on Tuesday afternoon in the room of the Commons to meet members of the Parliament. The session is to leave for East Africa at 10.30. The delegation from East and Central Africa is now visiting the Palace of Westminster in connection with the Festival of Britain.

At the Buckingham Palace on Tuesday were: H.H. COMMISSIONER and Mrs. G. J. COOKE, SIR CLARENCE and LADY BIRD, MR. and Mrs. R. W. SANDERS, MAJOR and Mrs. D. S. PRICE, and Mrs. S. BERTRAM, and Mrs. J. R. POTTER. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. FOX, and Mrs. PERCY CLARKE, and Mrs. ANFANG. The official welcome to the Colonial Festival of Britain were also present.

Obituary

The death is announced of Mrs. MARGIE ANN SIMONSON, LOWE, M.B.E., wife of Mr. F. H. LOWE, Northern Rhodesia, who died on August 10. On Johannesburg, Mrs. Lowe was one of the first European Education Advisory Board in Northern Rhodesia, established in 1935, and of the selection committee for Beit bursaries in Northern Rhodesia. Her husband is a former mayor of Livingstonia, and at one time represented that electoral area in the Legislative Council.

SIR WALTER JOHNS, M.B.E., who has died in Cape Town at the age of 65, was working as medical adviser to the High Commissioner for Bechuanaland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland, having retired from the Civil Medical Service in 1946. He was an authority on yellow fever and typhoid epidemics.

MR. CHARLES LAMMOND, former manager of the London Wall branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has died at the age of 70.

SERGEANT OTTO ERNEST, aged 21, a member of the Southern Rhodesian Far East Volunteers, was died in Malaya.

Letter to the Editor
Kongonis Club - Not a Party

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia
You have asked for the views of the Kenya Kongonis Club. The name is a misnomer by analogy. At first we thought of calling ourselves the General Kenyan Club, but that would have been tautologous. Besides, we were all players. So, following the example of the South Islands, the Grassroots of the Flamings and others, we sought a totem, and selected the Communist Kenya mascot as yet unappropriated by any Kenya tribe.

Yours faithfully,
LUXON BAXTON
London, S.W. 2

Japan Loses "Congo Basin" Rights

The Japanese Government has announced that it has renounced its rights in the Congo Basin. This is a significant development in the context of the Congo Basin's strategic importance. The Japanese Government has renounced its rights in the Congo Basin, which was a result of the 1919 Convention. Further, the country has declined to sign the 1948 Convention. This move is well received by other Commonwealth countries, particularly the United Kingdom, which has long advocated for a free and open Congo Basin. The Japanese Government's decision is seen as a step towards the peaceful settlement of the Congo Basin issue. It is noted that the Japanese Government has renounced its rights in the Congo Basin, which was a result of the 1919 Convention. Further, the country has declined to sign the 1948 Convention. This move is well received by other Commonwealth countries, particularly the United Kingdom, which has long advocated for a free and open Congo Basin. The Japanese Government's decision is seen as a step towards the peaceful settlement of the Congo Basin issue.

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Uganda Association

THE UGANDA ASSOCIATION has been inaugurated in London by the Uganda Club. Its aims are to promote education and friendly relations between different racial groups, to study the problems that arise in Uganda and in the British Empire, and to submit our findings to the public.

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Kariba Gorge Hydro-Electric Scheme Financial and Fuel Estimates

IT IS SUGGESTED that the Southern Rhodesian Hydro-Electric Power Authority should consider that five members or more in the light of the desirable for the authorities to come into being as the earliest possible date. There has been a delay in the carrying out of the project. This is necessary in order to carry out temporary preliminary works such as the appointment of consulting engineers who will design and supervise the carrying out of the works. It is also necessary to negotiate ways and means of financing the project and to carry out all the necessary in the preliminary stages of the project.

FINANCIAL
The estimated cost of the initial installations is £2,500,000, which £2,125,000 are for heavy and light machinery, the works, the dam, the capital portion of the underground and balance of £375,000 for the generating station, plant and transmission lines. The cost will be progressively increased until the ultimate capacity of the generating station is reached, which latter sum may be termed collectively as "capital".

It is recommended that the authority raise the capital as required. It may be found in the initial stages that capital is required in the form of Government guarantee. The life of the asset is such that capital loan would have to be repaid gradually.

Operating Costs—For the initial installation the estimated annual running cost of £2,250,000 will cover the cost, and this £2,125,000,000 will be delivered to the consuming centres at a cost of 0.25 pence. For the ultimate development the figures respectively become £4,000,000, 5,641,000,000 units, and 0.1703 pence. It is recommended that the generation cost be charged on the basis of the actual cost, and that each territory bears the transmission cost of supplying it.

Other Costs—The investigation costs incurred by the Commission in the examination of the Kariba and Kafue projects and the preparation of this report have been met by the Northern and Southern Rhodesian Governments equally. It is suggested that these costs should not be chargeable to the capital of the undertaking.

There are certain minor physical assets which will be of use to the authority, and if acquired by it should form part of its eventual capital. In submitting the recommendation the Commission has in mind benefits that have already accrued to both territories through hydrological and other information of value which has been obtained.

Authority's Preliminary Costs—It is onwards from the placing of construction contracts that loan funds would be needed but at this stage the annual requirements cannot be estimated. The authority would however require funds to carry out its various functions before its appointment, and it is suggested that these be provided by Government advance to be repaid out of loan proceeds when raised.

Seven Years for Construction

DATE OF OPERATION—The Advisory Panel considers that a period of seven years would be required for the construction of the works, including one year for preliminary work. In addition certain field work has to be done before final designs can be completed, and, in view of the nature of the work, not less than one year, probably two, must be allowed for, or, say, a minimum of eight years from the date of receipt of authority to proceed to the availability of power at the consuming centres.

ACCESS TO SITE—If the Kariba project is to be completed by 1961, access to the site for construction materials must be available by 1959 at the latest. The existence of a rail link by that date would very materially ease the transport problems and would not inflate the costs of construction.

Should it be impossible to provide a rail link by this date, access to the site could be attained initially by road. This would entail the expenditure of large sums of money on road improvements and the purchase of suitable vehicles. An additional sum of at least £500,000 would be required. The transport of heavy equipment would have to be started by 1955. If a rail link were in existence by this date further considerable expenditure on the road would be avoided.

It is considered reasonable that the authority should bear a portion of the cost of road improvement of the existing

Being the remaining instalment from the summary of proposals of the Report on the Kariba Gorge Hydro-Electric Project, published by the East Africa Council (634).

Singa-Chirundu road. In the future, any new road sections required by the Government between Singa and Chirundu should be financed by the Government, and the cost of any road to be built by the Government should be borne by the Government. The Government should also bear the cost of any road to be built by the Government.

SAVINGS OF NATURAL GAS—The American Petroleum Company has indicated that the cost of natural gas for the supply of the Kariba works is about 1/2d per unit of electricity. This is a considerable saving compared with the cost of coal-burning power. The cost of coal-burning power is about 1/2d per unit of electricity. The cost of coal-burning power is about 1/2d per unit of electricity.

TAKE-UP—As an example the area of Rhodesia is estimated to be initially supplied by the Kariba works. The take-up of electricity in Rhodesia is estimated to be about 1/2d per unit of electricity. The take-up of electricity in Rhodesia is estimated to be about 1/2d per unit of electricity.

STEEL PRODUCTION—The Kariba works will supply the steel industry in Rhodesia. The steel industry in Rhodesia is estimated to be about 1/2d per unit of electricity. The steel industry in Rhodesia is estimated to be about 1/2d per unit of electricity.

Reducing Cost Through

Transportation—Sooner or later the construction of general roads and the traffic necessary for the construction of the present rail system, could mean capital expenditure to increase the carrying capacity of the present system. The construction of roads in the areas to be initially supplied by Kariba would release transport equipment for other traffic and at least postpone to that extent capital expenditure that would otherwise be required.

The Commission has estimated the consumption of power for purposes not included in the initial Kariba development works in the course largely staggered any sudden cessations (due to Kariba) of the coal traffic which might be immediately and fully compensated for by the Kariba works. Co-ordinating planning thereafter would release railway equipment for other goods by a progressive connexion of other coal-served areas to the Kariba system.

The construction of the Commission that the effects of the Kariba project must involve considerable capital cost in the form of railways to the benefit of the territories served by them.

Water—Thermal power stations consume approximately one and a quarter gallons of water for every unit of electricity generated. In 1951 some 20m. gallons daily were required for the production of the estimated electricity output at that time. Irrespective of the source of the water, it constitutes a loss of a valuable asset and involves a relatively large capital outlay. The quantity compares with that presently consumed by all the Northern and Southern Rhodesian towns together.

IRRIGATION—In the course of the proposal the Commission has not been able to investigate any irrigation possibilities that may arise as the result of works established on the Kafue or Zambezi Rivers. For the purposes of the Kariba works would lend themselves to any form of irrigation requirement on both banks of the Zambezi.

The suitability of the soils and climate for a selected crop would have to be established, but it seems likely that general initial investigations will be instituted by the Southern Rhodesian Government in the near future. Should irrigation be able to be carried out by water occasioned by the Kariba works, the capital costs of the latter chargeable to power should be reduced in relation to such use.

Moving Africans from Area

DISPLACED AFRICANS—Subject to the final selection of the Kariba dam top water level, and to the detailed survey of the area to be inundated, the works it is estimated that in Northern Rhodesia about 14,300 and in Southern Rhodesia about 10,000 Africans would be affected by the inundation. No provision has been made in the estimates for the re-establishment of these persons, but it is understood that suitable land is available in both territories for this purpose.

LABOUR SAVING—In the actual production of electricity by water power, compared with thermal production on the scale contemplated in this report, there would be substantial savings in both European and African labour. These arise chiefly through: (a) the concentration of water power generation in bulk at one point as opposed to several thermal stations; (b) water power generation requiring considerably fewer plant operatives; (c) the elimination of labour for producing and transporting coal.

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Parliament

Most-Favoured-Nation Clause Retained

New Colonial Office Building

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LAST WEEK Mr. R. ... was aware that the Economic Commission of the European League for Economic Co-operation had recommended that the most-favoured-nation clause should cease to be applied in commercial treaties...

Sir H. SHAWCROSS: ... refers to the proposal contained in the pamphlet dated April 26, 1951, entitled "Observations of the Economic Commission of the European League of Economic Co-operation on the British Section's Preliminary Report on Trade Relations between the Commonwealth and Europe..."

"The most-favoured-nation principle, as it is defined in the commercial treaties and agreements to which this country is a party, past and continuing, is of great assistance to our export trade and accordingly H.M. Government are not prepared to abandon it..."

Commercial Preference Rates Maintained

Sir H. SHAWCROSS: "No, sir. I think our general export policy has been assisted by the maintenance of the most-favoured-nation provisions in the commercial treaties into which we have entered..."

Mr. DUNCAN SANDYS (Colonial Office) asked the Minister of Works whether, having regard to the decision to curtail the programme of Government office building and the consequent suspension of further work on the proposed new Colonial Office building, he would give an assurance...

Mr. G. BROWN: ... my predecessor did on March 15 last, the proposal for the new Colonial Office building have been fully considered and discussed in the House and in another place...

Mr. SANDYS: Can the Minister give the House the assurance which is asked for in the question, that before work is resumed on this building the House will be informed and given an opportunity to discuss the matter...

Mr. BROWN: The answer to the first part is "No." The answer to the second part is that it is obviously affected by the same, but in any case it is not ready to be built.

Mr. FRASER asked the Minister of Food what supplies of dairy produce he was able to obtain from Kenya? Mr. WELLS: "I have agreed to buy all the butter Kenya can offer, but unfortunately the quantity available is small. Our last purchase from Kenya was in June, and amounted to 100 tons..."

In view of the prevalence of fables in the Union, the Rhodesias, and the Belgian Congo, a six-months quarantine has been imposed in Tanganyika upon all goods imported from those territories.

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation

THE EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION held its annual general meeting in Manchester last week.

Mr. A. FOSTER, Managing Director, announced the election as president of Lord Derby, who, as chairman, had held the office for 24 years after the foundation in 1921. This season should see a crop of over six million pounds of cotton in which the corporation, in particular, is interested, a significant landmark when it was recalled that in 1921 production was only 166,000 bales.

Dr. J. H. HUFFINSON, Director of the new cotton research station in Uganda, described the work in East Africa. While immediate increases in the crop depended mainly on strict propaganda, it was research that affected the long-term prospects. The work of the scientists of the Lake Province languages had been radically changed, the work of the entomologists and at the entomology station in Uganda, entomologists had shown the way to more efficient crop production. While pest control was not yet practical in that Protectorate, close attention was being given to development of resistance to the lygus bug.

Kariba Dam

Mr. R. A. SHEPHERSON, Economic Secretary to Northern Rhodesia, speaking just before the report on his electrical developments in the Rhodesias was published, said that the commission's terms of reference had been to study the possibilities of both the Kariba Dam and the Mopani Dam, but that the latter scheme had not been fully investigated, and that though Northern Rhodesia had spent four-fifths of the money had been spent on investigating the Kariba project. He added that sufficient hydrological information about the Kariba had now been provided by Brigadier Hawes to justify the engagement of a firm of consultants to prepare a proper engineering project for consideration.

Advertisement for ALDOUS Successors Ltd. The text reads: 'Specialists for Design & Construction of Small Ships'. Below this, the company name 'ALDOUS Successors Ltd.' is written in a large, stylized font. At the bottom, it says 'THE SHIPYARD, BRIGHTLINGSEA, ESSEX, ENGLAND' and 'Tel: Brightlingsea' and 'Cable: Slipway, Brightlingsea'.

JULY 19, 1934

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Union Grows in Bechuanaland
Tribesmen reject new Kwana

THE LATEST DISTURBANCES in Bechuanaland have been described by one of the leading "nots" as "the most serious since Britain became the protecting Power". More than 50 tribesmen have been arrested and several clashes with the police have occurred. Sixty supporters of Tshekedi Khama are now in a security camp. Serowe and police reinforcements have been sent from Southern Rhodesia.

On Monday a meeting at Bamangwato passed a unanimous resolution asking the British Government to decide whether Tshekedi can remain in the area. The Commonwealth Relations Office has been asked that it will make no difference to the arrangement now being made.

A statement was read to the assembled tribesmen by P. Fraenkel, British Consul, who described it as representing the tribe's considered opinion. It affirmed:

"The tribe regrets that it is unable to hold the proposed Kwana cause, as the tribe has repeatedly and without success requested Tshekedi to return to the Bechuanaland. The proposed Kwana will be held only if our chief Seretse, the Kwana of February was held to the people and meet a deputation. (1) That the Kwana and the Kwana and will not be allowed to attend our Kwana in view of recent disturbances caused by the presence of Kwana people in our midst. (2) Kwana cannot be held without the presence of an armed force of Kwana and its followers are to be present."

The tribe, however, was to extend to the gentlemen to be sent by H.M. Government an invitation to sojourn among us for two or three weeks as guests of the tribe. They will be able to attend normal customary Kwana in different parts of the area to meet people unimpeded by the armed and organized instances, and so get a true picture of our attitude towards the chief Seretse and Tshekedi in the case of the present unsettled state of the tribe.

Bamangwato Women's Threat

On the 29th day a large crowd of Bamangwato women assembled at Serowe and threatened to storm the town to release men arrested earlier by the police. They demanded the removal of all followers of Tshekedi. Twenty-nine tribesmen have been ordered to leave the town and return to their villages.

The District Commissioner for Bechuanaland, Mr. E. J. B. Roper, is being from Moching. He is expected to investigate the tribesmen had refused to apologize to the District Commissioner, Mr. Germond, for the disturbances.

In reply to his demand for complete submission and obedience, they stated that they had no quarrel with the British Government, but refused to apologize for the presence of the reserves and returned exiles from Bechuanaland against whom they had repeatedly warned the Government.

At Serowe, Tshekedi is being and a second succession has taken place as a result of terror prevails throughout the reserve. He and his supporters were last week attacked in the garden of the Government of Bechuanaland and only the intervention of the reserve Kwana tribesmen being forced into a hasty withdrawal.

Police was received on Saturday from Tshekedi saying that he and his followers do not leave your territories. The absence of Tshekedi's strongest opponents, and their flight to the north after Seretse, was appointed president of the tribal council by the authorities, but cooperation with him has been diminishing. He stated last week that he is a rightful chief. All troubles will cease if he is allowed to return. We do not want Tshekedi back even as a private citizen."

A scaffold has also been reported from Moching, 75 miles north of Serowe, where, it is understood, some Africans were at local Europeans.

When he was questioned in the House of Commons about the disturbances, the Secretary of State for

Commonwealth Relations, Mr. Gordon Wellesley, has received reports from the High Commissioner that on Saturday night a number of tribesmen seized Basheba and about 20 other supporters of Tshekedi Khama at Serowe, with the apparent intention of removing them of "lore" from the Bamangwato reserve. The tribesmen who took his action appear to have been mainly younger men acting without the approval of the tribal leaders. The rescue and release of Tshekedi's followers, and their subsequent flight, until police reinforcements arrived. There was no damage to any persons or property.

The incident occurred on Saturday night at Serowe, and the house in which Tshekedi, who had himself requested protection, was living. He was, however, seized when walking in the street.

Police Protecting Tshekedi's Followers

Tshekedi's followers are now camped together at Serowe and their lives are under police protection. Police reinforcements have arrived and the Administration has received the support and is receiving the cooperation of the tribal leaders in maintaining order. The Administration intends to arrest and prosecute those it deems to be responsible for the violence against the followers on Saturday. The High Commissioner, with whom there is constant touch, reports that the situation is still tense.

MR. GIBBS: In addition to what took place on Saturday night, it is reported that a meeting in Serowe was attended and went straight to a relative of Tshekedi and tried to intimidate him to leave with his family immediately. Fortunately, the man refused to go. As the method of intimidation and threat to be permitted and is not a reflection upon the kind of man which the Minister made to Tshekedi.

MR. GORDON WELLESLEY: Do not think that the police have taken any part against intimidation. They have been aided in this by the tribal leaders, and, as I have said, a people whom we think responsible for this are to be prosecuted. We are taking vigorous steps and the steps to stop any sort of intimidation, and the Administration has, of course, made clear its warnings, which have been repeated very strongly to the tribal leaders and the men, that we will not tolerate any incidents of this nature.

Allegations at Local Kwana

MR. E. J. B. ROPER: Is the Minister aware that two days before this meeting a local Kwana was held in Serowe, at which the allegation was once again made that Tshekedi projected return to his territory in order to keep Mr. Seretse from the District Commissioner was aware that the meeting was to be held and that he statement was likely to be made. He asked whether the might the followers of Tshekedi and that therefore, since this is a one-sided case, was put forward?

MR. GORDON WELLESLEY: I do not recollect the account of what happened. There is to be the Kwana meeting, as I understand and which will be the only Kwana in the past case of the word, that will be held on this matter as I announced earlier to the House. Of course, the word Kwana, which only means a meeting, is sometimes used for meetings to people and we have no means at all of stopping people meeting and discussing this or any other problems which they wish to discuss.

If we did that, we should stop the free speech and discussion in the whole of the British area. It is not true that the District Commissioner had about this Kwana. I do not know for certain whether to Cape Town or Pretoria. I do not know for certain whether with the High Commissioner. These events is not accurate.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF Emigration to Southern Rhodesia

New Regulations Announced

The annual East African inter-territorial athletic competition will be held in Uganda on August 10.

A central boarding school to accommodate 100 girls of the Southern Protectorate is to be built in Burao at a cost of £24,000, and a new secondary school at Boroma.

North Rhodesia has 1,031 European civil servants at the end of March, 1945, and 2,746 at the end of February, this year. The respective numbers of African civil servants were 4,872 and 7,582.

Only Colonial students are remaining at the King's Hostel, London, though it was due to close this week and next. The kitchen will be in use, however, and the students must pay for their own board.

A Northern Rhodesia Sellers' Association has been formed in Lusaka, and branches are being formed in other areas. Messrs. M. S. Visagie and N. J. Willis are chairman and vice-chairman respectively of the Fort Jameson committee.

H.M.S. *Bona* has completed a year's service Korean waters. She was last week congratulated by the command of the British Commonwealth and Fleet. She has steamed 63,000 miles, discharged 100,000 and participated in 107 bombardments.

A resolution to admit non-self-governing territories to the status of associate members was adopted at the general conference of the N.A.S. in Paris last week. A plan to establish six fundamental education centres in backward areas of the world, costing \$20m. over 10 years, has been approved.

Police Station Attack

Fifty bandits on Thursday attacked a police station at Nefasi, Eritrea, during telephone wires, breaking down doors and stealing more than 20 rifles and ammunition. Five policemen were slightly wounded. The bandits also attacked a British office at residence. Traps and police pursued them.

A 21-year-old African, a native of the Church of Scotland Mission, Chogoria, is the first African girl from Kenya to represent the Colony at an international rally of Girl Guides. She is Ruth Akumu, who will fly from Nairobi to Switzerland to-morrow. She will visit England at the invitation of the British Council.

The Victoria League, which is celebrating its 40th jubilee this year, has been promised an anonymous gift of £50,000 if it can raise a similar amount from other sources. At the annual meeting last week Lady Wolley was elected chairman. Membership has increased from 14,000 to 25,000 in the past six years. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, is president.

FROM SEPTEMBER no intending immigrants will be permitted to enter Southern Rhodesia unless in possession of a residence permit issued by a Selection Board. Two boards appointed to screen intending immigrants will begin duty on August 1 at Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2, and in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Intending British immigrants to the Colony who reside in the United Kingdom of Great Britain must apply for residence permits to the London board, and those who live outside the U.K. or Ireland (i.e. in any Dominion, Colony or foreign country) must apply to the Salisbury board. Intending immigrants who are not British must apply to the London board.

Persons who have made all arrangements to emigrate to the Colony should apply to the local authority in the appropriate board, which will issue a certificate authorizing entry subject only to compliance with the old regulations.

The new residence permits will authorize entry subject only to compliance with requirements as to passport, health, and character on arrival at the border. Every immigrant (except those who are exempt from the requirement of arrival at a radiologist's certificate issued within the previous three months of freedom from active pulmonary tuberculosis) must be vaccinated.

Fares retained in the new regulations may authorize assistance in the form of passage to the Colony to be approved immigrants from the U.K. only, in the form of a refund after arrival of £30 to adults between the ages of 21 and 45, and £20 for each of two children under 16.

Immigrants who are not British will be restricted to six months' employment in the Colony unless he applies for and is granted a residence permit, by which he may be required to produce evidence that he intends to return to his country of domicile, or to produce evidence and was permitted to enter his country of domicile, which show that he is returning to that country for the purpose and duration of his visit.

Temporary Transfer of Employment.—If any employer wishes to introduce an immigrant into the Colony for a temporary purpose, he must first authorize entry of the employee for a period of six months, subject to application, and that, should for a further six months the employee should be permitted to remain after his residence permit has been granted and been granted a residence permit.

Immigrants' Occupation.—Holders of residence permits issued on any other basis than domicile in the Colony for a period of six months or longer, may be required to obtain permission other than that stated on their permits, without the permission of the board at Salisbury. This does not include change of employer.

Housing.—Intending immigrants are warned that housing and other accommodation will be extremely difficult to obtain in Southern Rhodesia, especially in Salisbury, Bulawayo, and Bulawayo.

Four destroyers of the Mediterranean Fleet are being sent to the Red Sea. They are CHESTER, HEVRON, CHITROUS and FREELING.

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Company Meeting Reports

The Clan-Line Steamers, Limited

Burden of Excessive Taxation

Lord Rutherford's Statement

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLAN-LINE STEAMERS, LTD., was held on July 22 at 11, St. James's Place, London, E.C. 1. The Rt. Hon. LORD RUTHERFORD, Chairman of the company, presiding, said: *inter alia*—

Restructuring and Amalgamation.
 "The accounts do not reflect the effect of the scheme of reconstruction and amalgamation approved by stockholders on March 28. The principal effect of the change should be an improvement in the earnings position of the group, although it is the nature of the difficulty in making over the recently negotiated adjustments in charter rates meet the increased costs of ship operation. As an example, I need only mention fuel oil, where the average saving reflected in the 1950 accounts is already in excess of 20%."

"The freight index figure is considerably higher than at this time last year. It must point out, however, that nearly all the benefit of such increases accrues to tramp shipping companies as opposed to liner companies, which operate regular sailings to certain ports at contract rates."

"Liner companies associate together to operate sea lanes and in such cases are bound by conference arrangements. Such arrangements tend to ward fluctuations in freight rates thereby giving greater stability but they do preclude the companies concerned from taking advantage of a sudden rise in the demand for tonnage—as we have just experienced."

Fleet.
 "Last year, I mentioned that we had reached a stage when we could consider our losses replaced and look forward to a period of normal annual replacement. In pursuance of this policy we have disposed of the CLAN MACIVER, and one of our subsidiaries has also sold a ship of this type. These vessels had reached the end of their useful lives."

"During the year to December 31 we took delivery from shipbuilders of CLAN CAW and CLAN SINCLAIR and since closing our accounts the CLAN SUTHERLAND has also been delivered. These fast ships, employed in the company's South and East African service, are of a high standard and have a accommodation for 12 passengers."

"We also have under construction six ships—a further three of the Strathgarry class and three of an improved MACLAREN type. Two of the latter class are being built for Ceylon Mine and Coal and become available to us when that company became a subsidiary in March. Ships of the MACLAREN class have proved most useful interchangeable units in the great variety of trades in which we are employed."

"In addition, two ocean type vessels, the CLAN MACQUARRIE and CLAN MACQUEEN, have been acquired and after substantial refitting will, I am sure, be useful additions."

Delays in Port.
 "With shipbuilding costs at their present high level, it is a tragedy that, owing to delays in port, additional vessels are required merely to maintain a service. It is sad to reflect on the outlook of those who are at their

best interests calling for a policy of official strikes, though it is a pity that we do not appreciate the motives of these leaders."

Excessive Taxation.
 "I have drawn attention before to the high level of taxation in this country. The highest rates seem to have been further increased by the Finance Act and have given rise to the phenomenon of a high level of profits which is to be written off."

"There is no denying that heavy taxances have been levied on the shipping industry. In this way, for example, that heavy tax which was applied to the corporation tax was spread forward for the period when the asset itself was contributing to the tax."

"It is very difficult to formulate any long term policy with the present uncertainty as to the contents of an annual budget and the prospects of legislation."

"Resolutions were made by the shipping industry for a reduction of special allowances on new vessels, so that this industry, which is the well-being of the nation both in peace and war, might be given a reasonable opportunity of obtaining a high standard of efficiency."

"Under present taxation shipping will become not only a wasting asset but also inefficient."

Dividend.
 "The dividend this year has been increased to 30%. So far as cash is concerned, the net outlay is in excess of the payment for the previous year, which included a 5% distribution of the profit on realization of investments."

"In addition to the dividend, you have been advised of the proposal to distribute shares in the Scottish Lion Insurance Co., Ltd. and Sea Lion Investments, Ltd., subject to the approval of the extraordinary general meeting."

"It was felt that the policy of retaining the profits of subsidiary undertakings in Clan Line and distributing them to the holders by means of a variation in the rate of the ordinary dividend had certain weaknesses and that it would be better to give the stockholders a direct interest in subsidiary companies."

Scottish Lion Insurance.
 "The Scottish Lion Insurance Company was formed in 1947 to take over the underwriting which had been carried on by this company. As a separate entity they were in a favourable position to take on other underwriting business, and this side business has been steadily developed. Your directors are confident that, with careful management, the Scottish Lion Insurance Company will prove a sound investment to stockholders."

"Sea Lion Investments, Ltd., was formed with a capital of £850,000 to acquire the entire share capitals of Caledonia Stevedoring Company, Ltd., and Dock Services, Ltd., and 46% of the share capital of the Greenock Dockyard Company, Ltd."

"As their names imply, Caledonia Stevedoring Company and Dock Services both perform very necessary and useful services, and the Greenock Dockyard Company has been responsible for the building of practically all our modern vessels."

It is proposed that in a full year's time, however, these two companies should be treated as equivalent to the ordinary shares of the holding of Class A ordinary stock.

During the last four months of considerable re-organization of the finance of the company has taken place and your directors are confident that the re-organized company will be a more efficient and profitable concern and it is recommended to inform you that the directors have no further changes to contemplate. You will collect out as part of the scheme of reconstruction an accumulation of the Cash-Like offered to acquire the whole of the £600,000 A preference stock of the Great Railways Investments Trust, Ltd. which is hoped to market at an average price of 30s. per £1 of stock. All the stock so acquired has now been sold at

the price slightly in excess of our estimate. The report and accounts were adopted.

Proposed Approval
At the extraordinary general meeting to propose the articles of association were adopted and the distribution of the ordinary shares of 600,000 fully-paid shares of 1s. each on the capital of Sea Lion Investments, Ltd. and 600,000 fully-paid shares of 10s. each in the capital of The Scottish Lion Investments Company, Ltd. on the proportion of one share of Sea Lion Investments, Ltd. and one share of The Scottish Lion Investments Company, Ltd. for every £1 ordinary share of the company. The Chairman formed the opinion that the proposed articles should be approved and the Stock Exchange should be asked to deal in the shares of the Scottish Lion Insurance Company, Ltd.

James Finlay and Company Limited

Mr. A. M. G. GIBSON'S Statement

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF JAMES FINLAY AND COMPANY LIMITED, was held in Glasgow on July 26, 1951.

The following is an abridgement of the statement of Chairman Mr. A. M. G. GIBSON.

Before commenting on the company's results for the past year, I am proud to refer to the business being celebrated in 1950 the bicentenary of its existence. Many companies and institutions have passed their centenary, but the attainment of the 200th year's existence is somewhat unusual feature in the life of a company and calls for recognition in some shape or form.

A history of the company is in the process of preparation and it is proposed to distribute a copy of this to the company's business friends and contributors. The board further decided that tangible recognition in the form of a bonus to all employees—excluding the directors—of the company should be made and this has been arranged.

Bicentenary Bonus
In addition, the directors felt that the ordinary stockholders who participate in the fortunes of the company should also be recognized and, as already notified in the Press, has been done by the allocation of a special 5% distribution out of capital profits which will be paid on July 7. I trust that our employees and our ordinary stockholders will consider the action which we have taken meets the occasion.

I referred last year to the difficult transitionary period through which India and Pakistan were passing, and it is most satisfactory that further improvement in the trading relations between the two countries is not only possible, but in particular I would refer to the Indo-Pakistan Trade Pact which was concluded in March, and this must have a beneficial effect on the economy of each country.

The taxation position affecting sterling companies trading in India and Pakistan remains very complicated, and, with the high level of taxation now in force in this country militating against the building up of industrial capital to meet the necessary finance of higher costs, I make no excuse for repeating what I said in my statement to the stockholders of The Consolidated Tea and Lands Company Limited, that it would be in the interests of the exchequers of both India and Pakistan and of sterling companies trading in these countries if

agreement were reached for the exoneration of the avoidance of double taxation.

At present it is possible to reach a stage in certain cases where the tax plus United Kingdom taxation results in a taxation liability of over 20% of the £, and I submit that steps are urgently called for to correct this anomaly and not handicap legitimate trade which is of benefit to our country's commerce.

Accounts
I will now bring you on the company's results for the past year.

Accounts—Capital reserves are reduced by the amount of the special distribution to which I have already referred, while there are two small additions, one representing profit on investments and sundry assets realized, and the other a post-war refund on investments. The reduction of £2,000,000 under £30,000 bank overdrafts, though in itself a satisfactory item, is counterbalanced by the increase in general charges the cure for which stood at £2,966 at the end of the year as against £601,066 at the end of 1949. This rise has occurred over the course of business and does not, I think, call for special comment.

Added to fixed assets, before depreciation, amount to £2,752, of which some £262,000 represents expenditure on the reconstruction work in progress at Catrine and Glasgow. The remainder consists in the main of outlay on residential accommodation which it has been found necessary to provide for our staff in the East.

Increased Stocks

Stocks have increased by rather over £100,000, due principally to the larger amount of new cotton and the higher value of finished goods on hand at Catrine and Deanston Mills and to increased quantities of gunnies and tea carried by Calcutta branch, also at higher prices. On the other hand, an appreciable reduction has to be recorded in stocks at Chitagon. A decrease took place in sundry debtors from £1,633,006 to £1,487,287, due chiefly to certain of our associated tea companies requiring less finance from our company, while the cash position was strengthened during the year by some £210,000.

Examination of the profit and loss account shows that, while our investment income is slightly down, as was expected, the over-all profit is up by £129,322. This

to... Provision... depreciation... fixed assets... 1950... 1949...

in general... The increased... our large holdings... The Kinan Devay... this company... 1950... 1949...

Los Angeles... as affecting... purchase contracts... London auctions... It is too early... the best interests... by instituting...

Production... would seem to be... but the outlook... to the distance... compared...

I wish to... Kenya... The African Highlands Produce Company, Limited... 5,270,000 lb. of tea... 1951... as the company owns sufficient land... capital expenditure will be called for... to pay any dividend...

Estates greatly improved... I myself... the estate of the company... had taken place in this valuable property... optimistic regarding the future of tea in Kenya... The capital of this company is £200,000 and we hold a two-thirds interest of this, the balance being held by the four other companies of the Finlay group.

Home Cotton Mills... I am glad to record that satisfactory progress has been made with the construction programme at Catania and Darlington Mills. Expenditure to date on all the schemes amounts to approximately £825,000 which represents 52% of the total amount sanctioned to date.

I may state that the results for 1950 from this section of our organization are very pleasing indeed, and have had a material effect on the improved trading results of the company as shown in the profit and loss account. Prospects for the current year so far as can be visualized, can be described as favourable.

Qualities of Northern Rhodesian timber formerly regarded as waste, may become available as a result of experiments conducted by the Forest Products Research Department Laboratory at Princes Risborough, Bucks. Trees which have been killed by fire remain sound for many decades, but become extremely difficult to saw, experts from the laboratory therefore flew out to the Zambezi forests and experimented with saws made of stellite, a hard alloy of cobalt, chromium, and tungsten.

Metal Box Company, Overseas

... with subsidiaries in East Africa and Rhodesia... for depreciation of fixed assets... consolidated profit of £24,601... £12,961... £18,250... £142,960... £28,064... £300,757... £5,983... £143,961... £18,250... £41,233... £500,000... £200,000... £180,397... £44,000... £216,723... £2,449,915... £2,000,000... £49,915...

The issued capital of the parent company consists of 500,000 ordinary shares... £180,397... £44,000... £216,723... £2,449,915... £2,000,000... £49,915... Mr. D. W. Gardner, Director, and Mr. R. B. Parker, Director.

Benguela Railway

COMPANHIA DO CAMELO... 189,047... 142,555... 113 for... 49,915...

Mr. D. W. Gardner, Director, has suggested in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia... every article offered for sale in the Colony should have its price clearly marked, as a means both of preventing evasion of price control regulations and of protecting the large majority of honest business men from the black sheep of the commercial flock.

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Of Commercial Concern

Alex. Leslie and Co., Ltd. are calling 84,000 ordinary shares at the price of 4s. per share to be registered on July 9, on the basis of three to two of the 10 old shares. The new shares will rank pari passu in all respects with existing ordinary shares, except that they will not entitle holders to participate in any dividend for the year ended June 30, 1951. The new issue has been necessitated by rising prices of expanding trading business, particularly with East Africa.

On the first day of the second Fort Jameson tobacco sales, 1,602 bales (291,398 lb.) were sold at an average price of 41.074d. per lb. On the second day 1,223 bales (218,745 lb.) were sold at an average of 41.601d. The prices for the top grades were well maintained, but there was a slight drop in the price for medium grades and a substantial drop in those of low grades.

James Brothers and Co., Ltd. may resume their former practice of paying interim ordinary dividends about the beginning of December in each year. The annual general meeting in London last week approved the proposed dividends of 13% on the ordinary shares and deferred stock, payable on July 24.

Cotton Prices Down

All grades of cotton sold to Lancashire mills are now 6d. per lb. cheaper. This is the second reduction within a fortnight announced by the Textile Cotton Commission. Long staple Egyptian cotton is now quoted 82d. per lb. and Ashmouni 63.08d.

Basic prices of maize and white millet in Tanganyika have been fixed at 2s. 3d. per 20 lb. bag for the 1951 crop, and at less than 2s. 3d. for grain harvested in 1952.

A weekly coach service now operates between Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, and Mbeya, Tanganyika.

The Railway announce that gross traffic receipts in 1950 were £198,884 (£207,250) and profit £60,422 (£64,642), raising the balance forward to £136,699. Rolling stock on order for Northern Rhodesia includes 32 first-class and 38 second-class coaches, of which 13 have been shipped.

The application by Mr. Gossain Prasad for winding up of Uganda Sugar Estates, Ltd., has been dismissed by the court. The court has permitted the directors to investigate the possibilities of spinning and weaving industry in the Sudan.

Dividends

At the annual general meeting of the East African Bank, Ltd., the directors proposed a dividend of 10% and bonus of 2% for the year ended June 30, 1950, amounting to £36,000. The group profit was £233,316 (£210,000). Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., has proposed a dividend of 12% for the year ended June 30, 1950, amounting to £238,031 (£222,493). Meeting, August 31.

Coal Outputs

The annual coal output of East Africa, Ltd. was 540 tons in June, making 1,535 tons for the last three months of the year.

Avasha Plantations, Ltd., 391 tons in 12 months to June 30.

At the annual general meeting in London last week of Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., the chairman Lord Rennie said that no further financial changes were at present contemplated. The £600,000 reconstruction scheme in French Railways is being financed by the company. The company will apply to the Registrar for permission to issue shares of 1s. nominal value for the reconstruction of the shares of 5s. nominal value. The company holds 46% of the share capital in the Greenock Dockyard Co., Ltd., which has built most of the Clan Line's modern ships.

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Dr. J. T. Williamson's Services
Citation on Award of D.S.C.

WHEN JOHN THOBURN WILLIAMSON was presented for the honor of a degree of D.S.C. at the Convocation of McGill University, Montreal, the citation of the Chancellor was in the following terms:

To-day McGill is pleased to recognize officially the achievements of one of her graduates, achievements which typify in a striking manner what may be won by determination, hard work and the firm conviction that on sound knowledge and

Travel northward through Africa, Dr. John Williamson looked for a diamond placer in the Zambesi and, after thorough study of the geology, he became convinced that the source of the diamonds was not far off. Generally believed with courage and determination, he left his profession and spent his resources in two years of lonely and arduous prospecting, when success finally crowned his efforts. The development of the property offered difficulties in war-time almost insurmountable.

The prospect has now been developed into one of the greatest diamond mines of the world, and is the source of great wealth which has been used as a trust, contributing greatly to the development of the Zambesi and to the betterment of mankind.

Mr. Chancellor, I have the honour and great personal pleasure to present to you, in order that you may confer on him the degree of Doctor of Science, *honoris causa* John Thoburn Williamson, an excellent geologist, whose work has won fame for Rhodesia and brought renown to his alma mater.

Company Progress Reports for June

Rhodesian Corporation.—492 oz. gold were produced of the Fred mine from 3,070 tons of ore milled. L.O. 21,994. Adverse effects of pressure burst at 100 levels have not yet been overcome.

Robe & Co. min.—3,103 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 6,000 tons of ore, for a working profit of £18,508. Bankie Colliery.—173,874 tons of coal and 8,000 tons of gas were sent.

Ministry of Materials

The HEADQUARTERS of the new Ministry of Materials, which assumed its functions last week, is in Horse Guards Avenue, London, W.1. The Metals Division is already accommodated here, but the Board, composing the Board of Trade staff dealing with raw materials, all for the time being function in the Board of Trade offices.

Lake Akiapiti

The ROYAL SHELL and Anglo-Italian Companies have visited the Lake Akiapiti of Uganda, in which there is oil (no necessity) in enormous quantities and conditions suitable for many years.

AN IMPORTANT NEW MINERAL has recently been discovered in Uganda. It is thought that the Government of Uganda has been granted a franchise to exploit it.

THE BAKANESI ELECTRICITY AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY is to be liquidated. The directors do not consider that it will be any plus for distribution to shareholders.

The Ministry of Materials has increased the rate of food subsidy from 20% to 25% for 1938. Premiums for higher grades are unchanged.

Mines' Wage Claim

Representatives of the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union are to discuss with the Chamber of Mines a claim for a 10% increase.



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Number of Consumers	Number of Consumers	Number of Consumers
Annual consumption	Annual consumption	Annual consumption
Capital	Capital	Capital
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14 million units	14 million units	180 million units
£20,000	£245,000	£4,213,336

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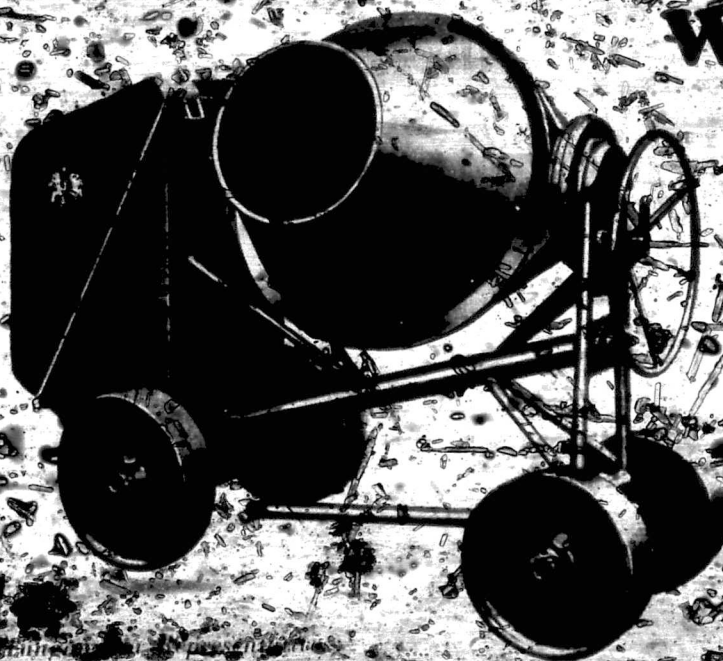
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ROBIN KIRK	Aug 14	Aug 20
ROBIN SHERWOOD	Aug 23	Aug 25
ROBIN THORNDYKE	Aug 27	Aug 29
ROBIN HOOD	Aug 30	Sept 5
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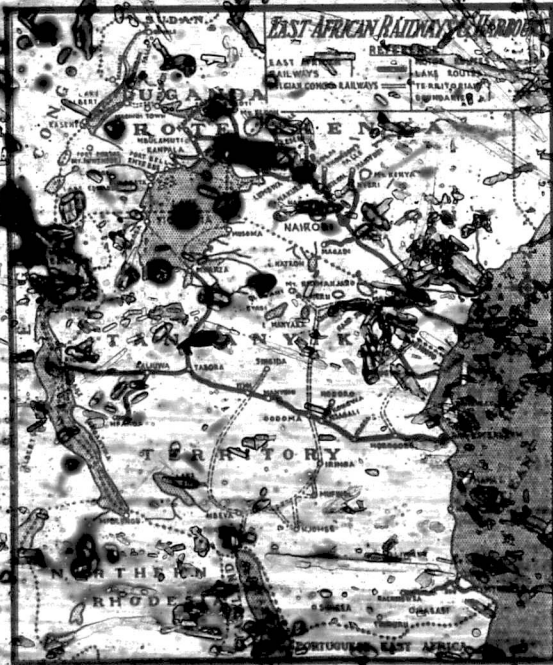
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE RHODESIANS have recently received generous help under the Marshall Plan, the Economic Co-operation Administration having promised loans of £5,000,000 for the improvement of Rhodesian E.C.A. News, railway communications and Rhodesia. £3,000,000 for the development of the Chilima copper mining property of the Matfira copper mining company. These loans will come from the sterling counterpart fund at the disposal of E.C.A. It having been arranged that the United Kingdom Government would set aside a sterling sum equivalent to any Marshall Aid money received by this country, one-fifth per cent should be spent on American authorities must submit that the balance should be used for the British Treasury, chiefly in debt reduction from the share the American have now offered to provide help for Rhodesian developments which they deem to be important both to the territories and to the United States (because they would augment the flow of scarce strategic materials).

part funds will cease to accumulate, but after outstanding allocations have been met, there will be some balance available for use. Since our transatlantic friends are so obviously interested in Africa, might not their attention be called to the high importance of improving other transport facilities? The East African Railways and Harbours Administration have brought proposals during and since the war, and their development proposals, which involve an expenditure of some £1,000,000, are rather unimaginative or timid. Yet they are known best about prospective rail, air, road and transport developments. We must agree that communications should if possible be provided in advance, and that it would be a good thing in principle to start now on the expansion of the port of Mombasa, by, say, two deep-water berths, and on the doubling of the line from the port to Nairobi.

This country having indicated that it will not require further Marshall aid, the country is now in the normal course of rail way development planning, for higher

priority has had to be given to other necessities. The necessary funds, therefore, not being available under the loan programme agreed with the Treasury. Moreover, the requisite steel could scarcely be made available from British sources in the next few years. The whole picture would be changed, however, if E.C.A. could provide a sterling loan and steel from the United States. In any case, if such aid could be made, in view of the fact that the Americans are increasingly interested in buying East African mineral resources—pyrites, iron, hides, skins and minerals—and that there are good prospects of great mining developments in Uganda, it is a point certainly worth consideration, and action, if it is to be taken, should be prompt.

FIFTEETH BIRTHDAY challenges any organization to take stock of its past and future, and it is undeniably better to be realistic than unduly optimistic in making the assessment.

Problems of Royal African Society. In this issue of the journal the African Society will be found to set out a long series of points in a long review of the history of the Royal African Society since it was founded in 1901, and no reader is likely to consider this the epitome or representative commentary on an even complacent attitude. Some, indeed, may feel that this recapitulation—which is a lead of fact and opinion—is unduly descriptive, and it ought therefore to be made clear that it does not express the considered view of the council, but is only that of the editor of the journal. Mr. Swarzy must have spent a great deal of time in digging out the essential facts and arranging them for publication, and his survey of the difficulties which have had to be met in the past will certainly be useful to the council and its general membership. It is a commendable and considerate review of the problems of the present and immediate future.

The Society needs far greater support now than African developments of all kinds demand and receive so much more public attention, and it is to be hoped that the widespread notice given to its jubilee by the Press in this country, and throughout Africa, will lead to a substantial increase in membership and to a great improvement in the financial position. Both are necessary if the society is to seize its opportunities of useful service.

ought to be given to a number of names resident in Africa—and there must be some hundreds of Africans whose practical interest would and should now be engaged in a broadened basis of membership would come wider knowledge of the society's activities and its achievements, more comment and less criticism, and a larger income. All are necessary.

Good work is done by the regular bestowal of awards upon men and women who have rendered signal service to Africa. Gold and silver medals have been given in the past, but not with Annual Awards of that regularity which is British. It is desirable and some time, perhaps a little in a scrupulously should be the annual awards—whenever on June 27, the Society's birthday—and that it would be better to give, say, three awards of a bronze medal each year than the occasional bestowal of a gold or silver one. It is, of course, not the intrinsic value of the gift, but its recognition of good work that is important. Much clever work is being rendered in and for Africa, and we should hope that the greatest care would be exercised in making the annual selections. Of our own preference would incline towards the decoration of notable leadership for everything in Africa would depend upon it) and claims promotion devoted to some recent development, for it is usually possible to encourage pertinacity in good work.

The council, if it decided to implement a new policy of this kind to the general body of members, would have to face each year the difficult task of selection, but if that responsibility were widely shared. **Dedication**—it would set a standard. The best of the service of some of the members of the value now attaching to a wide comparison to the grants of the Royal Geographical Society could soon be replicated in the African sphere by the award of the Royal African Society. It would enhance its own status in the process of commendation. The devotion of those who dedicate their time and talent to Africa, and the might of it, could be the best one word definition of the qualifications essential to every candidate for consideration. The dedicated leader in any department of life is the one who will most influence the mass of his community, and nothing is more important than to widen and deepen the right influences.

Notes By The Way

Uganda's Next Governor

THREE TIMES IN ONE DAY I have been asked to name Uganda's next Governor. I do not know, of course, whether the Secretary of State for the Colonies has yet decided whom to recommend to The King, and changed circumstances sometimes upset expectations, even those held confidently in inner circles. I suggest, however, that Sir Geoffrey Corby, our present Governor of Masailand, is a very likely successor. Sir John Hall

Novelist Who Knows

"HALFWAY TO PARADISE" the last African novel which Mr. J. C. Coetzee, a South African author, has written, is by Eric Anderson, a white South African, under the pen-name of Eric Anderson. In the past he added to his mother's name the name of his birthplace, about which EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has doubtless had something to say later) is that of a man who knows East and Central Africa, and has had much experience of the continent as a writer. He studied at Balliol College, he won a Rhodes Scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1944, but did not go up to Oxford because of the outbreak of the first world war, in which he served with the R.F.A. and the R.F.C. After demobilization he entered the Colonial Office, from which he resigned three years later because he "disliked the life intensely". But handling papers about Africa and meeting men from that part of the Empire had a profound influence on him, and he went to Northern Rhodesia to spend a year at Shilo Ngandu.

Five Visits In Ten Years

THERE HE BEGAN WRITING. Several of his novels were published and his output of short stories was considerable. In the outbreak of war in 1939 he joined the R.A.F. as an administrative officer and then working various staff appointments, including a wing commander. Meantime he had ceased to write, but when he returned to civil life the habit had not quite expressing itself mainly in short stories but also in novels entitled "The Call of the World". During the past few years he has paid a visit to Kenya and Uganda and his background for his present work owes much to his use of the excellent library of Government House, Entebbe. During the period with which Mr. Keats deals a great James and a fit p-name can have a namesake. King of Zanzibar was a name from the coast of the Great Lakes and a principal upholders of British power.

Priority Running for Public Debt

THE CRITIC in Southern Rhodesia who fails to meet his income tax liabilities with promptness is promptly dunned by a debt collector, not by the department itself. I was not aware of that arrangement until I read a parliamentary reply of the Minister of Finance stating that for the current year the total cost is estimated at £1,000 for commission on collections and £800 for legal charges. Mr. Whitehead has reason to feel that he gets good value for such expenditure, for it is less than the sum which would be involved in order to carry out the work of a primary or qualified legal official and one type was a good deal more than that is necessary, and experience suggests that a minimum staff grows quickly in a bureaucratic department. Southern Rhodesia's system in this connexion is based on financial, not aesthetic considerations.

Amber

GEOGRAPHICAL ALLEGORIES are often interesting. Some of them epitomize brilliantly the nature of an environment, occasionally they afford insight into the character of an individual, on several occasions they are so convincing that they seem to be a matter of fact. One such often in the outdoor world selected his "chosen" in preference to the many others which must have suggested themselves. Why? "Amber" is an example of the telegraphic brevity in language of the Uganda Electricity Board. Certainly not because those in control of the expenditure of upwards of £12m. on the hydro-electric project at the Owen Falls wish to cut their way to notify the world that they are not concerned with the flash of green light for sales, or such pessimists as to show the red light for danger, and therefore raise the other two traffic signals, the amber light, the symbol of an uncertain future. That, I repeat, cannot be the explanation. What is it?

A Case for Protest

THE MAN who has been a lawyer for many years, travels his country frequently, and sings its praises with discrimination and constancy, tells me that the grocery department in a leading London store has just given a fine display of Uplands sausages to speed with a card proclaiming them to be South African produce. He is managing director of the Kenya company which manufactures the sausages—real sausages, not the "sausage substitutes" up with which we have to put up in this country (to imitate Mr. Churchill on well-known occasions) want to impart a little elementary aptitude to the masses. His communications should be addressed to Harrow.

Clare's Story

THE STORY of Clatupula's separation, one of the best of the old times in Northern Rhodesia, will appear, published by a London house, which has acquired the British rights. An American edition has already appeared.

Stronger Commonwealth Cooperation Needed

THERE IS A NEED FOR MORE COOPERATION and unification of policy between the United Kingdom and the members of the Commonwealth, particularly in the matter of foodstuffs and essential raw materials, said Mr. H. R. P. Wilson in his presidential address to the annual general meeting of the British Empire Producers Organisation in London last week. "Rising standards of living in the Commonwealth are increasing local demand and tending to create a portable surplus, particularly of food." Against this the population of Britain is still going up at a far from negligible rate. Since Britain is still the heart of the organisation which we call the Commonwealth it is in the interests of all the parts that our shores should remain strong and well-stocked. Mr. Watson said that although there was no sign of a general collapse of prices and a recession in world trade the situation had disquieting features. "We must be prepared for rapid changes in the outlook which would affect the position of primary producers in the Commonwealth as well as in the rest of the world. In such conditions any further weakening of our protective shields absorbers would be the height of folly."

Royal African Society's First Fifty Years

Candid Review of Shortcomings and Difficulties

THE HISTORY OF THE ROYAL AFRICAN SOCIETY is dominated by two major weaknesses and one minor weakness, which is partly dependent on the other two.

The first weakness is one shared by all societies whose membership lies partly in Africa and partly in Europe. The inevitable result is that the true direction of the society lies in the hands of men and women who are far from the main scene of action.

The second weakness, peculiar to the society, consists in the fact that it was founded by a man, Captain Mary Kingsley, a woman of genius, and a woman of genius, and a man of genius, and in most other people are not found together. Thus she had an extraordinary grasp of science, combined with a human love for Africans, and to this she added a strong impulse towards complex and affairs. These three attributes are not necessarily decided, but they are frequently rare.

At times the society has achieved a balance between the opposing schools, but there have invariably been the times of its greatest success. But from the conduct there is apparent a definite lack of policy. This has led to a membership which has never been large enough to allow the society to do much more than the production of a journal for its members with various tastes and an occasional meeting for those more interested in social problems. The resulting lack of funds is due also to the under-capitalization of the society at its foundation—the third, dependent weakness.

Foundation of the Society

The foundation of the African Society was to all outward appearances glittering. It took place in an inadequate building at the General Post Office Institution on June 1, 1901, in which letters were sent from Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Asquith. The purposes of the new body were defined in the words of the objects, which are still printed on every number: "To develop the interest of British subjects throughout the Empire in African problems and conditions, to investigate the usage of institutions, customs, religions, history and languages of the African continent, to highlight the commercial and industrial development of Africa in the manner best fitted to harmonize the progress and welfare of its inhabitants with that of the rest of the world, and especially to enable the societies to keep in touch with and assist those living in Africa, but to encourage industry or agriculture, commerce or industry, or to stimulate culture, commerce or industry."

The president was Lord Cromer, the vice-presidents included Sir Blyden of Sierra Leone, Lord Cromer, Lord Duncan, Sir George Goldie, Sir Harry Johnston, Sir Alfred Lyall and Lord Ripon; the council included Sydney Hartog, Sir John Hope, Patrick Manson, J. L. Myers, Hagerberg, Light, and Sir Charles de Thurn. None of these distinguished men and women and their friends or acquaintances of Mary Kingsley, but the new society, as we do commemorate, it was because of an informal reason for less than a society in the list of donations, which formed the basis of its finances, was drawn from many sources, the largest item being 400 guineas from the Government. The headquarters was established in 10, Abchurch Lane, with an honorary secretary, General Sir Harry Johnston, who had fought with Garibaldi at the age of 16, and

Being extracts from the story as told in the current issue of the Society's Quarterly Journal, African Affairs.

after vainly attempting to join the American Civil War, had engaged for over 20 years in the West African trade. But, according to Captain Frederick Shelford, being 25 years later, the real moving spirit of the society was Alice Stopford Green, wife of the historian, well-known Liberal politician, and who had wanted the society's main function to be the study of Africa, with contributions from geographers, statisticians and arm-chair men of letters (according to Captain Shelford); she wanted E. D. Morel, of the "Red Rubber" fame as secretary, while Captain Shelford then a young mining engineer, tried to obtain imperial views and knowledge of Africa.

Journal and Officers

The first journal, the "African Society Journal" appeared in October, 1901, and actually the journal became little more than a repository of reprints and translations of articles, many from the German. The notorious Carl Meinhof wrote on Ophir and Punt in the second number, while an article on work against malaria was reprinted from a Cologne Journal with a short note added by Ronald Ross. All the items which appeared the only one of definite value seems to have been an appeal for correct orthography made in 1903, probably under the influence of Alice Green, a Benthamite, and the one scholar besides the Rev. Edwin Smith and Sir Harry Johnston who seems to have become attached to the London office.

On the second anniversary the society had only 404 members, and had already begun to lose the lustre which attended its launching. In the first six months of the year only 24 new members were elected, and the number steadily fell.

Speaking in 1905, Captain Shelford recalled the crisis of 1905 when at the annual meeting someone suggested that the society should be wound up. Shelford protested and suggested starting dinners each month. He would go to the Café Monico on the first Wednesday in each month and call on the "African Society". On the first occasion (January, 1906) but members turned up; on the second, on the third, Harry Johnston (who hated functions) was in the chair, and there was by this means, Captain Shelford claimed, the society was saved.

Many Crises

The first crisis, the first of many, led to the organization of the central office. The Comte de Cardi refused to do the next year in Falmouth. He was succeeded by a paid secretary, an Oxford don, J. S. Redmayne, who combined the post with that of editor, but later became assistant editor. The office moved to the Imperial Institute. The balance of funds stood at £1,000, thanks in part to a donation of £150 from Richard Harte, an African. Shortly afterwards Mr. Redmayne was succeeded by Howard Havelle.

1906-26 was the period during which the society was of greatest use, and when it built up its reputation, despite inevitable difficulty caused by the first world war. The mission of the society for this success, and the foundation of the society, was devoted mainly to the investigation of African life and customs.

Thanks to remarkable and continued voluntary contribution of unpaid workers by young members in the 1920s, from the Administration, the general has details almost every tribe in British Africa, the British colonies of West Africa, East Africa, and the Indian subcontinent connected with this side of the society's activities. While on the social side, following the initiative of Captain Shelford, much was

due to (Sir) Harold d'Evilley and in later years to Sir...

Nevertheless, the success of the Society was due to the... Captain Shefford claimed that, thanks to the dinner...

The 12th meeting of the Society was held in the... and 1500 members were present...

Such methods as this dinner membership, which on... July 1950, a total of 4900 members...

At this time there was a... in the journal... the last time the journal was published...

When, for instance, Alice, who shared with Sir... the academic side of the work, went to East...

At the annual meeting of 1942 an attack on the policy... was led by T. G. Gilman, a barrister and member...

The meeting was held at the... with Mr. Dunstan... Sir J. Johnston...

The meeting was held at the... with Mr. Dunstan... Sir J. Johnston...

In 1915 the society was run at an annual loss... because of the falling off of members...

There were 62 new members in 1919.

Agricultural Exports from East Africa Record Outputs of Butter, Wheat, and Coffee

INTERESTING FACTS about exports from East Africa are given in the annual report of the African Commission in London.

Kenya Co-operative Creameries Ltd. made important progress last year, increasing the record quantity of 6,472,164 lb. of butter...

Kenya had a record area under wheat of 261,000 acres, or 22% above the previous season's total...

Wheat in Kenya is planted to wheat in 1950 was second with varieties bred at the Government plant breeding station at Ngara...

The year was notable for the epidemic rate in the season of a new form of black stem rust, the ninth physiologic form to appear in East Africa...

The total of Uganda Native coffee of all grades, robusta and plantation, passed for export through the licensed curing works amounted to 26,252 tons, com-

pared with 23,252 tons in the previous year. Prices to growers were again increased to make them approximately equal to parity with the prices realized under the Ministry of Food...

Purchases for the 1949-50 season amounted to 2,262 tons of parchment coffee...

Uganda Non-Native - All non-native coffee is handled for disposal by the Non-Native Coffee Marketing Board...

Season	Tons	Value
1947-48	3,000	281,678
1948-49	2,881	227,247
1949-50	2,060	625,025

Long-Term Contracts

Shipments to the Ministry under the long-term contract amounted to 1,782 tons of coffee sold at auction in Mombasa realized £27,907.

The total value of the crop reached £625,026, a very considerable increase on the previous year's figure of £277,247.

Exports of coffee from Uganda for the 12 months July, 1949, to June, 1950, amounted to 26,252 tons, compared with 30,502 tons in the previous twelve months.

... and the Ministry of Agriculture, but there was a big increase in the total for both exports and imports of Malaya. The total for exports was 1,100 tons and for imports 1,100 tons. The Ministry of Food stated that the quantity sold to the U.S. and Canada in 1950-51 was 1,100 tons, which was a record for the U.S. and Canada. The Ministry of Food stated that the quantity sold to the U.S. and Canada in 1950-51 was 1,100 tons, which was a record for the U.S. and Canada. The Ministry of Food stated that the quantity sold to the U.S. and Canada in 1950-51 was 1,100 tons, which was a record for the U.S. and Canada.

The total realizations amounted to £55,000, of which £14,000 was derived from sales to the Ministry and £41,000 from local and foreign auctions. Average net prices paid were £290 and £285 per ton respectively, and the size of the crop can be judged by comparison with the corresponding figures for the previous season, which were £146 and £200 per ton.

Tanganyika Coffee

The mild crop of Tanganyika for 1949-50 amounted to 1,754 tons, against 1,678 tons in the previous year. The total quantity of coffee from non-Native planters and 96% of the total African production. Of the total quantity of coffee, 1,754 tons were sold to the Ministry of Food and the balance of 1,678 tons was sold locally. In 1949-50, 1,678 tons were sold in open lots in Kenya on behalf of the Ministry for export to the currency areas and a further 80 tons to the U.S. and Canada. The average price realized was £297 7s. 7d. per ton f.o.b. Mombasa. The quantity of the average intended under the contract by the Ministry was 1,754 tons.

The Bukoba Native Coffee Board, which has a total of 4,700 tons due to the Ministry under the contract, was also made against the following year's requirements. With a crop of this size, considerable quantities became available for free sales on other markets, and during the year 1,100 tons of robusta and 785 tons of plantation arabica were sold at the auctions in Mombasa.

The average price realized on sales to the Ministry was £138.72 per ton f.o.b. Mombasa for robusta and £151.30 for arabica f.o.b. on the auction. The averages realized were £303.18 and £385.15 respectively. Exports of coffee from Tanganyika for the 12 months from July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950, totalled 14,768 tons, against 12,234 tons for the previous year. As in the case of the other two territories, there were considerable changes in the destinations of exports and imports to U.S.A. and Canada, and also in the extent of re-exports to the U.K.

Current Estimates

It is estimated that the 1950-51 Kenya crop should reach 9,000 tons, 7,000 tons had been received at the end of December. The Ministry will purchase the maximum quantity of 6,000 tons, under the contract, at £1.50 per ton for Canada and for the U.S.A. and 2,000 tons were sold on the auction for the U.K. at an average realization of over £465 per ton. The quantity of coffee should become available later in the season. The quality of the 1950-51 crop is higher than it has been for the last two years.

The 1950-51 Uganda Native robusta crop will be heavy and total production may exceed 10,000 tons of bulk coffee. The coming crop is promising, and a total of 2,200 tons of parchment coffee is expected. Robusta prospects are also favourable and another 1,000 tons should be reached, estimated at 10,000 tons, consisting of 7,000 tons of robusta and 3,000 tons of arabica.

The Ministry of Food figured to raise substantially the prices payable under the contracts in return for deletion of the re-export clause. The contracts have another 18 months to run, but producers are already turning their minds towards the time when the agreements expire on June 30, 1952.

Centralized selling by producer organizations has become a feature of post-war marketing, and at the end of the year the Coffee Board of Kenya conducted a referendum to ascertain the views of Kenya coffee planters about the continuance of organized marketing. The figures giving the result were much more favourable to organized marketing than those which brought the existing marketing into being. Of those who voted, 95.7% were in favour and represented 77.7% of all licensed planters and 83.2% of the total production.

In Uganda the drive for increased production of coffee

... and the Ministry of Agriculture, but there was a big increase in the total for both exports and imports of Malaya. The total for exports was 1,100 tons and for imports 1,100 tons. The Ministry of Food stated that the quantity sold to the U.S. and Canada in 1950-51 was 1,100 tons, which was a record for the U.S. and Canada. The Ministry of Food stated that the quantity sold to the U.S. and Canada in 1950-51 was 1,100 tons, which was a record for the U.S. and Canada.

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Discussion of the Sugar Industry in the Northern Province of Tanganyika

In the circumstances the importance of the papaya industry in the Northern Province of Tanganyika has tended to diminish, and a general tendency to export has been prolonged. The price of papaya has fallen from the time of the natural fall of a commodity price of which in recent years has on and off fallen well below the cost of production. Meanwhile the rate of consumption has been well maintained, and there are no signs of increased production in the other main source of supply.

East African sugar production in 1950, which was 2,000 tons over 1949, and a further increase is expected in 1951. The production in tons for each of the territories was as follows:

	1949	1950	1951 Estimated
Kenya	107	6,626	55,200
Tanganyika		8,553	17,800
Total	107	15,179	73,000

This increase in production has been due to a fact by the rise in consumption, which has been 1950 amount to 1,089 tons, the estimated figure for 1951 amount to 1,000 tons, and for 1952 to 1,000 tons. The 1950-51 crop is higher than it has been for the last two years.

African Defence Conference

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT has refused to participate in the Defence Activities Conference to be held in Nairobi on August 20, a protest against the presence of British troops in Egypt and the repatriation of the Sudan. The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ernest Bevin, said that the Egyptian Foreign Minister, "was us to be in the fact that they occupy our country and life with her unity. Egypt will not take this stand alone, since there is no doubt at all that all Arab people have resolved to do the same."

United Kenya Club

Sir PHILIP MITCHELL, president of the United Kenya Club, said when presiding at the annual dinner in Nairobi that the membership was now approximately 150 Europeans, 400 Asians and 50 Africans. He congratulated the club on its decision to erect a suitable building on a plot of nearly two acres on Hospital Hill Road which had been allotted by the Government, which would, subject to the agreement of the Legislative Council, make a capital grant of £1,000 and an annual contribution of £125 in the first instance.