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MATTERS OF MOMENT

STRENGTH SUPPORT for the federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland was expressed when the House of Lords debated the question. The speakers included three former Secretaries of State for the Colonies.

Noteworthy Debate, State for the Colonies, In House of Lords. an ex-Secretary of State for the Dominions, two previous Under-Secretaries of State for the Colonies, a former Governor of Kenya, a former High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa, the chairman of the Town and Country Planning Board (which only a few days previously had issued a statement warmly welcoming the federation proposals), and Lord Hailey. No other relative assembly could have drawn upon such a wealth of experience in a two-hour debate. In recent years the contribution of the Upper House to the discussion of African problems has often been noteworthy, and last week its attitude was again liberal, constructive and statesmanlike.

Lord Hailey, who has often visited Central Africa during the past forty years, did not agree that there was great diversity in the Native policy of the three territories. He ardently hoped for federation for the territories in the interests of Africa's sake. He said that the spread of Malenite ideas from South Africa, and of the white man's destiny of the British relations with Africa, and, indeed, of Africa as a whole, since the dogmas now held in the United Kingdom must produce racial clashes and the

merit of the United Kingdom, the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Their unanimity was, he thought, remarkable and significant, but a little displaced when it asserted that the differences in Native policy between Southern Rhodesia and the two northern territories were largely those of method and timing. Yet this least sympathetic of speakers was with the admission that some form of closer association was essential. History having shown that none of the great units of the Commonwealth could have attained its present stature except by federation. Moreover, Lord Hailey recommended that course to the people who are specially concerned for the best interests of the African population. Thus, did his initial criticism turn to final blessing.

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development of un-British ideas, it was imperative to show the Europeans in South Africa First a Federal State on their borders in which the English addition of the territories with the Native races could "once again, be shown to be liberal and really Christian." Lord De La Warr, having pointed out that the members of the official party were "overly anxious to get on with the business of the territories in Africa, and that some of them were in the interests of the scheme for African self-government in West Africa, stressed that the creation of a Central African federation would give that partnership between white and black which offered the greatest hope of African progress its chance to be more in and to the Rhodesias and Nyasaland than African self-government could do in West Africa or white separation and supremacy in South Africa.

The Marquess of Salisbury described partnership between black and white as the developing pattern of the British Colonial Empire, and said that his experience of the Commonwealth Relations Conference and Colonial Critic Denounced Offices had convinced him of the importance of the closer association of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. The machinery now proposed for federation might require simplification and improvement in the light of experience, but the important thing was early action on the basis of the report. To allow the scheme to die would be a disaster to the peoples of the territories themselves, Africans and Europeans, and the whole Empire. Viscount Swinton, who has been equally forthright in support of the general plan, denounced the "false, malicious and bilious propaganda issued by persons who had not taken the trouble even to read the proposals, and whose sole object appears to be to stir up racial hatred," and Lord Tweedsmuir also criticized "immoderate and unreasonable men, with preconceived and misconceived views, who have tried to muddy the pool, and thus do monstrous disservice."

The most surprising speech was that of Lord Ogmore (until lately Mr. D. R. Williams), who so far abandoned his customary attitude as champion white settlement. He deprecated the "wild and alarmist statements made in certain places of this country," castigated those who attacked not the details, but the scheme as a whole, and finally even

praised the work of Europeans in East and Central Africa. "I do not know why, but for some reason, anyone in East and Central Africa who has had any contact with the subject in his veins seems instinctively to be the object not only of criticism, but of slander in this country," he said. "What has, of course, been done, and almost all the most unfair criticisms have been made, by Lord Ogmore's own party. Will he ask the worst offenders among his colleagues why they have made, and still make, statements which he now admits to have been unjust? And, while he is in this mood, will Lord Ogmore study some of his own utterances in and out of Parliament, and publicly retract those passages which were extravagant or worse? Faith and trust were said by Lord Altonham to be the two great pillars of the fundamental need was to repose faith in our white and black Africa, who if trusted, would carry their enhanced responsibility with high spirit, and help to stem the northward tide of apartheid which, if not checked, would be disastrous in Central and East Africa. Southern Rhodesia, he believed, proved that its European leadership was the equal of that in any other part of Africa at any time, and what the fine Colony had done under responsible government could be paralleled over a much greater area if Central African federation were consummated.

The Board could only have been more satisfied from the standpoint of those who, like East Africa and Rhodesia, have for many years advocated the course which the most responsible officials of all the For Federation Governments concerned now declare to be both indispensable and practicable. No argument advanced weighs more heavily than the conviction that federation would prevent the extension of the South African policy in Native affairs. In that connexion the following passage from a statement by the Joint East and Central African Board serves to be borne constantly in mind. For obvious reasons the White Paper could not deal with what the Board considers the strongest argument of all, which is mentioned only once in the statement that "there can be no doubt that thinking Africans as well as Europeans in all the territories are becoming increasingly anxious about the course of Native policy south of the Limpopo." From the standpoint of Africans, this goes to the heart of the issue, for the Board believes that the inevitable results of the rejection of

ederation may well be the spirit of the African territories, and appeal to the leaders of African opinion to recognize and make known to their followers that federation is incomparably the better alternative.

The Board is now in a position to make a policy which would be made available to the territories.

Central African Federation As "Bastion of Sound Policy"

wards Unanimous in Support of White

... SUPPORT for the report of the recent London conference on closer association of the British and African territories was given by the House of Commons in the first Parliamentary debate on the subject. Lord Swinton was the only speaker to voice criticism.

... LORD SWINTON said, in opening the discussion, that there was a large measure of agreement on the report and that it was always desirable that Imperial problems should transcend party political issues. Calling the conference "senior officials" had been a mistake.

"Governments and Governors come and go, but the permanent officials have a corporate existence. They possess peculiar qualifications for giving sound and practical advice. They are unprejudiced; they have long-accumulated experience; they know how the machine of government works; they know the people who have to make it work; and they know a great deal about the means and their true interests, moral and material. The opinion is often hard to obtain, if indeed, the mass of Africans have any definite opinions. The local opinion is not always the most representative or the best informed."

Overwhelming Case

The report makes out an overwhelming case on economic grounds for closer union. The territories will not merely be economically stronger if they work and plan together, they are essentially inter-dependent. The longer they take, the more important this closer union will be seen to be. The prosperity of all three territories owes a great deal to present prices and conditions. A slump in prices or a serious falling off in the demand for primary commodities might have a disastrous effect on the territories if they were working as separate economic units.

"It would be easy to criticize the proposals. I could criticise the tentative division of functions between the three territories, and it might be wiser to define the functions and make them more federal. I have never found a draft constitution which is not open to criticism. For course, the proposals are a compromise, compromise is not the least of these things. Moreover, this is the only agreed constructive proposal that has been put forward. The experienced officials who have drawn up the plan believe that it will work, and if it is adopted, they will have a large share of the responsibility for seeing that it does work."

"As circumstances evolve in the light of practical experience, this attempt to find the architects of closer union will be regarded, and an opportunity which may not easily recur should have been missed to the great detriment of all the peoples of these lands."

THE EARL OF LUCAN, Under Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, said:

"These proposals have the most interesting possibilities. H.M. Government in the United Kingdom are giving most careful consideration to them as are the other Governments concerned. A further consideration is that the views of the peoples of these communities immediately concerned have been ascertained and discussed with them. In these circumstances,

... going to pressure in space this report has been considerably abbreviated.

... day to day the proposals appear to H.M. Government to be a constructive proposal. The problem which deserves the careful consideration of all the peoples and the Government concerned.

The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies and Overseas Territories, Lord Swinton, announced that the Government are proposing that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should leave this country on August 10, arriving in the island on August 26. He will be accompanied by Northern Rhodesia on September 2, and Southern Rhodesia on September 13.

... His stay in the two territories he will have discussions with the local officials and the Legislative Councils, visit the important centres and meet for discussions representatives of all the communities, including delegations from the Legislative Councils of the Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and the Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations hopes to leave his air at September 10 for discussion in Southern Rhodesia. The Northern Rhodesian Government are aware of his visit and representative people of all sections of the Colony.

... the Secretary of State will be in conference with Southern Rhodesian Ministers and representatives of the Governments and Legislative Councils of the two northern territories. These meetings will provide the opportunity for a full exchange of views between all concerned, and will be of great value in assisting the Governments at a later date to reach conclusions in regard to the proposals in the report. The place of the conference has not been finally fixed, but it is probable that the most convenient will be Victoria Falls.

... ALTRINCHAM, "I think these proposals offer a chance of establishing the principle of racial partnership in a vital quarter of Africa according to principles that have been laid before us or thought of for a long time could have done."

Clash of Ideologies

There has for long been a clash of different schools of thought in Africa, a conflict which is now becoming a clash of ideologies, a clash which threatens the peace throughout its breadth and length. At one extreme is the nationalism which has been developed in West Africa; at the other pole is the nationalism which has become so intense and fanatical in the Union of South Africa, based on the doctrine of absolute separation between the white and the black races. I think it would be a disaster if that ideology were allowed to spread further north.

This clash is at present causing a ferment throughout Africa, and that ferment has reached a critical, if not a dangerous, stage. The report we are discussing is closely connected with that ferment. Every page and almost every paragraph of the report stresses the necessity of partnership between the races if conflict is to be avoided.

"This danger is already running high 20 years ago, when Southern Rhodesia received responsible government. The decision then taken and the results which flowed from it were an intimate bearing on the issue confronting us to-day. In 1930 the Charter Company—the British South Africa Company's Cecil Rhodes Company—had ruled for 11 years. On the whole it had done well, and its achievements had stood up and were well known. It was clear in the 1920s that providing

its responsibility even if Government of the country found it necessary to complain about the administration of the country. But no suggestion of objection was ever made by either the Colonial Office or the Federal Government which held power. Over the last few days when the evidence is widely discussed and examined, it is perhaps worth suggesting that your ships should salute the achievement, unsurpassed in that age in any part of Africa, of shareholders who were content to tie their capital into a great undertaking without receiving any interest, indeed, continuing to invest without prospect of profit for a great many years.

A committee was appointed in Whitehall, largely a sub-committee, yet also on the lines of the conference which has just been convened. I was a member of that committee, and I can remember its proceedings very vividly. I can remember the arguments and evidence given with regard to the drafting of the constitution in 1922. The committee reported that the population of Southern Rhodesia should be divided into two parts, a bantustan to be known as the United Provinces, and a province of attempts to respond to the wishes of the people under their own resources. Self-government was established in October, 1923.

The constitution established a great self-governing country, based on the great principle of equal rights for all. The rights expressed at home in regard to the administration of government were as great as those expressed in the Charter now before the House in Southern Rhodesia in July 31st. The constitution today has been very ably and wisely administered, and it is a credit to the leadership required to have all countries learn to govern themselves. Could they make the sacrifice of the necessary to a self-responsible public work and the business of government? But all this was done under the shadow of the sword. But all this was done under the shadow of the sword. But all this was done under the shadow of the sword.

We made an act of faith which was justified. We were called upon to make an act of faith now, and I believe it will be justified.

Southern Rhodesia has achieved a sound and economic development. It paid its own way and great economic development. As a sign of the progress of the country, the population has quadrupled in the two world wars, half the men have served in the military service in the war, and in the second Rhodesia was an essential contribution to the defence of Africa.

There are many who say that it is true: the settlers have done it for themselves, but not for the Africans. No-one can deny that. But it is not true that the Africans have done nothing. The African population of Southern Rhodesia has not only their own land, but they have also had further land on a large scale appropriated to them for individual purchase, of which only a small part has been taken up by them so far. Southern Rhodesian Government spends considerably more on the African population on such African services as health, education, irrigation and soil conservation than do the northern Governments. That is worth remembering when the question is raised whether the European system of self-government has done justice to the African population in Southern Rhodesia or not.

They have adhered to Rhodes's principle of equal rights for every civilized man and no political colour bar. The people in this country who doubt the sincerity of the principle being applied. But what is the value of the principle from students, eminent professors, and various kinds, compared with the solid testimony of the civil servants, whose main interest is to the welfare of the population of the country as a whole, and more particularly the least vocal part of the population, the African population, is justly attended to?

In the report many passages show how highly they esteem the Government of Southern Rhodesia in that respect, and how, despite some differences, they regard the principle adopted in the Crown Colonies as being exactly the same as the principle pursued in the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia. I do not believe that any better showing is to be found for European leadership in Africa since Europeans first went to that continent.

We should pay tribute to the men responsible for this achievement, and more particularly to the Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins. He was not trained in public work. By profession a doctor, he emigrated to Rhodesia in 1911, and served in the first world war very gallantly. He entered

Parliament as a member of the House of Commons, and his self-government was first seen in 1923. He became Prime Minister in 1928, and then of the country. Political conditions were very late. His country was in a profound political crisis, and it is hard to understand the progress that he has made. It is hard to understand the progress that he has made. It is hard to understand the progress that he has made.

The public electorates are not to be seen in the selection of the leaders to whom to confer their assent. But the electorates have certainly been wise in Southern Rhodesia and their choice reflects the interests of the people, not only the Africans but on the electors themselves. These things will be the result, if you give responsibility to British stock in any part of the world, they will show the mettle of their pasture and responsibility to the land from which they come. This record of a great trust in the people, and which is well justified, has an immense bearing now, and we are called upon to face another decision of even greater scope and weight.

Immense details to be settled. The report of the committee is a masterpiece of close work. The report of the committee is a masterpiece of close work. The report of the committee is a masterpiece of close work. The report of the committee is a masterpiece of close work. The report of the committee is a masterpiece of close work.

The economic arguments are compelling, but they are less important than taking the right course with regard to the most critical of all questions in Africa to-day—human and racial relationships. The two ideologies in conflict in Africa are both extremes, both conceptions of despair, because under either racial conflict must be inevitable. With either of those extremes one race or the other goes under, and, naturally, both races will struggle to survive.

Central Africa stands between these two ideologies, a land of partnership, upholding the principle of racial partnership. The consolidation of Central Africa is imperative if that position is to forest the waves of an Africanism which are going to sweep over it from every side.

We trust our people in Africa, and we trust our people in Africa, and we trust our people in Africa. We trust our people in Africa, and we trust our people in Africa. We trust our people in Africa, and we trust our people in Africa.

In some respects we should trust the European population and in other respects the European population should trust us. If only a compromise on these lines can be secured, if only their good-will and confidence in us can be maintained, if we make the same act of faith which we made in 1923, we shall have created a spirit of racial partnership which will never be overthrown.

Lord Hailey's Reservations

LORD HAILEY: I join in admiration at the unanimity of the officials who have dealt with this project. That unanimity has been remarkable, and it is very significant. It is very significant. It is very significant. It is very significant. It is very significant.

I do not agree with them that the differences in Native policy between Southern Rhodesia and the Northern territories are large. Those of method and timing. It may be that the ultimate objective of all the Governments concerned is the same, namely, the economic, social, and political advancement of the Africans in partnership with the Europeans. But if we are to secure the good-will of the Africans to the project, especially of the Africans in the two northern territories—we must view the Native policy of Southern Rhodesia through their eyes.

I agree with all that has been said about Sir Godfrey

(Continued)

Recklessness of Colonial Development Corporation Ventures

Criticism by the Parliamentary Committee of Public Accounts

THE 1950 DISTRESSING CASE of a participation by the Colonial Development Corporation in any Colonial enterprise, in the opinion of the Parliamentary Committee of Public Accounts, that of Tanganyika, is fully set out according to a report laid before the House of Commons a few days ago.

The committee cannot make a satisfactory statement of the £10m. actually expended by the Corporation in 1950, in projects which have either been disapproved or are under review, or whose capital requirements have been materially miscalculated.

The report issued by H.M. Stationery Office (Ls. 3d.) states—

Your committee have examined the accounts of the Colonial Development Corporation for the years 1949 and 1950. By the end of 1950, 50 schemes spread over 13 territories had been started involving capital of £31,354,000, of which £10,175,966 had been spent. The corporation admitted that the launching of so many schemes of so many kinds might have strained any organization, and your committee were informed that your operation of a selective moratorium on certain new schemes.

Corporation's Responsibility

Your committee inquired whether there was a clear line of demarcation between schemes sponsored by the Corporation and schemes eligible for assistance by the Colonial Office under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, by the Economic Co-operation Administration, and by the United Nations under their plan to provide technical assistance for economic development to under-developed countries, a part of which contributions of £760,000 have already been made by this country.

They were informed by the Colonial Office that schemes for basic economic and social services, such as ports, railways, or hospitals, would be financed under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, and that the corporation would finance operations which would normally be financed by commercial private enterprise, such as the mining and marketing of and trading in mineral deposits.

Assistance provided by the Economic Co-operation Administration is on the whole more akin to assistance given by the Colonial Office, except for that provided for the development of strategic materials which is more akin to the commercial operations of the corporation.

With regard to assistance from the United Nations, so far nothing has been received, but your committee hope that the possibility of obtaining such assistance will not be neglected.

Control Over Schemes

The Colonial Development Corporation is financed by advances from the Colonial Office, who are entitled to see the Corporation's accounts for the purpose of checking expenditure made to capital account outstanding at any time are limited to £100m. Your committee therefore inquired closely into the degree of control exercised by the Colonial Office and by the Treasury, and into the steps they take to satisfy themselves that schemes started by the corporation are worthwhile.

Each request for capital sanction has to be approved by the Secretary of State, and it is therefore laid down that the corporation is required to supply a general description, in synoptic form of each scheme costing £500,000 or more, together with an estimate of the nature and quantity of scarce materials required, the amount of hard currency expenditure, and a statement of the final outcome of the scheme.

The Secretary of State does not, however, regard it as his obligation to satisfy himself as to the commercial soundness of an enterprise. That is a matter for the judgment of the Corporation. Thereafter the corporation are expected to keep the Colonial Office informed in a general way of the progress of any scheme which has been approved.

The Parliamentary Committee is in a position to know and to tell you what the Colonial Office are doing and are directly responsible for the terms of the agreement the corporation is made. The committee do not agree, but your committee were glad to hear that they have now decided that the rate of interest on the advances made in 1950 will be—

No interest—payment of interest on capital will be expected for the first year, will then be at the annuity will be calculated at a rate which will represent the cost of the money, and the interest will be reduced to zero for the fact that no interest was paid for the first seven years.

Your committee were glad to hear that the Corporation had at least been satisfied because they have not had a large number of instances of their mismanagement of the money which have caused their perfect record to be questioned with attention.

In the case of their disposal your committee were unable to examine particular schemes in detail.

They welcome the change of policy, and they are glad to see the Corporation publish in their annual accounts a statement of the value of their projects, together with an estimate of their worth of the money. It is to be regretted that this policy was not adopted since this procedure enables a better estimate to be made of the progress of the corporation.

Moreover, a statement of the commercial prospects of the risks involved in the projects put forward by the corporation, and prevented in part the loss which was incurred.

Your committee were informed that the corporation were particularly interested in the running of hotels and holiday resorts, and that hotel schemes were considered only if they were proposed by Colonial Governments and that the corporation were not particularly happy about them on a commercial standpoint. So far only one hotel is being built in Belize in Central Honduras, and was frankly admitted that there was very little chance of direct return from it. The hotels proposed in African territories were said, however, to have a chance of making ends meet.

Your committee hope that this type of development will continue to be carefully watched.

Need for Pilot Schemes

Your committee think it necessary to make a full inquiry into the losses on the Gambia poultry farm, as the corporation themselves were already undertaking a drastic reorganization of the scheme. The only way to verify the importance of the farm brought out in the case of a number of pilot schemes before launching large-scale operations in undeveloped areas, and they were glad to hear that the corporation were in full agreement with this policy.

Your committee are also of the opinion that there has been a tendency to begin some schemes without adequate consultation of men who have had commercial experience in organizing similar types of enterprises, and to experts attached to Governments.

The Nigeria tin mines scheme in Nigeria, on which the corporation originally proposed to spend £2,110,000, but is now likely to need more to be carried in part. On the other hand, schemes in Malaya have been started in concert with acknowledged experts in similar commercial enterprises, and your committee were glad to learn that this policy is now being widely adopted.

The most disturbing scheme investigated by your committee is that of Tanganyika Airways Ltd. This 'unhappy experiment' was the development of a road transport service in the Southern Province of Tanganyika. To this end the corporation agreed to put £150,000 into an apparently established concern called Tanganyika Roadways Ltd. It was later discovered that the accounts which the company had submitted were grossly inaccurate and that the corporation had bought a job lot of assets at much too high a price.

Your committee were told in evidence that a number of accountants made up some accounts from figures supplied by the company and wrote a letter saying that as a result of their investigation the accounts were worth their view. The accounts were, however, not audited and the accounts were never examined by accountants acting on the corporation's behalf.

The corporation, nevertheless, expected the corporation hoped that nothing of this sort would happen. Your committee share this hope, and they are glad to be informed that in future all accounts submitted would have to be checked.

(Continued on page 1394)

Commons Hear Allegations of Persecution in Bechuanaland

Mr. Gordon Walker Agrees Beliefs Banishment of Tshekedi Khama

THE BANISHMENT OF TSHEKEDI KHAMA was discussed in the House of Commons last week. MR. CLEMENT DAVIES (Liberal) said that since the last debate the situation had greatly altered.

"Tshekedi's position now, so far as the Government is concerned, has been taken by Keaboka, a man who is now causing trouble now, but who caused trouble during the war—so much so that he had to be detained. He was described as a young, irresponsible in character, yet is making the name of the chief at Serowe."

"There are rioting, threats, victimization, and peaceful people who have done no wrong are seeking protection. Why? Because they are not Tshekedi."

MR. R. PAGET (Labour): "Has not the whole of this trouble since the Liberal Party started making trouble?"

Defence of Individual Freedom

MR. DAVIES: "If this trouble has arisen because the Liberal Party cares about the freedom of a single man, I am proud. I respect individual, whoever he is."

In the June debate, Mr. Davies continued, Tshekedi had expressed his readiness to cooperate with the Government, but he naturally wanted to be properly summoned. He wanted time to move in among his people. But disturbing news had come from Serowe, indicating that meetings were being held by Tshekedi's enemies with the object of stirring up feeling against him.

"Tribal tracks were used to go from village to village to threaten Tshekedi's people. The whole object was to drive away from Serowe stock, and barrel, the men who dare to support him."

Statements had been made at official tribal meetings that Tshekedi was returning to the reserve from the chieftainship. Mr. Davies quoted at length from a statement by Tshekedi's solicitors, who said that Rasobola, Tshekedi's chief supporter, had been attacked with his followers. Whilst they acknowledged the police protection afforded them, they thought it strange that offenders had not been arrested there and then and dealt with assuall. Rasobola and other followers of Tshekedi were virtually imprisoned, whereas it should have been the offenders.

Special Commission Proposed

The solicitors thought it increasingly doubtful that the *kgotla* could be held strictly in accordance with native custom and they suggested that a special commission in the nature of a petition to the High Council.

In a letter to Mr. Gordon Walker, Secretary of State for Africa, the solicitors had said that the arrangements for the *kgotla* could not be settled until the three British observers had had discussions with representatives of the inhabitants of the reserve. This letter continued:

"Section 4 of the Bechuanaland Proclamation (Bamangwato Reserve) Administering Proclamation, No. 10 of 1950 at present provides for the assembly of the tribe of *kgotla* and the appointment of a person to preside. Questions will be settled in the presence of the observers after their arrival. The Administration has made and will make a clear statement of the *kgotla* and that your client (Tshekedi) renounced all claim to the chieftainship."

"The Government's purpose is that the proposed *kgotla* should be as wide a representative of the inhabitants of the reserve as possible. The Government have no objection to chiefs and representatives of other tribes being invited to attend. But these are matters normally governed by Native Law and custom and cannot be settled until there has been discussion with representatives of the inhabitants of the reserve in the presence of the observers."

"The Government's intention is that procedure at the

proposed *kgotla* will be as far as possible in accord with custom. Your client will however, realize that the proposed *kgotla* attended by observers is a new departure in precedent."

Tshekedi's solicitors had replied that Tshekedi required the withdrawal of the threat of continuation of the banishment, which was a wrong committed by the Government, and power to return to his home and private individuals.

The Liberal Party had refused to nominate an observer to attend the *kgotla*, said Mr. Davies, because they felt it improper that a wrong committed by the Government should be thrown on somebody else—in this case *kgotla*. The Conservatives had also refused.

"There is a large number of people in the reserve and those who are against Tshekedi are being run and are still having a free run, while Tshekedi's friends have been terrified and threatened. Does anyone think that in these circumstances it is fair to submit this matter to a decision to be undertaken by these people?"

Keaboka's Alleged Attitude

"In such a state of affairs, who is the man who is Keaboka, who says 'Every day against me and not for me'?" The case is a year on, and the standard of living, better education, and no trouble whatever.

"Having committed this wrong, the Secretary of State says: 'I will wait to hear whether Tshekedi's people will take him back. I will shelter behind them.' That coming from a country which has its hand to the Charter of Human Rights. This is an offence against the Charter, and the House should be aware of this matter."

MR. R. PAGET: "But what is the case? Whether the case had not already been provided for by the procedure which Mr. Gordon Walker originally suggested. Tshekedi's enemies had an unrivalled opportunity to rig the market against him in his absence. And was Tshekedi to be served with an exclusion order upon his return to Africa?"

"I accept absolutely the way the Liberal Party do not send observers from their own ranks. We may feel even more strongly about it. But it does appear that the observers are to be elevated in status. The fact in fact Tshekedi can go in or not, the result is that we ask an assurance from the Secretary of State that there is no intention of so raising the status of the observers, and that they are not going to take any substantive or judicial decisions, especially executive decisions, to be taken by the Minister himself."

Tshekedi's Remarkable Qualities

MR. E. L. MALLALUE (Lab.) said it would be extraordinary if any man could rule energetically and progressively for as long a time as Tshekedi ruled as paramount chief without making some mistakes.

"But that is very nearly what he did. It was only when he and Seretse were out of the way that there came out of their holes these representatives of the dissection in the dynastic feud, which had been kept quiet for 23 years largely owing to the enlightened rule of Tshekedi himself."

"Tshekedi has repeatedly renounced any claim to the chieftainship; now his rivals say that they want the return of Seretse. They are saying to themselves: 'We can show by stirring up trouble that Tshekedi is a source of disorder. The Secretary of State will not dare to send Seretse back owing to the objections this might give on the Government of the Union.' Thus they are remaining supreme in the presence of both."

"Disorder had been stirred up by the *kgotla*, and, unfortunately, there was little evidence. The officials have even had to put across to the tribesmen the point that Tshekedi had renounced his claims."

"The man on the spot in this case is the South African official District Officer Geyl, who was primarily respon-

able for the... against Tshakedi in the... Acting High Commissioner Evans was advised specifically to leave the Union and enter the Protectorate with a naval detachment to hunt for Tshakedi because he carried out a legitimate... for a 'poor' tribe who had interfered with...
 "An officer... loyal to themselves in their own... the Union that sometimes they forget to... outsiders as well? So long as the... in his position justice cannot appear... will be... peace in the Bamangwato... Tshakedi... are both allowed to return... to accept the view of the tribe on the... of Tshakedi's return, why not on Seretse's return

"The terms of refer... the observers should be widened to enable them to take... of the Protectorate into... to the Secretary of State and this... how to... from this mess."

Trial of Seretse Beck

MR. RICHARD ACLAND (Lab.) said that the great publicity rightly given to the case of Tshakedi had to some extent overshadowed the case of Seretse. Without doubt, there was unanimity among the Bamangwato in their desire for Seretse's return.

"In a matter of weeks, possibly months, there would, with Seretse back among his people, be a cobbling-down process and a cool decision could be taken. If the observers agreed that the whole of the people wanted Seretse, would he go back? If not, why not?"

"Or is that a question whose answer is so secret that we do not know the answer? Is it because of the opinion of Malan and his supporters in the Union? Quite apart from Liberal principles, or any other argument which can be adduced from morality, the sheer arguments induced by expediency would urge that we put ourselves clearly and unequivocally on the side of the rising forces and not of the side of the waning forces in Africa."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COLONIAL AFFAIRS, MR. GOMON WALKER, deplored a tendency in some quarters in the... to attribute disreputable motives.

A speech had recently been made, for instance, by Mr. Fothergill, president of the Liberal Party, who had said that there was more than a suspicion that police and officers had not dealt with the disorders promptly and firmly. That speech, however, was responsible and unprincipledly insinuating. It contained a little of evidence.

It had always been the Government's intention to invite the tribe to hold a *kgotla* to determine the tribal attitude to the return of Tshakedi as a private person. But it was not within the Government's power to compel people to attend or to bring of their own accord. The exclusion order would not in any way bar Tshakedi's attendance.

Observers Have No Executive Power

The observers were there solely as observers, with no power to make decisions. There was no question of the Government sheltering behind them or giving them a constitutional position.

There was provision for the High Commissioner to appoint a suit and proper person to preside over a *kgotla*. It had been repeatedly made clear to the tribe that Tshakedi had renounced the chieftainship. The Government strongly desired that Tshakedi should, nevertheless, be present both at the *kgotla* and at the preliminary *kgotlas*.

It was in principle an impartial person should preside although Naledi was actually... the president should be... however, it would suggest that some prominent... should be president. Members... should be... field of Native Affairs... the... of the... gathered together, available for consultation of the observers.

The present policy of the Government, laid down in the White Paper, was that Tshakedi and Seretse should be excluded from the... depart in a major way from this known policy while... arrangements for the *kgotla* were being discussed would... run the risk of greatly confusing the issue.

The question at issue was the right of certain people to belong to and reside in a tribe when it had been alleged

that they had severed their connection with the tribe. It was a complicated matter of Native law and custom, which could not properly be dealt with in a *kgotla*.

It was the most wise now to attend the... reference, as some... had suggested, to include all the problems at... were concerned now with the exclusion of Tshakedi... and that was the issue to be put to the... in the... debate the motion before the House had not... secret.

In the last few weeks there has been a very great check in good government and constitutional progress towards the end of direct... Our great objective in the whole matter is to get away from that direct rule. I hope that there will be no further... and changes in... policy on that matter.

The observers are now on the spot—three men on whom we can count for independent... They will not make decisions, but their advice will be of great value. I realize the... and I share those liberal feelings. It was only after grave doubt and reluctance that I came to the conclusion that it was one of the cases where the... of one man had to give way.

"I hope that the House will agree that things should be left at this... moment anyway, where they are, with the observers... and discussions going... various... in the dispute, and that we should rely on them... offices and on our officials."

British Observers in Bechuanaland
Arrival of Tshakedi Khama

EXTENSIVE TOURS are being made by the three British observers who have gone to Bechuanaland to ascertain the feelings of the Bamangwato tribe on the question of Tshakedi Khama's banishment.

Professor W. M. M. Millin is joining Rakop, Oweta, Mahalapye, and... H. L. Bullock and Mr. D. Lipson have been touring the... area.

Although the situation in the Protectorate has been relatively quiet, five supporters of Tshakedi Khama were last week driven out of Mahalapye by rioting women.

When he arrived at... from London on Sunday, Tshakedi Khama was handed a banishment order of indefinite duration. This forbids him to enter the tribal... but grants permission for him to attend any... convened on the advice of the British... Tshakedi has since gone to Molepolole, in the adjoining Bakwena reserve, to meet his family.

In Mafeking he stated that he would continue to protest to the British Government against the conditions of his banishment. He added:

"I do not think the British Government has any intention of installing Seretse as chief, and I see no reason why they should not say so now. But uncertainty has created all the restlessness among the Bamangwato."

Tshakedi said that he hoped to meet the observers at Rametsane next Monday.

U.N.O. Flag

A RECOMMENDATION has been passed by the Trusteeship Council that the flag of the United Nations be flown over all Trust Territories side by side with the flag of the Administering Authority concerned, and that the territorial flag... be... however, that in each... of this... the Administering Authority... handle... any practical... recommendation... the United Nations... representative... council that has... the United Nations... the anniversary... Charter (June... and on such... of a... Council visiting

Britain's Policy for the Sudan

Secretary's Statement

MAKING THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATE

...work on the Sudan, the Foreign Secretary...

...are a direct descendant of the Egyptian Govern...

...the future of the Sudan. We are faced with a main...

...approaching the problem in a realistic and...

...such a people, though mixed in race...

...have to proceed rapidly in the political...

...and economic spheres to become a well-ordered, self...

...reliant community. Their mutual dependence on the...

...the Nile have linked the destinies of the Sudan...

...probably on those of Egypt, and in due course we...

...hope to see the Sudanese free to choose that relationship...

...with which best fulfils their needs. It is our aim...

...to build up a Sudan as soon as possible to...

...stage of development in which they are able to exercise...

...their choice in full freedom and consciousness of...

...implications.

...We are only to imagine that Egypt should play her part...

...and proper part with us in leading the Sudanese along the path...

...of political evolution. To insist, however, as certain Egyptians...

...do, that there is no distinction between the Sudanese and...

...Egyptian peoples is to ignore the facts, and such an...

...attitude can only tend to increase the difficulty of obtaining the...

...close and intimate association and understanding which we...

...should be glad to see develop between them.

...Mr. JAMES AMERY (Cons.) said that the immediate...

...and urgent task in the Middle East was to build up a...

...situation of strength for regional defence. We must be...

...able to free our troops in Egypt from the...

...Commonwealth defence. He hoped that at the recent Common-

...wealth defence conference some such concrete decision had...

...been taken.

...Mr. BEVIN'S VIEWS

...Mr. HENRY HOPKINSON (Cons.) referred to a statement...

...in January, 1947, by the late Mr. Ernest Bevin. The...

...latter had said that he felt "that for the sake of an agree-

...ment, which we may have been as much in the interests of...

...the Sudan as of either of the other parties, it was...

...justified in allowing in the Sudan a symbol of the...

...existence of a symbolic dynastic union between Egypt...

...and the Sudan, provided always that no change was intro-

...duced into the existing system of administration."

...Mr. Hopkinson commented that the British Govern-

...ment had regarded such a promise as symbolic, but...

...the Egyptian interpretation and the interpretation in the...

...Sudan itself was bound to be that the British Govern-

...ment intended to concede the union of Egypt with the...

...Sudan without the right of self-government.

...In the course, as a result of protests made from the Con-

...servation of the House and elsewhere, those negotiations...

...were broken off. We know nothing about the present negotia-

...tions, but we trust that we may get an assurance from the...

...Prime Minister that with the object of getting a way out...

...for opportunistic electoral reasons, there will be no concession...

...about the question of the Sudan's sovereignty.

...What the Egyptian Under-Secretary said to the Press on...

...June 12, at times in a British note gave high hopes of solving...

...the Sudan problem, but we cast for anxiety on this point...

...doubt, about the Egyptian position. He stated that the British Government's attitude should remain the same. The Sudanese should in the course freely decide their future.

...with that, because it is a very good starting-point. The source of doubt which must be removed is the statement about symbolic dynastic union. It is given to this by the Egyptian Government.

...Both sides are in a party. What is the policy of Egypt towards the Sudan and the Egyptian town?

...On permanent union, the British Government broke a symbolic conception of the Sudan as a unit more than half a century ago. It has passed a useful lesson in the past. The union of Egypt and the Sudan under British rule may cease, a unit in the Sudan may be formed, but that is not for us to doubt at all about this, and we should not be concerned with the Sudan's future which has been made familiar to us by the Statute of Westminster, and carrying the same rights. There should be no compromise on this issue.

...The Egyptian Reply

...Mr. HENRY HOPKINSON, the British Foreign Secretary, in Anglo-Egyptian discussions, Mohamed Salah ed Din Pasha, the Foreign Minister of Egypt speaking, discussed the differences between the two countries, especially in regard to the evacuation of the Sudan.

...He contended that Britain had compelled Egypt to evacuate that country and then forced her to participate in its reconquest. Egypt had then been forced to sign the agreement of 1899 to the same government of the Sudan, and after trading on Egypt's name to strengthen her position, Britain claimed to be working for the welfare and defence of the Sudanese. The Government of the Sudan, he emphasized, was Sudanese in name but British in fact, and he urged its influence to separate the country from Egypt. The defence that the Sudanese were being led to self-government and self-determination was a trick by which the British hoped to continue their rule in the Sudan as long as possible. Britain had estimated that 15 to 20 years would be required for the Sudan's independence, against an estimate of 10 years.

...The abrogation of the 1936 treaty had been promised in the Egyptian Parliament in the speech from the Throne, and the next speech from the Throne would not be made until that promise had been fulfilled.

...New Towns for Africa

...AFRICAN TOWNS where Natives develop just as the European develops in his own towns, with local government springing from Native councils, is the aim of the Southern Rhodesian Government. Two hundred chief and headmen meetings at the Home Reserve heard this statement recently from Mr. G. Fletcher, the Colony's Minister of Native Affairs. The first towns, he said, would be built in the Saka and Ntshabanduma reserves with others following near Fort Victoria and Gwelo. No restrictions of occupation or place of work would be imposed on Africans. The plots of land in these new towns...

...Parliamentary Delegation

...THE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION to Kenya, the Highlands, and Nyasaland left London by air on August 10. The delegation consists of Northern Rhodesia until now, and in addition, Northern Rhodesia until now, Messrs. N. J. ... and J. H. Amery, ... and W. ...

...Coldrick go to Nyasaland. The party will reassemble in Nairobi on August 12. They will leave Kenya three days later.

...Mr. HAROLD MORRISON, ... and ... Opposition, said: ... trust that there ...

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Man-Power in Tanganyika Need for Wages Policy

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF MAN-POWER
resources in Tanganyika shows an estimated population of 12 million
with an employment of 1,200,000. Of them
1,097,000 were engaged in agriculture, including 121,000
in sisal and 35,000 in staple crops.

Working provided work for 18,500 who were
employed in gold mines and 3,195 in diamond mines.
Domestic servants totalled 27,173, timber production
employed 10,775, the public services 52,447, commerce,
transport and construction 45,650 and industry 6,918.
Examples of hours of work given in the appendix
show that the tasks of sisal-cutting are nearly always
finished before 10 a.m. and that gold miners frequently
finish before 10 a.m. Hours of agricultural work vary
from three to five.

Africans employed in the docks work for eight
hours a day, which is the usual practice in mines. In
Dar es Salaam contractors' labourers work from 4
p.m. and industrial employees from 12 p.m.

Recruitment of labour is a problem. More than 5,000 Africans were recruited in the
in 1950. In the Witwatersrand relative Labour
Association and another 1,137 by the Rhodesia Native
Labour Supply Commission.

The conclusions and recommendations of the
investigators are as follows:

More information is required regarding economic
planning, particularly to establish the emphasis which it
is desirable to place on small-scale and larger-scale food
and export production respectively.

Although more statistics would be required to allow
confident deductions, it may be taken that there is at
present an overall shortage of African labour, essentially
due to the instability, migratory character, and low
output of the labour force.

The shortage is likely to persist unless steps are
taken to improve output and induce Africans to take up
paid employment and become more stable workers, or
unless conditions such as are mentioned above. The
former should become less difficult to achieve. Given a
reasonable improvement in output, the territory should be
capable of satisfying its own needs in the
foreseeable future.

There is no simple solution to the problem of the
shortage. An improvement is likely to come gradually
with the operation of the established economic prin-
ciples, assisted, where possible, by appropriate human
action.

Competition for Labour

Employers of labour are primarily in competition with
peasant and other less African production, not only in respect
of numbers but also of performance. If prices remain high
and peasant production is encouraged, supply will be inelastic.

Development must be related to the man-power potential
and attention paid to localities where labour is more avail-
able, thereby calling for a somewhat wider distribution of
economic development. World shortages may put a brake
on development.

There remain a few areas which do not play a noticeable
part in supplying labour, and they should be examined. Areas
should not be closed to recruiting without enquiry and
very good cause.

Malnutrition and disease must be dealt with in depth to
benefit the whole population.

Conditioning camps at focal points should be considered.
Employers' liability and the Territory's responsibility
should be considered as regards social services. Social services
are a factor in stabilization.

The role of operations and communal facilities should be
examined, and the law less ambiguous.
The Government should study present standards of man-
power utilization. African labour is looked upon
as cheap, although, whereas it is not cheap. Tasks,
etc., in relation to it should also be considered.

Training should be given to improve output and increase

stable. The Government's part is limited training, which
includes training African supervisors who can be trained
and encouraged to enter the labour market.
The Government should encourage female domestic workers.
There is a vital necessity and all measures to
bring it. Migratory labour is a major factor.

More than A Fair Day's Work

Productivity and the amount of work done in working
hours are increasing a fair day's work. There are dangers
in increasing output, but wages and tasks
should be reasonably related.

The problem of wages should be examined.
The introduction of a system of identification, for labour
at least, should be seriously examined.

Recruitment of labour by the Overseas Food Corporation,
has been slow, but it is an important factor in
reducing the number of skilled labourers.

There have been rehabilitation and resettlement schemes
for the resettlement of families in stable industrial
areas.

Wages are a factor. The need for a wages policy,
The Regulation of Wages and Terms of Employment
Ordinance must assist. Wages are willy-nilly an important
factor, but a wages war for under-productive
labour would be unfortunate.

Government should consider the necessity for weekly or
monthly wages for lower groups in large towns.

Inducement goods are most necessary to make new work.
Women should be taught to advance from household
drudgery.

Housing layouts should be attractive for families.
Sanitation should be improved. Water is
important.

Motor transport should be made less rigorous.

Labour unions are riding roughshod.

Amenities are necessary to create a force as contented
as possible should be provided wherever possible.

Holidays with pay should be allowed under well-defined
conditions.

More publicity and advertisement should be given to work
in industrial areas.

Taxation of Africans might be considered, if there is
unutilized capacity.

Wills' CAPSTAN NAVY CUT TOBACCO

The committee should take such action as it may deem fit, provided that such action is in accordance with the ordinary criteria of financial administration and that they are in a position to do so without any undue delay or expense. The committee should also be authorised to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the purpose of reducing the total cost of the scheme by working in the most economical manner.

Government

The committee should also be authorised to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the purpose of reducing the total cost of the scheme by working in the most economical manner.

Rhodesian Local Loan

As a result of the announcement in Southern Rhodesia today of a new £4,000,000 local loan, the Secretary to the Treasury has announced that the Government local loan being underwritten by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., will amount to the extent of £3m. The balance is to be met from accumulated local fund, including Savings Bank deposits. The interest is at 10% being payable on application and the loan on for before December 31.

At a meeting of the committee of Northern Rhodesia's coal potential, the desirability of a coal pipeline might be exhausted by the time it was determined whether or not the coal was to be exported. R. Welensky, in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

Inter-Commonwealth

IN RESPONSE to a resolution adopted at the Secretary last week, the Secretary has decided to issue the value of imports and exports of the Protectorate and Trust Territories from 1937 and the proportion of each which consists of goods from the United Kingdom and other Empire countries.

Territories	Imports	Exports
Aden	21,113,000	11,919,000
British Somaliland	1,186,000	3,000,000
Kenya	30,839,000	15,236,000
Tanganyika	24,931,000	10,309,000
Zanzibar	10,310,000	13,112,000
Total	98,460,000	54,585,000

The figures in the table above show that the total value of goods imported into the Protectorate and Trust Territories from the United Kingdom and other Empire countries in 1937 was £10,310,000, or 10.5% of the total value of goods imported. The total value of goods exported to the United Kingdom and other Empire countries in 1937 was £13,112,000, or 24.1% of the total value of goods exported.

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General in Uganda...
Mr. F. KIPNER, chairman of Rhodesia Breweries, Ltd., and other companies, is visiting London.

Mr. K. KABARA, of... accompanied by the...
Mr. S. DAVIDSON has been appointed a...
Mr. M. W. W. ... Southampton last...
in the CAPE TOWN CASTLE on their way back to Northern Rhodesia.

SIR HERBERT HANLEY, former Governor of both Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, will be back to the CAPE TOWN CASTLE...
Among acting vice-presidents gazetted in Uganda are those of MAJOR V. C. L. ... as Director of Tsetse Control and Mr. B. J. ... as Financial Secretary.

MR. C. E. ... Northern Rhodesian Commissioner for Labour and Mines, who is now on leave in this country, will return to the territory at the end of October.

SIR FRANK LEE, who as Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Food has been closely concerned with the African groundnut scheme, is retiring from the Civil Service.

SIR EVELYN BARRETT, who arrived back in London by air last week on retirement from the office of High Commissioner of the United Kingdom in South Africa, a post he has held for seven years.

MR. E. ... HEAD, Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, who broke his return journey to the Colony by a short stay in Madeira, has joined the CAPE TOWN CASTLE at Funchal this week.

MR. PETER ... research officer of the Tanganyika groundnut scheme, recently inspected groundnut schemes in French West Africa. The Overseas Food Corporation is to send sample plants to French authorities.

MR. S. ... COOKE and Mr. ... MADAN, two members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, who are now visiting this country for the Festival of Britain, spent in last Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme on the B.B.C.

MISS GWYN ... FRANGCON-DAVIES, the actress who was in Nairobi by air from London last Sunday, is undertaking for the British Council a short recital and lecture tour in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia before going on to Johannesburg.

... of a company registered in the United Kingdom...
... have long been closely interested in East African affairs...
... namely ...

When the South African cricket team beat South Africa last week, Mr. F. ... MANSELL, the only Rhodesian in the side, made 22 runs in the first innings and at a critical stage in the game made what *The Times* described as "a magnificent diving catch at slip."

BIGADIER ... Military and Air Officer to the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, a ... in the Union to take up the post of Chief of the Air Staff. During the last war he was for a time Air Officer Commanding in East Africa.

The United Nations Working Party, which is due to meet at the end of the week, consists of DR. ENRIQUE DE MARCHENA (Dominican Republic), ... Messrs. MOW CHAI DEORBIT KARNKON (Thailand), G. R. LAKING (New Zealand) and ... CARON (United States).

MR. H. ... formerly organising secretary of the African Congress of Northern Rhodesia, has been elected its president. He studied at the London School of Economics, and was joint author with Dr. Banda of the pamphlet opposing Central African Federation which was severely criticized in a leading article in *East Africa and Rhodesia* in 1949.

SIGNOR BRUSASCA, a former under-secretary in the Italian Foreign Ministry, will head the Italian delegation to the conference on African development and defence to be held in Nairobi on August 26. Signor Brusasca, who is now engaged in winding up the Ministry for Italian Africa, is expected to visit Addis Ababa to discuss the prospects of resuming diplomatic relations with Ethiopia.

The DUNNOTAR CASTLE, which sailed from London last Friday, carries for Mr. and Mrs. M. J. H. Abraham, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Braithwaite, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cardiff-Watson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Haslam, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. J. Marsden, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Nairn, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. ... and Mr. and Mrs. C. ... Plumb, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. ... and Mr. and Mrs. ... and Mrs. ... G. ... and Mrs. M. J. R. Seddon, Mr. and Mrs. ... and Mrs. C. ... Pelham, Lieut. Colonel D. C. ... Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wainwright and Mrs. W. H. White and Mr. and Mrs. ... passengers for Day of Sale ...

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Union Federation

in Southern Rhodesia have not been entirely successful. In the case of Northern Rhodesia, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has been done in the form of a Bill which amounts to something like a merger but in labour they are well aware of what has to be done. The trade union movement is likely to be a great deal by the time the Bill is passed.

For the Europeans, who the Secretary of State says are not to be affected, it is a matter of two different kinds. The first is the fact that the Bill is a four-page document and it is not clear that many Europeans in Southern Rhodesia, and, namely, the fact of permanent supremacy of the white population. They are liable to be attacked on the minutiae in detail.

But there is a difficulty about the appointment of the Governor-General and the Prime Minister of Rhodesia or the local legislatures, and this also occurs because both Federal and local laws have power to impose income tax. They will be a period of tension between local legislatures and Downing Street, and indeed between one department and another of the British Government.

Old African Prejudices

The scheme is liable to be attacked by Africans from another point of view which particularly appeals to them, partly on account of old prejudices against union with Southern Rhodesia, and partly on account of the difficulties inherent in the scheme itself.

Nevertheless, it is mainly one of those who hope that the scheme will be carried out that charge both here and in Africa. I am convinced that the best association in some form or another is essential. I am so much swayed by the fact that there is no form of union or other association between these territories that lies within the grasp of the Union. It is a matter of time for the Union.

All these terms have been used as a means of recording progress when some form of union is in question. It is the Union of all three territories, and it is the responsibility of co-operation between the three territories. Most of all, I am convinced that the best form of union is one of the great things that have been done in the present century save under the terms of the Union.

It ever these large areas of Africa are to be united and useful places, the Commonwealth must be formed by some form of co-operation between what have been hitherto dispersed, ill-equipped, and immature units. I commend this project, not only to the leaders of the future here but to those who are concerned for the best interests of the African population.

Lord HARELICK: In the earlier part of his speech the noble lord tended unduly to emphasize what a large number of people are saying. There has been great

interest in the subject in Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia. In fact, the Bill is a four-page document and it is not clear that many Europeans in Southern Rhodesia, and, namely, the fact of permanent supremacy of the white population. They are liable to be attacked on the minutiae in detail.

It is, of course, vital to any federation or union of the two Rhodesias that Nyasaland should not be dependent on the same thought, and absolutely interlocked in every way for the purposes of defence and economic development. It is in the mind of the Government that it should be so. The Nyasaland population is increasing numbers of their people and they are an over-populated country. The Northern and Southern Rhodesians, where they are, are likely to be visited these days. The Government is now on close relations with the Labour Government in London. There has been there a number of all-Party conferences last year.

Achievements

hide his light under a bushel. He has done a great deal about what he has done on the subject of the Education of the natives. He has done a great deal about the matter, but he resigned for a short time as Minister of the Ministry of Native Affairs. He found himself in possession of the Native Land Trust Fund, and this is that any money derived from the Native Land goes into the trust to buy other land for natives. He bought up the land, and the municipal council for the Native Land Trust, and he tried to do this for a Native township. He has done a great deal about it.

Mr. GODFREY: I have a number of outstanding medical appointments which I have made in the country. I suppose to many of the people who are interested in the subject of the Union of all three territories, and it is the responsibility of co-operation between the three territories. Most of all, I am convinced that the best form of union is one of the great things that have been done in the present century save under the terms of the Union.

There are a number of valleys of the Sabi, which some day might be developed. It is not a European country. If any of the people who are interested in the subject of the Union of all three territories, and it is the responsibility of co-operation between the three territories. Most of all, I am convinced that the best form of union is one of the great things that have been done in the present century save under the terms of the Union.

I deeply regret that Lord HARELICK should have to be so much as he does. I am passionately anxious that the Federal Government should do its utmost to bring the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland together. It is a matter of time for the Union.

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FRANCE

Parliament

Colonial Students in Britain

Statement by Mr. Griffiths

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY WAS CLOSELY QUESTIONED in the House of Commons last week on the recent controversy over accommodation for colonial students in Great Britain.

In response to questions from Sir Richard Acland (Lab.) and Mr. Wedgwood Benn (Lab.) Mr. Griffiths made the following statement:

"I am concerned and anxious to make the best provision I can for students from the Colonies who are staying in this country. There are now about 5,000 students from the Colonies in the United Kingdom, about half of whom are in London. Unfortunately, the problem of accommodation is more difficult in London than anywhere else in the country, but many students want to come to London for special reasons, such as studying law.

Building Difficulties

The House will realize that in existing circumstances the provision of hostel accommodation for all Colonial students is not practicable, even if it were desirable. Apart from any question of cost, therefore, the difficulty of building or of fitting any conveniently placed buildings suitable for accommodation in the London area.

It has therefore been necessary to reserve the available hostel accommodation mainly for newly arriving students who are in particular need of such accommodation while they are getting used to English conditions, and also during vacation for students who are visiting London.

Of the 167 students who had been accepted for residence at Hans Crescent for the 1950-51 academic year, 112 were asked to leave to make room for new students. I may say that more than 1,000 new students will be coming here during the next few months.

All the students who were asked to leave were offered alternative accommodation by the British Council, and the majority accepted this offer. A little over 40, however, have refused offers of alternative accommodation and have been staying in Hans Crescent without the Council's permission. Of these, some 25 are, I believe, four Colonial scholars to whom the Council of Colonial Scholars wrote saying that if they changed their position as scholarship holders, would they be prepared to accept that position. I have not, however, caused any difficulty to be made from the allowances paid to them.

Under-Secretary Meeting Students

All this time, I have meant that these students are retaining some facilities which they are not entitled and which other students who need them. I have arranged that the Under-Secretary shall meet the students in Hans Crescent to discuss their position with them, and I hope that they will be able to arrive at some amicable settlement.

In the general position, I think, with the continuing increase of the student population here, hostel accommodation is needed not only to help meet the influx of new students this autumn but also already an need with the British Council for Moray House, Camden Hill, to be opened as a temporary hostel. It will accommodate 60 students at one time. I am also discussing with the Council the permanent provision of extra hostel accommodation, and I hope that it will be found possible to add as much as 200 beds to the present capacity.

I must have said also that there is no question of the Government providing hostel accommodation for all Colonial students. Most students must continue to rely upon lodgings, and it is not true that suitable lodgings are impossible for them to obtain. The British Council has done a great deal in helping students to find suitable lodgings, and now has on their books many hundred addresses of good lodgings where Colonial students are welcome. This service is at the disposal of any Colonial student. In addition, the Council get valuable help from voluntary societies in providing accommodation.

Some 150 students are at present in the country on the scholar-ship scheme in the various parts of the United Kingdom, and the Colonial Government are making arrangements for the scholarship to be continued.

only question of this kind which the Minister considered the possibility of withdrawing the offer to make to have been such a matter at all.

Mr. Griffiths: I am sure that my friend will realize that arrangements with the British Government for the care and welfare of these students about which we are so deeply concerned, are not a matter of concern only to myself and to myself. I am sure that the British Council will go beyond that when providing for these students, and that the Government will do the same. We should to be sure, be concerned for them, and with their cooperation, we are sure to have a big success of this.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn: Is the Minister satisfied that he is regarded to the 40 students present in the Hans Crescent Hostel there was no need to rate a misunderstanding if not an actual breach of faith on the part of the British Council to the Government?

Mr. Griffiths: I am sure that there was no breach of faith. There may have been a misunderstanding by those men about the term "acceptance" only.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn: Does the last part of the Minister's statement that the British Council has available more lodgings than there are students who may want them, that accommodation is available, and that it is necessary for no Colonial student in this country who is registered for accommodation through the British Council to be refused?

Mr. Griffiths: It is true that the British Council have now a list of 250 accommodations, and I have indicated personally to make sure that it is satisfactory. That accommodation is not occupied at present, and therefore it is available to the Colonial students.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn: Will the Minister say what these students are made aware of the fact that the accommodation in the hostel will be limited to one year only? It made before they come to this country of after their arrival, and who entrusted with the task of conveying the information to them?

Council's List

Mr. Griffiths: The list is entrusted to the British Council, and they are made aware of that. Also, the policy has been made known collectively, that since the limited accommodation is offered to these students, we must better to confine this at present to as many new students as possible, in order to give them 12 months in which to accommodate themselves in conditions here. After 12 months we hope and believe that they will be able to obtain the available accommodation in the country. That is the better than the people having to go so when they come here for the first time.

Sir E. Boyle: Will the Minister pay special attention to the possibility of the personal relations between the students and their representative on the one side and the representative of the British Council on the other being made better in the future by being more tactfully managed than in the past?

Mr. Griffiths: The Under-Secretary will meet them and will discuss the problem fully with them. I am sure the hon. member will agree with me that cordial relations are a two-way traffic.

Sir Edward Boyle: Will the Minister bear in mind that accusations of that kind, however unjustified, can read like wildfire in the Colonies from which these students come? Would he therefore, on this tricky matter, assure us that he is keeping constantly in touch with the respective Governments?

Mr. Griffiths: Yes, I am deeply conscious of the fact that among the many thousands of students who come here are the best leaders of their countries in five or 10 years' time, an important developing stage of the Colonial Empire. I am, therefore, deeply anxious about any rumors that may spread.

That is why I sought the permission of you, Mr. Speaker, and of the House to make that statement so that this can reach people in the Colonial territories.

Mr. J. Rankin (Lab.) asked what view had so far been expressed on the proposals for closer association of the Central African territories by African district and provincial councils in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland and by the Nyasaland African Protectorate Council and the Northern Rhodesian African Representative Council.

Mr. Griffiths: So far as I am aware, the district and provincial councils in the Protectorate and Representative Councils have not formally considered the proposals contained in the report. I propose to make a visit to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland later in the month, and I shall have several discussions with representatives of the bodies referred to in this question.

Mr. Rankin: I asked the Under-Secretary if he could be appointed to secure closer co-operation between the Central Develop-

ment corporation and the... territories in which they are... and when they are appointed

Mr. Griffiths: The... of... member... ship of these committees are... Overseas Resources Development Act... is to include persons having knowledge of the circumstances and requirements of the... of the territory obtained by their being... the themselves inhabitants... residents therein... for the corporation to judge whether the appointment of such committees is needed and... after it is understood, being considered... the... of the... of... of... of... of... of...

Mr. R... has... that the powers... situate these committees... for 10 years... since the Act came into... that there... spread disappointment that the... have been... in appointing people to fill these positions.

Mr. Griffiths: "The Board are anxious... committees, and I am anxious... they should be set up as soon as possible."

Groundnut Crops

Mr. A. HURD (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary... statement on the harvest of groundnuts and other... this... by the Overseas Food Corporation in... and... of the... of the cropping and cattle grazing... for... year.

Mr. Griffiths: "The... in full operation in... of the corporation's... in... and only tentative estimates of the eventual yield... can now be given. The corporation hope to harvest 8,500 tons of groundnuts, 9,500 tons of maize, and 4,500 tons of sorghum. Plans for the 1951-2 agricultural year have not yet been settled."

Mr. HURD: "After meeting the food requirements of the local population, will there be any substantial quantity of groundnuts and maize available for... here, and will the Minister make a further statement about future plans as soon as he has anything definite in view?"

Mr. Griffiths: "Mr. Gillette, the new chairman, has... gone out to East Africa. I saw him before he went and I have arranged that as soon as everything is settled he will report and I will make a full statement here. I should prefer not to commit myself about the detailed figures. Perhaps

... test... I have

Will there be... available... the... requirements... should not... to... amount...

Colonial Secretary for a... statement... in relation to the proposal... in the... of... for the... Development... for the... of... for Africa, and particularly on the... direct representation on a commission to... of... of...

Economic Committee for Africa Not Needed

Mr. Griffiths stated that February... the United Kingdom... to the Economic and Social Council... objectives of an Economic Commission for Africa can be fully achieved by... which... described in paragraphs 49-53... my report to... 1950-51, and we agree with the other... in... of... with Africa in... no advantage in... another organization for this purpose.

Mr. R... Would the Minister... of the... of having... of... as a most authoritative... United Nations... of... commendations and similar... in... to South-East Asia... succeed... very considerable service."

Mr. Griffiths: "That is... my hon. friend... with..."

Mr. HURD (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary for a statement concerning his... reports on legislation... racial discrimination in the Colonies.

Mr. Griffiths: "Following my consultations with the Colonial Government, I am now... to place in the library copies of the... of differential treatment by race in the laws of British African territories. Hon. Members will no doubt wish to study this. I would only comment that it is, of course, the policy of His Majesty's Government to encourage the advancement of all communities in the Colonial territories without discrimination as to race and colour; and to make every effort within the power of Government to secure equal treatment for all."

(Continued overleaf)



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Parliament (continued)

C.D.C. Criticized

WILLIAM DARLING (Cont.) asked the Colonial Secretary how far, under his regulations, officers of the Colonial Service who were dismissed had a right to a part of inquiry or the right of appeal to him.

Mrs. J. GRIFFITHS: "All officers in the Colonial Service have the right of appeal to the Secretary of State. Officers hold office subject to the pleasure of the Crown and the pleasure of the Crown means that an officer should no longer hold his office if he is dismissed by the Secretary of State. The normal procedure for dismissal of responsible officers may be summarized as follows—

"In the case of officers with periods of appointment of over 1000 a year, the officer can be dismissed only after a committee of inquiry presided over by a magistrate has investigated the charges which are referred to as grounds for dismissal and a recommendation for removal in respect of the approval of the Secretary of State.

"In the case of officers with periods of appointment of less than 1000 a year, it is contemplated, the charges are investigated by the Governor of the Colony with the approval of the Secretary of State. Dismissal may be made by the Governor, but the officer may submit a memorial to the Secretary of State.

if the officer is convicted of a criminal offence, but the action must be referred to the Secretary of State for approval."

Temporary Colonial Service

Mr. W. DARLING asked the Colonial Secretary how many of his British officers were employed in temporary engagements; and on how long notice such engagements were usually terminable.

Mrs. J. GRIFFITHS: "I could not give accurate figures without consulting all the Colonial territories by which the officers are employed. Most officers serving on temporary terms are engaged by the Governments of the Colonial territories in which they live, but as far as officers recruited in this country, or other Commonwealth countries are concerned, I estimate that about 4,000 are employed in temporary engagements. Temporary engagements are usually terminable by the orders of the Colonial Government on giving three months' notice, or by paying one month's salary."

Mr. PETER SARGENT (Cont.) asked the Secretary of State in view of the resolution passed by the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, a copy of which had been sent to him, which called for improved methods of consultation with Colonial territories in the negotiation of trade agreements which might affect such territories.

Mrs. J. GRIFFITHS: "I consider that the arrangements which already exist for consultation on such matters between the United Kingdom and the governments of Colonial territories are satisfactory. It is for Colonial Governments themselves to decide what consultation with commercial interest within their own territories is necessary. Requests by the governments of Colonial territories, particularly concerned for their representatives who are associated with the United Kingdom negotiating team would always be favourably considered."

Young Offenders in Kenya

Mr. J. JOHNSON (Cont.) asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware that a 17-year-old boy sentenced in Mombasa to three years at a reformatory school had been sent to South Africa; and whether he would advise the Kenya Government on the best method of dealing with young offenders within the Colony.

Mrs. J. GRIFFITHS: "I have received no report on this case. In addition to the probation system, there are in Kenya a reception centre and two approved schools for the treatment of non-European young offenders. The Kenya Government are alive to the need for extending the facilities within the Colony for the treatment of young offenders and have appointed a committee to review the matter."

Mr. A. DONOHUE (Cont.) asked the Foreign Secretary what information he had as to the external funds were responsible for the recent strike and notice strikes in the Sudan; and what evidence there was of the use of these funds.

Mrs. J. DAVIES: "There is no evidence that external funds were responsible for the recent notice strike or the last railway strike which occurred in connexion with a four days' general strike last April."

accounts and could be checked by the Corporation's own auditors to see if they were being carried as bona fide expenses.

Your committee asked for a breakdown of all the work which the Corporation showed, and a proportion of the total cost is stated as having been successfully carried out, and that provision is made for the 57 undertakings.

In 1954, your committee had been informed that a capital loss of £817,500 on the Corporation's own undertaking, and a total commitment of £1,650,000, had been made by the Corporation in 1951. Of nearly £1,000,000 are at present in progress and considered fundamentally sound in very desirable undertakings originally estimated to cost nearly £1,000,000, and whose capital increased by over £11m. as a result of their viability in consequence of drought and six months' interruption. It is estimated to cost £4,000,000, but this has now almost doubled and other projects are being considered. Your committee are still considered desirable. Your committee were glad to be informed that the Corporation had been able to determine fairly quickly if their projects were to be successful and the cost of them.

Each Failure Involves Expenditure

Your committee took note that where a scheme undertaken by the Corporation failed, it did not relieve the Corporation from the necessity of providing a substantial proportion of the cost of the scheme. It is more difficult for the Corporation to meet their liabilities if more difficult for the Corporation to meet their liabilities.

Your committee cannot consider it satisfactory to find that out of a total of £10,000,000 actually expended, over £3,000,000 is on projects which have either been discontinued or are under review or whose own requirements have been materially miscalculated.

Two members of the Uganda African Chamber of Commerce have been appointed by the Governor of Uganda to serve on the Advisory Committee of the Achuvani Commercial College for Africans, Kampala. They are Messrs. S. W. Kulubya and S. M. Kintu.

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increased grants to members of the 1890 and 1893... to the... the Southern... Government...

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

...is near completion.

The Mountain Club of Rhodesia now has membership of more than 100.

A new record for a passenger plane to be on sale in the ... European ... in Southern Rhodesia number according to the ... figure 2,746 (1931) in March 1949.

Rewards of ... are being ... Transvaal district of ... in order to ... the number ...

A second volume of Professor L. P. Evans Richardson's anthropological study of the Nuer tribe of the Sudan was published by the Oxford University Press.

New St. Andrew's Cathedral

The foundation stone of a new cathedral ... Wau, Sudan, by ... Edouard-Mason on the 25th anniversary of his foundation. He first came to Sudan in 1927.

Bill to increase the penalties for infringement of the Native Liquor Ordinance from £50 to £200 and/or two years' imprisonment has been passed by the Tanganyika Legislative Council.

Topographical mapping and geological surveys of the Kafue Game Reserve by Northern Rhodesian experts will begin shortly, according to the actual preparation of a plan for the ...

Jewellery and other precious articles are now accepted by the post office in Kenya for transmission by registered letters. Hitherto such articles could be sent only by insured box and insured parcel post.

Two more participants in the recent riot outside Zanzibar prison have died, bringing the total deaths to five. All the escaped prisoners have surrendered. No further trouble has occurred in the incupulation of cattle the cause of the trouble.

The annual growth of the indigenous African population in Northern Rhodesia is at present about three per cent, which means that the population is doubling itself every 23 years. The birth rate is approximately 59 and the death rate 29 per 1,000.

Women's Coffee Club

The Women's Coffee Club has opened a bureau in the ... Office which offers information on children's nurseries and schools to serving members of the Colonial Service. Bureaux hopes to expand its scope to incorporate general information on leave and accommodation in this country.

Contributions to the International African Institute in 1950, the ... £1,260 from British Colonial and Dominion Governments, £206 from French and Colonial Governments, £200 from the Belgian Government and £86 from the Portuguese Government. The year ended with a credit of £65 on the general account.

Central African Airways have announced increases in fares, due to rising costs, between Central Africa, Northern Africa and the United Kingdom. Increases range from two to four per cent, examples being: Nairobi to London, single fare £152 (formerly £148); Blantyre to London, £155 (formerly £148); Salisbury to London, £166 (£153). Local fares are unchanged.

A grant up to £7,500 is to be made by the Northern Rhodesian Government towards the rebuilding of St. Joseph's Home for Strangers, which cares for destitute or homeless ... between the ages of 10 and 18. Several acres of land have been bought, and the £47,000 ... would give accommodation for 52 boys. The ... Government has also purchased ... children between the ...

Award of ... commendation for brave conduct ... Northern Rhodesia has been announced ... Thomas Peard, an engineer ... and Mr. Peter Quinn, a ... discovered an African woman adhering to ... a high-tension pylon. Although they ... her life, she stood on a wooden ... and, by covering their ... managed to ... her, although she was ... on arrival at hospital.

More than 2,000 Europeans and hundreds of Africans watched the arrival of the ... Comet jet air-liner when it landed at Lusaka ... the ... testing and ... has been completed in the record time of ... 42 minutes. Mr. A. O. Campbell Orde, Deputy ... Director of B.C.A., one of the passengers ... the Comet ... service on the London-Johannesburg route next year. The aircraft also visited Livingstone ... and flew low over Salisbury.

Socialist Opposes Nationalization

MR. STANLEY EVANS, Labour Member of Parliament, a member of the British ... Association delegation now touring ... a demand voiced by Mr. ... Northern Rhodesia African Congress, that the copper mines of the territory should be nationalized ... a few days ago: "It is bluntly that I think it would be a shameful thing to nationalize the Northern Rhodesian copper industry at this moment. Nationalization can be judged only in relation to the ... consideration peculiar to a country. The great need of Northern Rhodesia at the moment is for further development in the interest of the ... The one thing that will contribute to that is a ... of the development of natural resources.

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Tanganyika Grain Storage Department

A POSITIONING STATEMENT has been issued by the Tanganyika Grain Storage Department.

In 1949 a Department of Grain Storage was set up in the territory and a grant was made upon a building programme to provide storage on territorial scale. The programme, now nearing completion, will provide storage centres for 12,000 tons of grain fitted at 13 strategic centres throughout the country.

In addition to the building programme provides for conditioning plants in Moshi, Koroawe, and Kilosa; the Kilosa plant is already working and the other two are now undergoing trials. The plants are for experimental purposes in the first instance.

Supplementary Plans

The programme is designed to meet the major part of the Territory's short-term requirements. In 1952 it is proposed to follow this up with smaller supplementary programmes to provide further storage in the light of experience gained. In supplementing this major territorial project, Native Authorities throughout the Territory are being encouraged and assisted by Government to provide local storage facilities. These are necessary on a proportionately smaller scale than those included in the territorial programme.

Thus, in the Mandeni district 10 granation grain stores, each of a capacity of 150 tons, are to be constructed; in the Lake Province a total capacity of 2,000 tons storage is to be provided on the basis of small local stores in groups of 100 to 500 tons in capacity, and experimental underground storage pits of up to 250 tons capacity.

The Central Province has had its own system of Native authority grain storage for some years now, with capacity of approximately 8,000 tons. On a smaller scale, the Southern Highlands and the Northern Province have had their own systems of Native authority storage for several years.

Sena Sugar Estates

SENA SUGAR ESTATES, LTD., after providing £27,277 for taxation, earned a profit of £38,036 in the calendar year 1950, compared with £182,493 in the previous year. General reserve receives £200,000, interest on the preference shares absorbs £12,375, and a dividend of 12% less tax, on the ordinary stock requires £44,100, leaving £153,784 to be carried forward against £172,223 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £300,000 in 7% cumulative participating preference shares and £700,000 in ordinary stock units of 10s. each. Revenue reserves stand at £109,799, reserve for taxation £91,571, £200,000, and current liabilities at £1,208,933. Fixed assets are valued at £1,374,313, trade investments at £1,000, and current assets at £2,266,668, including £348,700 in cash.

Sugar production during the year amounted to 62,403 tons, against 60,932 tons in 1949.

The directors are Lieut-Colonel C. B. R. Hornung (chairman), Mr. Vivian Ours, Mr. W. J. Keswick, and Major N. H. Du Boulay. The 31st annual general meeting will be held in London on August 31.

East African Lands and Development

EAST AFRICAN LANDS AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., earned a profit of £3,204 in the calendar year 1950, compared with £3,204 in the previous year. To last year's profit must be added £600 from tax on provisions no longer required, while £1,000 was transferred to the general reserve. Taxation absorbs £2,047, and dividends to the 3d. per share, less tax, require £3,214, leaving £917 to be carried forward against £514 brought in. The issued capital is £6,025 in shares of 3d. each. Revenue reserves stand at £9,458, and current liabilities at £8,358. Current assets appear at £34,222, including £5,092 in cash.

During the year 298 acres of land were sold and 20 acres taken as road reserve, leaving approximately 1,663 acres held by the company at the end of the year.

The directors are Messrs. P. J. Weller (chairman), alternate J. F. Corp, and Herbert J. Page. The annual general meeting will be held in London on August 24.

The Bulawayo branch of the British Empire Service League is to help the Salisbury branch establish an ex-Servicemen's village in the capital. It will include 65 houses, a church, a clinic, school, workshops and amenities, and a village green. £20,000 is needed for the next phase of the work. The State Lotteries of Southern Rhodesia are raising one pound for pound basis.

On Commercial Concern

A most useful booklet about the Rhodesia Nyasaland has been compiled by the Standard Bank of South Africa for the guidance of business organizations contemplating the extension of their Central African interests. Within the 60-page handbook they will find a selective review of economic conditions, facts about company law and taxation, tariffs and duties, and the legislation affecting the formation and management of companies, and much other useful information.

The number of European agricultural estates in Northern Rhodesia rose to 43 in 1950, with total acreage 248,828 and turnover of £1,610,445. This compares with eight estates, 1,194 acres, and £47,845 turnover in 1947. In the Department of Co-operative Societies was established. African societies now number 65, with total membership of over 10,000 and annual turnover of over £150,000.

The production of seed cotton by Africans in Southern Rhodesia last year was nearly three times as much as in 1949. Figures for the last four years are as follows: 1947, 75,543 lb.; 1948, 236,113 lb.; 1949, 1,425,374 lb.; 1950, 4,100,366 lb. Sumner has been issued to produce a crop of 3,680,000 lb. this year. The European-grown cotton crop in the Colony exceeded 2,000,000 lb. in 1950.

The oil-drum shortage in Northern Rhodesia was described by the Chamber of Trade, Transport and Industry as "extremely alarming." Mr. J. Paterson, Director of Trade, Transport and Industry said that unless the drums were returned immediately to the oil companies the greatest difficulty would be experienced in maintaining adequate fuel supplies, particularly during the next five months, the vital economic period in the territory.

Southern Rhodesia's visible adverse trade balance rose from nearly £1 million in the first quarter of 1950 to over £3 million in the first quarter of this year. The gap should, however, narrow later in the year, when tobacco shipments are taken into account. Imports for the quarter were valued at £18,471,000 (£13,221,000 in the comparable period last year) and exports at £9,326,000 (£7,316,000).

Construction of Southern Rhodesia's strip roads to main highways is costing about £8,000 a mile.

Dividends

East African Lands and Development Co., Ltd.—Final 2d. per share, making 3d. per share for 1950. After providing £2,047 for taxation on profit amounted to £1,754 (£1,754).

Mubira Forest (Uganda) Rubber Co., Ltd.—5% (nil). Bera Boating Co., Ltd.—20% (£50).

Sisal Output for July

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—530 tons of fibre, making 2,085 for the month.



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Company Meeting Reports

Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association, Limited

Mr. E. F. Hitchcock's Review of Sisal Prices

Community Showing Remarkable Stability and Strength

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE TANGANYIKA SISAL MARKETING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, was held in the Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, on July 13, 1951.

MR. ELDRED F. HITCHCOCK, Chairman of the Association, presided over a meeting of 25 members, representing 66% of the membership and 90% of the production of sisal in the Territory in 1950.

Those present were Mr. E. F. Hitchcock, Mr. C. A. Bartlett, O.B.E., representing Bird & Co. (Agriculture) Ltd., Mr. K. M. Dawoodbhoy, Hoosani Sisal Estate, Ltd., Masango (Sisal) Estates, Ltd.; Mr. C. M. Emmanuel, Kazurumbwa Sisal Estate; Mr. J. J. Jones, Tongoni Sisal Estates, Ltd.; Mr. Mohamed Husain, M.A., U.S.C., E.A.B., Gumbo Sisal Estates, Ltd.; Mr. B. Israel, Onio Sisal Estate; Mr. K. F. Jafarabaddulla, Tanganyika Sisal Estates, Ltd.; Mr. A. J. E. Jivanjee, Ngara Plantations, Ltd.; Mr. A. M. A. Karimjee, O.E.E., Karimjee Jivanjee Estates, Ltd.; Major A. King, Ngurumahamba Estate, Ltd.; Mr. C. Lynchmaras, Pugu Sisal Estate; Mr. G. A. Martin, Karimjee Jivanjee Estates, Ltd.; Mr. F. Mochiji, Chanjuru Sisal Estate; Mr. M. H. Mwanza Sisal Estates, Ltd.; Mr. G. Odysseos, Arnautogis Estates, Ltd.; Mr. D. K. Popat, Indo African Estates, Ltd. and United Planters, Ltd.; Mr. Shamuah T. Sachak, T. E. Sachak & Co., Ltd., and Muhesa Sisal Estates, Ltd.; Mr. Th. Scutari, Scutari Estates, Ltd., and Kwilukonge Estates, Ltd.; and Mr. G. P. Thawer, Kivungu Sisal Estate, Ltd.

Proxies had been lodged in favour of Mr. A. M. A. Karimjee, Mr. M. Kumbura & Ndungu Sisal Estates, Ltd.; Mrs. J. Katskis (Crete); Ali Visarji (Uzuri); H. Kumburck (Kilongo); Buluni Sisal Estate, Ltd.; W. S. Mas Mellis & Co., Ltd.; Sheikh Bros., Ltd.; Ruparell Industries, Ltd.; Ruparell Industries, Ltd.; Magole Sisal Estate, Ltd.; and Sisal Estate, Ltd.; Mwanza Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.; B. J. Vaitha (Vaitha Estate); Pambani, Ltd.; Gubona Jetha (Kibara, Bulumbi and Igombe).

Other proxies had been lodged in favour of Mr. Mohamed Husain by Makidula Sisal Estate & Industries, Ltd., Kiluhulanda Sisal Estate, Ltd., and Mr. F. S. Sarmanis (Paramba); and in favour of Mr. Shamuah T. Sachak by Songa Sisal Estate, Ltd.

Chairman's Statement

Mr. E. E. Phelps, the secretary, having read the notice convening the meeting and reported the proxies, the adoption of the report of the directors for the year 1950 was proposed by Mr. Anveral Jivanjee, seconded by Mr. Martin, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Hitchcock said, in the course of his speech: "The future of the sisal price interests us all, and it cannot be considered without reference to the general trend of commodity prices throughout the world. As you know, the marked rise in commodity prices, including sisal, followed the outbreak of the Korean war of a year ago. With the prospects of a truce in Korea, world commodity markets are now tending to ease."

"Whatever our estimation of the sisal statistical position might be—and in my view it is not a weak one, especially in relation to stocks—these other factors are bound to exercise a great influence on future prices."

"In June, 1951, one of the leading figures of the rubber industry reported to his members as follows:—

"Within the space of a few months the price of the

rubber has undergone bewildering changes in sentiment and price, which in their violence and rapidity, surpass all former extremes of the many fluctuations in the history of our notoriously variable commodity. In the early part of the year the London price of the rubber rose to 15s. 6d. It has since fallen to 12s. 6d. and yet it is believed that it has been going to rise again in the general outlook in so far as it concerns production and consumption."

"It is particularly gratifying, especially in view of the fact that the industry has shown and is showing a remarkable stability and strength, that this view is justified by its actual position at present."

"There is no question that the success of T.A.S.M.A. and its members has constituted a greater sense of stability, and thereby substantially benefited the industry as a whole. It is no monopoly, but it does provide a beneficial coordination of growers' interests so far as the market is concerned."

Sisal Prices and Forward Sales

"I would like to make some comment on sisal price information to the public. The present quotation for sisal is correctly currently reported at £247 10s. for No. 1 sisal per ton, c.w.f., Continental port, the equivalent of £245 10s. per ton, c.w.f., United Kingdom port. I would point out that these price quotations apply to marginal quantities only, and can be extremely misleading."

"In fact, the current year's average price for all sisal exported from Tanganyika to date is about £170 per ton, and the current price for deliveries up to the end of this year will not greatly exceed this."

"The Tanganyika customs figure for the assessment of sisal export tax for the quarter ending June 30, 1951, is based on the values of the previous quarter, and shows £125 10s. per ton f.o.b. for No. 1 sisal. These comparisons will, I hope, put this matter in some perspective."

"If you will compare the directors' report you will see that T.A.S.M.A. sales have carried forward at the beginning of this year amounted to 30,520 tons, or almost six months' supply of T.A.S.M.A. production, the c.i.f. value being over £11 million, and the f.o.b. value being £155 12s. per ton. If then T.A.S.M.A. has sold a further 50,306 tons, or 10 months' production, of a c.w.f. value of over £11½ million, or £22½ per ton, or £204 13s. f.o.b."

"These, gentlemen, are large figures, and our recent sales could not have been achieved if each of us had attempted to secure buyers against one another. These sales place us in a very favourable position, compared with other sellers in our market, and we hope that as time elapses there will be a greater incentive for all concerned in the marketing of East African sisal to seek and to achieve a more effective co-ordination of common interests of growers."

Internal Organization

"I would like to add one note about our internal organization. When an association like ours is being built up, and its name made throughout the world, a very positive part has to be taken by the directors, and especially the chairman."

"I may say that the support and work of the members of our management committee, especially the chairman, Mr. Abdulla Karimjee, and also of Mr.

A. Bartlett, to whom I would also like to give my special tribute, as well as Mr. T. Scutari, Mr. G. Houry and not least George Arnaoutov, whose contributions have been less effective, but have always related in a forward and useful rôle and assisting the possibilities of my office.

In due course however, when once we have our organization well and successfully launched, many of the functions must necessarily devolve upon the management and be paid for. That is our assurance for the future. It is not easy to secure just the right men for the responsibilities. We are hoping that when Mr. Stalder returned he would build it up, and his sudden death was a great blow to us.

Strengthening the Organization

I am now glad to report that we are striving to strengthen the organization by the appointment as general manager in Tanganyika of Mr. D. MacDonald, whom we all know as the former Manager for Lands and Mines, and previously Custodian and Administrator-General. Apart from his legal and administrative training, he has an essentially business mind, and knows the industry and is known by us.

When those of us who have given our time and

effort to assisting the success of T.A.S.M.A. can sit back and watch its still further development and its strengthened executive, we shall, I hope, reap our reward.

Mr. A. M. A. Karimjee expressed his appreciation in the manner in which Mr. Hitchcock as chairman had carried the name of the Association all over the world and his thanks for the work he had undertaken on the Association's behalf. King endorsed this and the meeting was unanimous in supporting this appreciation of the work of the chairman.

The proposal of Mr. A. M. A. Karimjee, seconded by Mr. T. Scutari, that the number of directors should be not fewer than six nor more than 20 was carried with one dissentient vote, and Messrs. E. F. Hitchcock, A. M. A. Karimjee, G. Gerako, E. D. Birrell, and Th. Scutari were unanimously re-elected and Mr. Anverali Jivanjee was elected a director.

Mr. Hitchcock Re-Elected

Mr. E. F. Hitchcock was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Association for 1951, and Mr. A. M. A. Karimjee was re-elected vice-chairman.

It was reported that the directors had voluntarily agreed to waive their fees for 1950.

The British Central Africa Company, Limited

Results for 1950 Show Welcome Improvement

Statement by the Chairman, Mr Donald C. Brook

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on Friday, August 8, 1951, at Windmill House, Grosvenor Road, St. James, London, E.C.2.

MR. DONALD C. BROOK had circulated to the shareholders the following statement, which is the annual report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1950:

Before dealing with the general affairs of the Company, I must refer to the great loss the company and the shareholders have sustained through the death on May 31, 1951, of the Rt. Hon. Sir Anderson Montague-Barlow, Bt. Sir Anderson first joined the board in June, 1927, when the company was experiencing a serious financial crisis; he subsequently became chairman in July, 1929, in which position he gave a great deal of his time and energy to restoring the business to a sound condition. His initiative, administrative capacity, and unrivalled knowledge of affairs were wholeheartedly devoted to the many intricate and diverse problems which faced the company, and I am sure my colleagues agree with me that his vigorous and progressive conduct which the company has now achieved is due in no small measure to his wisdom, tenacity and foresight. We on the board, and our executive, mourn the loss of a good friend and wise counsellor.

Improvement in the Accounts

The accounts for the year ended September 30, 1950, show some welcome improvement over the previous year, although general economic conditions were not altogether propitious.

The tobacco crop, which was estimated at 250,000 lbs., produced only 239,743 lbs., as, due to excessive rain at the wrong time, the leaf was thin and lacking in gum, whilst the wet conditions were favourable both for cutworm and white fly, pests which caused a partiality amongst the plants. Consequently the tobacco produced was poor and costs high, so that we were fortunate in that our receipts just about balanced our expenses on this crop. The main reason for the loss of price

received, in respect of Nyasaland export duty, would have given us some slight return for our labours and risks taken in producing this crop, which shows the necessity of a turnover tax levied whether profit or loss is incurred.

The yield from the syca plantations, because of similar climatic conditions, was disappointing; despite the fact that on two of our best estates we recovered 976 lb. and 849 lb. per acre respectively, our average yield was only 621 lb. from 2,630 acres. The price offered by the Ministry of Food, namely, £30 per ton, was inadequate, but, although we secured slightly better prices elsewhere, there appeared to be grave doubts as to the economic value of this crop to our company.

Tea Production

We produced from the tea property, despite the unfavourable weather mentioned in my last statement, 822,106 lb. of made tea, as compared with 952,169 lb. in the previous year. This decrease was not unexpected, and in our opinion was caused, first, by the deficiency of nitrogen due to the enforced lack of the necessary fertilizers during the war years and subsequently, to which I call your attention two years ago; secondly, by the severe water-table following the previous year's drought; and, thirdly, by the long, wet, cold spells and insistent warm, sunny weather during the season under review. I remark of last year, the first year free from controls, "We were then able to obtain for the first time since the war an adequate supply of fertilizer, which has now enabled us to resume full applications to our gardens. We have recently secured our requirements for a year ahead, as a protection against further possible shortages. The greater part of our tea was sold in South Africa and a small amount in the United Kingdom at satisfactory prices."

Sisal and forage produced by our subsidiary company amounted to 3,000 tons, as compared with 305 tons in the previous year, and 231 acres of old sisal were exploited in order to maintain our cutting area of 800 acres. Dividends received in respect of our 85%

holding amounted to £11,914 during the year as compared with £5,370 previously.

During the year we planted some experimental plots of power, totalling 300 acres. These plots yielded from 1,000 lb. per acre down to 210 lb. per acre, giving a crop of 631 tons. It will be a few years before the suitability of this crop for particular estates will be

The profit on estates, plantations, etc. is £45,830 for the year under review as compared with £11,831 in the previous year. Dividends and interest amount to £14,037, as compared with £8,710, the improvement being due to the increase in the dividend from our small subsidiary, which I have previously mentioned. These items, together with transfer fees, give a total of £59,893, from which we have to deduct items, none of which vary much from last year, for head office expenditure, depreciation, staff pensions, and factory reconstruction aggregating £20,559. There is then left £39,336 to be set aside, as compared with last year's figure of £19,122. To this amount of £39,336 to be added land sales of £9,323, and tax reserve earnings of interest of £11,141, making £48,809. From this we have to deduct the profits tax and income tax requirement of £11,000. We were unable last year to add to our reserves, but this year we are able to allocate £15,000 to contingencies account and £7,000 to assets replacement account. After deducting these allocations, there is then left a sum of £16,833 available for distribution.

Dividend and Bonus

The board has decided to recommend to members a dividend of 7% and a bonus of 5%, being 3d. gross per unit of 2s. of stock which will require, after deduction of income tax of 9s. 6d. in the £, a net amount of £14,227, as compared with £13,550 last year.

After deducting the amount required for dividend, and bringing in £2,100 from last year, the balance carried forward to the next account is £22,449.

"It will be appreciated that, in conformity with the rest of the world, our working costs are increasing. I regret to say in every sphere of our activities. Everything is being done, however, to keep costs to the lowest figure compatible with efficiency, and to improve the technique of our various activities.

Turning to the balance sheet, under the heading fixed assets the first item is that of our African estates, which stood in the last account at £103,652. This figure represented the book value of the estates after the cost price had been written down in 1936 by £83,018, and has been described in our accounts "as valued in 1936." The directors are of opinion that in view of the increasing value of our land and the fact that our tenure is freehold, the value arbitrarily reached in 1936 does not now give a true basis. A physical valuation, if not impossible, is impracticable; accordingly, the directors have decided to revert to the original cost basis, by reinstating the sum of £83,108, written off in 1936, and crediting capital reserve, as this amount was part of the reduction in our capital.

Land and Mineral Rights

"The value of our land at the beginning of the year therefore becomes £186,718, which is reduced by sales made in the ordinary course of business during the year to £185,617. From this we have deducted, as a suspense item, until surveys are finally settled, £93,083 compensation received from Government to date in respect of land acquired by it under the Public Lands Acquisition Ordinance, 1948, full details of which I gave you last year. The area of our 10,303 acres then mentioned has been slightly increased at our request to approximately 165,700 acres, in order to include an isolated piece of land which should have been part of the original arrangement, and the compensation was increased accordingly. Ten per cent. of the amount due to the company is being held by Government until

the various areas are surveyed and the exact value of land handed over ascertained. The company retained all mineral rights in the areas of Government.

"Buildings, plant, machinery, etc. have increased by £2,369 to £154,621 at the date of our accounts. Of this increase £112,600 accounts for £46,619, which includes the start of the building of the new Chisunga tea factory, staff houses, etc., and £65,981 for the factory to enlarge and modernise the sorting room.

The principal expenditure on buildings to date and machinery include £20,000 for equipment for the Mindali tea factory, £2,397 for plant for development of the new Tunga and Mpenja tea estates, £10,000 for £39 for heavy lorries and other vehicles, whilst the balance is for agricultural machinery required for our various estates. Most of this expenditure was incurred at the end of the war or soon after, and represents several years' replacements. Depreciation written off during the year is £12,093, making the total amount written off at the close of the year £71,119, which leaves the net value of buildings, plant, and machinery in our books at £83,558, as compared with £59,282 last year.

Development of Tea Estates

"Expenditure on the estates stands at a gross figure of £80,382, as compared with £54,674 last year, an increase of £25,708, representing work done on areas planted during the 1949-50 season, totalling 440 acres, and in the preparation of 710 acres for planting in 1950-51 rainy season, to which I shall refer later.

"Our holding in the subsidiary company at £2,271 remains unaltered, and the amount due on current account, £8,173, has been settled.

"Current assets total £221,753, against £182,044 last year, and a comparison of the individual items is largely self-explanatory. It will be noted, however, that sundry debtors amounted to £143,558, as compared with £29,994 last year, the increase being mainly represented by two substantial tea invoices which fell due before the close of the year and were settled shortly after. Cash, £71,861, compares with cash and tax certificates last year of £42,599, the increase reflecting payment of the compensation for the land acquired by Government.

"On the other side of the balance sheet our fixed capital of £216,801 remains unaltered, and the item capital reserve of £83,018, which I have already explained, appears for the first time.

Increased Revenue Reserves

"Revenue reserves amount to £80,955, as compared with £72,821 last year, and include the additions to the contingencies and assets replacement accounts, to which I have already referred. Provisions for no comment; these and current liabilities are £78,000, as compared with £86,130 last year. The note to the balance sheet shows outstanding commitments for capital expenditure of £55,500 and represents orders placed for machinery and structural steelwork for the new Chisunga tea factory and withering house.

"Progress continues to be made in connection with our new tea developments, and 440 acres were planted during the year in the 1949-50 planting rains. The programme for the 1950-51 planting rains was, however, seriously affected by a cyclone which crossed Nyasaland on January 26, when 9.9 inches of rain were reported at Chisunga. The rain was accompanied by wind at gale force, which damaged the tea seed bearers and stripped the trees of seed, resulting in the loss of more than half the crop which was anticipated. A certain amount of seed was saved, which was planted into nursery beds, and it is expected that these and the extensive nurseries put down last year will suffice to complete our planting programme in the 1950-51 planting season. During the year we have prepared ready for planting 710 acres of land, of which 144 acres only for the

reasons I have mentioned, have been planted. Crops have been planted in the remainder of the ground to prevent erosion and to provide humus.

The following table shows the position of the estates to-day:

Area	Present Development (acres planted)	Area to be planted	Area to be planted (acres)	Area to be planted (acres)
Chisungu	705	665	596	97
Mindula	581	581	210	54
Imba	620	380	240	—
Mpeni	280	162	118	—
Mpezo	200	30	170	—
Total	2,386	1,818	568	1,106

Work on the new factory has progressed satisfactorily and the brickwork is completed. Work has been informed by the manufacturers that the structural steel is in transit, to be followed by the withering house structure in August and the necessary machinery for prime movers in the next month or two. The delivery of our equipment is effected as promised. The new factory should be running in ample time to deal with surplus sisal, in excess of the capacity of the existing Mindula factory.

Progress in Nyassaland

During the year under review my colleague, Mr. Napier Ford, visited Nyassaland and inspected our existing tea and sisal tea factory, and the new developments. Whilst expressing himself especially satisfied with all he saw, he has made some valuable suggestions which have been accepted.

Since the close of the financial year our sisal estates have been visited by Mr. Sydney Trant, of Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., who has had many years of experience of sisal estate management in Tanganyika. He has reported favourably on the property, and, as requested, has advised on the plant position in the factory and the possibilities of extending the cutting areas.

With regard to the prospects for the current year, I am glad to say that these are distinctly better than those for the past two years, despite some what worrying climatic conditions.

In tobacco, we reduced our programme to 420 acres, partly in view of the poor results in recent years and partly to enable the labour available to be more intensively used in cultivation. The yield for the current season is estimated at 610 lb. per acre, as compared with 321 during the year under review, and we expect a crop of some 250,000 lb., of which 200,000 lb. have already been sold, which has more than covered our costs on this crop.

Soya Estate

In soya the acreage planted was 1,382 acres, but whilst preparation work was always well in hand, our planting operations did not run smoothly, as 700 acres had to be replanted due either to insufficient rain or a sudden excess of rain immediately after planting. Some of our areas have yielded heavily, and we expect the average yield may be in the neighbourhood of 800 lb. per acre. Three hundred tons have already been sold at a price which would leave a reasonable margin of profit per ton.

Our production of made tea during the current year exceeded in April last, the total output of the year under review, and by the first week in June production had established a new record of just over a million lb. made tea, the result of the application of the new fertilisers is evident in the improvement of the tea, the general improvement in the condition of the estates, despite the fact that rainfall has been scanty, and less than in any other part of South Africa at any ordinary prices have been obtained, and we have sold

several invoices at the London market at figures slightly in excess of the average price paid for Nyassaland teas. Altogether, I consider we can reasonably expect a more satisfactory account than those for the past two years.

From the foregoing remarks you will have gathered that the executive staff and employees in Nyassaland are working hard to get the estates back on their feet. Mr. R. G. Grant, our assistant general manager, has had an arduous task in producing the improved results for the year under review. I am certain on behalf of my colleagues and myself to thank you on behalf of the members to thank you for the help and assistance of Mr. L. B. Armstrong, our secretary, and his staff, for their best efforts.

Our report and accounts for the year under review have been delayed this year and the meeting of the company has to be held in August, but in apologizing for this I must explain that the delay is due to circumstances entirely outside our control.

The report and accounts were adopted at the meeting.

Migration of U.K. Companies Points from Treasury Memorandum

THE TREASURY has issued a memorandum explaining the restrictions on the migration of companies resident in the U.K. which have now come into force under Section 36 of the Finance Act of 1951.

For the purpose of section 36, a company is resident in the U.K. if the centre of management and control of its trade or business is exercised in the U.K. The section makes it unlawful without the consent of the Treasury (1) for such a company to cease to be resident; (2) for the trade or business, or any part of it, of such a company to be transferred to a person not resident in the U.K.; (3) for such a company to cause or permit an overseas subsidiary company to create or issue any shares or debentures; and (4) for such a company, except for the purpose of a director's resignation, to transfer or to cause or permit to be transferred, any shares or debentures which it owns (or in which it has an interest) in an overseas subsidiary company.

The Treasury statement says that a mere transfer of assets resulting in a substantial change in the character of the business is not affected by the section. "However," it continues, "the powers conferred by the section, the Treasury has given its general consent, at the following classes of transaction:

(a) Transactions involving the transfer of its residence of business abroad when carried out by a company incorporated after the passing of the Finance Act which is incorporated for the purpose of carrying on an entirely new trade or business, provided that more than 50% of the issued share capital is subscribed by persons not ordinarily resident in the U.K. and provided that at the time of the transactions more than 50% of the company's issued share capital is in the beneficial ownership of persons not ordinarily resident in the U.K.

(b) The issue of shares by an overseas subsidiary of a U.K. company either for full consideration paid in cash, or for full consideration in property, for the acquisition of a business, or the taking of property.

Subsidiary Companies

Consent will also be given to the Treasury points to attend to issues of shares (i) which are made to an overseas subsidiary company of a U.K. company or to a company controlling the U.K. company, or (ii) which involve the transfer of control of the subsidiary company by the U.K. company, or (iii) which are redeemable preference shares.

(c) The transfer of shares in an overseas subsidiary company by a U.K. controlling company to another U.K. company, except where the transfer would involve loss of control of the subsidiary.

For any transaction involving the consent of the Treasury should be submitted in the form prescribed in a memorandum of guidance, of which can be obtained from the Treasury, and the consent of the Treasury is not required if the application will not be notified to the Treasury.

The memorandum also states that the facts and representations of the applicant will be verified by an advisory panel composed of Mr. Kenneth Swan, I.C.S., and Mr. J. G. B. Burt.

Dividend Limitation and Base Metals

Dividend limitation under discussion

It often appears to be that the intention of the Executive will for party political reasons mean imposing restrictions on the dividends distributed by the base metal mining companies operating in Northern Rhodesia even though economic reasons may have been transferred under the United Kingdom Companies Act.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Financial Times* telegraphed a few days ago:

Current opinion here is that it is certainly Mr. Gaitske's intention to bring within his dividend limitation proposals the Northern Rhodesian base metal companies of the Anglo-American group, which, despite the fact that they have fully transferred control to Northern Rhodesia, still remain situated under the United Kingdom Companies Act.

It is not clear how much consultation as to the precise nature of the proposals the Government could exercise jurisdiction over, since it is obviously not so directly.

Pressure from Colonial Secretary

It is not clear what pressure will be brought to bear upon Northern Rhodesia, possibly through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to ensure inclusion of these companies in the dividend limitation scheme.

Exactly how the scheme to be done remains a matter of conjecture, but it is presumed that Mr. Gaitske's intentions will be to come into law without modification.

Mining companies, like others, if appointed, may have grounds for objection from the provisions of such a scheme, or at least for special treatment. It will be the task of representative bodies such as the British Overseas Mining Association, to bring these special considerations before the authorities.

The companies concerned are not entirely powerless in seeking to protect their own interests. They have a number of bargaining counters which they could use in advance of legislation. The strongest is their freedom to divert their copper output to other present destinations, namely the U.S.A.

The companies concerned are not entirely powerless in seeking to protect their own interests. They have a number of bargaining counters which they could use in advance of legislation. The strongest is their freedom to divert their copper output to other present destinations, namely the U.S.A.

The Board of Directors of Northern Rhodesia is interesting. That company's third dividend extension is due to increase annual output from 64,000 to 108,000 long tons by 1952-53. It was intended that these extensions should be financed partly out of profit but mainly by raising fresh capital. Already £100,000 towards the estimated total cost of some £5m has been set aside for this purpose.

It is not clear how much consultation as to the precise nature of the proposals the Government could exercise jurisdiction over, since it is obviously not so directly.

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Company Progress Reports

Sherwood Starr.—A working profit of £245 was earned in the June quarter from the crushing of 6,700 tons of ore for 808 oz. gold.

Cass & Moz.—3,981 oz. gold were recovered in the June quarter from 38,180 tons of ore milled. Working profit, £6,002.

Motapa.—In the June quarter 70,400 tons of ore were treated for 2,017 oz. gold. Working profit of £11,669.

Isinde.—20,100 tons of ore were treated in the June quarter for 3,182 oz. gold. Working profit of £2,319.

Thistle Etna.—10 tons of ore were treated in July for 477 oz. gold. Operating profit, £247.



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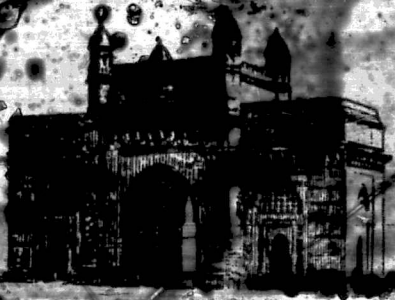
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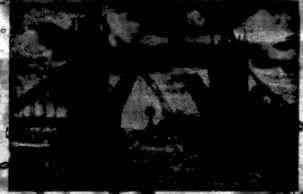
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE KIND OF MISGUIDANCE provided by a few African extremists from London for Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was revealed at considerable length in our issue of

Morbid Misguidance For Africans

July 19. It is now evident that that type of irresponsibility is matched by that of a group of Africans in Northern Rhodesia, who, styling themselves the Anti-Federation Action Committee, submitted last Thursday to the visiting delegation of four members of the House of Commons a memorandum which stated that federation would be considered by the Africans of the Protectorate only after universal suffrage had been granted in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland! Neither of the two Socialist M.P.s in the delegation, Mr. Stanley Evans and Mr. W. Coldrick, is likely to have been impressed by such a display of absurdity and obduracy which has however the considerable advantage of revealing the calibre of what passes for leadership among the immature African politicians of Northern Rhodesia. Such are the men who are trying to stampede their fellows into expressions of opinion about a subject which practically none of them understand. They are unduly optimistic if they expect these tactics to win them the respect of serious people.

No sensible person would wish to deprive Africans of free speech on this important issue. Unfortunately for the African community, the more freely some of their

Extreme Demands of Unwise Spokesmen.

number speak and write, the more clearly do they disclose the worthlessness of their comments. There can be little doubt that the wise decisions made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies when he was recently in Kenya owed something to the unreasonable public and private statements of some leading African spokesmen, about whom so experienced a public man as Mr. Griffiths must have reached a prompt and unfavourable judgment. Northern Rhodesian Africans who imagine that the world will stand still while they clamour for the moon are certainly not calculated to impress the Minister. He knows, as well as they do, that it would be crass stupidity to introduce at this early stage the universal suffrage for which they thoughtlessly ask, and as to the allied demand for nationalization of the copper industry which they have made, he remembers, if they do not, that only last year the Government of Northern Rhodesia guaranteed to the British South Africa Company the continuation of its mining rights for another thirty-six years. Do these obstructionists imagine that the Imperial Govern-

ment will set up that solemn undertaking at the best? Mr. Griffiths may well consider, however, that evidence of this kind strengthens the case for action by the territories which is clearly in the benefit of the territories even if some of their African spokesmen can see, or think, of the actual advantages.

COTTON PRICES FALL SHARPLY,

as Leicestershire expects and hopes, the Uganda Cotton Fund, which now possesses about twenty-five million shillings, will have reached its peak at the height of £25,000,000 which could have been foreseen by no-one in the cotton trade, however experienced, would have thought that cotton could reach the fantastic prices of the recent past. Because inflation has been so high, it would have been the inevitable consequence of paying anything like the ruling rates to the peasant producers, the Government, with the full support of all reasonable opinion, European, Asian, and African, arranged that a large proportion of the abnormal factor in the price should be withheld from the grower and paid into a Cotton Fund which would act as a cushion when prices fell heavily, as they must do sooner or later. As the money accumulated more and more rapidly season after season the African growers naturally tended to think less and less of the price equalization possibilities of the future and more and more of the present deprivation and the hope of such large sums in reserve provided agitators with a ready-made complaint, even though the fund was meant to serve, and has served, the general good. This season's crop has added a few more millions to a fund which must be the envy of every other industry in Eastern Africa, but considering the political implications of the problem, the prospect of a change in the shape of the graph can scarcely be unwelcome to the industry or to the Government.

A most important decision in regard to the ginning side of the Uganda cotton industry must have been taken within the past few days by the Secretary of State, and an official announcement is likely to be made very shortly. It will, we believe, not involve that nationalization which has hung over the country since Mr. Dugdale, Minister of State for the Colonies, visited the Protectorate and pressed hard for that course, despite the strong opposition of the

Uganda Government and everyone engaged in the industry. When Mr. Griffiths was in East Africa some weeks ago he had long discussions on the subject, and our guess is that the result will be much closer to the recommendations of Uganda (for in this matter the official view on the spot was in close accord with that of the local business communities) than to those of Mr. Dugdale. One item in the plan is almost certain to be a provision that a number of ginneries shall be transferred on reasonable terms by the proprietors to African ownership, possibly co-operative.

All the initial number be not unduly high, and if the rest of the scheme be followed by those who have invested so much in the industry in the past, there is not likely to be objection on the part of the general Participation in the bodies of ginners. For some time they have been willing to help an experiment of this kind if it is equitably based, and if it is successful they would assist its expansion in accordance with the growth of African capability. One stipulation which they would probably make is that the African co-operative societies which are so anxious to acquire this direct interest in the ginning business should themselves provide not less than half of the capital involved, the balance being obtained on loan. It has been calculated that in the case of the co-operative societies which are anxious to own a ginnery the half share of the cost could be promptly found if each member contributed one bag of cotton. That cannot be regarded as a high price to pay. Nobody imagines that Africans can now manage the whole business of buying, ginning, and selling cotton. They will require European and Asian help as managers, engineers, accountants, and buyers while they obtain experience. That help will be available if the new plan deals fairly with the Europeans and Asians now engaged in the industry. If they did not feel that they had received equitable consideration, however, they could scarcely be expected to co-operate enthusiastically in a plan imposed in defiance of the facts. That being self-evident, the proposed reorganization should be reasonable.

Tanganyika Pipeline

THE OVERSEAS FOOD CORPORATION has sold its 128-mile pipeline in Southern Tanganyika to the Israeli Government for roughly £250,000, payable in U.S. dollars. The sale includes port terminal, inland terminal and booster stations. The Israeli Government will pay for lifting and are sending technicians by air. The pipeline cost about £400,000, and maintenance costs are roughly £40,000.

New Outlet For Africans.

to be made very shortly. It will, we believe, not involve that nationalization which has hung over the country since Mr. Dugdale, Minister of State for the Colonies, visited the Protectorate and pressed hard for that course, despite the strong opposition of the

Notes By The Way

Sir Alfred Vincent

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, who left London last Friday with Lady Vincent by air for Nairobi, had had a very busy month in London for the purpose of the trip was to represent the British Central Legislative Assembly on the official Colonial delegation to the Festival of Britain. Sir Alfred used the periods which were free from formal engagements for the discussion of East African problems with many people. The least important of the talks were those with Socialists in and out of Parliament, for they provided valuable opportunities of challenging preconceptions, correcting misconceptions, and seeking understanding on the basis of the real facts.

Talks with M.P.s

IN SPEECHES and interviews made by a public man will admit errors, but it is a pity that he could not bring himself to confess in public. Equally valuable is it that he should say to himself that the spokesmen for the Dependencies are as anxious as anyone else to ensure that all Colonial communities have a fair deal socially, economically, and politically. Several of our Members of Parliament have told me of the excellent session made up of them by the delegates from East and Central Africa. One volunteered a statement that his talks with them had convinced him, an avowed trade unionist, that his party had blundered badly for trade unionism in the Colonies.

Apartheid for Export

MR. JOHN STRYDOM, the extremist Minister of Lands in the Union of South Africa, said bluntly in public the other day that the policy of the Nationalist Party was to spread apartheid beyond the borders of South Africa. Spokesmen for the Minister's policy have hitherto said apartheid was not for export, but that it was un-derstandably to export it because it already existed in South Rhodesia, though without the label. Both policies have now been dropped by Mr. Strydom, who has told a congress of the National Youth League that the worst danger to the future of the continent is that all the great Colonial Powers in Africa would opposed to South Africa's policy and were engaged in developing one of racial equality. South Africa had to stand alone, he continued, her struggle would be hopeless, "but if we can get the Rhodesias to accept our point of view, there is a chance that it may spread even further north."

Strange Search for Support

THAT HOPE rests on a very unsubstantial expectation, for there is, I believe, not the slightest chance that the Rhodesias will accept the Union's present policy and programme. The few Rhodesians who might view them more tolerantly than their neighbours are scarcely likely to be encouraged by Mr. Strydom's surprising admission of the hopelessness of his own objective. It is a strange way of seeking Rhodesian support, particularly as the widespread aversion to apartheid among Rhodesians is one of the strongest arguments for prompt Central African federation. Mr. Strydom, it should be added, is regarded by many South Africans as a probable successor to Dr. Malan as Prime Minister.

Puppet Maiden Speech

IT IS NOT RECALLED that a maiden speech in the East African Legislative Assembly was made last night by Mr. W. J. Scrivener, Minister of Agriculture and

page. It deserves thoughtful consideration by all who are concerned for the welfare of the territories. The Africans of Northern Rhodesia whom he was speaking have never had a better opportunity than they have to-day of proving that they really are "open to conviction." Having passed the extravagant resolutions, will they now give evidence of their readiness to face facts? It is not every crack and hole in the arguments which their extremist leaders have used is hot difficult. European officials and non-officials alike should be actively engaged in that process—not primarily by way of propaganda, but because the persistent circulation of serious mis-statements is bad for any community and ought to be corrected. That Mr. Scrivener should at this crucial moment be one of the representatives of African interests in the Legislative Council is most fortunate. Few men in the country have so high a reputation among Africans, and it is to be hoped that his friendly guidance will be accepted in preference to the extravagances offered from much less reliable quarters.

Score Story

MANY NEWSPAPERS gave prominence last Friday to highly coloured stories about the "disappearance" of Professor W. M. Macmillan, one of the three observers from Great Britain who are now visiting Bechuanaland at the request of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs. Because of provisional timetable had not been kept on a motor journey, on which he was accompanied by a local official and some Africans, he was alleged to have "disappeared" in the "lion country" into which he had "ventured." In some popular papers it was dressed up as the news of the day pushing Korea, Persia, and Russia into the background. There was, of course, no justification for such hysterical outbursts; the delta was equaled by nothing more unusual than a well-documented account of a lion being shot by Professor Macmillan, a matter of fact Scot, is not the least of the reasons for this silly treatment of so common a happening in Africa.

Journalist to Stirling

MR. BRIAN MARDE BELLASIS, general manager of the Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition to be held at Bulawayo in 1953, was born in India, educated in Canada and London, then on the staff of daily newspapers here, and in Canada. His first acquaintance with exhibition work was on the publicity side of the Franco-British Exhibition. After serving in France and Macedonia in the 1914-18 war, he joined the Federation of British Industries, and, having organized an exhibition for them in Athens, took charge of the special department which arranged trade shows on the Continent and in North America. Then he was borrowed to run Empire exhibitions in Buenos Aires, Copenhagen, Tel-Aviv, and Johannesburg. Throughout this period he contributed to many publications. His daughter is well known as a novelist under the name of Francesca Marian.

£51m. Loan

ANOTHER PUBLIC LOAN for a most important East African project will, I learn, be raised on the London market next month. The issue will probably be for £5,250,000. The price and the rate of interest will necessarily depend on the state of the market at the time, but on present indications would be reasonable at a price and interest rate of 4%.

Sir Philip Mitchell's Comments on Life in Kenya

Governor's Talk on Superior Standards of Living

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, criticized those residents in the colony who adopt extravagant standards of living, which he addressed the European community. He said, *inter alia*:

"...luxurious facilities for recreation and refreshment are provided in Nairobi and many other centres in Kenya, whether in clubs, hotels, restaurants, cinemas, or theatres, on a scale which, in relation to the number of people who take advantage of them at the moment, is quite lavishly described as lavish.

The hotels and restaurants all seem to be full of people spending a lot of money. There are a large number of apparently prosperous clubs all over this country. The standard of motor cars to be seen in the streets of Nairobi is high in quality and numerically very high in proportion to the population. The shops of Nairobi are full of goods, and I may say that a deduction of the frequency of bankruptcies among the more expensive establishments, they must be trading at a profit.

Unjustified by the State of the World

All these things do not, of course, exist on the salaries of civil servants. Far from it. But some civil servants presumably are a part of those who live in this way, and it does appear to me as if, for a large part of the European population of Kenya, the standard of living is altogether higher than that which the state of the world would justify.

"I am not suggesting that to live at a high standard is in itself wicked or wrong, but only that it may in fact be beyond the resources of many, perhaps all, of the people who are trying to live at that standard. We all like the best and nicest things. But if you compare the way in which most of us live in this country, and I should like you to think of me as a Subukia farmer now, not in the somewhat unnatural and exotic setting of Government House, you must often have grave doubts as to whether we are not living altogether too complicated and too luxurious a life, relative to the state of the world in which we find ourselves.

Problem Must Be Faced

"I believe that it is urgently necessary for every responsible man and woman in the country to face this problem, and ask whether a simpler, more wholesome and altogether less exciting way of living would not be very much to the advantage of the colony.

"A great many civil servants live quietly with their families, and are not among those who spend so freely in this country. I am not addressing myself, indeed, to civil servants in this matter, but to my fellow countrymen and women at large in the Colony.

"It is a colony that has, I am convinced, a great future and a great opportunity of bringing together peoples of many races in a happy, reasonably prosperous, and contented way, but it is a Colony which at present seems to me to offer grounds for real anxiety in respect of the matters of which I have just been speaking."

Earlier in his speech the Governor had said:

"In this Colony, confronted with problems of unusual complexity and difficulty, and with a rate of development since the war which has far outstripped our resources, for dealing with it, the Colonial Civil Service has with the greatest devotion and has reserved well of the public, but it is sometimes the object of insulting remarks, which seem to me to flow rather too readily a means of publicity in the press, even when expressed in the most polite possible terms.

"You, Mr. President, have referred to its general decline in the value of money, as a result of which all persons on

salaries and other fixed forms of income (including public servants) have suffered. But you are aware that this has been dealt with by the salary revision of 1948 and the introduction of a cost-of-living allowance this year. I realize that these arrangements were not in every way acceptable to the public service, but they were made after the fullest consideration by the proper constitutional means.

"Civil servants cannot be insulated from world conditions which affect the rest of the community and given special treatment as regards remuneration which takes the whole of the increase in the cost of living which occurs from time to time. Most people are found that the purchasing value of their incomes has progressively declined as a result of 30 or 40 years within 30 years, and I am afraid that civil servants must also suffer in this way.

Value of Whitley Councils

"You have mentioned the introduction of Whitley Councils in Kenya. I understand that you have already discussed the proposed constitution of the Central Whitley Council with the Deputy Chief Secretary, and I hope that the Central Council will start working in the near future. One of the first tasks will be to consider and advise on the composition and functions of the proposed Public Service Commission. When that commission has been set up, the present Civil Service Advisory Boards will probably disappear. I feel confident that the Whitley Councils will be of great value, and that, in particular, the Central Council will help us in dealing with various important elements of the Civil Service into a still more efficient, loyal, and devoted instrument for the discharge of the public business.

"The question of civil servants taking part in politics is a very difficult one in a country such as this, where in many constituencies they would be the deciding factor, and where we have still our special difficulties because of our multi-racial population. While I realize that some of you may have a sense of frustration in being debarred from political activities, I can assure you that the decision not to allow members of the public service to join political associations was taken only after very careful consideration. I believe that the Government's policy in this matter is in your own interests as well as those of the Colony as a whole. The position in the United Kingdom, where the Civil Service forms a relatively small part of the population, is quite different from Kenya.

Civil Servants and Politics

"Civil servants are not debarred from participating in elections; indeed, they have a duty as responsible members of the public to see that, if they are qualified, they are on the poll, and to exercise their franchise according to their judgment of what is right for the country in which they have made their home, and from which they earn their living. That is a very different matter from active participation in party or communal or local organizations.

"I am very glad to hear that your managing committees regularly meet representatives of the African and Asian Associations. It is to the benefit of all races to work together for interests they feel they hold in common.

"You have mentioned that the African and Asian Associations feel that Africans and Asians should be allowed to enter the United Services in the 'long scale'. It is the policy of this Government, established at the time of the 1948 salary revision, that members of all races shall be eligible for any post in the public service; provided they are in every way suited for it.

"The principle that an Asian or African should receive a salary three-fourths of the European scale was adopted for reasons which seem to me to be sound at this time, although I do not suggest that it is a principle which must endure indefinitely. The greater part of our professional, technical, and senior executive staff has to be recruited from Great Britain or the Dominions because it is not available here. Staff of the quality that we require will not expatriate itself and accept Colonial employment except on salaries not only substantially higher than it would be necessary to pay in the country of origin, but substantially higher than the country of employment could afford when their services have developed to the point where they are needed.

"In a country such as this, where there is a colonist British population, we are naturally bound and the same rate of salaries as their brothers and sisters imported from Great Britain, there are regular difficulties about this, when, however, the number is never to sufficient doctors, engineers, and other administrative officers, and many other people, for the country as it develops. It seems to me that

of salary for local appointments commensurate with local ways and possibilities of living will have to be adopted. It is a thing which each government will have to deal with for itself.

As a general principle, it appears to me that the arrangements in force are in a rough and ready way reasonable and fair, and although it would be the first to admit that I must expect from time to time to have anomalies in the case of exceptional people, which I shall have to deal with by exceptional treatment.

Meanwhile, I can only say that I am convinced that the

separate salary scales of clerical grades for European, Asian, and African should be abolished and common salary scales established in their places will be in my mind for consideration in the future, if there should be any general agreement of parties. It is not my business for the Asian and African Associations should not put these matters

It is of the greatest importance that the Civil Service of all races should set an example of mutual understanding, cooperation and sympathy, and we shall succeed in doing so to the full only when we are able to do so for those of all races that they are being fairly and justly treated.

Lords Debate Central African Federation

Closer Association of Rhodesias and Nyasaland Essential

HAROLD DE LA WARR, during the debate in the House of Lords on closer association of the British Central African territories (the earlier speeches in which were reported last week) said, *inter alia*, "This debate may well be a landmark in African history. It has stressed what the real barrier is, namely, that the great barrier which has always seemed to stand between these three territories has in fact been much exaggerated. With deference to Lord Bailey, the gentlemen who drew up this report are in even closer touch than he is with what is happening in Africa.

What is the real significance of the problem before us? We are going to have a chance of seeing what African self-government means in West Africa. We are having the opportunity of watching the development of pure white separation and supremacy in the Union of South Africa. But what Central Africa can offer us is a conception of partnership between two races. That is essentially the British contribution—the partnership between black and white, which is by far the greatest hope of African progress.

I do not want to discuss whether it is a good or a bad thing that Southern Rhodesia should move more and more in a southerly direction. But it is almost inevitable that this should be so if this scheme is discouraged, and that would be the most profound economic, political, and strategic significance of that happened the whole hope of creating this great central African territory would vanish. I use the word 'central' not only geographically but in terms of Native policy.

Appeal to African Leaders

Have we postponed this scheme we shall lose the opportunity of starting it under the leadership of a statesman who has proved himself fundamentally liberal in the finest sense of the word. There is a certain bias in the minds of some people overseas about the British power of veto over Native policy. But it is not only our credit here that the veto of the British Parliament has never been applied; it is also to the credit of Sir Godfrey Huggins and his colleagues that it has never been necessary.

I would ask those who are leading African opinion, and those over here who feel that they are defending the African, are they quite sure that they are taking the best possible steps for the African? If they drive Southern Rhodesia to look more and more to the Union of South Africa, let them ask themselves whether they are helping the Native cause. In the same gentlemen, if H.M. Government were to propose handing over Bechuanaland and Southern Rhodesia to the Union Government, would they prefer to be left in the ditch. Why, then, themselves take action that may well land Southern Rhodesia in that position?

Confidence by us in the Rhodesians and their confidence in us is absolutely fundamental to a successful solution of this problem, especially in regard to Native affairs. It is why I am particularly glad that the Secretary of State and his visit to Kenya. It had a tremendous effect in restoring confidence out there. It created a completely different state of mind in the average settler.

The confident man can be generous and liberal; the frightened man becomes defensive and illiberal. If a man has dug up his roots from his own country and taken root in the soil of a far country, if he has put his all into it, if he and his family have spent his life there, then he is completely committed to it; and then, if some politician makes him feel that the whole basis of his life is going to be shattered, it is not surprising if the man does not at least say some really things. I think for those reasons that I am

sure that Mr. Grithins' visit to Kenya did immense good, and that his visit to Central Africa should also do good.

I should like to say a word to some of my Rhodesian friends. I visit the country at most only twice a year. My excuse is that I have learnt to love it deeply. While out there I read a letter by the ex-Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Ernest Gwynne, one thing in it seemed to me to be based on a complete fallacy. It was where he warned Rhodesians that a scheme with so many imperfections and so many faults would be permanently round their necks and could never be amended. What British constitution in any part of the world has remained static?

There are things in every compromise that we do not like. There are some things in this report that it would be hard for a Rhodesian Prime Minister to stomach—such as having a Minister in his Cabinet not appointed by himself and not responsible to him. There is also the question of heavy overheads. But do not let us fix our minds on things which can be discussed and dealt with at a later stage, let us concentrate on getting the big scheme going.

Fears and Hopes

The principles of federation must be accepted. Get in train the greater confidence of these regions that can grow out of that scheme, and when I am convinced that many of the native fears will be discounted. There are genuine Native fears, even though some of us may believe that a great number of them are bogies. But we shall never prove that they are bogies until we have the scheme actually in operation.

The future of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland depends on the putting into operation of a scheme of closer union. The future of a great immense experiment in race relations in Africa depends upon it. There is only one real danger—without a lead from H.M. Government things may be allowed to drift and we may lose our opportunity. Or else we may allow ourselves to be confused by a chorus of opinions about details.

There is here a chance of great Imperial statesmanship awaiting the two Secretaries of State on their return from their visit to Africa. Statesmanship will be needed on both sides. I close by wishing the Secretaries of State well in the task that they have undertaken, and in hoping that they will avail themselves of this immense opportunity.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR: The pattern of trusteeship and of partnership in these three territories is a shining reality. Partnership is the pattern of the future. This project for closer association is the pattern of a partnership in Africa on a grand scale.

Immoderate and Unreasonable Men

So far-reaching a proposal should not be hastily judged. It is deplorable that immoderate and unreasonable men, with preconceived and misconceived views, should have tried to muddy the pool and thus do such a monstrous disservice to so many people in the territories. When assessing African opinion, too often it is the loudest that assails your ears. This is a policy of moderation and you must argue for moderation. So the man who stands against you gets most of the ear of the crowd.

The *New Statesman* of June 1951 said: Such is the attitude of the great majority of the settlers in all three territories that federal union would certainly be achieved by the time the Africans of the two Protectorates and the vast of hopeless savannah of the African of Southern Rhodesia now occupy. (Underlined in original)

"Federation is an act of faith. It has never been fully achieved. Federation is bringing up something of what you have and what you want in return for something which you have not yet experienced. The oldest federation in the world is the British Empire and Commonwealth today. Its federation took place in the lifetime of men still alive. Federation stirs up opinion in the most astonishing way."

"This plan offers a glimpse of the path, some indication for political stability in the future, and of the treatment yet another great nation can give to its subjects. Let those who think the difficulties insuperable remember that those difficulties will accumulate with a terrible momentum in the years to come."

"I do not see any other chance in Central Africa to bring about the close association we wish to see, but I do not say that it may be many years before such an opportunity occurs and that it is doubtful whether it will ever occur on the same form and under these conditions. Mere constitutional change does not by itself solve the problems of plural societies. It solves them only when it is allied to the good-will, the good sense, and the far-sightedness of the people of the territories concerned. To that we appeal, and to that we rely."

LORD SEMPILL: For many of the last few months I have been working on the continent of Africa, and I would say from firm conviction on that continent that H.M. Government has to be encouraged on this scheme. I hope that it will be brought into effect at the earliest possible moment.

MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: I rise to support what has been said as to the scheme to bring about the closer association of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. I believe in this for many reasons, and I believe that it is extremely important that such a closer association should be achieved at the earliest practical moment. This was impressed upon me most strongly by my experience in the Commonwealth Relations Office (in those days the Dominions Office) and in the Colonial Office during the war. Economically, and, I believe socially, the territories ought to form a single, closely knit unit.

"The machinery proposed could perhaps be simplified and improved in the light of experience. Indeed, H.M. Government will have to study these proposals, and possibly amend them in the light of the personal visit to the territories of the two Secretaries of State. After that, Parliament will have to consider the completed scheme that they put forward as a result of their consultations."

"In this White Paper we have a scheme by which that closer association which is so ardently desired by us all can be made an accomplished fact. To do it in because it is not in every way perfect would be an act of very great folly. If the initiative is killed, the achievement of closer association is likely to be put off, certainly for years, and possibly for a generation."

"The scheme is based in particular on the idea of a partnership between black and white, which is the developing pattern of our whole Colonial Empire."

"For those reasons I hope most fervently that the Government will go forward on the basis of this scheme. If they think right, let them amend or improve it in the light of further study and consultation on the spot, but I beg to urge that they allow it to fall by the way."

"If in practice the scheme proves difficult to work, it can always be amended in the ordinary processes of evolutionary government throughout our history that has been the British way. But the scheme must not be allowed to die. That, I am quite certain, would be a disaster, not only to the peoples of the territories themselves, both African and European, but to the Empire as a whole."

Lord Ogmore Replies.

LORD OGMORE: "I find that no fewer than three noble lords who have in the past been Secretaries of State to the Colonies have spoken in the noble Marquess will allow me to tie him up with the others, and I am sure the noble lord who has been Secretary of State to the Dominions, one who was Under-Secretary to the Colonies, a former Governor of Kenya, and a former High Commissioner to the Union of South Africa, do not believe that anywhere else in the world one could expect such a wealth of experience to be accumulated and to assist us in a debate."

"There is really no more important subject that we

can discuss than this. I can assure noble lords that the contributions they have made will be most carefully studied. I hope they will be studied by all who are interested in the subject, and they will be carefully studied by the Government."

"I entirely agree in deprecating the wild and alarmist statements that have been made in certain places on this point. At a time when there has been a considerable measure of agreement in this House and elsewhere on the desirability of some such broad plan, and when it has been considered more carefully than it is, it is most unfortunate that we should have had an attack of this sort, not upon the details but upon the scheme as a whole. I cannot help feeling that a great deal of injustice has been done by our fellow-countrymen in Africa, and I do not know why, but I do know that in Eastern or Central Africa who happens to have European blood in his veins scorns consistently to be the object not only of criticism but of abuse in this country."

Tribute to Immigrants

"I remember going out there myself a couple of years ago, and, after seeing some of the work that has been done, particularly in the municipality of Nairobi—for example, in regard to housing, medical arrangements, and that sort of thing for the African—I was very impressed. I thought it a great tribute to the people who had come out there that they had spent so much time, effort, and money on helping their African fellow-citizens. To have those who people castigated by persons who have never been in Africa, and I think Southern Rhodesia, makes me feel most bitter."

"The Europeans from these territories have a great regard for the Natives. I know the La Warr and myself were at the same time. I was participating with the Europeans and found that they had the greatest sympathy with and love for the African people. There is no other place that one can find."

"When in 1949 we had a particularly successful African conference in London, I remember the pride with which many delegates from East and Central Africa came to me and expressed their appreciation of the way in which the African members from East and Central Africa had taken part in the discussions."

"They were most proud of them, and they said: 'Is it not wonderful to think that so many of our people can hold their own in a gathering of this kind?'"

"Knowing that fact, it does seem to me to be most unfortunate that we should in any way deprecate what they are doing. I know that when the two Secretaries of State go to Africa they will have the sympathy and support of your Lordships and will receive in the territories a very warm welcome. I believe that all points of view will be put to them."

"The Earl of Lytton has set out once more the Government's views on the matter. We adhere fully to the policy which we have restated on numerous occasions. I believe that with statesmen of the calibre of those who are going out to deal with this matter and with statesmen of the calibre of those of all races who are in Africa, we shall come to a proper solution of this difficult question."

**British Tropical Medicine Experts
Duke of Edinburgh's Tribute**

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH said in the course of his presidential address to the British Association in Edinburgh last week:

"If Lister was the father of modern surgery, then Manson was the father of tropical medicine, and it is particularly in this field that the British contribution has led the world. The discovery by Ross that malaria is carried by the anopheles mosquito, and, much later, the work of Fairley in Australia on its prevention and cure, have been of the greatest benefit to mankind."

"Bree will always be remembered for his discovery of the part played by the dead-tsetse fly in the transmission of sleeping sickness, and his work on yellow fever, Foley, Adrian Stokes, and Hingle stand high among the names linked with the study and prevention of yellow fever. These were all the efforts towards the prevention of sickness."

Federation Proposals Cracked by Fabians

Lord Tweedsmuir Refutes Their Arguments

A **BACKLASH** against the proposals for federation in the Republic of South Africa has been launched by the Fabian Colonial Bureau, which has been led by Miss M. J. ...

The major obstacle to federation is that the African communities are not convinced of an urgent need for it. It has never been explained to them in a way which they appreciate, and the official report fails to convince. We ourselves may recognize the importance of preventing Central Africa from being drawn into the South African orbit, but it is to be avoided through federation is nowhere made clear, and we must understand that most Africans of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland there is a choice between being linked with Southern Rhodesia or with the Union.

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White Paper Not Heeded

In spite of the pleading in the report that there is no dissent between Native policies in Southern Rhodesia and the two northern territories, no African will believe it—as indeed we do not. The argument that closer economic planning and better control of immigration can be achieved only by a political federation is also not accepted by Africans. For those who want federation the first necessity is to convince Africans that closer association is needed.

Moreover, the details of the scheme cannot appeal to Africans for these reasons:

(1) A strong central Government is to be set up, which will invest in the delegation to the United Kingdom Government, much of their power to the European community. Six Europeans will have four of their own race and five Europeans to represent them, while 170,000 Europeans will have only three out of the 10 members of the African Affairs Board. Such proportions hardly allow for Africans to gain experience and make their contribution to public life. It is doubtful whether the advantages of closer association will accrue equally to all communities in an association in which their representation is so disparate.

(2) The central Government is to be subject to veto on certain matters in London. This will soon become intolerable to it. Either the veto will prove ineffective, as in Southern Rhodesia, or, if it is effective, Central Africa will demand full Dominion status so as to free itself from its restraints. Furthermore, the wider power given to the European community will nullify the protection Britain has guaranteed to the Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia by treaty and by statement of policy.

Representation of the Three Territories

If, then, some form of closer association is considered essential, and if African agreement is to be obtained, the details of the scheme must not be open to these obvious objections. There are also other objections. Friction is likely to arise between the central and territorial Governments, and the growth of collective Cabinet responsibility will be hampered by the device for safeguarding African interests by a special Minister appointed by the Governor-General. It is difficult to justify the allocation of representation between the three territories.

There have already been arguments in connection with West and East Africa, and the experience of the Central African Council, from which we should learn, particularly the pattern of the East African High Commission, which recognizes the principles of territorial and race equality. No constitutional scheme will succeed unless all sections of the population participate in its formulation.

LORD TWEEDSMUIR, chairman of the Central Africa Board, replied.

The attitude of the Fabian Colonial Bureau in federation is disclosed in two articles. For those who want federation and, if, then, some form of closer association is considered essential. The implications of the report are clear. The left begins with a wish to make our remarks a constructive contribution and then proceeds to criticize the report on a number of points which are purely exploratory. The report contains tentative recommendations for consideration by the three Central African Governments, who have undertaken to consult the African population in the territories before reaching final conclusions.

Ready-Made Objections

The method of the bureau's criticism is ingenious. On the slender evidence that it can command, it provides a set of ready-made objections for the Africans, which will no doubt be readily absorbed.

Educated and progressive Africans, and in fact anyone who has read the report carefully, are likely to come to very different conclusions. The bureau's attempt to prejudice the issue of federation before the report is examined by the parties most concerned.

The report has also been fully examined by the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board in London. The board is in close touch with Central African affairs, and regards Command Paper 8233 as a fair and practicable presentation of the case for the federation of the three territories. Its adoption and its final form must, of course, be subject to subsequent amendment as may be shown to be desirable in the light of future discussion in the three territories. It is generally acknowledged that an inter-territorial organization with legislative and executive powers over certain common services is essential. African interests appear to be fully protected by the proposed division of functions between the proposed federal authority and the existing territorial administrations.

Fabians Strengthen Misleading Propaganda

The view of the Joint Board of the economic case for federation is of the highest quality. The political grounds for closer association at an early date is not disputable but urgently necessary. It is therefore disappointing to find the Fabian Colonial Bureau, which has admittedly in the past contributed something of value to the proper appreciation of Colonial conditions, has followed a line which only tends to strengthen the misleading propaganda which has been recently undertaken among Europeans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the subject of a few Europeans and Africans in London.

The argument of this group against federation have little, if any, relation to the actual proposals in the report, and, above all, there is a total disregard of the request by H.M. Governments in the United Kingdom and Central Africa that everyone should study the report now issued for public consideration, before expressing any views on the principal issues.

The Fabian Colonial Bureau has recognized the importance of preventing Central Africa from being drawn into the South African orbit, but fails to see how this can be avoided by federation. The report contains this striking sentence: "There can be no doubt that thinking Africans as well as Europeans in all the territories are becoming increasingly anxious about the course of Native policy south of the Limpopo." It is not the wish of our executive council to comment on the policy of the Government of the Union of South Africa, which is not our concern, but we believe that the rejection of federation will certainly mean the spread of the influences epitomized in the term *apartheid*, a policy totally unsuited to the Central African territories.

We believe that the report, in its proposals for federation, whatever changes in the form of federation may eventually be agreed offers a serious alternative which will open up a brighter and more prosperous future for Africans and

Idiotic Theories Condemned

by Sir Godfrey Huggins, G.C.M.G.

THE MINISTER OVERSEAS THE UNITED KINGDOM OF THE AFRICAN STATES has condemned last week the idiotic theories of Sir Godfrey Huggins, Southern Rhodesia's Premier, Minister of Agriculture, and Member of Parliament for Lusaka in Northern Rhodesia.

"We get a truly remarkable theory expounded by the British in general and last week by the Rhodesians in particular. These theories are the result of a lack of knowledge of the subject. They do not realize that theories stand only on a full stomach, and that food for thought must necessarily take second place in anyone's diet."

Sir Godfrey stated that the African also would never develop Africa. "He will never produce enough unless his chief characteristic of being bone lazy can be changed."

Turning to the general subject of agriculture, the Prime Minister commented: "Until the power that be devise a scheme to feed the half-starved people of the world to the extent of the requirements of food, there is always a chance that those who improve their production may be landed with a surplus, or someone else's surplus, which will break the market and the producer."

"The Government has to step in and set up a system of orderly marketing. It must fix prices for produce and must control and subsidize when absolutely necessary. It is a sad state of affairs, and I loathe it, but I fear there is no looking back."

"A country that was agriculturally sound was a long way towards being economically sound, and able to withstand the blast which might come and which had tended to be forgotten during the abnormal years of war and after."

African Defence Conference

Delegates to Nairobi Meeting

THE AFRICAN DEFENCE FACILITIES CONFERENCE opens in Nairobi next Monday. The Governments of the United Kingdom, South Africa, Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia and East Africa will be represented, and a representative of Ethiopia is also likely to attend.

The United Kingdom delegation will be led by Lord Omore, Minister of Civil Aviation, who, as Mr. D. R. Rees-Williams, was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1947 to 1950.

Mr. W. Graham, of the Ministry of Transport, will be deputy leader and chief adviser to Lord Omore. There will be a joint United Kingdom-South African secretary, Lieut-Colonel T. H. Haddon, of the Army Council secretariat, acting as secretary-general.

The Union delegation will be headed by Mr. R. C. Erasmus, Minister of Defence, and Mr. P. D. Sauer, Minister of Transport.

The East African delegation is composed of Mr. Robert Scott, Administrator of the East Africa High Commission, Sir Reginald Robins, Commissioner for Transport, and Major-General J. S. Ballentine, Defence Secretary. This delegation reserves the right to attach observers where matters of purely territorial interest are concerned.

The War Office will be officially represented by Lieut-General Sir Arthur Dowler, General Officer Commanding, East Africa Command, with a civilian official and a representative of General Headquarters, Middle East Land Force.

Other United Kingdom representatives at the conference, which will continue until September 25, are: COLONIAL OFFICE: Mr. J. C. Morgan (Defence and General Department); MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION: Mr. R. M. S. Rayner (Civil Air Attaché in Cairo); AIR MINISTRY: Air Commodore L. T. Parkhurst (Air Officer Commanding, Air Headquarters, East Africa), and Squadron-Leader A. G. McIntyre (from H.Q. British Forces, Aden); COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE: Mr. R. C. C. Hunt. The Admiralty will also send a delegate.

Amangwala's Death Plan

Tshekedi's Challenge

THE AMANGWALA, who has been the subject of a bitter campaign since Saturday, the 21st, of the Security of Rhodesia (Amangwala) Bill, has today issued a challenge to the Government. He has written to the High Commissioner, Mr. R. E. Turnbull, and the three British Residents, Mr. I. G. Beckman, Mr. J. G. Macmillan, and Mr. D. J. Macmillan, in Bechuanaland.

The Amangwala's challenge was made at a meeting of the Bechuanaland Resident Commissioners, Bechuanaland, Mr. G. Ward, Bechuanaland, and at which the three British Residents (Mr. I. G. Beckman, Mr. D. J. Macmillan, and Professor W. M. Macmillan). After the meeting had been announced to the tribal population, the Acting High Commissioner, Mr. R. E. Turnbull, said: "We do not intend to get them to agree."

The latest telegraphic reports suggest that tribal opinion is firm that Amangwala cannot be reinstated until after the return of the Khama, and that there is a widespread conviction that Seretse will be allowed to return from England. Amangwala's supporters do not regard the apparent majority of the vote as spontaneous, but as the acceptance of a policy dictated by Keabona, who has long been an opponent of Tshekedi.

Rasebobi to Return to Reserve

ON Monday Tshekedi told the British observers at a meeting at Rametsane that the only person who could exclude him from the tribal reserve according to Native custom was the chief; that there was at present no chief, and that he desired Seretse to return as chief or as a private citizen.

He had, he said, decided to send Rasebobi, his deputy and chief supporter, who is also next in succession to chieftainship after Seretse and Tshekedi, back to the reserve to rule the tribe. Would the British Government banish him also? If not, he (Tshekedi) should also be allowed to return.

A leading chief among Tshekedi's supporters said that the present warrel would continue indefinitely unless they were allowed to fight the tribe face to face.

Twenty supporters of Tshekedi have been found guilty on charges of public violence arising out of a clash with supporters of Tshekedi. One of a cousin of Seretse was fined £25 with the alternative of three months imprisonment, and others were fined sums varying from £10 or one month to £15 or two months imprisonment. Notice of appeal was given.

African Political Leaders Reasonable

Mr. Scrivenor's Maiden Speech

MR. W. J. SCRIVENOR, who is a temporary non-official member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia during the absence overseas of the Rev. E. G. Nightingale, said in the course of a brief maiden speech:

"The leaders of African political opinion as I know them are reasonable and sensible people. They are suspicious, and they may have good reasons for their suspicions. At times they pass the most extravagant resolutions. However, they have one very good virtue—they are open to conviction. In order to convince them you have to stop every crack and hole in the argument."

"For progress as planned the African must be prepared to go out into the big, bad world and make his mark on his own merits, and resist the temptation to rush back to mother Colonial Office's apron strings whenever he thinks he is going to get hurt."

"To develop he must rely on his own actions. In return he is entitled to expect sympathetic comment from us, and gain the benefits which he is prepared to earn by the sweat of his own brow and his brains."