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Federation Our Reply to Dr. Banda

Northern Rhodesia London Office

Jobs Taken as 'Immigrant Problems'

Mr. J. L. TROODRON, a former Financial Secretary to the Government of Kenya, has written in the *Times* (10/11/64) that the Government of Northern Rhodesia in London records in his report for the calendar year 1963 that the number of immigrants was lower than in any year since 1952. He writes that about 20,000 such immigrants were admitted in 1963, a decrease of 10,000 on the 30,000 admitted in 1962. He says that the Government of Northern Rhodesia is "convinced that the country is a continuing source of immigrants who will be a burden on the country."

On the one hand, he says, it is made in Northern Rhodesia from time to time that more immigrants are required, but this office finds that it is almost impossible to obtain any definite offer of employment for any applicant for this country. He says that only a few are qualified.

While it may be true that some immigrants from the United Kingdom have not found themselves in conditions in Northern Rhodesia as good as they might have expected, he says, it is not fair to say that any of these people have been selected and encouraged to go to Northern Rhodesia by this office. In fact, he says, they had no prior contact with this office at all.

On the other hand, he says, it is not this office is daily turning away or finding it impossible to place highly suitable immigrants because of an apparent lack of jobs in Northern Rhodesia.

The position is such that there is a constant temptation to adopt an unorthodox procedure with the applicants who wish to proceed to Northern Rhodesia of advising them to go to the United Kingdom and take their jobs along with the many other immigrants who are entering the territory; but without a direct offer from the Government this office must continue to direct applicants to no recommendation can be given to them to proceed to Northern Rhodesia for employment.

If residents in the United Kingdom find the London office a great convenience, Northern Rhodesians visiting the country are evidently of the same opinion, for about 560 of them called during the year.

The annual report is published by the Government Printer, Salisbury.

Profits from Primary Production

Dividend Limitation Criticized

Mr. J. L. TROODRON, a former Financial Secretary to the Government of Kenya, has written in the *Times* (10/11/64) that the Government of Northern Rhodesia in London records in his report for the calendar year 1963 that the number of immigrants was lower than in any year since 1952.

He says that the Government of Northern Rhodesia is "convinced that the country is a continuing source of immigrants who will be a burden on the country."

In the circumstances, it seems more useful at this stage to concentrate our energies on securing the removal of the major inequities of the present proposition on attacking the principle of dividend limitation itself.

It would, I suggest, remove much of the hardship now experienced and expected if the Government would agree to the exemption of profits earned in the winning of primary produce, including diamonds, of course, outside the United Kingdom.

Investment in mining, planting, or other abroad is a very risky business. No reasonable trade unionist would begrudge such an investor a proper reward for his enterprise, though he might begrudge higher rewards to the investor in manufacturing or distribution at home. Moreover, exemption of primary production from dividend limitation would lead to a substantial increase in Government revenue from profits tax.

On the other hand, failure to exempt will virtually stop the investment of United Kingdom capital in companies registered here who are doing a first-class job of work in developing our overseas resources.

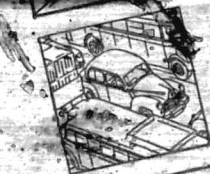
The Rhodesia (formerly Liberal) Party has prepared a statement of principles which accepts that any question affecting a change of status of Southern Rhodesia should be subject to a referendum. Opposed to joining with South Africa, the party will strive for the attainment of Dominion status at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. R. F. Halsted, a former Minister in the Colony, who has now joined the Rhodesia Party, said last week that federation should not be tackled on a party basis.

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PERSONALIA

MR. S. COOK is on holiday in Ireland.

CHIEF KIDAHU MAKWALA of Tanganyika is visiting Scandinavia.

MR. D. W. DALY left by air for London to accept office of the week.

LORD HARTLEY has been elected president of the East India Association.

MR. L. H. ... appointed a trustee of the London Museum.

SIR ALFRED BELL has joined the council of the University of Cape Town.

SIR REGINALD COULAND has sold his Oxfordshire property, Wotton Hill, with eight acres.

DR. W. R. BURKITT is due in London from Tanganyika this week for a stay of two months.

MR. A. J. ... has been elected a director of Messrs. Savory and Moore, Ltd.

The Belgian Prime Minister, M. JOSEPH PHOLLEN, will leave Brussels by air on August 22 to visit the Congo.

MR. M. J. HARDY, of Messrs. Henckell Dal Busch & Co., left London by air on Tuesday for a visit to East Africa.

MR. G. ... Attorney General of Uganda, will be in this country on leave until the end of the year.

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS opened Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Show and Industrial Exhibition on Lusaka on August Bank Holiday.

MRS. AND MRS. H. R. FRASER, MR. P. A. HINDE, and MR. C. R. WESTLAK, left London for Entebbe on Sunday in the same aircraft.

MR. A. B. ROSS is acting as High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia while Mr. and Mrs. GODDARD are on holiday.

MR. W. BERBERICK-SCHÖHM has been appointed a director of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.). He is a member of the board of the parent bank in London.

Mr. M. E. MARGARITHS, who recently flew to this country on business, left London last week by air for Salamina on his way back to Kenya.

SIR BERMAN J. R. MAXWELL, the new Mayor of Nairobi, has been in Kenya since 1912. The Deputy Mayor is ALDERMAN J. R. GREGORY.

MRS. P. M. M. GODDARD, daughter-in-law of the High Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia in London, arrived on Friday in the SUNDEL CLIFF.

MR. F. H. WOODROW, Acting Director of Public Works in Tanganyika, has been appointed a temporary nominated officer in the order of the Legislative Council.

MR. R. P. JOY, manager of the East African department of the United Africa Co., Ltd., has just returned to England after a several weeks' business visit to East Africa.

MRS. BRIAN SHAW and MAJOR GENERAL N. J. IRWIN are candidates in the by-election for a vacant constituency of Kenya caused by the death of T. B. L. Preston.

MRS. W. S. TERILL and MRS. GILLIAN WOLRYCHE-WHITMORE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. A. Wolryche Whitmore, of Rongai, Kenya, have announced their engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. A. ... and Mrs. H. WILMOTT, among the passengers of Cape Town in the STIRLING CASTLE, which left Southampton last Tuesday.

LIGHT LIEUTENANT JOHN SLESSOR, senior Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Sir John Slessor and Lady Slessor, and MISS ANN GIBSON, of Cambridge, are to be married in Southern Rhodesia early in October.

SIR EDWARD ... Governor of Tanganyika and LADY TWINKLE ... holiday in Guernsey, will leave by air for the Salaam early in September and Lady Twinkle will follow at the end of the month.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN H. DAVISON, since 1938 deputy chairman of the British Life and Fire and Accident Societies, has not sought re-election for personal reasons. He will remain a director of both societies.

SIR ... CRISP, K.C., now Secretary of King's College, London, who has been appointed principal of Queen Mary College, London University, from the beginning of next year, was Legal Secretary in the Sudan until 1947.

MR. ROY GIBSON, a director of the Standard Bank of Southern Africa, and MRS. GIBSON are on their way to the Cape in the STIRLING CASTLE. MR. H. JOURDAIN, chairman of Messrs. S. G. Greene, Jourdain and Co., Ltd., and MRS. JOURDAIN are fellow passengers.

MR. R. C. S. STANLEY, Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, MR. ROY WELENSKY, leader of the non-observants, and MR. JOHN MOFFAT, Member for African Interests, are to represent Northern Rhodesia on the Central African Council for the forthcoming year.

MRS. ... HAIN has won the Duff's Challenge bowl for the best musical performance at the Kenya Musical Festival. DR. T. LOFTHOUSE, the adjudicator, said that the award compared well with the best award performances of the kind in Great Britain.

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MR. WALTER NEWLYN, an economist of Leeds University, is visiting the East and Central African territories on a Bank of England scholarship to study local banking problems.

THE RT. REV. ROBERT BISHOP, Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, who is due to become Bishop of Pretoria, last week had representations in Lusaka from representatives of the Africans of Northern Rhodesia. He will shortly arrive in England for a short visit.

MR. BRUCE BAYON, who was born and brought up in Natal and is now an undergraduate of the Oxford University, spoke in last Friday's "Change the Rhodesias and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C. on his impressions of a recent study course in Africa held at Ashridge.

MR. H. B. STENT, chairman of the East African Industrial Research Board, has been appointed Director of East African Industrial Research and chairman of the reconstituted Industrial Research Board, which is to be a scientific and advisory committee to the East Africa High Commission. Mr. Stent, who joined the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia in 1971, has also had experience in industrial research.

SIR STEPHEN HARRISON, second Secretary at the Board of Trade, who has been appointed Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Commonwealth Relations Office, entered the Colonial Office in 1921 and transferred to the Dominions Office seven years later. After service in Canada and the United States, he became an Under-Secretary in the Board of Trade (Commonwealth Relations and Treaties Department) in 1946.

DR. WILLIAM DEAN, of the United Nations Department of Economic Affairs, will lead a mission of six persons drawn from the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration, the Food and Agriculture Organization, Unesco, and the World Health Organization, which will make a three-months' survey of the economic, social, and agricultural needs of Somalia. Italy has signed an agreement in New York relating to technical assistance for the territory.

Attending the second conference of the East African Institute of Social Research, which was held in Asmara, Ruanda-Urundi, last month, were DR. A. GREY RICHARDS, the Director, MR. H. FOSBROCKE, Government anthropologist of Tanganyika, PROFESSOR L. VAN DER BERG and DR. J. MAQUET of the Belgian Research organization (I.R.S.A.K.), and MR. DELCOUR, Secretary of African Affairs in Ruanda-Urundi. Seven Africans, one Dutchman, and one South African were present.

For services to the Government of the Netherlands and to the spinners of Holland in supplying them with raw cotton, particularly after the liberation of that country from the Germans, MR. JAMES REGINALD GRIFFIN has just been made an Officer of the Order of Orange Nassau. A director of Messrs. Smith, Gordon, and Barlett, Ltd., the well-known Liverpool cotton brokers, and of the Liverpool Uganda Co., Ltd., he has been for many years prominent in the Liverpool Cotton Association. Mr. Griffin served with the Gheshire Regiment in the 1914-18 war, and was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal.

Among those with close East and Central African connexions who attended the Commonwealth Survey Officers' Conference in London were BRIGADIER MARTIN HOTINE, DR. F. DIXIE, MISSRS. W. D. C. WIGGINS, O. W. HESLIN, C. GALT, BERT. H. COTTON, J. H. MCKIN, H. F. RAINFORD, R. A. WHITTLE, E. S. WILKINSON, IS. BUNNY, A. R. SWINERTON, W. D. FARRINGTON, J. H. HAWTRY, R. J. BUTLER, H. RAMSBOOM, H. A. STANLEY-SMITH, G. M. GIBSON, R. N. LISSETT, J. B. LYLE, D. H. MORRIS, F. E. VAYNER, J. SLOMZYNSKI, E. C. HOLMES, and J. W. WRIGHT. MISS E. M. USHER, BORN, LIEUT. COLONEL HIMPHERYS.

Obituary

Mr. John Boyes King of the Kikuyu

MR. JOHN BOYES, who has died in Kenya at the age of 78, reached that country at the age of 23 in 1891, and might therefore be termed a "pioneer."

He was once described by Lord Cranworth as the most remarkable of all the early settlers, having few advantages and smaller resources than any of his contemporaries. Although of amazingly strong and resilient constitution, there was nothing outstandingly impressive in his appearance and physique. The man wherein he operated was the wildest and least explored, and the tribes he encountered the most savage and barbarous. I would judge that he had less support, near and distant, moral or actual, than any of his kindred pioneers. That was Boyes measured by another pioneer.

Elephant Poacher

In "The Company of Adventurers" (the first book published by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA) and in "John Boyes, King of the Wa-Kikuyu," Boyes told the story of his life in East and Central Africa, part of it as a successful elephant poacher in the Congo Enclave of the Belgian Congo. None but men of iron resolution, with much more than the normal dose of meager wit, could survive the conditions of those days, in which Europeans off the beaten track really did carry their lives in their hands. Boyes, who put his to the hazard with cheerful impudence day by day for years, was a matter-of-fact Yorkshireman, who lived, spoke, and wrote plainly.

In "The Company of Adventurers" there was not a paragraph written in a boastful strain, yet his friends were dead when he wrote the book, but he made them live again, telling their little idiosyncrasies, tolerantly chronicling some of their failings, recalling their practical jokes, and adding that this one was killed by an elephant, that a second succumbed to black water, that a third was drowned, and that many fell in the East African campaign of 1914-18. Though they entered and left the stage as ordinary men, the author's restraint could not disguise that they had more than the average measure of enterprise and audacity.

Holding Sway by Power of Will

Boyes held sway in the Kikuyu country long before Sir Charles Elliot became Governor of the Protectorate. Yet when Elliot was to visit Fort Hall all but eyes of a party of askari sent to Kitui with the news were killed, if that fate overtook Africanist in Government uniform within easy distance of Nairobi, the white adventurer playing a lone hand had frankly to impress the Natives with whom he came in contact with a deep sense of his power. That Boyes certainly did, mainly by his qualities of will—sometimes aided, as in Ethiopia, by wearing evening dress when paying ceremonial visits to a chief, or by such an artifice as drinking effervescent medicine and pretending to superstitious Africans that the white man's magic enabled him to consume boiling water. The gift of an alarm clock earned great help from one chief, and the offer of an accordion to another so frightened him that nobody would induce him to accept the custody of such an instrument.

Born in Hull, Boyes ran away to sea as a boy, deserted in Durban just after the Jameson Raid, and was a trooper with Selous in the Matabele War. After a short spell of trading in West Africa for the Royal Niger Company, he reached Mombasa by dhow, and then spent years of the embryonic administration.

pushed into the country to what was regarded as a certain end.

The impersonal Government... By his friends with the tribe, was admitted to blood brotherhood, became a crowned king—and was then arrested and charged with having waged war, impersonal Government engaged in punitive expeditions and completed duty. All but the last name was... having been acquitted of that, he was... appointed official guide to a Government expedition into the country in which his "crime" had allegedly been committed.

What is now Nairobi was bare of human habitation when he arrived, he was the first white man seen in some parts of Kenya.

After a rich and adventurous career, he settled down first as a coffee grower and afterwards as a dairy farmer. For many years he was commandant in East Africa of the Legion of Frontiersmen, but he had not been in good health since 1945.

For Kenyans, if any, have been tougher, but he went to the... so what he thought... to what he considered unfair, he could be most generous, and often helped men who were down on their feet.

With Mrs. Boyes, who survives, who will be widespread sympathy.

Mrs. Daisy Bowley, who has died suddenly at her home, Yoveney, near Slough, Middlesex, was the wife of the late Major William Bowley, who was Air Officer Commanding in East Africa during the Ethiopian campaign of 1940-42.

COMMUNION... FRESH, a coffee planter who went to Kenya after the 1914-18 war, has died in Solik.

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Colonial Man-Power for Defence War Minister Rejects Field Army Plan

SHORT DEBATE on Colonial man-power for defence was held in the House of Commons before the summer adjournment.

MR. E. D. GAMMANS (Cons.) said that all the matters to which he would refer had been raised by Colonel Aldrich many times since the war, but lack of Government action prompted them today again.

It was astounding that at this perilous time so little use was being made of Colonial man-power and so little opportunity given to Colonial peoples to play their part in defence. It was not much use trying to improve the social conditions of those peoples if the march of Communism swept away everything, including hopes of self-government.

"When speaking about military service, I mean voluntary service. We in this country are rightly subjecting ourselves to compulsory military service. We are not asking the people of the Colonial Empire to do that. All I plead is that they should be given the opportunity of standing by our side in this common defence."

African Divisions

"We first suggested that a large field army should be raised in the Colonial Empire, especially in Africa. We could raise very quickly in Africa two divisions, not unless the War Office are prepared to tackle the question of officers and their training. Officers should be raised for the Colonial Army alone, as used to be done for the Indian Army."

"We could place before the youth of this country a chance to serve in a great Colonial Army. In Africa and elsewhere there is a great reservoir of capable and loyal raw material only too willing and anxious to have the opportunity to enlist."

"Remember what the two African divisions did in Burma. When war broke out there were 12,000 men in the Colonial Army. When the war ended there were more than 10 times that number. All that could be done during the war, some of the best could surely be done now. Combined with vocational training, it would raise the whole level of technical knowledge in Africa."

"Is being done about this field army? There are a few battalions of the King's African Rifles and the Royal West African Frontier Force. Two battalions of the K.A.R. are based in Malaya. Not many months ago the War Minister said this was completely impossible and undesirable."

"The battalions in Africa are widely scattered in isolated garrisons. They get little brigade training; they certainly get no divisional training. Surely, if that field army is to be capable of taking the field really effectively, we should, somewhere in Africa, preferably East Africa, create a great Imperial Aldershot."

Garrison Duties

"Could garrison battalions be enlisted from among these Colonial peoples with less warlike traditions, and so relieve British garrisons all over the world?"

"At Whitson I spent a couple of days with the British Army in the Suez Canal zone. There were six battalions of Mauritians doing garrison duty which would otherwise have to be done by men from this country. What can be done with 6,000 Mauritians can be done on a wider scale in almost every part of the world."

"Thirdly, we should enable anyone from any part of the Empire who wished to enlist in one of the Services to be medically examined by the spot instead of coming to Britain at his own expense."

"Why were we not making better use of Colonial man-power in our rearmament? Some rearmament order should be placed with the Colonies. Why not provide the money for shadow factories in countries having a great surplus of man-power?"

"Why had there been so much delay on these questions? The real reason was lack of imagination and of administrative incompetence on the part of the Government in getting the various departments together and looking at things as a whole."

MR. G. COOPER (Lab.) suggested the overriding consideration was that the Government must secure the maximum outlay of man-power in Britain and the development of the Colonies. The Government had

done much to encourage Colonial development, but the government implied self-defence.

If we were to use the whole of our available man-power in this country, we should concentrate on the best advantages we should concentrate here on the production side and recruit men from available sources overseas.

Those who were in the Armed Forces during the war benefited tremendously from the training and sense of objective which they brought to some extent from educational training. A certain amount of difficulty when these men returned to their villages and homes and suffered from the lack of contact because of little or no contact with the modern world. If the scheme suggested by Mr. Gamman is adopted, the Government will also have to take account the need to extend the resettlement provisions so as to ensure that these men fit into civilian life when they return from service.

MICHAEL MACHERSON (Nat. Lib.) said that while it is not so shared, racial prejudices, it was hard to ignore the great difficulties in sending Colonial troops abroad in peace or war. But that did not exempt the War Minister from the responsibility of having available expeditionary forces for use in case of an emergency.

With backward countries one of the obvious problems was to bridge the century in a short time. Mechanization had increased enormously in the Services, and military technical training of a high order was undoubtedly given an enormous amount.

From Roman times onwards the use of the bow has been one of the greatest problems facing a greater power. An intelligent policy of resettlement whether it be in towns, with the special skills learned in the army or on the land, is the very basis of the Colonial Army. There must be the closest co-operation between the Defence Ministers, the Colonial Office, the Ministry of Supply, and so on.

Finally, we shall not get these forces at all until we adjust the level of pay. That is something which has not been done since 1945 for the Colonial Forces, particularly East Africans, and so on.

Mr. Strachey's Reply

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, MR. STRACHEY, said that he could not quite follow Mr. Gamman when he said that if we tried to raise a large field army in Africa very little equipment would be needed. Very considerable amounts of equipment would in fact be needed, and our rearmament programme was strained to the full now.

MR. GAMMANS: "I said that at least a year's training could be done with a few months before very much equipment would be needed."

MR. STRACHEY: "For a year or perhaps that might be so, but it would be much more than a year before we could spare from our own needs here the equipment of a large field army raised in Africa."

It was far from the case that nothing was being done in this matter. Two African battalions from East Africa were going to Malaya. He did not understand Mr. Gamman's allegation that he (Mr. Strachey) had said in the last debate on the subject that such a move was impossible. He had used no such words.

Two other battalions were being raised in East Africa to replace those going East. There was thus an increase in African forces to that extent. He agreed that the officering of these forces must be done from British sources, but it must be put out in the training establishments in the territories themselves. If anything in the way of a large field force was ever developed in Africa, it would undoubtedly be necessary for considerable training establishments to be set up there.

On the broader issue, I entirely agree that the raising of these forces in the Colonies is a step towards their self-government.

The fact that 6,000 Mauritians were doing garrison work in the Canal Zone showed that we were not against the raising and use in suitable circumstances of men from different Colonies. There were between 60,000 and 70,000 men under arms of all kinds in the Colonial Forces to-day. The Air Minister was contemplating the question of facilities for recruiting outside this country.

Mr. Gamman asked why, if we do not want to bring the men to the factories here, we should not take the factories to the men and establish secondary industries and the like. In suitable circumstances there is no need to rule out that possibility, but it does seem to me that to-day, when the whole world is suffering from a most acute shortage of materials

of primary products, it would rather be putting the cart before the horse to establish industries in those areas.

Primary production—agriculture, mining, and the like—in those territories is their best bet. I know that people think there is something inferior about agriculture as against industry, such as a most extraordinary delusion. In the past those few who did primary production were greatly exploited. Agricultural producers and men engaged in mining often got a poor return, but certainly they were not like that. On the contrary, the terms of trade were in their favour in the other direction.

To-day the farm, and the tropical farm above all, is one of the most important and, because, one of the most lucrative parts of the productive machine. It is in that, and in getting metals, that we should like to see the main economic contribution of our own interests, and in ours."

Pioneer Luncheon

MAJOR GENERAL THE EARL OF ATHLONE will preside over the 54th anniversary luncheon of the 1896-97 campaigns in Matabeleland and Mashonaland, which will be held at the Royal Empire Society's headquarters in London, on November 9. Wives, relations, and dependants of those who took part in the campaign, and any others connected with them will be eligible to attend the annual reunion. Applications for tickets should be addressed to Major T. J. May, Rhodesia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Plea for Decentralization

"THERE IS LITTLE REAL INCENTIVE to expend thought and time in the preparation of district development plans as the territories are aware that hundreds of miles away some financial committee's blue pencil hangs like a sword of Damocles over draft estimates of expenditure. District and provincial teams really can function only when there is some degree of genuine devolution of financial authority."—Mr. Fergus Wilson, speaking on team work in Kenya.



Parliament

Housing of Colonial Students

Police Growing by Africans

MR. A. LEWIS (Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons before the recess how far his department accepted general responsibility for the welfare and accommodation of Colonial students in Great Britain, and how far that responsibility was shared with other departments.

MR. T. COOK (Lab.)—My department is generally responsible for the welfare and accommodation of Colonial students in the U.K. and the British Council acts as my agents in this respect on behalf of all students sponsored by my department to the Council.

MR. R. SAMPSON (Lab.) asked what progress had been made in respect of leprosy research and treatment in the Colonies.

MR. J. GARRIHAN (Lab.)—Research work is being conducted with promising results, particularly in the development of a form of sulphone treatment by oral administration requiring the minimum of medical supervision. Exact statistics are not readily available, some indication of the problem is given by a comparative survey of the East and West African territories last year, which resulted in an estimate of 265,000 cases in the region. The newer forms of treatment are everywhere available.

MR. J. GARRIHAN (Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies—

MR. T. REID (Lab.) asked what was the money value of gifts given or promised by the British taxpayers to British Colonies and Dependencies such as Palestine from 1900 to the end of the war in 1945 and from that time till the nearest date for which figures are available.

MR. T. COOK (Lab.)—The total sum given to the Colonial Dependencies by H.M. Government in the U.K. between 1920 and 1945 was approximately £70,118,000. Figures for the years before 1920 are not readily available. Financial assistance to the Colonies during that period was, however, on a smaller scale than in subsequent years. For the period since 1945 the total figure required is £240,340,000. Of this sum, £93,670,910 was either issued or waived up to March 31, 1951; £45,288,333 has been provided in 1951-52, leaving a balance of £101,381,424

to be made available in later years. The figures do not include advances by way of loan to the Colonial Development Corporation or advances to the Overseas Food Corporation.

MR. F. BLOCKWAY (Lab.) asked whether a decision had been reached regarding the removal of the prohibition of coffee growing by African farmers in scheduled districts.

MR. J. GARRIHAN (Lab.)—In the scheduled districts of Kenya, the growing of coffee by African farmers is freely permitted and encouraged, subject to the close supervision of farming operations and the establishment of nurseries and a satisfactory site for a pulping station—conditions which are essential in the interests of the farmers themselves.

Outside the scheduled districts, any individual African may have his particular farm scheduled, and provided that he can satisfy the agricultural department that he has adequate suitable land and the requisite skill and the resources plant, develop and maintain the plantation, he can grow coffee and make satisfactory provision for its preparation for the market. This will mean that no individual African need be prevented from growing coffee simply because he is in a non-scheduled area.

Investment of American Capital

SIR R. GEXN (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was now in a position to announce arrangements that had been made with the United States Government concerning the investment of American capital in British Colonial territories arising out of the proposals contained in President Truman's fourth Point.

MR. J. GARRIHAN (Lab.)—No American investment capital is available to British Colonial territories under the Point Four programme, which is at present confined to the provision of technical assistance.

MR. VAN WATERSHOVEN (Cons.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could give an assurance that in administering Clause 36 of the Finance Bill he would be careful not to interfere with economic development in Colonial territories.

MR. GADSKELL (Lab.)—Clause 36 is not designed to interfere with capital investment in Colonial territories or elsewhere. In the case of companies wishing to transfer their control and management to Colonial territories, and where no question of tax evasion arises, I am certain that the advisory panel will pay particular attention to development in the Colonies, and I certainly shall

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Letters to the Editor

Rhodesia, Misrepresented
Reply to a Visiting Journalist

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR—On my way back to England in the article of Mr. Douglas Brown to the Daily Telegraph and quoted in your issue of August 2, I find none more astonishing than the assertion that "the tradition of Colonialism may be expected to decline in Southern Rhodesia, and, under pressure from the electorate, Government policy may be expected to change". Southern Rhodesia is capable of joining South Africa in moral isolation and eventually of joining forces with her politically. Then the Zambezi, now a friendly frontier between two sister British territories, would become the explosive dividing line between the white man's Africa and the black man's.

What evidence is there to justify such sweeping and damaging generalizations? To me they seem absurd. My knowledge of Rhodesia goes back to the 1914-18 war, since when there has been a truly remarkable growth of civilization in the hands of the white man to the black man's benefit. It has been very greatly accelerated in the last 10 or 15 years. Why should anyone expect it to be reversed? I do not believe that that will happen, and I am sure that Sir Godfrey Huggins would retire from public life rather than associate himself with a trend which would conflict with the fundamentals of the policy for which he has stood.

It is fantastic to suggest that "Southern Rhodesia is capable of joining South Africa in moral isolation"; Mr. Brown should refrain from such allegations unless he can produce supporting facts. His acquaintance with Rhodesia is very recent and evidently very superficial. The real Rhodesia was better described in the House of Lords debate which you reported in your issue of last Thursday.

Rhodesians will not think much of the statement that "it is too much to ask Sir Godfrey Huggins as a politician to reach the wider vision at the expense of losing votes." If there is one politician in Africa whose record shows that he will not try to bluff or shamble, or degenerate for the sake of votes, it is the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. Applied to such a man the statement might well be regarded as insulting.

Yours faithfully,
"RHODESIAN"

Thanks to Mr. Roger Norton
Appreciation of Business Community

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR—The announcement of Mr. Roger E. Norton's resignation from the position of East African Commissioner in London causes me personal regret, as it will do generally in City circles, and arising a great friend. During his period of service in London Mr. Norton has raised the status of the East African Office to its present high level. This he will modestly ascribe to favourable circumstances, but it required a man of his ability to seize the opportunity.

Our consolation is the fact that his new position will enable him to continue to serve East Africa in a notable way. Once again the opportunity offers, and—provided Colonial Development Corporation policy allows him full scope, as appears to be the intention—I am sure that he will seize it equally effectively, and earn the thanks of all friends of East Africa whether here or overseas.

As chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, may I express our great appreciation of the help given to all business people by the East African Office under his guidance, and of the time and energy given by Mr. Norton personally to all matters brought to his attention whether by the Section or by individuals? We are losing a great helper, and we hope that the wise choice of a successor will permit the maintenance of the tradition so ably created by him. I conclude by saying "Floreat!"

Yours faithfully,
B. E. PETTPIERRE

British East Africa's Pioneers
Survivors of the Nineties

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR—Your obituary notice of Mr. F. Spire, who has died at the age of 87, records the passing of almost the last of the 19th century trail-blazers in East Africa. If Dr. R. U. Moffat is still alive, he is the senior of the old Imperial British East Africa Company's staff, for he entered its service in 1891 and accompanied Sir Gerald Portal's expedition to Uganda in '92.

Frederick Spire entered the Uganda Protectorate service in December, 1893, and was the first to make a journey round Lake Victoria by water. Early in '95 he brought out a wife, who died of fever in Mombasa Hospital in February of that year. It was in that month that the first hospital in East Africa—to occupy a hospital ward for six weeks on the threshold of death from fever.

Sir Clara Hollis, who is, I am glad to say, still alive, was appointed an assistant collector in the East Africa Protectorate in March, 1897, and with Mr. W. J. Monsen appointed in February, '99 makes up the surviving trio of Kenyan 19th century pioneers in Government service, as known to me.

Whether any retired C.M.S. missionaries of the same length of surviving years are still alive only Salisbury Square, London, can tell.

Yours faithfully,
H. G. TATE

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British Rule in East Africa

Colonial Secretary, Sir E. Dore, recently addressed a meeting of European States in Nairobi at which the following resolutions were adopted:

(1) The acquisition of the East African territories by the British people was the result of the settlement in 1920, raised by the League of Nations and His Majesty's Dominion of Kenya, the British title to the East African territories is derived from identical treaties and the Government of Kenya refuses to transfer the title even to the Government of Africa without the express consent of the British inhabitants of Kenya contend that the Government of the U.K. has no right to alter the rule of Kenya by immigrant people other than resident Britons without the express consent of the coastal Arabs and the tribes.

(2) That owing to the basic differences of the racial components of East Africa, a common principle as against the concept of the common roll.

(3) That no person who is not either a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies or a citizen of a Dominion, or alternatively has not by specific personal sworn allegiance to the King, should be allowed any direct or indirect say in the central affairs of Kenya.

(4) That any reinforcement of any balanced constitutional system of government of Africa related to the technical administration of the African and the welfare of established citizens.

The third resolution was passed unanimously. There were a few abstentions in the case of the other resolutions.

A survey flight of 8,500 miles between the Suez Canal zone and Pretoria, in order to investigate a route for jet aircraft passing through Egypt, the Sudan, Kenya and the Rhodesias, has just been completed by the R.A.F. Valenta aircraft.

East Africa High Commission

The High Commission for East Africa and Zangujar, under the aegis of the East Africa High Commission, the Governor of Kenya and the Acting Governor of Tanganyika were present.

Mr. J. G. S. Finlay, Commissioner for Transport, reported that progress of the Mtwara railway in the territory was well up to schedule. It was agreed to press again for rolling stock essential to the development of the territories.

The Member of Finance reported that the draft consolidation measure of East African Customs and Excise had been circulated to the three Governments and that the draft of the Consolidated East African Income Tax Ordinance would be ready for publication in September.

Trusteeship Recommendations

GENERAL APPROVAL of the administration of the seven African Trust Territories has been expressed by the United Nations Trusteeship Council, which recommends that Italy should evolve a plan for the economic development of Somalia, that special opportunities should be provided for Africans in the Civil Service of Tanganyika, that the status of Native women and urban housing should be improved, and that corporal punishment should be abolished; and that the Belgian administration in Ruanda-Urundi should provide more opportunities for Africans, and put cattle-raising on an economic basis.

Wild Sisal

Native production of wild sisal fibre declared to the registration authority in Tanganyika during 1950 amounted to 1,112 tons. Actual production was estimated in the region of 600 tons. It is suspected that part of the output was smuggled into Kenya in order to avoid the export tax. —Hard Fibres.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Air services from London to East Africa will be non-stop from the week in a time of 5 hrs 16 min.

The United Nations Peacekeeping Mission which has been based in Tanganyika since about a month ago will leave.

Last week marked the anniversary of the signing of the agreement between Great Britain and the Kabaka and chiefs of Uganda.

In 1951-52 there will be 39 rural and 17 urban councils in the Sudan, the largest being that of Khartoum, with a revenue of more than £200,000 a year.

The Overseas Food Corporation are recruiting registered radiographers for their hospitals in East Africa at initial salaries of £450 and upwards. The age limits are 25 to 35.

The 90 representatives of Colonial Legislatures have ended their visit to the Festival of Britain as guests of H.M. Government, and most have already left London on their way home.

A Bill for the Government of Kenya is being presented to the Legislature this month. The cost, estimated at £73,000 for the current year, would rise to £140,000 in the fifth year.

Elephants at Birchenough Bridge

Several herds of elephant have recently been seen at Birchenough Bridge, Southern Rhodesia, some venturing within 30 yards of the hotel to eat the fruit from pawpaw trees and drink from irrigation furrows.

A settlement for £1,000 damages and £110 costs has been announced in Nairobi in a libel action brought by Mr. N. F. Harris against Mr. V. D. Patel, editor of the *Kenya Daily Chronicle*, and the proprietors, Express Printing, Ltd.

The current issue of the *Commonwealth House Magazine* of the Clan Line group of companies, contains a photograph of the Kabaka of Buganda and his party on the bridge of the CLAN STEAMERS, which they visited recently in Liverpool.

The four British delegates representing the United Kingdom Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association last week visited Livingstone, Fort Jameson, Victoria Falls, and Mongu. At the Falls they met representatives of the Southern Rhodesia Branch.

Signor Brasasca, Italy's representative at the African Defence Conference which is to open in Nairobi next Monday, said in Asmara last week that he would plead for an improvement in the material organization of Eritrea and for the collaboration of Italian technicians and workers in schemes for African development.

At the trial in Salisbury of the wife of the rapist and murderer of Mrs. Thomas J. Huggins, it was alleged to have killed her in her Salisbury home on the night of July 22. Mr. Huggins, a mining engineer from Northern Rhodesia, was away at the time. Mrs. Huggins emigrated to Rhodesia from Wiltshire in 1946, and was about to move to Salisbury with her two young children.

Colonial Students' Strike

Permission has been granted according to the terms of the Hertzberg Agreement for the students who had started a day in strike at the Hertzberg Crescent, London, S.W. to remain till year-end. A further extension of one month will be made for those who are preparing to take examinations. It is stated that no East African students participated in the strike.

Pencil sketches of an African garden boy have been committed for trial in Southern Rhodesia on charges of the rape and murder of Mrs. Thomas J. Huggins, wife of a cousin of Sir Godfrey Huggins. It was alleged to have killed her in her Salisbury home on the night of July 22. Mr. Huggins, a mining engineer from Northern Rhodesia, was away at the time. Mrs. Huggins emigrated to Rhodesia from Wiltshire in 1946, and was about to move to Salisbury with her two young children.

North Charterland Exploration

THE NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION CO. (1951) LTD., after providing £9,819 for taxation, earned a profit of £133 in the calendar year 1950, compared with £5,934 in the previous year. A dividend of 15% reserved at the end of 1949 was paid in May, 1950, and the reservation of an interim dividend of 10% requires £5,143, leaving £10,100 to be carried forward, against £12,880 brought in.

The issued capital is £10,331 in shares of 1s. each. Share premium account stands at £20,600, capital reserve at £2,300, revenue reserves at £25,000 and current liabilities at £2,300. Land is valued at £28,000, buildings at £75, water supply and fencing at £12,289, plant and furniture at £7,661, livestock at £967, expenditure on crop at £12,550 and current assets at £96,100. Cash and bank balances are £3,913.

North Charterland Transport Co. (Nyasaland) is a subsidiary, earned a profit of £5,927 during the year, or £1.5% less than in the previous year. A further £16,518 has been spent on new vehicles.

The parent company now owns eight tobacco estates. Last year adverse weather conditions resulted in a crop of only 203,587 lb., against 308,982 lb. in 1949. The profit on farming operations in Northern Rhodesia was £8,913 (£17,123).

Profit from store trading amounted to £10,661, an increase of £4,175, but that from the garage dropped by £1,621, accounted for by a decline in the sale of new vehicles. At the four auction sales of tobacco conducted by the company 3,546,053 lb. (4,255,057 lb.) of leaf were sold for an average price of 39.273d. (32.376d.) per lb. Purchases of breeding stock for the Goodwood ranch numbered 612 head, and the total herd was 1,758 at the end of the year.

The directors are Sir Digby Burnett (chairman; alternate, Mr. E. K. Jenkinson), and Messrs. J. H. Mitchell (alternate, B. I. Breach), J. G. Pain; H. Tevis (alternate, J. M. Milne), and Bailey Southwell (alternate, H. N. Clackworthy). The London committee consists of Messrs. H. B. Browne and R. I. C. Nèves.

The 14th annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on September 26.

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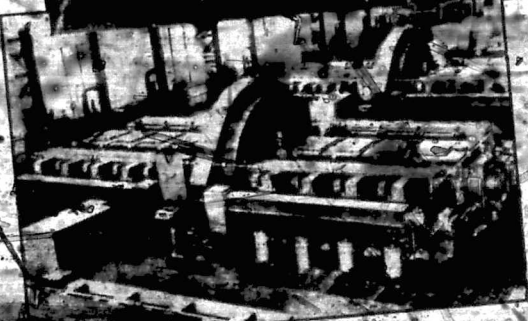
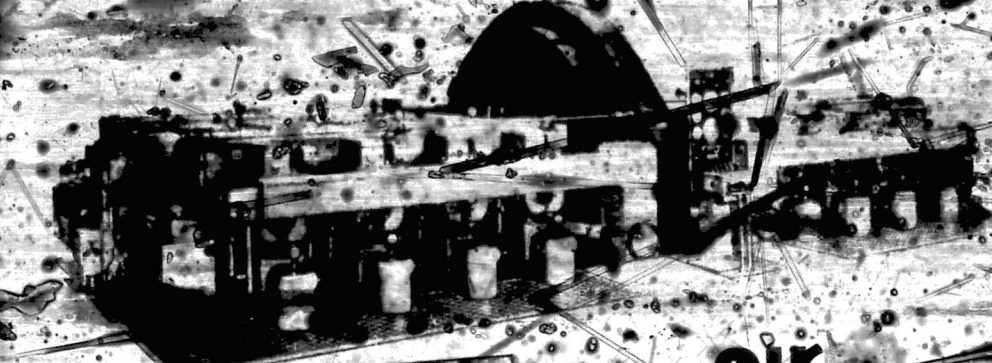
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Of Commercial Concern

Rhodesia Cement, Ltd. is proposing to increase its nominal capital to £1m. in units of 5s. each, and that the issued capital be raised by £500,000 to £500,000. The results of the present drilling at Shamva have encouraged a new company may be formed, and shareholders have been notified that such an enterprise would require shares which Rhodesia Cement, Ltd. would subscribe £175,000. Drilling is now being carried out near Gwelo by the Premier Portland Cement Co., Ltd. who state that capital is assured for a new cement factory at Salisbury, if the Gwelo limestone proves suitable.

The controlling interest in Messrs. Parry Leon and Sons, Ltd., an old-established company with extensive interests in Southern Africa and head office in Johannesburg, has been purchased by the South American Saint Line, a private company whose chairman is Lord Howard de Walden. Policy will remain unchanged, and the directors of Parry Leon and Hayhoe will remain on the new board, of which the managing director will be Mr. C. C. M. Street, general manager of the South American Saint Line.

A new hotel is to be built in Jinja by the Uganda Government. The hotel, on the Lake Victoria Hotel, it is estimated to cost between £200,000 and £250,000. A committee consisting of Messrs. G. B. Cardland, Administrative Secretary (chairman), C. Handley-Bird, M.L.C., H. K. Jaffer, M.C. and J. T. Simpson, M.L.C. will be responsible for the plans; equipment and staff. The construction work will be put out to tender.

Coffee Outlook

Despite a great unsatisfied demand for coffee on the Continent, a correspondent of the *Financial Times* has described the longer-term outlook for the commodity as doubtful, partly because new strains, which come into bearing at a much earlier age and then bear much more fruit, are being widely planted in Brazil, where recent very high prices have led to a rapid expansion of the area under the crop.

No new applications for permits for purely commercial buildings will be considered by the Southern Rhodesian National Building Board for the next six months. Applications to erect blocks of flats and other types of housing at present under control will receive the highest priority. Permits are not required for the erection of ordinary residences.

Central African Airways announce increases in fares between Central Africa and London as follows: Salisbury-London, from £153 to £160; Blantyre-London, from £152 to £155; and Ndola-London, from £148 to £152. There are no increases in local fares.

Uganda Co. (Cotton), Ltd. will operate a scheme sponsored by the Protectorate Government for the training of African technicians for cotton ginneries. The company's Kampala ginnery will be used for the purpose, the instruction being carried out by Mr. J. E. H. Calvert.

Successful Pilot Scheme

The Northern Rhodesian Government's pilot groundnut scheme at Mambwa has had a successful first season, the average crop per acre of shelled nuts exceeding 1,000 lb.

Labour employed on the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme, Uganda, now totals 31 British, 22 Danes, 6 Dutch, 63 Italians, 38 Asians, and 1,232 Africans.

Existing orders for Rhodesia Railways total £8m., including 187 engines, 495 passenger coaches, 1,684 wagons, and 700 goods trucks.

Messrs. Boyl, Matheson and Co., Ltd. have closed their branch in Eldoret, Kenya, and opened a new branch in Kericho.

Substantial reductions in prices of Indian and Japanese cotton piece-goods are reported from East Africa.

Sisal Outputs for July

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd. subsidiary of Sisal Estates, Ltd., 1,120 tons of fibre, compared with 860 tons in July 1950.

Central East Sisal Estates, Ltd.—165 tons of sisal fibre and toys from Pangave and Kingotwira estates.
Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—80 tons, making 640 tons for seven months.

Dividends

Alex. Lawrie and Co., Ltd.—Final 9½%, making 64½% less tax, on capital increased by 100%. Last year's distribution was 32½% on smaller capital.

Lewis and Pear, Ltd.—Preference dividends for three years to December 31, 1948, have been paid out of a consolidated net profit of £78,225 (£27,527) after deducting £95,378 for taxation.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., after providing £250,733 for taxation, earned a profit of £215,917 for the year ended March 31, compared with £95,575 in the previous year. A final dividend of 15% makes 25% for the year, the maximum permitted by the Government under the limitation of dividends plan. The directors state that a final dividend of 40% would have been recommended, making 50% for the year. Therefore a further 25% less tax, and in addition the estimated net distribution charge, is being placed to dividend reserve to be dealt with as and when it is possible to do so.

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Company Meeting Reports

Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd.

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LIMITED, was held on August 8, 1951, in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, a director of the company, presided.

The statement of the chairman was circulated with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1951, and published in the Press.

At the meeting, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer added the following supplementary remarks:

Transfer of Control

"This is the first annual general meeting which has been held since the removal of control of your company to Northern Rhodesia. In the statement by the chairman which accompanied the annual report and accounts, reasons were given for this change. I would like to add to what was said then about the transfer of control to Northern Rhodesia that in our opinion the change is of importance in a wider sense than merely facilitating the administration of the company or in the lightening of its tax burden.

"Rhodesia has advanced a very long way both economically and in national consciousness since these companies were incorporated, and we believe that the time is passing, if it has not already passed, when the major industries can properly be controlled from outside the country, and we hope and believe, on the analogy of what has happened in the Union of South Africa and elsewhere, that an increasing part of the share capital of these mining companies will come to be held in Rhodesia itself, so that the mining industry, which is already the mainstay of the economy of this territory, will become in every respect a national industry.

Closer Association Proposals

"It seems to us to be of special importance in view of the proposals that have been put forward for closer association between Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It would obviously be out of place for me to express any opinion on the particular proposals which have been made, but I think I can say that any scheme for closer association generally accepted in the territories concerned will be welcomed by and will receive the full support of the mining industry.

The payment of the dividend was approved, and the retiring directors were re-elected. In addition, Mr. H. Bissik was appointed a director of the company.

The Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, Limited

Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHODESIA BROKEN HILL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on August 8, 1951, in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.

MR. H. F. OPPENHEIMER, a director of the company, presided.

The statement by the chairman was circulated with the directors' report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1950, and published in the Press.

At the meeting Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer added the following supplementary remarks:

"This is the first annual general meeting which has been held since the removal of control of your company to Northern Rhodesia. In the statement by the chairman which accompanied the annual report and accounts, reasons were given for this change.

"I would like to add to what was said then about the transfer of control to Northern Rhodesia of this and other important companies operating in this territory that in our opinion the change is of importance in a wider sense than merely facilitating the administration of the company or in the lightening of its tax burden.

Passing of Remote Control

"Rhodesia has advanced a very long way both economically and in national consciousness since these companies were incorporated, and we believe that the time is passing, if it has not already passed, when the major industries can properly be controlled from outside the country, and we hope and believe, on the analogy of what has happened in the Union of South Africa and elsewhere, that an increasing part of the share capital of these mining companies will come to be held in Rhodesia itself, so that the mining industry, which is already the mainstay of the economy of this territory, will become in every respect a national industry.

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The payment of the dividend was approved, and the retiring directors were re-elected.

Cuba Sugar Pact Protest

COMMONWEALTH SUGAR PRODUCERS, including representatives from East Africa and Mauritius, met officials of the Ministry of Food, the Colonial Office, and the Commonwealth Relations Office in London last week, and after considering the conclusion of the trade negotiations with Cuba, they issued a unanimous statement which declared: "What naturally concerns us are the implications of the decision embodied in the official announcement despite all the assurances which have been made against such a decision by the Commonwealth Governments' producers' representatives. In the coming months, and in discussion with those whom we represent, we shall be meeting representatives of the Ministry of Food to study the final text of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. At this stage we simply want to make it clear that in the discussions leading to its conclusion, we shall refer to references in this statement, in the form of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement as necessary, in our own or leading off in any way.

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Mining

Company Progress Reports for July

Wankie Colliery—Sales amounted to 190,285 tons of coal and 7,000 tons of coke.

Shesha Wood Staff—2,325 tons of ore were milled for a working profit of £1,605.

Cam & Minter—19,000 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £22,543.

Rezende—A working profit of £1,000 was realized from the crushing of 6,500 tons of ore.

Kenia—200 oz. gold were recovered at the Galla mine from the milling of 17,000 tons of ore.

Molteno—200 tons of ore were recovered from 4,000 tons of ore treated for a working profit of £3,463.

Rhodesia Brown Hill—1200 tons of lead, 1,900 tons of zinc, and 38.04 tons of fused vanadium were produced.

Coronation—Working profits at the Tebekwe, Muriel, and Arctura mines were respectively £3,074, £3,181, and £1,378.

Globe and Phoenix—3,121 oz. gold were recovered from the milling of 6,000 tons of ore for a working profit of £18,506.

Rhodesian Corporation—640 oz. gold were produced from the Fied mines from 2,700 tons of ore for a working profit of £4,785.

London and Rhodesian—At Vubankwe mine 3,294 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £1,341. At Chibambani mine 1,000 tons were milled for a working profit of £1,181.

Non-Ferrous Metals

LEADING MANUFACTURERS of non-ferrous metals to support an assertion that the price of non-ferrous metal prices as suggested by the British Government. Complete control of the allocation of lead in the United States has been predicted, but it is thought that manufacturers may be permitted to buy lead in foreign countries without being charged against their total allocation.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS FROM TANGANYIKA in the first four months of this year were valued at £494,830, compared with £642,269 in the corresponding period of last year. April exports were £115,594 (61,116,369).

Phosph Mining and Finance

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Asbestos Output Rises

THE MONTHLY OUTPUT of asbestos in Southern Rhodesia is now worth close to £1 million. Mechanization has increased production per man, and by 50% in the first five months of this year asbestos output totalled 31,888 tons at an average price of nearly £60 per ton, compared with 238 three years ago.

Silicosis Medical Bureau

SINCE THE NEW BUILDING of the Silicosis Medical Bureau was opened in Katwe, Northern Rhodesia, last year the number of employees attending for examination has increased tremendously. The annual report states that 22,515 persons were examined last year, compared with 5,108 in 1949. First certificates of silicosis totalled 95 (22 in 1949).

Northern Rhodesia Company

MR. J. E. W. LOMAX, chairman of the Northern Rhodesia Co. Ltd., commenting on the results to May 31 last, in which investments amounting at £115,478 were valued at £138,923, said that the non-recurring benefit in the accounts caused by the change of tax basis had reduced the tax charge to £3,976.

Geology of Ruwenzori

TWO EXPEDITIONS are being sponsored by the Government of Uganda for the geological survey of the Ruwenzori Range. One started last month and the other, a larger party, will begin operations next July.

Prospecting in Somalia

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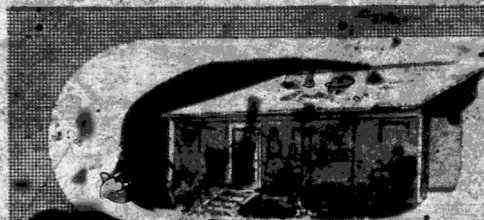
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

DR. HASTINGS K. BANDA replies in this issue to the leading article of July 1961 in which we charged him with having maliciously misled his African compatriots as regards the proposed London Africans' Federation of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Instead of specifically answering our many direct criticisms, however, the author of a pamphlet which has been widely circulated among Africans in order to arouse or increase their opposition to federation takes refuge in generalizations, perhaps hoping that the vigorous repetition of opinions will obscure his failure to face the fundamental facts. His only begins with the observation that, because East AFRICA and RHODESIA has long advocated the closer association of the British, Central African dependencies, its comments on his approach to federation are not those of an impartial observer. On the contrary, our advocacy of closer association for nearly thirty years has been based on an impartial judgment of the needs of the three territories. As his letter and pamphlet show, if Dr. Banda also rejects the idea of impartial consideration of the issue, impartial is he that he will expose any reason with Southern Rhodesia.

The suggestion that there is absolutely no difference between the federation of 1931-32 and the federation of 1959-60 is simply wrong. It is not only Dr. Banda's own Reply to our article which is based on the issue, but that he will use all his influence to persuade them to disregard the request of the Imperial Government for a sober study of the present proposals. Such is the responsibility of one who claims that the majority of articles in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia look to the Imperial Government for advice, adding "crystal ball" which means only that if for many years there has been such a strong feeling among Africans as he commands, why should it still be necessary for them to turn to him in London? Surely, in the event of any serious objections would have reached an early stage upon the web of knowledge and antagonism and it would not have been necessary for Dr. Banda to prime the pump of opposition months before the details of a plan for federation had been worked out.

He is against the idea that he and his friends in London can dictate to and influence

date four million of our people at home. Has anyone suggested anything of the kind?

Certainly not. His own suggestions of Dictation and Intimidation, actual or implied, may be used to encourage certain Africans to accept assurances which may not even be given. The actions referred to, as the name indicates, are not to be taken from London, but to be taken from the pressure being exerted in Africa upon African members of the Government by the British Government. Is there any possibility of possible? Is it not even probable, considering that is being done to manipulate African opinion by false and exaggerated statements? Readers may judge whether we have contradicted ourselves. At no time did we suggest that federation was a plan with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Africans. We did argue that "tenacious propaganda from London would hinder and perhaps prevent calm consideration by Africans claiming to provide leadership in their own countries."

What is to be said of Dr. Banda's remark that any African who declares himself in favour of federation will be a spineless and self-seeking Quisling? Repeated with emphasis in African conditions, as outrageous as it will doubtless be repeated, if Allegations may become indistinguishable from lauded intimidation. His insinuation that the Imperial Government, if it should decide in favour of federation, would resort to "subtle and disguised official pressure" is suitably placed, such Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland almost deserves to be bracketed with the outrageous assertion in his pamphlet that Africans in Southern Rhodesia "can be kicked or beaten but no hope of receiving justice in the courts of law because all magistrates expect duflin and good Africans to be servile and obsequious before all and to all Europeans." That is one of many perversions which he has neglected the opportunity to correct. As to the claim that no responsible African regards the federation proposals favourably, does he not know that Mr. S. H. Chilshie, vice-treasurer of the Northern Rhodesia African Congress, chairman of its Lusaka branch and secretary of the African Christian Conference, has said: "It is very short-sighted for any African to think that Northern Rhodesia can remain static. Most balanced Africans are prepared to bargain in a reasonable way on the terms of the closer association report. Reasonable Africans will give it earnest consideration and would finally denounce any misguided demonstrations against the report."

The economic statistics submitted in the leading initiative arguments for a federation to which the African officials represented in the House of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, were all invited to be present, means were taken to prevent Dr. Banda, by leading a difficult task of governing them, he takes the easy course of asserting that they "will not be persuaded by a single African leader" South by all. The senior officials of four Governments have provided convincing non-political arguments for federation in 1949. The basis, according to the Banda, was that the African are not interested because the non-official Europeans of the two Rhodesias resisted the Passfield White Paper of 1930! Any reader who does not know the history of the Party movement in the world, does not know that a wise decision of a Socialist Secretary of State had been nullified by the machinations of settler communities determined to prevent the African. The truth is that a Joint Select Committee of 50 Houses of Parliament rejected Lord Passfield's statement of policy as impracticable, the Liberal, Conservative members of the Government that justice could not be done on a racial basis, that the protection of African interests must not involve injustice to non-Africans, and that the idea of "parastatery" therefore required modification. It was British common sense, irrespective of party, not of a race in Africa, which was decisive.

Dr. Banda overstates the influence of the Passfield incident. By affronting European opinion, it did for a time stimulate support for the idea of a Greater Rhodesia. But that was only as far as he appears to look, the first occasion on which such action had been seriously propounded. It was authoritatively proposed long before Southern Rhodesia obtained self-government, and from time to time thereafter. The case for closer association was, however, never persistently pressed partly, because economic and transport development was then far less pronounced than it is to-day, partly because the most engaged public life were heavily burdened with duties which can now be shared among a much larger population (it has doubled in the last five years), and, so far as the first half of the nineteenth century was concerned, because the territories were suffering severely from the world slump. Those were mighty reasons for postponement of what even then was regarded as desirable by many good judges.

Colonial Conference

THIS WEEK AND NEXT an important summer conference on local government in the British African Colonies is being held at Ouseley College, Cambridge. A rather more than 200 people, with various knowledge of specialized interest in the affairs of the territories will concentrate their attention on a wide range of practical problems which have been divided for convenience into six broad groups, namely: the political aspects of local government; the machinery of local government; local government finance; local government and community development, including local government and the national government; law and order; and the administrative officer, the technical staff and local government. Here it will be seen that the conference is a study and debate, the influence of which upon administration in Africa is certain to be considerable. These summer schools which owe their origin to Mr. Andrew Cohen, head of the African Division of the Colonial Office, have established themselves so rapidly and firmly as effective instruments for the improvement of Colonial administration that so much care is taken in the preparatory work, in selecting those who may attend, and in appointing group chairmen who will extract the maximum value from the human material at their disposal.

Gathering of Experts

THERE IS ALWAYS SOME 300 or more (in the Colonial Office) more than 40 of the staff of that department are attending this year's gathering, so that they have opportunities of discussing matters of close mutual interest and concern with a home from the Colonies. This is the main component of a group of visitors, numbering over half the total of every territory under the administration of the Imperial Government in Africa seeks direct presentation in this way, and the widest possible practical knowledge is thus at the disposal of each group at each meeting. They are also specially chosen representatives of the Governments of France, Belgium, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, the Sudan, and the United States, and of the United Nations, universities and other educational institutions in and particularly concerned with Africa, learned and other societies with similar connexions, missionary bodies, some of the advisory committees to the Secretary of State, and a few specialist writers on African questions. All shades of opinion and opinion are thus brought to bear, to the very detriment of the advantage of Africa, I am sure. It has been the traditional for the Secretary of State to speak at the last evening meeting.

Why Not Explain

THE ANNOU... of cement manufactured at the Chilanga Works, near Lusaka, will cost the public... a ton when delivery starts next month has surprised and disappointed the many Northern Rhodesians who had expected a considerably lower figure to be quoted. I imagine that few were optimistic enough to hope for the price of £4 or less which was officially suggested in the Legislative Council when a bill was introduced for the investment of Government funds in the establishment of a cement works. The Colonial Development Corporation for costs have been meagre in every direction. There does not seem to be need for a candid explanation of the wide gap between the expectation and the performance, and it is a pity that the essential facts were not promptly offered to the public by the volition of the Administration. Some of the corporation, the public relations of which have been extremely poor from the time of its creation until the new chairman, Lord Keith, took the whole world into his confidence when he issued his first annual report a few weeks ago.

Planned Production Tabled

THE CHIEF... CEMENT ENTERPRISE, despite the question of cost of the article to the consumer, seems to be one of the wise decisions of the C.C.C. and I know that some responsible Northern Rhodesians now wish that the Government had retained more than a 25% stake, and had not arranged for even that participation to pass to the corporation within a few years. The original plan was for an annual output of 55,000 tons, but long before the story reached the production stage it had been decided to double that capacity and a little while ago it was resolved to triple the figure. Three years hence, therefore, Northern Rhodesia may expect a local monthly production of about 17,500 tons, that again, faith in development, generally on the part both of the Government and the Colonial Development Corporation, and I ought to mean progressively cheaper cement for industry and house-builders. Africans included.

Scarfying

Mr. J. GIBSON HARVEY, founder and chairman of the E.M. United Dominions Trust, a limited company with a Southern Rhodesian subsidiary, gave a first week annual meeting of shareholders in London a review of the present Socialist Government's attitude to commerce, industry, profits, incentives, taxation, and thrift. It was as fierce an attack on such an occasion as any City leader has yet made. "We have squandered our capital, we have lived on credit and on charity, we are still living away beyond our means," he said. "That by a company or an individual has become a deadly sin. By treating dividends, revenue and the new issue market will be frozen. How does the Chancellor propose to make up for the lost revenue? How does he propose to trade with and new risk capital? If there is no reasonable reward for risk capital there will be no risk capital. Then there can be no new ventures. That means stagnation."

Leadership

NATIONAL... NECESSARILY... means national... and interference by them not... the industry—or, as so often happens, in any... Prosperity can follow only when there is enterprise, personal ambition, responsibility, independence, and freedom. A soft and spare life never built strength of character or of body. There was much more in that vein—not, as Mr. Harvey emphasized, for the purpose of making political points, but because he believed that the existence of the Empire and the Empire was being jeopardized. Recovery, he declared, could come only when there was a Government which put principles before expediency, a Government for the whole nation and not for any class, which recognized the value of thrifty individuals and prosperous companies, and which would never seek popularity by pandering to the thrifless and shiftless. Such is the opinion of an able, forceful, successful Scot with firm faith in the future of the Rhodesias—and, he insists, in that of Great Britain if it has the right leadership.

Serious Fire at Livingstone

THE FIRE... at Livingstone's factory caused damage estimated at £100,000 last week in the works of Zambesi... The municipal fire brigades and two fire engines at the airport were unable to prevent the flames, fanned by a strong wind, from spreading from the furniture shops to the boiler room, machine shop, and engine house. Over 54,000 square feet were completely gutted, and the full-scale manufacturing plant may not be resumed for some time, although the cutting of steel is being continued.

Dr. Banda Replies to our Criticism of his Pamphlet

"Most Articulate Africans Look to Me for Inspiration and Guidance"

PRESSURE OF MORE IMPORTANT BUSINESS has made it impossible for me to reply to your editorial comments on our reaction to the proposals of the report of federation or closer association of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland and especially on the pamphlet I have written against federation. Kindly allow me to reply now. Even now, neither the time at my disposal nor the space available permits a full and detailed reply. I can only touch upon a few points of your comments and your attack on the pamphlet.

In your issue of July 19 you characterize as "mischievous, misleading, one falsehood after another," and what I have said against federation in the pamphlet. You are, of course, entitled to your opinion. Quite frankly, what you think or say of the pamphlet is a matter of indifference to me. After all you are not an impartial observer. You are an interested party. You are a known and confirmed amalgamationist. What you say against us and the pamphlet is just what we would expect of you.

Congratulatory Letters

For your information the only adverse comment I have received on the pamphlet is that from you and a few of your sycophants in your own columns and elsewhere. From all other quarters I have received nothing but congratulatory letters and remarks. These congratulatory letters and remarks have come, not only from my own people, but also from British friends in this country, not all of whom are Africans, the frequent object of your vituperative attacks and from my own people some of the congratulations have come from the Africans of Northern Rhodesia. I have said against you and your party in the pamphlet is perfectly true. So you are simply a matter of opinion.

The fact is that you are attacking me and the pamphlet because what I have said in the pamphlet is true and misleading, but because it is very true, and the measure of its truthfulness is in accordance with what you attack the pamphlet for not being. For those most concerned truth has its own way of forcing its way down to the heart.

You deny that European settlers want federation in order to extend to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia the better policy of Southern Rhodesia. Here again you have a right to your opinion. But, deny as you may, you will never convince a single African to the contrary. It happened to know the year when the question of uniting the Central African territories was first taken seriously by the Europeans of Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia. That year was 1930.

Lord Passfield's Statement

What happened in that year, 1930? Well, sir, Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, issued a statement to the House of Commons which said that whenever the interests of the Africans conflict with those of the dominant communities, the interests of the Africans must be paramount. This statement brought bitter and angry remonstrances from European settlers from Kenya Colony to Southern Rhodesia, and even beyond.

It was then that the Europeans of Northern Rhodesia and those of Southern Rhodesia began to talk of amalgamation very seriously. In those days the Europeans were more frank and honest. They did not hide anything about it. They did not beat about the bush of economic, strategic, communication, and administrative

necessity. They bluntly said they wanted amalgamation in order to free themselves from the fetters of Whitehall rule, which favoured the Africans. And they could do this by joining Southern Rhodesia, which was already free and had a Native policy which was not that of the Colonial Office. To refresh the memory of your readers, allow me to quote some of the things they said in a long and angry memorandum to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

Northern Rhodesian Memorandum

"British colonists hold that the British Empire is concerned primarily with the furtherance of the interests of the British subjects of British race, and only thereafter with the interests of other British subjects, protected races, and nationals of other countries, in that order. Faced with the declared determination of the Imperial Government to prefer the interests of all the barbarous races to those of their own they may feel and find sympathy and aid from neighbouring countries, enjoying freer institutions and more equitable opportunities."

This is what the Europeans of Northern Rhodesia said in 1930. It appeared in the *Livingstone Mail* and I dare say in your own columns. It has been quoted time and again by many writers, including P. R. K. Hinder.

The neighbouring countries to which the statement refers are, of course, Southern Rhodesia, immediately across the Zambezi, and the Union of South Africa, farther south across the Limpopo. The freer institutions and the self-governments enjoyed by the Europeans of Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. And the more equitable opportunities are the opportunities to trade against the Africans and their interests without constraint from the Colonial Office.

With this background to the whole question of federation in our minds, do you expect us the Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, to believe that economic, strategic, communication, and administrative reasons are the real reasons for which the Europeans of Central Africa now desire federation? Do you do then a grossly under-estimated our poor intelligence. Not a single African leader in our country will swallow economic, strategic, communication, and administrative arguments in favour of federation. Those who want to convince us of the necessity and urgency for federation must have to produce better evidence than has so far been put up.

Views of Sir Godfrey Huggins

You say Sir Godfrey Huggins is a believer in equality for Europeans and Africans. You must know Sir Godfrey better than he knows himself. I trust you are speaking for him better than he has been speaking for himself. Speaking at a meeting of the Empire and Overseas League on July 12, 1934, Sir Godfrey said: "It is time for the European in England to realize that the white man in Africa is not prepared and never will be prepared to accept the African as an equal, either socially or politically."

But, of course, 1934 is a long time ago. It is possible that Sir Godfrey has since recanted. If that is so, then I have never read his recantation anywhere and will be only too glad to be enlightened.

On the other hand, Sir Godfrey Huggins has shown himself in his own political colours many times since. Last year he passed an Act in Parliament which raises the property qualification for political franchise from £150 to £240, and this for the specific reason that under the old law there were about 100,000 Africans who would have been qualified to register as voters.

He wanted to make certain that they would or should not. In addition, he passed the Land Allocation Act. This year he has passed the Native Husbandry Act. All this in addition to other discriminatory Acts such as the Native Urban Areas Act, the Native Registration Act, the Industrial Conciliation Act, and a host of others.

To you, to be segregated and confined to the reserves may not be serfdom, to be forced to have to carry a multiplicity of passes, and to be treated as a criminal, may not be serfdom, to be denied the right to be employed in skilled occupations purely on account of colour and race, and to be segregated against in a hundred other ways may not be serfdom. It is serfdom to us. And if that is your idea of democratic liberalism and of partnership between Europeans and Africans in Africa, it is certainly not ours.

No Difference in Policies

To us, the Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, there is no difference between the Native policy of Southern Rhodesia and the Native policy of the Union of South Africa. They are both segregatory and discriminatory in character. They are both anti-African in nature and purpose. They are both pursued with the same aim in view—to keep the Africans down and relegating them to a life of poverty of wood and drawers of the reserves.

As long as Southern Rhodesia continues to pursue her present Native policy, we, the Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, will never enter upon any union with her, federal or otherwise, of our own free will. In any union comes at all, it will have to be imposed by brute force or by subtle and disguised official pressure on a few spineless and self-seeking Africans, suitably placed in the two territories. For these are the men we describe as African leaders of capacity and character.

Unfortunately for you and other federationists, not one African has, up to this writing, consented to any form of union in Southern Rhodesia. But, of course, it is not so. You may find your "leaders of capacity and character" yet. After all, every country has within it enough human material for the production of Goliaths at the right moment and of suitable means.

African Leadership

On July 31, commenting on African leaders, in connection with the report you wrote: "The next few years should mark, but African leaders of capacity and character from seeking after easy but temporary popularity." From this sentence it is clear that you expected strong opposition from the Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia to the proposals of the report. You knew that federation was very unpopular with the Africans, and that any African leader who tried to persuade them to accept it would be most unpopular in his own people.

But you assumed or presumed strong opposition to federation from the Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia; you were perfectly correct. The reaction of the Africans in the two territories to the proposals has been unmistakable. As stated above, neither in Nyasaland nor in Northern Rhodesia have the proposals been received favourably by a single African, as you write.

But on July 5 you contradict yourself, for on that date you wrote:

"The strategy of opposition to the plan for federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland is being dictated from London, where a few irreconcilable Africans are engaged in a strenuous and skillful endeavour to persuade the Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in particular to oppose themselves prominently and simultaneously against a scheme which is being offered for public discussion."

For these reasons it may be expected that in the African

representative and provincial councils in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and in other organized African bodies in those territories and elsewhere there will be opposition to any form of union with Southern Rhodesia. Doubtless, coupled with the determination to suit the special purposes of the Government, intimidation, actual or implied, may be used to persuade certain Africans to give voice to their opposition to the proposed union. And some of the most sympathetic and able Africans, and some of the most sympathetic and able Africans, are qualified to judge the complex and fateful issue.

In the two paragraphs quoted you are trying to tell your readers that you gain the impression that the Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, left to themselves, would accept federation, and that they may reject it because of dictation and even intimidation from a few of their compatriots in London. Now, sir, you cannot have it both ways. Either federation is popular or unpopular with the Africans. It cannot be both.

In one breath you are telling your readers that federation is so unpopular with the Africans that only leaders who do not read the feelings of their people and do not fear unpopularity can try to persuade them to accept it. In another breath you are trying to make your readers believe that there is not unpopularity with the Africans at all, and that any likely opposition expressed by the leaders in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia will not be a genuine article, but a synthetic product from the fertile brains of a few unscrupulous African schemers in London.

Dictation from London Denied

Do you really believe that a few Africans in London can dictate to and intimidate such proud and powerful chiefs as Mabelwa, Mwase, Chikulamayembe, and Goman in Nyasaland, or Mwanawina, Chitimukulu and Mwanza in Northern Rhodesia? Do you really believe that a few Africans in London can dictate to and intimidate 400,000 Africans in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia? If you and your European readers really believe that, please revise my opinion of your knowledge of Africa and the Africans.

It is, of course, true that the majority of articulate Africans in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia look to me for inspiration and guidance. They are, perhaps, only natural. But to say or even suggest that I and my colleagues in London can dictate to and intimidate 24,000 of our people at home, together with their proud and powerful chiefs, 6,000 miles away from us, is preposterous.

The fact is that the Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia need no dictation or intimidation from anyone to reject federation. They rejected amalgamation in 1938. They rejected federation in 1949. To them there is absolutely no difference between the amalgamation of 1931 and 1938 and the federation of 1951. The people who want federation in 1951 are the same people who wanted amalgamation in 1931 and 1938. No one is deceived.

Europeans' Political Motives

The fact that the new scheme has been produced by the officials cannot hide the fact that federation is desired by European settlers. The fact that the report emphasizes economic, strategic, communication, and administrative reasons, and is cleverly silent on other reasons, does not conceal the fact that federation is desired by European settlers for political reasons.

Your annoyance with us stems, the more and more because we, the Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, have the temerity to reject a scheme prepared by Government officials. I want to make it quite clear here and now that we do not consider any of these reasons just because it happens to have been presented by Government officials. We reject the thesis that anything or everything proposed by Government officials is right or necessarily good for us.

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Commonwealth Countries - Core of Stability in World Trade

Chambers of Commerce Advocate Support for Imperial Migration

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE HAS BEEN OF BENEFIT to British Commonwealth countries which forming as they do a core of stability in world trade, should maintain the principle in their dealings with one another.

During negotiations on trade treaties since 1945 there has, in spite of hard bargaining, been little impairment of the principle of Imperial Preference and, in fact, reduction it has been with the agreement of the Commonwealth countries concerned and with a view to obtaining compensating advantages in other directions.

Conditions have changed since Imperial Preference was first introduced, and, while maintaining the principle, it may well be to the advantage of Commonwealth countries to permit greater flexibility in preferential negotiations where advantages to the Commonwealth countries concerned will accrue.

Congress recommends that greater attention be paid to enabling smaller units of the Commonwealth to achieve a more reasonable balance of trade with their fellow members, and that where their products can be obtained at a lower cost than their similar products from other countries, they should be given to Commonwealth products.

While deploring the system of Government Government bulk purchasing, Congress urges Governments, when so engaged, to observe the same principles.

Japanese Competition.—Congress is deeply concerned at the prospect of Japan entering once again into markets with the power to flood them with goods and prices which preclude other countries from competing.

On the other hand, it is appreciated that some countries need supplies of goods which Japan can manufacture and that price is a matter of consideration. There is, however, a serious danger that, should Japan be permitted to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the terms of that agreement would prevent other countries from protecting themselves by import restrictions, quotas, and measures to offset low values in the same way as they did during the inter-war period.

Protecting Commonwealth Trade. Neither by the provisions of the proposed peace treaty with Japan nor by any other arrangement should the countries of the Commonwealth be prevented from taking any measures that may seem proper to the protect their trade from the menace of Japanese goods produced under labour conditions which few if any other countries would accept.

Capital Erosion through Income Taxation.—Congress views with concern the extent to which the taxation of business incomes contains a substantial element of capital levy, disguised as the taxation of profits. The high rate of taxation combined with the methods of assessment are appropriating an undue proportion of the resources of industry and shareholders are losing a substantial part of the equity in their businesses.

Government Bulk Purchasing.—Whatever justification there was for Government bulk purchasing in war-time for logistic purposes, its continued existence is unjustifiable. Government is unable to take decisions quickly, which is essential in the purchasing of commodities, and the absence of competition often results in a Government being held to ransom in the matter of price.

Congress also deplors action by Government which for economic reasons decide to prohibit or control imports or exports, with the result that serious commercial contracts between their nationals and traders in other Commonwealth countries are broken. Whenever such measures are necessary,

Being the first section of the report adopted at the 17th Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, held in London. Owing to pressure on space the recommendations have been abbreviated.

Governments should permit their own traders to fulfil their normal obligations with their respective counterparts in the Empire and to conduct their business on the basis of commercial dealing, and it is necessary to maintain confidence between buyer and seller.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIAL. Migration is one of the most important questions facing the member nations of the Commonwealth and Empire. The strength of the Commonwealth and the maintenance of their British character and traditions can only be ensured without an adequate flow of migrants from the Mother Country.

Congress recommends that Commonwealth countries set up without delay a Central Advisory Council to which all questions of intra-Imperial migration be referred for mutual settlement, based on the following basic principles, to be consistently borne in mind:

Migrants' Freedom of Choice

(1) The migration within the Commonwealth and Empire is of the greatest importance for both welfare and strategic reasons, and in accordance with the democratic principles upon which the Commonwealth and Empire has been built, it should be the aim to accord any individual the freedom to migrate to the country of his or her choice. (2) That no government restrictions be imposed which place one country in a disadvantage over others in acquisition of skilled labour.

Reciprocal Benefits.—Congress cannot agree that the absence of reciprocal agreements on social benefits constitutes a deterrent of any consequence to intending migrants. The indications that migration is to go to new countries, and that they consider the way of doing so more to their liking, that payment for their services will perhaps be more favourable, and that their children will have a better chance of education.

It is found that the question of social services has a slight bearing on the situation, it would be extremely difficult to negotiate the necessary reciprocal agreements between the Commonwealth countries concerned without in some cases infringing the rights of each country to decide what social services it should offer. It would be impracticable to attempt negotiation of reciprocal agreements unless and until the stage is reached where there is virtual uniformity of social services throughout the Commonwealth and Empire.

Commonwealth and International Relations.—There can be little doubt that the setting up of a central United Nations armed force under a single command will have repercussions in the economic sphere and may well lead to the desirability of securing unified control of economic matters.

Congress believes that the greatest vigilance must be exercised to ensure that the setting up of new international organizations (or the adaptation of existing ones) will not prejudice the economic and social life of the Commonwealth and Empire, and that adhesion to such organs should be strenuously resisted unless and until it is quite certain that they will in no way hamper Commonwealth trade relations.

Ministerial Powers.—Congress views with alarm the increasing extension of the field of industry, commerce, and trade in which judicial and quasi-judicial powers are being conferred upon Ministers and officials by all countries of the Commonwealth.

It is only the decision of Ministers frequently arbitrary, but where the law does provide some means of appeal and the Minister is overruled, retroactive legislation on occasions has been introduced to validate the Minister's original decision.

Retaining Unnecessary Controls

There is also a general tendency to retain war-time controls far longer than necessary.

One method of dealing with the matter might be to set up Parliamentary committees with any qualified technists and professional advisers to maintain a check on the matter, and to refer to Parliament any instance where it appears that the sovereignty of Parliament is being infringed or the rights of the individual or small business.

Much closer check on the expenditure of the very large firms now being collected by taxation is also imperative. State Enterprise, State Control, and Free Enterprise. Congress wishes to record its serious concern at the increasing extent to which State enterprise and control are encroaching on the legitimate sphere of free enterprise in many parts of the Commonwealth and Empire.

It is impossible to emphasize too strongly the great harm which is being caused by wasteful State operations, and particularly by the tendency to quench the true spirit of enterprise. The doctrine appears to be growing up that wrong for a trader to make a profit even though he may

(Continued on page 1456)

Mr. Griffiths Leaves for East Africa

Prelude to Victoria Falls Conference

MR. JAMES GRIFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, leaves London to-morrow by air for Central Africa. As announced in June, he will discuss with chiefs and representatives of all communities the reaction to the White Paper on closer union of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland.

Mr. Griffiths, who will be accompanied by Mr. A. B. Cohen, Assistant Under-Secretary of State in charge of the African Division of the Colonial Office, will arrive in Nyasaland on September 15 and go to Northern Rhodesia on September 16, remaining there until September 15.

Mr. P. Gordon Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will leave London on September 7 and, with the Colonial Secretary, will attend the conference at Victoria Falls at which they will meet representatives of the three territories for a full exchange of views.

Extensive Discussions

During his stay in Rhodesia, Mr. Griffiths is to have discussions with non-official members of the Legislative Councils, will visit most of the important centres and will meet representatives of such bodies as the Chambers of Commerce, African Provincial Councils, and the Legislative Council in Northern Rhodesia and the Legislative Council in Nyasaland and the Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland African Congresses.

In Umaiti last week, Mr. Archer Baldwin, one of the four British M.P.s. who are touring Central Africa as delegates of the United Kingdom branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, described federation as "a step towards greater federation leading eventually to a great United States of Africa. If we agree," he added, "that the Native must advance

culturally, economically, and in all the other advances politically and J. D. M. M. and that most people in Africa will agree with that view.

Mr. P. Cobden, one of the two Labour M.P.s who the delegation, agreed when Mr. Baldwin commented that among the majority of Europeans in the territories there was a realization that the future of the region would be assured only by bringing forward the African along with the European.

Later in Salisbury Mr. Baldwin said that in his view the fears of Africans in Northern Rhodesia were unfounded and that Southern Rhodesia was pursuing the right policy—a middle course between the policy of the Union and the Colonial Office policy of the north.

Strong Support for Federation

Last Thursday a meeting arranged in Salisbury by the Rhodesia National Affairs Association gave overwhelming support to a motion in favour of federation.

A report from Lusaka states that only the influence of moderates prevented a copy of the White Paper from being publicly burned by members of the African Congress. Many members however, threatened to carry out the burning unless the Colonial Secretary received an all-African delegation to discuss federation.

In his opening address to the 66th session of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, Mr. C. W. F. Footman, the Acting Governor, said: "I am all who hope Nyasaland to give the White Paper full and due consideration from the viewpoint of individual or sectional interests, but, what is so important and essential from the viewpoint of the vital and overriding interest of our land."

Mr. G. G. Hadlow, non-official member, said: "I believe this to be the last opportunity for consideration of closer co-operation. The subject has been discussed for over a quarter of a century, and we have now come to the parting of the ways. Nyasaland is a new country and it is our proud boast that the relationship between all races dwelling here is as happy as that of any other country in the world. In Africa, we must strive to preserve that happy relationship."

The Tanganyika Legislative Council will reassemble in Dar es Salaam on August 29.

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PERSONALIA

Mr. S. H. KAY, representing a London publishing house, has recently visited East Africa.

Miss G. T. Thompson (Royal Salisbury Club) has won the all-Rhodesian women's open golf title.

MR. SAYABALI H. A. KARIMHI, aged 50, has been appointed to the post of a new hospital in Nairobi.

SIR ANGUS and LADY COLLIER have returned from Australia to Sheep Cote Cottage, Leach, Surrey.

CAPTAIN J. MURRAY, who is spending his leave in Devonshire, expects to return to Kenya in November.

MR. W. M. DONALDSON, External Affairs Officer in Mauritius, is to be the first senior establishment officer in Uganda.

DR. N. G. MOORE, who is to become vice-principal of St. John's College, Oxford, is making a tour of Central and East Africa.

CAPTAIN J. R. GALWAY has been appointed Public Relations Officer for East Africa. Command of the post of Major R. J. H. ...

LIEUT. COLONEL W. H. GOSPOD, who has spent part of his leave in France and Scotland, will return to Kampala by air.

Miss Gwen Evans, a well-known actress and singer, is visiting Kenya on her way to South Africa as a guest of the British Council.

LIEUT. COLONEL COLIN KEMP, general manager of the African Finance Corporation Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, is paying a visit to this country.

MR. ARMAND DENIS, a producer of documentary films, has returned in Kenya from the United States to make his first film in East Africa since 1936.

MR. CLAYTON WOODS, formerly in Rhodesia, is now a special correspondent of *The Times*. He is expected to return at the end of September.

FRANCIS H. CREECH has been consecrated Vice-Apostle of Tanganyika by the Archbishop of Malawi. Apostles of the Anglican Church in East and West Africa.

MR. JIMMIE COLEMAN, who, with his wife, Mrs. M. and Mr. H. B. Thackeray, Mukuwa, and Miss ... of ... was recently married in Nairobi.

MR. ERIC SHUTE, who has taken part in a number of international expeditions in East and Central Africa, has just returned to England. He seeks an alternative route to the summit of Mount Everest.

MR. J. R. LESLIE, senior partner in East Africa of Cooper Brothers, Leslie, Gray & Co., Chartered Accountants and Auditors, will continue his air on Friday for Nairobi after spending the summer in Scotland.

Dr. H. M. O. LLOYD, Director of the East African Insect and Trypanosomus Research and Vaccination Organization, spoke in Sunday's ... Conference on the programme of the R.B.C. on the relations of insects and game.

Dr. G. T. ... Director of the General Diseases Department at St. Mary's Hospital in London, and adviser on venereal diseases to the Ministry of Health, is to visit Tanganyika next month. He toured East Africa in 1948.

MR. VERA ... W. BLACKBURN, who will resign the Deputy of Bristol at the end of October, is the father of the late ... member of the Lugward Islands, and previously Director of Information at the Colonial Office.

MR. H. J. MURKIN, an African member of the Uganda Legislative Council, who has visited this country for the revival of Britain, has returned for the United States. The other African members who came to England for the Festival have returned to Uganda.

MR. ... TERNBULL, a 26-year-old student from Horsham, and MR. CHARLES NEWTON BEAT, a 36-year-old American teacher, have arrived in Kenya after a 6,000 miles motor cycle journey from Kenya to Uganda via the Belgian Congo, Italy, and France.

LIEUT. W. R. J. ... R.N., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. ... of Essexvale, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss ... eldest daughter of Captain W. ... and Mrs. ... of ... were married in Gosport on Saturday.


MR. ERNEST HEATHCOTE has replaced Mr. LAURENCE ... as the nominated official member of the Northern Rhodesian-European Civil Service Commission. Mr. M. W. ... now represents the European Civil Servants Association in place of Mr. ...

MR. ... since 1947 Chief Secretary in Kenya who has been appointed British Resident in ... entered the Colonial Service as a district officer in ... 1941. He is the son of ... who was Resident in Zanzibar from 1930 to 1933.

MR. ... I.C.E. Western Africa Officer Commanding, Upper Delta, Niger Troops in the United Kingdom, has been appointed Acting Military and Air Adviser to the South African High Commission in London, with the rank of Major-General. He served on the staff of the British High Commission in East Africa during the war.

MR. ... was appointed chairman of a committee to advise on the creation of additional European constituencies in Kenya. Other members are Mr. ... Mr. M. ... LIEUT. COLONEL ... MR. W. G. ... and SIR CHARLES ... in the ... of the Legislative Council.

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Mr. P. N. C. MANSFIELD, cricket captain of Southern Rhodesia, and the only Rhodesian in the South African team now in England, made eight runs and a "duck" in their two innings in the last Test match at the Oval last week, when England won by four wickets just before the end of the third day.

CAPTAIN M. C. N. D'ARCY, 2nd Artillery, younger son of Lieut-General F. C. D'ARCY and Mrs. D'ARCY of Hyde Park, Kilbuckan, County Westmeath, Eire, and Miss JANE ELIZABETH D'ARCY, eldest daughter of Sir William D'ARCY, Governor of Tanganyika (from 1944 to 1948) and Lady Battershill, have announced their engagement.

For seven years Miss Iris FADOL has been receptionist at Rhodesia House, London, in which capacity she has interviewed large numbers of inquirers who have since settled in Southern Rhodesia. Now that her engagement to a British European Airways pilot has been announced, a fund has been opened in Rhodesia for the purchase of a wedding gift.

A Northern Rhodesian Dramatic Association has been formed in Kitwe with the promise of assistance from the British Council. Mr. R. DAVIDSON (Mufulira) is chairman and Mr. J. H. STEVENS (Lranshya) and Messrs. A. LILWE (Nkana-Kitwe) and J. A. BHOZWAYO (Chingola) are members of the committee.

OBWENI DAVID NDIRAREMA, the only surviving signatory of the Ankole Agreement, attended the 50th anniversary of its signing. SIR JOHN F. H. L. Governor of Uganda, the Bishop of UGANDA and Miss STUART, the MUKAMA OF TORO, and the Prime Ministers of Basoga and Toro were present at the commemoration. In a speech to the assembled chiefs, Sir John pointed out that the progress of the last half-century had been possible only by the loyal co-operation with the Government of the local leaders and the Ankole people.

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Craven A

seldom care for

other cigarettes



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Obituary

Lieut.-Colonel Donald McDonald Ex-Mayor of Salisbury

LIEUT.-COLONEL DONALD McDONALD, an alderman and one of the best known public figures in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has died at the age of 76. He resigned from the city council last year because of failing health.

Born and educated in Aberdeen, he went to Bulawayo as a young man of 22 to take up an appointment in the Mining Commissioner's office. After a short spell with a local mining company, he returned to the Civil Service in 1896 and remained in Salisbury for the rest of his life, for most of the time in the Mines Department. In 1925 he became Secretary to the Department of Agriculture and Lands, and five years later Secretary to the Mines and Public Works Department. Retiring in 1935, he began to take an active part in municipal affairs, and was Mayor of Salisbury from 1938 to 1940 and again in 1941-42.

Colonel McDonald had a long record of service in the old Southern Rhodesia Volunteers, and became commanding officer of the Eastern Division in 1914. A fine rifle shot, he represented Southern Rhodesia at Bisley in 1902. After the recent war he played a leading part in the administration of the National War Fund for ex-Servicemen. He was a brother of the late Sir James McDonald.

Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Felling

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. J. FELLING, B.S.O., M.C., whose death in Mombasa is announced, for two years before the 1914-18 war served on the staff of Messrs. Brunner, Mond and Co., Ltd., and after the Armistice spent six years as lecturer in physical chemistry at Victoria Strand University. It was in 1928 that he was appointed chief chemist in the Magadi Soda Co., Ltd., in Kenya (then an associated company of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.), and was appointed general manager three years later. In 1941 to take over the chairmanship of the East African Industrial Research and Development Board. His work in laying the foundations of industrial development in the territories will long be remembered. In 1944, when he returned from the hospital, health overtook him, and he had to have a leg amputated. Lieut. Colonel Felling practised as a consultant and was associated with several private concerns.

COLONEL GUY S. MORRIS, C.B.E., D.S.O., inventor of the stirrup pump, who has died in Kingsand near Plymouth at the age of 73, served in the latter part of the East African campaign of the 1914-18 war, after having been wounded in France, twice mentioned in despatches, and awarded the D.S.O. The only son of a former superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, he was fire adviser to the Home Office in the last war, creating some of the finest fights against fires started by German bombers, and being largely responsible for the organization of fire watchers.

Mrs. CHRISTINE CAMPBELL, widow of the late Captain R. E. Campbell, who represented the Southern electrical area in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council between 1938 and 1942, died suddenly recently in Lusaka Hospital. Mrs. Campbell, who was 79, had been admitted with a fractured leg after being knocked down by a dog.

Mr. HAROLD WOODING, a former chairman and managing director of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., and the Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd., and chairman of the ... Ltd., has died at Lough In Sea at the

British Observers in Bechuanaland Quarrel Before Tribesmen Plan for Joint Kgotla Abandoned by the Government

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PLAN for the return of the Bechuanaland to the former chief Tshekedi, Khama as a private citizen has been abandoned.

Announced by the three British observers sent to the Bechuanaland, they stated that they were content of achieving the purpose of their mission by an extensive programme of investigations.

That point, however, had proved impracticable was confirmed by a statement issued by the High Commissioner before this decision, the three observers had become involved in personal disagreement and had quarrelled in front of the tribesmen at a meeting.

Mr. Daniel Lipson, former independent M.P. for Cheltenham, who was acting as chairman of the occasion, replied to the tribesmen's stay. We hope you will understand that I see it as a compliment to the observers.

Matter of Principle

There were strong protests; but Mr. Lipson insisted, adding: "We want to give way on this, it is a matter of principle. We want to hear both sides. If we go back to England and tell them we agreed that these people could be turned away, they will blame us and say we could not have allowed it."

Mr. A. Germond, the district commissioner, then proposed that the tribe should vote on the matter, but Mr. Lipson disagreed, saying that the result was a foregone conclusion, and that Tshekedi's five supporters would be ordered to leave. He added: "I am going to be firm on this," and remarked that he would remain in Bechuanaland even if it meant that the meeting had to be abandoned.

Mr. Herbert Bullock (last year's chairman of the Trades Union Congress) thereupon intervened, telling Mr. Lipson: "You are being malicious and unreasonably. This is their meeting, not yours—even if you are doing all the talking."

Mr. Lipson declined to give way, but Professor W. Macmillan, the third observer, suggested that it would be unwise to overrule the tribesmen, and Mr. Bullock accused Mr. Lipson of forcing the observers to "take sides."

Will Regret This

During the course of the altercation Mr. Lipson told Mr. Bullock: "You are saying things you will regret, as you have done on previous occasions." This was apparently a reference to an earlier meeting at Rametsame at which Mr. Bullock had told supporters of Tshekedi: "Mr. Lipson has told you he was an independent member of Parliament, but he has not told you that the British people in their wisdom slung him out at the last election."

After Professor Macmillan had sided with Mr. Bullock, Mr. Lipson said: "Very well, if I am outvoted I shall give way under protest, but I have no wish to hear the views of a packed meeting." Professor Macmillan told the waiting headmen: "You can have your meeting as you wish, but it means a bad mark against you."

After the five supporters of Tshekedi had left, Mr. Lipson told the tribesmen: "I cannot agree that I will be able to obtain a true reflection of the views of the Bamatangwato here when only one side is represented. I shall have to say that in my report. The people of England will take a serious view of this statement and unreasonable view. I am not interested in taking sides, but have determined that Tshekedi shall not

square deal. I insist that the views of both sides shall be the real view of the majority of the tribesmen and not of a mere section of it." The words "I shall have to say" were interpreted by the tribesmen as a warning that he would do far more than to the Bamatangwato and the Bamatangwato.

When the meeting continued, however, that he might be allowed back on condition that Serete were present as chief. According to one report, even the village idiot was asked to participate. It is expressed further that the Imperial Government was on the side of Tshekedi.

In the afternoon a meeting was held for the benefit of the tribesmen who had been excluded as supporters of Tshekedi. Mr. Bullock's message was that he had no objection since the weather was better. Professor Macmillan stayed for only a short time, explaining that he had a prior engagement. Mr. Lipson, too, later visited Tshekedi, not leaving a square deal. His supporters are being intimidated. Those who came this morning were five brave men. There may be others frightened to declare themselves.

Tshekedi's View

At an earlier meeting with Tshekedi and his followers at Rametsame the three observers heard the chief say that he had expected them to arrange a joint kgotla where he could put to the tribesmen a case for his return as a private citizen. "I want Serete to return to the reserve either as chief or as a private citizen," he said. Serete's marriage to a white woman was not sufficient cause for expulsion from his homeland. As to his own expulsion, the only real authority was the chief of the Bamatangwato, and at the moment the tribe possessed no such leader.

He announced his intention of sending his deputy, Rasebela, back to the reserve to take over control of the tribe from Keaboka (Rasebela's junior and brother), who is at present chief tribal representative. Rasebela led the Bechuanaland Native Forces in the war and was personally present with the Military Medal by the King. It was stated from the Protectorate that it was unlikely that Rasebela would attempt to implement Tshekedi's announcement.

Another incident occurred at the final district kgotla at Serowe, attended by over 3,000 tribesmen. Only one supporter of Tshekedi was seen in the vicinity, and he was at once chased away.

A renewed appeal for a joint kgotla was made at that assembly by Mr. Lipson, who failed, however, to make any impression on the tribesmen. One African read from a manuscript for an hour. Mr. Lipson then interrupted: "This is intolerable," and asked whether he had written the speech himself.

Professor Macmillan remarked: "Of course he did. He is their great chofar." The speaker then handed up the manuscript, stating that he was the Rev. K. T. Motsete, with the degrees of M.A. and B.D. After suggesting that Mr. Lipson should check these statements with the registrar of Gordon University, he told the observers, amid loud cheering: "Tshekedi may not be the only clever man from Serowe."

Mr. Bullock's War Crimes

Mr. Douglas Brown, Daily Telegraph special correspondent in the Protectorate, reported that the meeting followed the now familiar pattern. Mr. Bullock repeated for the 10th time his criticism, unappreciated just about being the only Bullock in the reserve on two legs. Not taking the dignified salutation *gula* for some kind of war-cry, he persisted in shouting it from the platform like a cheer-leader at a cup-tie, to the evident consternation of the tribesmen.

Most of the tribesmen who make it to the meeting pleaded for the return of Serete. After that, some promised they would reconsider Tshekedi's position.

The observers then held a large meeting of women, brilliantly coloured and dressed in front of the mission schoolhouse, kneeling when they addressed the observers. All favoured the return of Serete. "We do not want Tshekedi," one woman cried. "If he comes back we will manhandle him. We will kill him." Tshekedi said another, "was hated by our fowls, dogs, goats, and the mice."

The observers left the Protectorate last Thursday night. They met the European Chamber of Commerce at Gaborone on Friday. On the same day the Bechuanaland Native Council, meeting in Gaborone, refused to nominate three "tribal chiefs" to the observers. The suggestion had been made by the Administration, who submitted three names. The chairman of the Council, Chief Bathoen, commented: "We were taken by surprise when names

were admitted. How of these had... these eighty matters... to all... Bagaland.

... Khanga... later issued a memorandum to the

... had been defeated, and you will... Government with a... picture of the situation... of the tribe as a whole.

... meetings... views expressed had been... Supporters of the views of... been victimized to such an extent that they are not... to express their actual opinion and feelings.

... comes to... these meetings... such victimization... been possible. Tshakedi alleged that a joint... or held without accident had the Administration... rights were.

... Tshakedi is reported to have... legal... against the present Bamangwato leaders in order to secure protection of his own property and that of his followers from further attack.

... Dr. H. L. ... permanent counsel to the Bamangwato tribe.

Incidents After Police Washes

... was last week... public violence in a clash with followers of... other tribesmen were fined from £10 to...

... to Bechuanaland... there... appropriate mission... colonial administration.

... The Mansholt... has commenced. There is no doubt what the Bamangwato want. Seretse as chief and accompanied by his wife and child.

... The observer... has given them a magnificent opportunity to demonstrate it, and they have made a case of it. It was the obvious weakness of Mr. Gordon-Walker's concession to the Commission that to invite a tribal opinion on Tshakedi's was

... found to produce a tribal opinion on Seretse as well. If the tribesmen were to be consulted on whether Tshakedi should be allowed to return, how are they to be ignored when they demand that Seretse should return?

... If Mr. Gordon-Walker had stood fast on the principle that Government, in the undisturbed circumstances of the Bamangwato, was an executive act which lay within the com-

petence of the Administration, he was not within the field of any legal deliberation. He would have had a more consistent and orderly position. It would then have been possible to submit Seretse's return at any time that it appeared practicable as a concursive action, and without reference to the views of the Bechuanaland.

... The reference to the Bechuanaland had a specious air of democracy... but was... to a body of tribesmen... which has been... hard... if at all, by... have assembled in the Commonwealth to decide that... should... without trial from... ground of unpopularity.

... The... Sunday... and are... 40...

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Tanganyika Constitution Racial Parity Recommended

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES in the membership of both sides of the Tanganyika Legislative Council are recommended in the report of the committee established in 1949 by Sir Edward Twining, the Governor, to review the present constitutional structure of the Territory and make recommendations for future constitutional developments.

These provide for an increase in non-official members from 14 to 21, with seven seats allocated to each of the three main races, European, Asian and African; a rise in official membership from 15 to 21 with a limited number of officials serving on the Government benches; continuance of the Governor's presidency and an official mandate for the next few years; and one African to serve on Executive Council.

Decentralization of administrative and executive powers to regional administrations supported by inter-racial regional councils is advocated, and it is suggested that such councils should control policy and expenditure by means of budgets and exercise powers of question and answer.

The committee also recommends the formation of county inter-racial councils, and the progressive widening of official membership of county and township authorities with the introduction of non-racial representation based on wards. Government servants should have votes and be eligible for election as councillors.

Expensive Lesson

AN ADMISSION that the new Broken Hill hospital—now expected to cost nearly £700,000, or tenfold the original estimate—was "an extremely expensive project" was made recently by Mr. L. F. Leversedge, Acting Development Secretary in Northern Rhodesia. He gave an assurance that there would be no repetition of that type of project. The high cost had been due to several factors, including a management fee contract and parallel planning, which meant that planning went on while building was actually in progress. Mr. Leversedge remarked that the Development Authority had learned their lesson, and would have nothing more to do with management fee contracts.

Wider Settlement

SIR FRANK WILSON, Chairman of the Kenya Board of Agriculture, has appealed to European farmers in Kenya to encourage settlement by helping periods without previous experience to gain knowledge of conditions in the Colony. Plans for the introduction of a larger number of European farm employees and for wider settlement are to be discussed by the European Settlement Board this week. Sir Frank has said: "Assuming that we have the money for our plans for intensified development, I do not see why we cannot treble or quadruple the number of Europeans on the land."

Higher Pensions

INCREASED PENSIONS, costing £12,000 annually, will be paid to former civil servants by Northern Rhodesia. Europeans who retired before January 1, 1946, will receive an increase of 18½%, subject to a maximum of £140. Whilst those who retired after that date will receive an additional 5%, with a maximum of £44. The Bill provides for the payment to African civil servants of lump sums rather than percentage increases.

The Northern Rhodesia African Congress has repeated its demand for the resignation of the Rev. E. G. Nightingale, one of the European representatives of African interests in the Legislative Council. He is at present in this country.

Labour in Lieu of Taxes System Abolished in Tanganyika

TANGANYIKA, the only British territory which until lately provided for the liquidation of the tax obligations of Africans by labour in lieu of cash, has now abolished that system.

When the proposal was debated in the Legislative Council, the Member for Local Government said that the Administration thought it wrong that labour should be allocated to Government purposes in that way.

Chief Kidaha, however, doubted if the existing administrative machinery would suffice to cope with the loafers and drones who evaded payment of just taxation, and Brigadier W. E. H. Seapham pointed out that international obligations required only the progressive removal of forced labour of that kind.

Mr. G. N. Houry did not accept "forced labour" as a fair description of tax labour since the defaulter had the choice of working off his obligations or accepting imprisonment. Mr. Juma Mwingadi supported repeal of the provision as a step in the right direction.

Major S. E. Du Toit emphasized the difficulties which would face the overworked administrative and police staffs which would have to deal with a large increase in the number of individual prosecutions.

Indian Protest

A RESOLUTION has been passed by the East African Indian National Congress protesting against "suggestions made by European speakers in the past few months that Indians whose home is Kenya should show allegiance to the Crown." The committee of the association have requested the Kenya Government to provide Indians facilities for military training, in order that they might discharge their duties in the defence of the country of their adoption.

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Dividend Limitation and the Colonies Threat to Empire Development Plans

MR. WALTER FLETCHER, M.P., who has long been deeply interested in the affairs of East Africa, in which he lived for some years between the wars, has written in *The Times*:

"The full effect of the recent dividend limitation White Paper on Colonial Development has not yet been realized. The policy, as announced by all well-willed Socialists of a high standard of living of the backward peoples, has received a serious body-blow from the Socialist Chancellor's political manoeuvre.

"Colonial development, indeed, development of all such areas, which has been so largely the task of British genius—even the Nile Dam, the source of all progress in modern Egypt, was almost entirely a British effort—now faces three new and heavy dangers.

"(1) Nationalization or corporatization, when greater political powers are granted locally. In the absence of vital local capital it is hard to see how much practical power can be anything but a deadly snare upon the defence and economic aid are not to accompany it, and these we are no longer able to guarantee.

"(2) The change-over to a new system. It was touching and so far the only thing that has been possible elsewhere, that be entirely discounted.

"(3) The incidence of hugely increased taxation—adding in many cases duty, taxation, extra and directly penal taxation on a particular industry, when a period of prosperity after a much longer period of hard times occurs, is also a new and disturbing feature. The proposed 'special' freeze in Kenya on rubber companies is a case in point.

"Such new and serious risks call for a compensating reward for success—creating new wealth—but the deathly theory of risk-creation of wealth but shareless possession makes it certain that no such increased wealth will be permitted.

"Colonial Development Corporation has proved

company are the results that can be expected from a fund of over £100m. unless a true partnership between such corporations and private capital can be formed; there is little or no chance of that in the present climate of affairs, with a whispering campaign of a 'twice for all' capital levy as the *bonne bouche* for Scarborough.

"Unless there is a fundamental reversal of Socialist economic policy we must face increased strains in the sterling bloc, gradual cessation of Empire development, increased unrest, and leaning towards Communism in areas needing development.

Fair Deal for Private Capital

"What is the remedy? Capital in the hands of private enterprise has shown itself quite willing to co-operate in sound long-term plans with Governments whose main policy it largely abhors, but it must be assured of a fair deal, and not treated as a guilty party taken in on sufferance. Credit, more important than cash, can be restored only if a reasonable degree of confidence in the Government is re-established, and regard for carrying out bargains is re-established. Both are totally lacking to-day. The only practical signs of this change of heart in the Government would be if the Bill which will be presented at the end of the recess to enact the White Paper on dividend limitation sacrificed many of the grossly inequitable burdens and penalties in the White Paper.

"If a fair deal takes the place of this new deal, particularly as regards the true amount of capital use in business, the reward for new capital and the special cases of development capital at home and abroad, the otherwise certain lowering of the standard of living may be arrested. You cannot kill enterprise but you can export it, as we are doing now, in large measure unperceived. The Chancellor can stop money from going overseas, but not men with brains and skill."



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African Defence Conference Opens Planning Mutual Aid in Event of War

THE AFRICAN DEFENCE FACILITIES CONFERENCE began in Nairobi on Tuesday in the presence of Wales Secondary School, the Governor of Kenya, and the British High Commissioner. The Governor of Kenya, was delayed from Monday owing to the late arrival of some delegates. Private talks were held on Monday between the High Commissioner and the representatives of the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, the Central African territories, Portugal, Belgium, and Italy. The British High Commissioner stressed the importance of ensuring that in war there would be an adequate and even flow of cash and materials within the African continent. Strategic planning would not consist of the drawing up of a blueprint, which would merely make recommendations. Problems of transport would be of the greatest importance.

High Degree of Co-Operation
He added that he anticipated no trouble between Powers with differing views, and had already been greatly impressed by the degree of co-operation in Africa. It was his belief that the geographical boundaries presented no obstacles to co-operative action during war. The movement of troops between East Africa and the north-east would be in the "tag" system.

Prof. Sauer, South African High Commissioner, said that delegates would consider what facilities could be provided in the event of an attack on Africa to check Communist aggression.

In addition to the delegates who arrived last week, the following are attending:

- NORTHERN RHODESIA:** Mr. J. Nicholson, Economic Secretary; Mr. E. M. Wilson, Member for Health and Education; Mr. D. W. Cowry, acting High Commissioner; Colonel M. J. Muspratt Williams, Director of Civil Aviation; and Colonel J. M. Lynch of the Secretariat.
- SOUTHERN RHODESIA:** Mr. G. A. Ravenport, Minister of Mines and Transport; Mr. A. A. Reynolds, Secretary of Defence; Mr. C. B. Barber, Director of Civil Aviation; Mr. L. J. Lynn, Assistant Secretary, Mines and Transport Department; Lieut. Colonel T. J. Clark, Defence Headquarters; Mr. J. Clarke, an Under-Secretary in the Prime Minister's Department; and Mr. Arthur Griffin, General manager of the Rhodesia Railway. Advisers to the delegation are Mr. E. L. Smith, Chief Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs Department; and Mr. S. J. Hodder, Chairman of the Public Works Board.

Rhodesia Industrial Prospects

F. GORDON HARRER, Secretary of the Federation of Rhodesian Industries, said on returning to the Colony after visiting 15 countries in Europe and Africa, that he could indicate the following industrial developments:—
1. An Italian firm is considering migrating to Southern Rhodesia. China, another firm, may bring out plant and technical staff to the Colony to set up a new rubber-glass or china factory. Lead is a British, England and another firm are interested in mining to Rhodesia, especially in the quantities of tin and skins now exported.
2. Several Dutch and French firms are interested in establishing a paper mill in Rhodesia, which may be operated by a French-speaking firm in France and Italy may open up a paper mill in Rhodesia.
3. A large English firm is interested in the rubber plant in Rhodesia, which has plans to set up a factory in Rhodesia, which has been valued at 130,000 from one source alone.
4. Speaking in Harare, Mr. Harrer commented, other countries in Central Africa had no idea of what was happening in Rhodesia.

Air Transport Delays

UNTIL RECENTLY, air transport to African destinations did not appear to have been affected by fuel supplies, and no reduced services were operating. There is now a tremendous delay, several weeks in fact, for the shipment of freight and a certain amount of delay for the booking of passengers on the scheduled lines to East and South Africa. *Air Charter Bulletin*, published by Messrs. B. A. Robinson and Co., Ltd. 6.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The last unit of the East African Engineers has been disbanded.

Buttway City Council's expenditure for 1951-52 is estimated at £1,467,000.

A Southern Rhodesian Stragglers' cricket team is making a first tour to Kenya.

It is estimated that there are 5,000 Europeans eligible to vote in the Nairobi municipal elections who have not registered.

The Government of Kenya are shortly to seek the consent of the Legislature for a new £10m. loan for development purposes.

A French "Polaroid-Capricorn Expedition" is shortly to begin a scientific trek through Southern Rhodesia, including Mozambique.

The second annual congress of the Northern Rhodesian Farmers' Union opened next Thursday by the Governor, Sir Gilbert Rennie.

Certificates of naturalization were granted to 24 persons in Tanganyika in the period from December 1 to January 31 last of whom 11 were formerly Africans and eight German.

Making Road Troop Return

Large numbers of British troops stationed at the Mackinnon Road military stores depot near Mombasa are now being brought home. Such movements are expected to be completed by the end of this year.

The Hinyan Port Dam, near Salisbury, Africa's largest earth dam—should be completed by the end of this year. Eight miles long and three miles wide at its broadest point, it will hold 55,000 million gallons of water.

Increased fees for non-official members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council have been agreed, effective from July 1, 1951. The fee for January 1951 was £100, with a supplementary payment of 10% of ordinary fees which had risen to £150 for the latter year.

About 150 of the remaining Polish war refugees in East Africa are being looked for the United Kingdom in the near future. They are mostly medical cases. Under arrangements with the Government of the United Kingdom, refugees who had no chance of resettlement in the territories were to be repatriated to Great Britain as soon as possible.

Belgian Carry Defence

The Belgian Defence Ministry has taken over the responsibility for the Belgian Congo from the Belgian Colonial Public Force, comprising 60,000 African troops under Belgian officers. Appeals are being made to the Belgian Army to volunteer for the new base in Kamina. There will be an establishment of two battalions, which will be equipped with machine-guns and companies.

The Anti-Lion Report, which is a London report that numerous lions are being killed in the Somaliland Protectorate, which were fleeing to British Somaliland last month. Somalis and Kenya are free, but worms have appeared in Ethiopia and in large numbers in western Sudan. Monsoon breeding may be the cause in the Sudan and Eastern Ethiopia.

Mr. James Griffiths, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will establish a small consultative committee to advise him on the welfare of Colonial students in the United Kingdom. It will consist of representatives of the Colonial Office and the British Council, with one M.P. from each of the three major southern parties, one from each of the two major northern parties, and one from each of the two major representative of the students in the United Kingdom at the Hans Crescent.

FACETS OF ENTERPRISE

Number 120



Plantations

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TIMBER PLANTATIONS
 MERCHANDISE TRANSPORT
 PRODUCE OCEAN SHIPPING

Chambers of Commerce Report

(Continued from page 1446)

able to sell his products or services at very much less cost than the State, and in addition, to conduct his affairs to the greater satisfaction of the consumer. Congress should not reject this doctrine, which is basic to the development of a free but harmful in the extreme.

There are certain services which are right and proper for the State to operate in the general interest; these may be broadly defined as those which are essential and which lie outside the true sphere of individual enterprise. Beyond these functions the State should in no circumstances compete with private enterprise, and present attempts to do so cannot be too strongly deprecated.

One of the worst aspects of this matter is the throttling of competition (by control or acquisition of efficient private concerns by the State) for the purpose of making it possible for an inefficient State concern to remain in operation.

Issue of Colonial Government Stores.—Serious concern is being felt by local mercantile communities with regard to the overstrict interpretation by some Colonial Governments of Colonial Office Regulations 337 and 338.

It appears that the Colonial Governments concerned have for some time tended to take the line of least resistance by indicating for the greater part of the required stores through the Crown Agents. A substantial proportion of these stores without in any way changing either the terms or the spirit of the regulations.

This situation is deprecated by local merchants, who claim that through long experience they have acquired a special knowledge of Government requirements; that in view of keen local competition they are in a position to supply stores at favourable prices; that, whereas local purchases can be limited to the quantities needed to meet immediate requirements, stores purchased through the Crown Agents are necessarily based on estimated future requirements, with the result that not only are large sums of money tied up in stores which occur through depreciation of the stores themselves; that local purchases can be made more selectively; and that there are better assurances that the required types of articles will be supplied than in orders placed with the Crown Agents; and that local purchases provide employment for appreciable numbers of people and thereby assist the economies of the Colonies themselves.

INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS.
Congress finds itself very much in sympathy with these claims, and accordingly recommends that the Colonial Secretary be urged to direct Governors of Colonies to adopt as liberal an interpretation of Colonial Office Regulation Nos. 337 and 338 as may be practicable, having regard to prevailing circumstances and to the best interests not only of the local mercantile communities but of the Colonies themselves.

(1) Countries of the Commonwealth and Empire can solve their payment problems only through unity, and should act together in co-operation with the other countries of the free world.

(2) With the growth in importance of the supply of raw materials and the beginning of what may well be a "raw material age," there is a new sense that all parts of the Commonwealth and Empire are truly interdependent and complementary.

Among Under-Developed Countries

(3) As a result there has grown up a wider recognition of the need for providing as quickly as possible the means to finance the advancement of the under-developed countries, and a realization that sacrifice may be necessary to achieve this object.

(4) There has been evidence from the delegates of all Commonwealth and Empire countries of an increased sense of responsibility for the cost of concerted action on such matters as defence.

(5) Finally, the basic assumption from which all discussions started has been that any system of international payments must be designed fully to support trade and industry at all points; and that the Commonwealth and Empire must pursue the aim of securing conditions that not only permit but encourage the expansion of world trade.

If the sterling area is to square its account with the dollar area by sale of wool, rubber, tin, copper, etc.; those countries of the Commonwealth and Empire selling primary products to the dollar area must consent to surrender to the dollar pool the price for their sales only if they receive in return adequate supplies of manufactured goods from the United Kingdom and other sources.

Of the fact of the United Kingdom's export more to the dollar area, it is hoped that countries which export more to the dollar area, may that countries enter the most

permanent prospect of securing balance for the sterling area. The success of a further productive effort by the U.K. and means that U.K. exports must be competitive not only in the sterling area, but elsewhere.

The organization of this multilateral trade requires increased co-operation between the Commonwealth and Empire countries concerned, and the raw material outlook clearly demands that production in the Commonwealth and Empire shall be stimulated by every possible means.

Congress hopes that the capital investment necessary for the advancement of the under-developed areas and the increasing production of raw materials and foodstuffs has for the most part been well supplied in the past by business enterprise and the London capital market.

It recognizes, however, that these sources may not always be adequate, and that in certain cases of large-scale installations there may be important political and economic advantages in organizing the investment on an international basis. For instance, the Colombo Plan and President Truman's Point Four programme may well be developed to ensure maximum co-operation between the Commonwealth and the United States in the task of world economic development.

Export Surpluses

To attempt convertibility without a corresponding measure of equilibrium in world trade is to court disaster. It is appreciated that export surpluses on the part of the more highly industrialized countries, particularly the U.S. and also the U.K., are desirable to provide capital goods for the advancement of under-developed countries. In contemplating the possibility, it should be remembered, however, that a loan must be repaid ultimately in goods or services.

In endeavouring to secure a more permanent equilibrium in world trade, Congress reaffirms the responsibility of each Commonwealth country, like other countries, to check inflation and achieve balance in its domestic economy.

Congress believes that a reasonable apportionment of rearmament costs to every member of the sterling area according to capacity is desirable in the best interests of peace, and that the people of each Commonwealth country should know within a reasonable measure their share in the cost of defence and the services enabled.

COMMUNICATIONS.
Delays in Turn Round of Shipping.—Congress takes the most serious view of the pronounced deterioration since the war in the efficiency of the services rendered in docks and harbours in many parts of the Commonwealth and Empire and calls upon Governments to investigate the underlying causes and do their utmost to remove them.

Mail.—Congress recommends a reduction in the cost of airmail letters.

(To be continued)

Amnesty in Sierra

THE BRITISH ADMINISTRATION in Sierra Leone has issued a proclamation granting a general amnesty to all *shiffo* in respect of their past activities if they present themselves to the authorities within a month of publication of the notice and hand in their arms. Rigorous action is to be taken against *shiffo* who do not present themselves. In the amnesty issued, the Government stopping *shiffo* activities, a commission will be established to review sentences passed on those who have been convicted.

ELECTRICAL WORK

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 in his panegyric on beer, and the tonic effect of coffee on the
 system has been known from very early times. Indeed there
 is an old story which tells how an Arabian goatherd named
 Kaldi once noticed that whenever his flocks fed on a certain
 shrub the effect on their behaviour was immediate and
 remarkable. In a pioneering spirit he ate a handful of the
 berries himself and they produced a wonderful feeling
 of exhilaration and well-being — so much so that he ran non-stop to the nearest
 village to give the news of his discovery of coffee to the world.
 From Arabia the cultivation of coffee spread to the West Indies, Java and Brazil
 and at the beginning of the twentieth century British East Africa began to
 grow on a large scale. Kenya Colony in particular has specialised in the *arabica* variety
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Of Commercial Concern

Plans for the new hotel near the Victoria Falls have been drawn up, but because of rising costs the project will not yet go out to tender. When Northern Rhodesia's Acting Development Secretary made this statement, he added that both the Government and Colonial Development Corporation are anxious that the hotel shall be built on the Rhodesia Government's land in the Victoria Falls Reserve, but this promise could, however, be withdrawn in the matter.

The Uganda Electricity Board in the first five months of 1952 sold rather more than 9m. units for £97,600, equivalent to 21.56 cents of a shilling per unit sold, compared with 5.8m. units for £2,688 and 18.49 cents in the comparable period of 1951. While the revenue was down some 80%, expenditure, excluding capital charges, increased rather less than in 1951. Generation costs per unit of power rose from 17.3 to 18.49 cents.

Cotton Prices Down

The East African cotton market has seen a reduction of 20% in the price of American, Egyptian and Sudanese cotton, a further 25% in East African, and in Nigeria, a still further reduction of the same sum in December, and a quotation of 35d. per lb. from January to June, 1952. Reductions in Sudan cotton range from 2.3s. to 3s. between October and March.

Double taxation arrangements between the United Kingdom and Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda have been published as schedules to draft Orders in Council. They follow the same general pattern as arrangements with other Colonies and require the approval of Parliament and of the territorial Legislatures.

Dollars for the purchase by the Israeli Government of the pipeline from the Overseas Food Corporation in Southern Tanganyika have been allotted to the Jewish Agency Settlement Department out of the 35m. dollar loan from the Export-Import Bank.

A pilot scheme for sugar growing in the Gwembe Valley of Northern Rhodesia may be started by the Government. The plan is to put about 100 acres under cane, and if it is successful, to increase first to 5,000 and then to 10,000 acres.

The East Africa Central Legislative Assembly will shortly be asked to authorize a further loan of £84m. for the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. This will be additional to the £23m. authorized in 1949.

Sisal Quotations

After a fall of between £8 and £23 per ton, East African sisal for shipment is valued at £233 for No. 1, £235 for No. 2, £240 for No. 3, c.i.f. United Kingdom. No. 1 tow is quoted at £130 and No. 2 at £128 per ton.

An Asian in Uganda has been sentenced to five years imprisonment with hard labour and two years' police supervision on nine charges of obtaining goods by false pretences.

The price paid to European farmers in Northern Rhodesia for maize has been increased by 2s. 6d. to 35s. a bag. For African-grown maize the price will be 23s. 3d.

Landers are invited in Kenya for a leasehold plot for the erection of multi-storeyed business-cum-residential premises in Nairobi.

Increases of two cents of a shilling per loaf and one cent per lb. of flour have been made in Kenya.

Southern Rhodesia's first local loan, £4,500,000 at 3½% issued at 98, has been fully subscribed.

More than 400 tractors owned by the Overseas Food Corporation are for sale in Tanganyika.

Price control on meat has been reimposed in the Sudan.

At last week's auctions in London 2,200 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3.6d. per lb. There was a strong demand, and prices for the lower sorts were dearer.

Dividends

Hubert Davies & Co., Ltd.—Interim of 9d. per share.

British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Second interim dividend of 5% (the same) cash free.

National Bank of India, Ltd.—Interim dividend of 5% (same). Total distribution last year, 16%.

Lewis and Peat, S.A.—Dividend—50% interim, less tax on ordinary shares. This is the first payment on the ordinary since the 5% of 1929.

Booker Bros., McConnell and Co., Ltd.—Final 6%, making 9½% tax free (the same) for the calendar year 1951. Group net profit £435,683, less deductibles £405,994 tax, compared with £27,225 profit in the previous year. Net profit of parent company £171,432 (£161,005). Combined total net assets at end of year £4,891,650. It is proposed to capitalize £43,493, part of the share premium account, by issuing to holders of ordinary shares one new share for every 25 held.

Dr. Banda's Reply

(Continued from page 144)

Will less do we accept the thesis that Government officials always know what is good for us. Officials are human beings. They are not infallible. Certainly not even they themselves can claim to be omniscient.

The days when Africans said *Inda, byina, inda, bwana* "yes, sir, yes, sir" to everything Europeans said are gone, never to return. This applies to Europeans of all categories, settlers, missionaries, and officials. In the Europeans of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia asked the Colonial Office to agree to a reference of officials on federation in the belief the signature of officials attached to the document proposing union with Southern Rhodesia would frighten us into accepting such a union without opposition, they were sadly mistaken. We shall oppose an union with Southern Rhodesia, whether that union is proposed or approved by the officials or not.

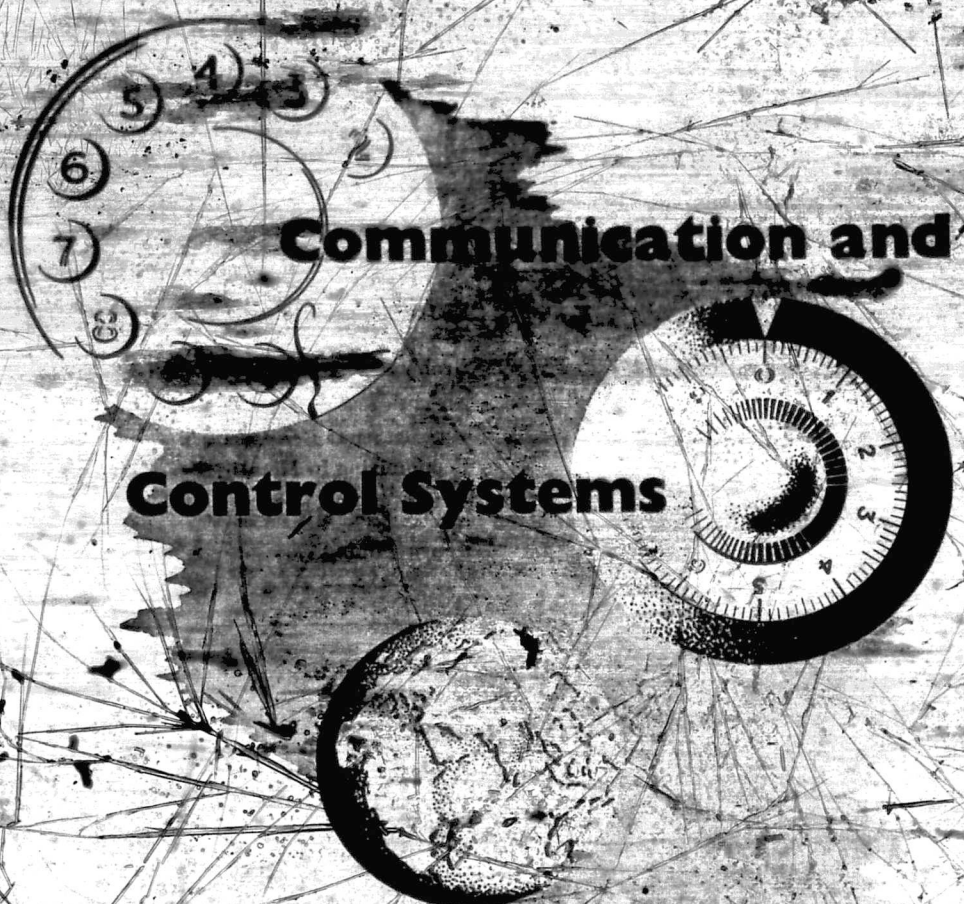
"Tooth and Nail" Opposition

Certainly the fact that the scheme was produced by the officials has made no difference to the people in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. They are opposing it tooth and nail. No European with knowledge of these two territories can deny this or even try to gloss over their opposition or try to ascribe their opposition to anything else but genuine hatred of any union with Southern Rhodesia.

Only a few days ago I had the pleasure of hearing Sir Stewart Gore-Browne telling the Secretary of State in my very presence that in his opinion well over 99% of the Africans are against federation. I have also agreed with Sir Stewart many times in the past. No doubt I shall disagree with him again in the future, if and when he returns to public life, but what he said and what I could not agree with him more.

The Africans of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are bitterly opposed to federation, not because of the activities of a few supposed mischievous Africans in London, not from the promptings of the Federal Colonial Bureau, but from a genuine fear and hatred of the Native policy of Southern Rhodesia, which to them is in no way different from that of the Union of South Africa.

The comment on this letter appears under Main Comment. Cross-headings have been inserted in the letter for the convenience of readers.



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Mining

**Big New Copperbelt Mine
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MUFULIRA COPPER MINES, LTD. announce the sale of one of the company's special grants known as the Niassa South grant to Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., a new company recently incorporated in Northern Rhodesia with an authorized share capital of £500,000, all of which has been subscribed in cash at par and is held by Mufujira.

The new company has been formed to exploit the copper-cobalt orebody located at the eastern end of the South Limb special grant, some seven miles west of Kitwe. Ore reserves are estimated at 7.3m. short tons, averaging 5.23% copper and 0.25% cobalt.

Production to start in 1956

Plans provide for production to begin in 1956, and it is estimated that when the mine is in full production, some 16,000 long tons of copper and 500,000 lb. of cobalt will be produced.

The cost of equipping and developing the property is estimated at approximately £34m., of which up to £3m. is to be lent to Chibuluma by the Economic Co-operation Administration of the United States Government under an agreement providing for repayment in copper and cobalt.

The first directors of Chibuluma Mines, Ltd., are Mr. R. L. Prain (chairman and managing director), Mr. R. O. Peterson (technical director), Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Jr., Lord Bessborough, Sir Douglas Malcolm, and Messrs. Thomas G. Moore, John Payne, Jr., K. Richardson, L. Lucker, and A. C. Wilson. The secretary is Mr. A. W. Goodbody.

Board meetings will be held in London for the time being.

An E.C.A. statement points out that the project will benefit from the improvement programme of Rhodesia Railways, for which a £5m. E.C.A. advance was announced on July 6. Southern Rhodesia then agreed to guarantee increased monthly deliveries of coal to the Copperbelt.

Free Market for Gold

THE GOLD INDUSTRY in Southern Rhodesia is faced with extinction unless something can be done. Mr. F. T. R. Hawkins told the congress of the Rhodesian Mining Federation in Gwelo last week. Mr. G. A. Davison, Minister of Mines, announced that Mr. Gaitwell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, would place the Colony's gold on a free market before the International Monetary Fund in September. Permission to sell gold on the free market, or alternatively a subsidy equivalent to the difference between the world price and the minimum rate at which the Treasury is being sought by the Tanganyika Mining Association, is being sought in the Territory. It is said virtually to have ceased, and the industry is alleged to be suffering from a flourishing black market.

Geology of Tanganyika

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN No. 19 of Tanganyika consists of an outline of the geology of the Ufipa and Ubungu areas of the Territory by Mr. A. B. McConnell. It is published by the Tanganyika Government at 1/6.

Economizing in Metals

AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE on metals economy in Great Britain has been established by the Minister of Supply in conjunction with the Minister of Minerals.

Kenya Mining

EARLY IN SEPTEMBER a delegation from Kenya will arrive in London to discuss mining development policy in that Colony with the Colonial Office.

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

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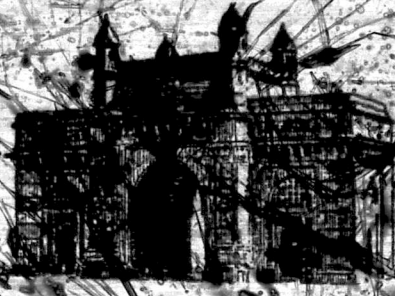
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