

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

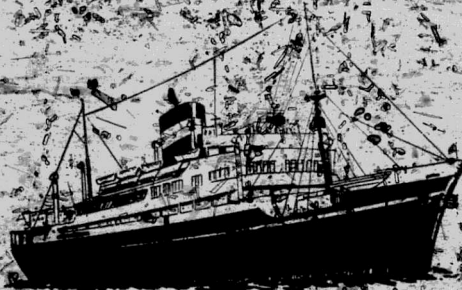
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Africa Needs Better Leadership

PERSONALIA

THE RT. HON. L. S. AMERY leaves 78 last Thursday. Mr. G. H. RUSSELL will return to Lusaka from England in a few days.

LADY STAMER, wife of SIR ANTHONY STAMER, gave birth to a son and heir in Nairobi last week.

SIR RONALD STUBBS, a former Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has just celebrated his 70th birthday.

MESSRS. J. F. CADE and B. F. MACDONA have been appointed general managers of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.).

PRINCESS ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, and the EARL OF ATHLONE propose to spend six weeks in Jamaica early next year.

SIR EDWARD JACKSON, Chief Justice in Cyprus, who is retiring, served in Nyasaland from 1918 to 1924 and in Tanganyika from 1924 to 1929.

THE REV. DOUGLAS GRAY, who established Chipemba Methodist Mission in Northern Rhodesia 31 years ago, and MRS. GRAY have just retired.

MR. G. C. TURNER, headmaster of Charterhouse, and previously principal of Makerere College, Uganda, has announced that he will retire next year.

MAJOR GENERAL F. HARRIS, who has been appointed Director General, Army Medical Services, was D.M.S. Middle East Land Forces, from 1947 to 1948.

LORD ALTRINCHAM, who has been confined to bed in his Gloucestershire home for some weeks owing to an overstrained heart, is making good progress.

MR. OLIVER LYTTLETON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, left London by air on Monday for Malaya. In the first half of next year he will visit West Africa.

COMMANDER F. T. HART, chairman of the Overseas Motor Transport Co., Ltd., will leave London on Saturday for another visit to East and Central Africa.

LORD FAIRFAX, who has been appointed Parliamentary private secretary by LORD WOOLTON, has been keenly interested in East and Central African affairs for several years.

MR. J. F. SIMPSON, general manager in East Africa of the Uganda Co., Ltd., arrived last week by air on a short business visit. He will fly back to Kampala next Tuesday.

MAJOR GENERAL D. DUNLOP, the newly appointed security officer to the Colonial Office, will start very shortly to inspect security arrangements in the Colonies. No itinerary is to be announced.

DR. T. A. AUSTIN, who has been appointed health officer for East and Central Africa by the World Health Organization, has served in Tanganyika, Nyasaland, and Uganda in the Colonial Medical Service.

MR. J. K. H. WILDE, chief veterinary research officer in Tanganyika, is paying a three months' visit, sponsored by B.C.A., to the U.S.A. in order to study the latest techniques for control of rinderpest.

MR. T. V. WATSON, who has been appointed Director of Agriculture in Uganda, was posted to Kenya in 1931, and transferred to Uganda as Deputy Director in 1948. Mr. Killick leaves for London this week.

GENERAL LORD JEMAY, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, will next month receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Law from Bristol University, of which Mr. Churchill is Chancellor.

MR. RAY WELINSKY, leader of the non-official members in Northern Rhodesia, has been unable, owing to the pressure of work, to accept the invitation to visit the United States under the Foreign Leaders Programme.

MR. ALAN J. CAMPBELL, an Australian stockowner and president of the Country Party in Queensland, who is on a four-month tour of East Africa, has advocated the dispatch of a delegation of Kenya sheep-breeders to Australia.

MR. A. D. DODD FARMER and MR. C. J. M. ALBERT have been elected chairman and vice-chairman of the Imperial Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party. The hon. secretaries are Mr. RONALD S. ROSELL and MR. BERNARD BRANE.

MR. R. H. KEPPEL-COMPTON, who has been in the Colonial Administrative Service in Nyasaland since 1923, is on his way back after leave in his country. He was one of Nyasaland representatives at the Colonial Summer Conference in Cambridge.

SHEKHEP KHAMA, former regent of the Bemangwato tribe of Bechuanaland, is to have discussions this week with the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. While in opposition the Conservative party view was that he had been unjustly banished from his reserve.

DR. ELIZABETH COLESON has resigned her post as director of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute in Livingstonia, as ill-health has prevented her return to Northern Rhodesia. She has accepted an appointment in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Manchester.

SIR ARCHIBALD JAMES will leave London to-morrow by air for Southern Rhodesia, where he settled three years ago. He is farming in the South Maramellas district, where, with the enthusiastic co-operation of LADY JAMES, an authority on the breed, he runs Aberdeen Angus cattle.

MR. and MRS. R. R. FIDDIAN GREEN and their daughter and son sailed in the CAPETOWN CASTLE last Thursday on their way back to Johannesburg. For many years Mr. Fiddian Green's headquarters were in Nairobi, and he has revisited East Africa three times since the end of the war.

MRS. KATHLEEN STEVENS RUKAVINA, authoress of the biography of MR. J. E. ("CHIRUPUA") STEVENSON of Northern Rhodesia, and daughter of the late R. H. Stevenson, former manager of the Rhodesia Broken Hill mine, is revisiting the Rhodesias from New York, where she now lives.

MR. CHRISTOPHER HOLLAND-MARTIN, who was elected to the House of Commons in the recent general election, has resigned the chairmanship of the Uganda Co., Ltd., owing to the pressure of his Parliamentary duties, but he remains a member of the board. The new chairman is MAJOR GENERAL J. BUCKLEY.

MISS NANCY JANNECE, S.R.N., is to join the Colonial Nursing Service in Tanganyika as a Nursing Sister. Trained in Chichester and the West London Hospital, she qualified in midwifery at the Elsie Inglis Maternity Hospital, and has held appointments in Southend and St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.

MR. N. B. UDAL, who recently retired from the post of secretary to the Athenaeum Club, is on the point of leaving London for the Sudan with MRS. UDAL to spend the winter at Omdurman as the guest of Sir ABDEL RAHMAN EL MAADI PASHA. They have been friends for more than 40 years. Mr. Udal was for a long time in the Sudan Civil Service.

MRS. GEORGE ROBERT MARKHAM, who has been appointed vice-principal of technical education in Tanganyika, has been for a number of years on the staff of the Royal Hospital School, Ipswich. He served in India during the war, for part of the time in charge of technical training schemes. He has repressed himself in field events, race walking, and boxing.

DEATH.

LEITCHMAN—On Sunday, November 25, 1951, in Bethel-on-sea, Jamaica, John Leitchman (aged 61), for 26 years the devoted and efficient manager of the British Guiana and East Africa, in his 70th year.

... who has just been awarded a fellowship of the Institute of Navigation, has been flying the Atlantic for some 12 years. He will be remembered for having opened the trans-Atlantic route to Asia and Australia after the fall of France in 1940. He is now superintendent of all the trans-Atlantic flights and crews of B.O.A.C.

MESSRS. GEORGE BAGWELL, former secretary of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, Guy, Chairman of the Mauritius Trade Union Congress, CHARLES JACQUES LEURS, of Belgium, and RENZO LOMAZZI, of Italy, form the international delegation which is visiting East and Central Africa to study existing trade union organizations and other problems and to investigate the economic and social needs of the territories on behalf of the Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

MR. W. J. MILLER, Inspector-General of Colonial Police, and Mr. J. H. Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika presented the badge of honour at the passing out parade of Colonial police cadets at the Metropolitan Police Training School at Hendon recently. Among those attending the ceremony were MESSRS. W. G. GALE and P. J. WILLES of Tanganyika, MESSRS. W. CLAYTON, B. C. DOUST, D. W. GORDON and HIL. MENTZ of the Somaliland Protectorate and MESSRS. WELLS COWHAM and S. C. MAXWELL of Northern Rhodesia.

Appointments and nominations to the board of trustees under the Tanganyika National Parks Ordinance are as follows. The Member for Local Government, the Conservator of Forests and the Game Warden are ex officio members; appointments by the Governor comprise the Member for Social Services, the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, and Mr. R. W. R. MILLER and CAPTAIN M. S. MOORE, V.C., nominated by the non-official members of the Legislative Council. MESSRS. J. G. SHOPPE, E. C. PHILLIPS, and CHIEF ADAM SAPI, nominated by the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce; Mr. A. J. BOWEN, nominated by the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce; Mr. G. C. DUNNETT. A subvention of £5,800 has been provided for 1951.

Leanstrehan Castle

THE S.S. LEANSTREHAN CASTLE, which has sailed from London, carries the following passengers for Beira, among others:

Mr. & Mrs. E. Calder, Mr. & Mrs. D. Chetwynd, Mr. H. Cooke, Dr. & Mrs. G. Currie, Mr. & Mrs. A. Nicholson, Mr. & Mrs. D. Penman, Mr. & Mrs. B. Robinson, Mr. & Mrs. M. Satterthwaite, Mr. & Mrs. D. Satterthwaite, and Mr. & Mrs. J. Walls.

Colonial Service Appointments

THE LATEST LIST OF PROMOTIONS and transfers in the Colonial Service includes the following:

Mr. E. C. S. DAVE, Director of Veterinary Services, Bechuanaland, to be Deputy Director, Tanganyika; Mr. R. GREEN, Deputy Director of Audit, Tanganyika, to be Director, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. E. K. LAWS, senior superintendent of police, Kenya, to be Commissioner of Police, Fiji; Mr. P. K. P. ROBERTSON, principal assistant secretary, Tanganyika, to be Financial Secretary, Aden; and Mr. J. E. R. ROSE, senior veterinary officer, Uganda, to be Director of Veterinary Services, Bechuanaland.

TANGANYIKA EUROPEAN COUNCIL

THE TANGANYIKA EUROPEAN COUNCIL invites inquiries from Europeans interested in post of executive officer, political organization, charge of headquarters office, administration, management finance, editing of a monthly 24-page periodical. Qualifications desired include experience political work and public speaking ability write articles, wide variety topics, general business and editorial side. Write with full particulars, references, testimonials, indication why required, to Chairman, Executive Committee, Z.L.S., P.O. Box 45, Arusha, Tanganyika Territory.

Obituary

Mrs. E. E. Lane

MRS. EDITH ELIZABETH LANE, who has died in Bulawayo, had made several generous bequests to Rhodesian, Union, and British charities. She owned the Abercorn and Astoria gold mines. After some personal bequests, Mrs. Lane left the following: Dr. Barrado's Homes, £2,000; National Council for the Care of Cripples in South Africa, £2,000; St. Gabriel's Home, Bulawayo, £1,000; W.C.A., Bulawayo, £1,000; Salvation Army, Bulawayo, £500. The residue of the estate is to be divided into two portions, one to be paid to St. Dunstons for the benefit of blinded ex-Servicemen, especially in Rhodesia and this Union, and the other to form a fund to help dependants of Southern Rhodesians who served in the R.A.F. during the recent war.

Mrs. Leechman

WITH DEEP REGRET we record the death in Sussex at the beginning of this week of MRS. LEECHMAN, wife of Mr. Alleyne Leechman, for some years Director of the Amani Research Institute, Tanganyika, and member of Mr. BARCLAY LEECHMAN, now Member for Social Services in that Territory. Mrs. LEECHMAN had lived in Capetown, British Guiana, and East Africa, and retained a keen interest in Colonial affairs. She was in her 79th year.

MRS. MARY NUNN, who trekked to Rhodesia over 50 years ago, had died in Salisbury at the age of 74. She accompanied her father from Dundee to East London in the nineties, and when the whole family went by ox-wagon to Maficoutse, on the Bechuanaland border. A year later they reached Bulawayo, going into laager during the Maficoutse Rebellion. In later years, after marrying, Mrs. Nunn managed the Cecil Hotel, Gwelo, and the Selukwe Hotel; she had also farmed in the Selukwe district.

MR. AUGUST ALBERT WERGENIUS, who had died in Salisbury at the age of 82, had spent half a century in the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa. Born in Sweden, he went to Southern Rhodesia in the late nineties and joined the B.S.A. Police. In the 1914-18 war he served in Nyasaland and German West Africa. Some years later he opened an upholstery business in Salisbury.

MRS. JEAN CAMPBELL-RODGER, who has died in Cape Town in her 82nd year, was the fourth daughter of the Rev. John and Mrs. Mackenzie, whose connexions with Rhodesia dated from the middle of last century. Their eldest daughter was buried in Inyati in 1852 while they were visiting the territory in company with the Rev. F. S. Moffat. Mrs. Campbell-Rodger settled in Bulawayo in 1897.

CAPTAIN ADAM AL-HASHIM, whose death is reported, was a Sudanese who enlisted in Khartoum in 1895 for service with the Imperial British East Africa Company under Colonel Harrison. He was commissioned in 1915, and had been awarded the D.C.M. Captain Hashim, who was 72, had five close ties to the African General Service Medal.

FATHER JOHN THEODORE KERNHOFF, of the Mill Hill mission in Uganda, has died at the age of 74, only two days before the golden jubilee of his priesthood. Arriving in the Protectorate in 1902, he served for seven years at Nyenga, 12 years at Narambale, and opened the mission at Bwamba in 1927.

MR. ROBERT HALL, who has aged in Kenya, 40 years, was stabbed to death on Sunday by Africans who broke into his house near Ottili while he was dining. He was 65 years of age.

N. Rhodesian Development Plan

Governor's Speech Concluded from Last Week

THE IMPORTATION OF FOOD SUPPLIES this year, after inadequate rains emphasized the need for additional storage facilities. Silo storage is being constructed at Lusaka, and by the middle of next year, the Maize Control Board should have available storage for 200,000 bags of maize, of which 100,000 will be in silos.

This Government is much concerned about the supplies of coal to the local mining industry. Deliveries were disappointing during the first half of this year, owing to production difficulties at Wankie Colliery, but have recently improved. There are good indications that there will be a very welcome increase in production at the colliery next year, and I hope that timely deliveries of additional locomotives and trucks will enable Rhodesia Railways to transport the increased production.

A definite percentage of the coal produced at Wankie is to be made available to the copper mines on a sliding scale determined by the actual saleable production, when it is 200,000 tons or over each month, in accordance with the terms of the Economic Co-operation Administration loan of £5m. for the development programme of railways.

The Electricity Development Committee has recommended that the possibilities of a hydro-electric scheme at the Kafue Gorge be investigated forthwith. The Government has accepted this recommendation and has taken steps to engage a firm of consultants. This action does not necessarily mean that this Government will not participate in the Kafue Gorge scheme in co-operation with the Government of Southern Rhodesia. It means that this Government would like to have the potentialities of the Kafue Gorge investigated before it comes to any definite conclusion about either scheme.

The report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission has made it clear that both schemes will be ultimately required to supply the rapidly expanding power requirements of the Rhodesia. If an investigation appears to be possible to bring an interim scheme into operation on the Kafue River some time before the first stage of the Kafue scheme could be completed, such a scheme would materially assist both Rhodesia at a time when ever-increasing demands for electric power would otherwise have to be met by thermal generation, involving the transport of large quantities of coal or diesel oil and the heavy consumption of water. On this ground alone an early start on construction work in the Kafue Gorge might well be justified.

Such an interim scheme would be designed to be complementary to and capable of being integrated with the main Kafue scheme and also any major scheme on the Kafue River.

External Trade Totalled £76m.

The total external trade of the territory reached the record figure of £76m. in 1950, and the collections of customs and excise rose to a new height of £1,723,008. The 1951 figures are likely to be even more remarkable, during the first eight months of the year exports amounted to £24,247,983 and imports to £22,903,058.

The policy of strengthening Native authority councils by the introduction of departmental councillors of men with progressive and modern outlook has received impetus during the year by the establishment of a Local Government School at Chibambani. The first course has been held and departmental councillors from all over the territory have been among the students. On the whole, they have shown a commendable keenness and many have reaped much benefit from the course.

Local government offers valuable opportunities to Africans to demonstrate their interest in and capacity for the handling of their own local affairs, and also to raise their standards for progress and their aspirations for a higher standard of living in their community. I look eagerly forward to the time when much more use will be made of such opportunities by those within whose grasp they lie.

The estimated territorial revenue for 1952 has reached the record of more than £23m. and development expenditure the record of over £19m. The fact that the total value of the territory's external trade during the first eight months of 1951 was at an annual rate of approximately £100m. and that the average value of a ton of copper produced during the first six months of this year had risen to £197, at parities with 1947, are, I think, sufficient indications of the success of the estimated success in 1952 of over £29m. an additional revenue over the 1950 estimate. These buoyant indications will be responsible for a significant increase in revenue next year.

1951 opened with a general revenue balance of £3,227,000 and a reserve fund of £2,950,000. The revised estimate of the excess of revenue over expenditure (including appropriations amounting to almost £44m.) during 1951 is now £500,000, and it is therefore estimated that 1952 will open with a general revenue balance of £3,727,000 and a reserve fund of £4,450,000 after the 1951 appropriation of £14m. to this fund has been made.

The 1952 estimates will include an increase of £1,145,000 in departmental expenditure, which is estimated at £6,334,000, an increase of approximately 22% over the corresponding figure approved for 1951. A substantial portion of this increase is in respect of expenditure on capital equipment and the purchase of departmental materials and stores.

It is proposed to take advantage of this very high level of revenue by making substantial appropriations (totalling some £31m.), including £34m. to the development fund, £24m. to the reserve fund, £550,000 to local authorities for housing, £500,000 in respect of the pensions reserve and the proposed funding of the widows and orphans pension scheme and £1m. to a special reserve for the financing of power projects.

Development fund estimates for 1952 provide for an expenditure of £7,381,000, of which £1,050,000 will be reimbursed from Colonial Development and Welfare grants. £8m. will have been spent on the existing 1948 loan programme by the end of 1952.

The three main priorities of the development plan are food production, houses, and roads. Although food production has increased considerably during recent years, we have a long way to go before we achieve self-sufficiency in supplies of meat, milk, butter, cheese, bacon, groundnuts, and wheat. Good progress has been made in erecting houses, but our expanding economy demands more houses and still more houses, and we will do our best to provide them.

I have been told by several visitors to Northern Rhodesia that they have been much impressed by the keenness and sense of urgency that pervades this country—both in official and non-official circles. I have every confidence that we shall continue to impress visitors in this way.

Appeal for Racial Good-Will

I am hopeful that we, the people of this country, shall impress our visitors, and others, by our handling of the political situation. Next year will be a very difficult one politically. We shall need all our wisdom, all our restraint and moderation, all our good will to solve successfully the problems that confront us. I appeal to all communities to adopt a broad, sympathetic, tolerant, and constructive attitude, striving to achieve solutions that, based on the essential foundation of racial good-will and partnership, will serve the best interests of Northern Rhodesia.

After I had prepared this address my attention was drawn to the publication in the Press of a number of resolutions passed recently at a joint conference of the members of the African Urban Advisory Councils of the Copperbelt and of other African organizations.

If I understand certain of those resolutions correctly, they reject the policy of partnership in Northern Rhodesia—a policy that has been accepted for some time now both by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and by the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

As recently as June, 1951, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, when speaking in the House of Commons about the report of the conference of officials and business association, said: "The report regards the strong and unanimous belief of all the members of the conference that economic and political partnership between Europeans and Africans is the only policy which can succeed in the conditions of Central Africa. H.M. Government in the United Kingdom have been glad to note that the conference have given expression to this very important principle as forming the basis of their proposals. Moreover, during his recent visit to Northern Rhodesia Mr. Griffiths made it clear at many of his meetings with Africans that partnership is the approved policy, and that the objective of self-government within the British Commonwealth will be attained only by Europeans and Africans in partnership."

I do not propose to explain to-day why partnership is and can be the only approved policy for this country. I think merely to emphasize my view of the passing of the resolutions that partnership is the approved policy, and that in my opinion it is the only workable policy for this country; and the only policy that can serve the best interests of Northern Rhodesia and of all its inhabitants.

Balanced Development Project Experiment in Nyasaland

MR. ROLF GARDINER, who farms on a large scale in Dorset and is interested in tea and tung growing and general development in Nyasaland, was interviewed in a recent "Calling the Rhodesias and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C.

He spoke of a long-term scheme of balanced development, mainly agricultural, forestry, and residential, on an area of 14,000 acres between the commercial centres of Blantyre and Limbe and the main airport of the territory.

The mountain itself which dominates the land is being kept for afforestation, and on a second area a European farm is being developed, mainly for cattle in small paddocks and pigs. After several years of ley farming under the trees, it is hoped to break up some fields and allow African tenants to enter and cultivate their own crops by hoe, so introducing a co-operative form of husbandry with Europeans in charge of soil maintenance and fertility, while Africans grow their crops in the traditional way, but with the safeguard of proper terracing and other measures against erosion.

Residential Settlement

Elsewhere on the estate a residential settlement for Europeans is being developed, the objective being to avoid a European-type suburbia, but to evolve instead an indigenous style by the use of local materials.

Mr. Gardiner emphasized the danger of Africans becoming pseudo-Europeans and copying our mistakes, when they should be helped to create from their innate gifts a new contribution to civilization.

He had been shocked, he said, to find Makerere College, Uganda, teaching Africans British political history of the 18th century, when they needed to be

taught something which would help them build a civilization on their own culture and save their country from the dangers which threatened it. An immensely important thing was to help Africans recognize the mistake of wanting a diluted version of our own higher education; it would be far better for them to have higher education on African lines, with a strong emphasis on the skills, crafts, and arts in which Africans were greatly gifted.

Centenary Stamps

A SPECIAL CENTENARY SET of five postage stamps is to be issued for the 1953 celebrations by the Southern Rhodesian Government. The denominations will be 1d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 1s., and the public has been invited to submit designs in black and white or in colours. A prize of £25 will be awarded for each design selected. The main events to be commemorated are the 100th anniversary of the birth of Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit, and Leander Starr Jameson and the 60th anniversary of the Occupation of Matabeleland. Competitors may also submit designs illustrating the general progress of the Colony, its flora, fauna, and historical events. Designs must be not less than 10 inches wide by six inches deep or more than 12 inches wide by 10 inches deep; they must contain, in addition to the main theme, the dates 1853-1953, provision for the words "Southern Rhodesia," and a figure or value tablet denoting the stamp's denomination.

The current issue of *Colonial Plant Products* contains articles on the pressure baling of lime-dried goat skins by Mr. J. R. Furlong, distilled lime oil from Zanzibar by Mr. H. T. Islip, and brachystegia wood from Tanganyika as a paper-making material by Messrs. A. E. Chittenden, H. E. Coomber, and D. Morton.



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The Stirling Brothers Enthusiasm Chief Asset

THE DIARIST of the *Observer* wrote on Sunday under the heading "Stirling Area":

"Last week the Stirling brothers from Southern Rhodesia were in London. They saw Mr. Lytton, the Colonial Secretary, and gave a dinner. The impression imparted, or at least generally received, was that things were going their way."

"David and Bill Stirling are remarkable and highly ingenious men in the prime of middle life who have staked everything on the commercial development of Central Africa and on the tightness of their 'Capricorn' ideas. These latter are roughly that a new British Dominion in this area should ultimately be made to stretch from Ethiopia to South Africa, and that its racial policy should be a partnership or two-pyramid policy which means a gradualist-public school approach to this problem, different from Dr. Malan's blatant *Herrenvolkerei*, but none the less not easy to sell to the Natives."

"David Stirling is famous for his outstanding wartime exploits behind the enemy's lines in North Africa, which ultimately led to his capture—his great courage and resource made him a legend in Commando and S.A.S. circles. Bill is perhaps the more persuasive expositor. To-day they represent the Left-Wing or vanguard of the somewhat aristocratic business community of Southern Rhodesia. Their chief asset is enthusiasm; their chief liability may be overconfidence."

Discrimination against Europeans

Africans Cannot Have It Both Ways

WHENEVER THE WORD "discrimination" was used, far too many people thought only of discrimination against Africans, and it was time someone in public life in Northern Rhodesia pointed out that there was a great deal of discrimination against Europeans in the interests of Africans, said Mr. Roy Welensky a few days ago in the Legislative Council.

The chairman of the non-official members mentioned such items as exemption from income tax, special protection under the Employment of Natives Ordinance, and in regard to land, and said:—

"The African must realize, if he wants the removal of all discrimination with no protection, that he will lose these special privileges. If he wants universal suffrage, he cannot at the same time have the special privileged position in regard to things he holds most dear. He cannot have it both ways. Discrimination, which is unfortunately always considered as against the African in this country, works in this main against the European."

"How far would the vast majority of Africans in Northern Rhodesia, those living in the villages, go in supporting the *intelligentia* if they were told that in return for universal suffrage, or 12 members in this House, they would have to give up all their special protective measures?"

Makerere Explosion

A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY into the explosion which recently occurred in the medical school of Makerere College, Uganda, has been set up by the Governor of Uganda. The members are Sir Donald Kingdon, Brigadier Colonel C. J. Godfrey, C.R.E., East Africa Command, and Mr. J. H. F. Smith, of the factory inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour and National Service in the United Kingdom.

Constitutional Discussions

MR. WELNSKY and other elected members in Northern Rhodesia have asked for a resumption of the constitutional discussions which were adjourned pending publication and public examination of the report on House association of the Central African territories.

Railway Inquiry Demanded Dissatisfaction about Petrol

THE 13TH ANNUAL CONGRESS of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Northern Rhodesia was held in Ndola at the beginning of this week.

The Pusaka Chamber asked for a commission of inquiry into the administration and operation of Northern Rhodesia railways. Their resolution reads:—

"That the association, having ample evidence of the unsatisfactory manner in which Rhodesia Railways is operating its goods freight service, should petition the Governor in Council to set up a commission to inquire into the administration and operation of the railways, giving particular attention to the undermentioned aspects:—"

- (a) Delays experienced in transit over the entire system;
- (b) Inadequacy of storage accommodation;
- (c) Delays experienced in obtaining delivery goods after arrival and clearance;
- (d) Losses incurred by merchants due to damage of goods in transit and the extensive pilfering of goods between Rhodesian senders' and consignees' stations;
- (e) The number of inexperienced or inefficient railway staff at present employed in the territory;
- (f) Delays in notifying the fate of claims submitted to the railways.

Interim Committees

As the setting up of such a commission would no doubt take some time, it was agreed that, in the interests of commerce and industry, the association should sponsor the establishment of further local committees on the lines of that already constituted in Ndola, comprising members of commerce and industry, to liaise with the railways at the larger centres in an endeavour to overcome some of the most aggravating problems during the interim period.

The Ndola and District Chamber had submitted a resolution which read:—

"That this congress is of opinion that Government is still not fully alive to the seriousness of the petrol position, and that the provision of adequate storage for petroleum products in the territory is not being approached in a sufficiently realistic manner. Congress feels too, that the question of importation through Lobito Bay of at least the requirements of the Copperbelt area has not received from Government the attention it merits."

"Congress therefore urgently requests the establishment of a commission of inquiry to investigate fully the whole question of supplies of petroleum products. Such a commission, to be set up without delay, should consist of representatives of Government, the mining companies, farmers, oil companies, motor trades, commerce, and industry."

The Ndola Chamber asked the association to recommend to Government that, by the judicious use of reliefs, the incidence of income tax might be varied to check the increasing costs of living and to stimulate the development of industry and commerce.

Selection of Chiefs

CHANNELS for the appointment of sub-county chiefs in Uganda are as follows: *Makerere-trained men*.—Assistant agricultural and veterinary officers and schoolmasters, who, having passed their course at Makerere College successfully, have not less than five years' exemplary service, during which period they have shown character, drive, and a sense of responsibility. *Men with secondary school qualifications*.—Men who, having served in the clerical or other sections (including minor chieftainships) of African local government services, have exemplary records, character, drive, a sense of responsibility, and outstanding ability. *Parish chiefs*.—Parish chiefs of outstanding ability, sense of responsibility, having drive, character, and exemplary records, who have shown by their work that they have the necessary qualities for higher posts. County chiefs will be appointed from the ranks of sub-county chiefs. Senior officials of local government will normally be drawn from the ranks of county chiefs. Courses of training on first appointment and later are under consideration.

East Africa High Commission Debate Estimates for New Year

I AM A GREAT BELIEVER in the future of these territories, provided that they are efficiently administered and not overtaxed," said Mr. W. A. C. Bouwer in the debate on the estimates for 1952 of the East Africa High Commission.

The cost of the High Commission services, he said, far more than the territories had bargained for a few years ago. Granted that much of the increased expenditure was caused by inflation and the anti-locust campaign, the people were nevertheless being called upon to bear heavier burdens both in respect of the High Commission and of their own territories. But revenue could not continue to expand indefinitely, and he believed that a halt should be called. The real wealth of the territories had not kept pace with the rise in expenditure. It was a delusion to think that more taxes could be exacted from them.

The Kenya Legislative Council had appointed a select committee to investigate the working of the High Commission services, and a request might be made for some services to be cut and others abolished.

He would propose to the estimates committee that the allocation for locust control be reduced by £200,000, though he considered the campaign vital, he was not certain that locusts were being killed in the cheapest way. He asked for an assurance that there was no chance of overlapping between the tsetse and trypanosomiasis research organization and the territorial services. He wanted everything in the meteorological services reduced except what was basic to the safe operation of aircraft.

Economic Vulnerability

MR. E. C. PHILLIPS called attention to the economic vulnerability of the East African territories, which were entirely subject to conditions over which they had no control. If the high prices of some of their exports were to crash, it was doubtful if the financial resources of at least two of the three territories could complete their programmes for the next few years. He agreed that the expenditure on High Commission services must be kept within the financial capacity of the territories concerned, and that the vote for locust control should be reduced by £200,000.

From practical experience he realized the immense advantages of inter-territorial co-operation and centralization, but the taxpayer wanted to know in simple words what had been achieved, for how long the services would be required, and their ultimate objective. Emphasizing the need to convince East Africans that contributions to the High Commission services were justified, he urged publicity for the Administrator's speech on the research services. [A long report of that speech has appeared in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.]

MR. H. R. FRASER thought that many annual reports were not sufficiently readable in appeal to the average farmer or stockbreeder. As a layman he could not say that much progress had been made in tsetse reclamation since the days of Swynnerton. There was no point in clearing land unless the clearing was maintained. In Uganda there had been an example of land being cleared of tsetse only to find that the Africans said that they had plenty of land and did not want to move.

Of 150 men on the locust control staff, 130 were working outside East Africa. He wondered what control could be exercised over expenditure in some of the areas, and supported reduction of the vote by £200,000 because more investigation was needed to show whether all the expenditure was necessary or being legitimately used, and whether East Africa should have to pay two-thirds of the cost. The campaign must be continued, but they would get as much for £1m. as for £1,200,000.

The probable answer to the problem of congestion at Mombasa port was to have 10 berths, another 100 engines, and three or four lines up-country instead of one, but they could not get them.

MR. A. B. PATEL did not think that the research organizations were spending more than the territories could afford. A cut of £100 in the vote for locust control would be enough to save money.

THE COMMISSIONER FOR TRANSVALE considered the "mass hysteria" aroused by locusts in Mombasa. It did great damage to the territories and to other countries, and he urged concentration on the territories.

Mrs. M. KAWAYA, Mrs. S. KHAYA and Cassin PARSONS

SHANGAI opposed any reduction in the locust control expenditure.

MR. A. N. MAIN was convinced that full value was received for the money spent on research.

THE MEMBER FOR FINANCE replied that there had been clear warnings that present prosperity could not go on for ever. A five-sixths campaign against locusts was no good; it would invite disaster. The British Government had agreed to make up any shortfall up to £280,000. Even the hard-hearted British Treasury had been convinced that this money ought to be available to the territories. If savings could be made the British taxpayer would be delighted to receive a present from East Africa of £200,000.

Optimistic about S. Rhodesia

I AM VERY OPTIMISTIC about the future of Southern Rhodesia," said Mr. S. R. Cope, leader of the delegation from the International Bank which has been touring the Colony. "Development plans are reasonable, and, having regard to all the circumstances, suited to the Colony's position." He added that the mission would make a full report on returning to Washington, and if the Bank management's reaction was favourable, discussions would probably be resumed at the end of next January. "We shall probably consider basic services, rather than secondary industries. We do not like to compete with private enterprise, but try to pave the way for further expansion by them." Far from being disturbed by Southern Rhodesia's adverse trade balance, Mr. Cope commented that he regarded it as evidence of investment coming in; a developing country nearly always had an adverse balance.

We are concerned at the wrongfulness of social, economic, and legal discrimination against any peoples on grounds of race and colour, and at the evil which must follow such discrimination. — The Society of Friends in Great Britain



Fordson Major Tractor Mechanizes Food Production

No problem confronting the East and Central African territories is greater than that of ensuring the provision of food for their rising populations. For that reason any advance in agricultural technique aimed at increasing production and reducing costs must be of great significance.

The Ford Motor Co., Ltd., which has done more than any other concern for the mechanization of farming in Great Britain, has brought its 35 years' experience to bear on the creation of a tractor with many novel features. In their previous demonstrations the company showed mainly the many agricultural and industrial uses to which their earlier Fordson Major tractor could be put with implements and machinery specially designed for the company or by other manufacturing manufacturers. It was the new tractor itself which was the centre of interest at last week's exhibition staged by the company at Southend.

Among the guests were Ambassadors, Ministers, members of both Houses of Parliament, representatives of the Dominions and Colonies, prominent agriculturists and leading experts. The new model was unveiled by the managing director, Sir Patrick Hennessey, after the guests had been welcomed by the chairman, Sir Rowland Smith. The president of the National Farmers' Union, Sir James Turner, stressed the important part played by the Ford organization in both world wars.

United Kingdom Would Have Starved

Two British Ministers of Agriculture declared in the last war that the United Kingdom would have starved but for the Fordson tractor and the faith which put it into large-scale production when politicians insisted that there would be no war.

Economy in production of the new tractor has been achieved by the design of three completely new engines — for petrol, vaporizing oil, and diesel oil — in which many basic components are used in all three types. This has been the main factor in making it possible to reduce the price of the fully equipped diesel-engined model by £109.5s.

With the many new features incorporated in the petrol and vaporizing oil versions, the prices for these models, fully equipped with starter, lighting, hydraulic lift and power take-off, are only £20 above those of their predecessors. The new hydraulic lift and power take-off is actually £24 less than before.

All three alternative engines, which claim remarkable economy in fuel, have four cylinders with overhead valves. A new transmission unit with six forward and two reverse gears, and a redesigned hydraulic lift operated by a gear-type pump, are among the new model's interesting features, each of which was the subject of elucidation at separate stands in the exhibition. The engine can easily be converted for use with any of the three fuels.

The ex-works prices of the new tractors, equipped with pneumatic tyres, steering brakes, and electric starter, are £445 for the petrol and vaporizing models and £520 for the diesel type.

An entirely new range of scientifically designed implements of even wider variety than before are available for use with the new Major, and more than 20 manufacturing and engineering concerns were represented at the exhibition.

"A film 'A Tractor is Born,' which traces the history of the new product from the boardroom, where it was conceived, to the final rigorous trials of the prototypes, gave some idea of the scope of the company's organization."

Latest Desert Locust Reports Swarms May Reach Tanganyika

A SUMMARY of the desert locust situation issued by the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London reports (inter alia):

No reports have yet been received for October from French Somaliland, but during September some locust bands were in two places in the eastern part of the country. In October about 10 mature swarms were reported in the Somaliland Protectorate, some of them flying into the Ogaden and Somalia in the second half of the month.

Rainfall has been widespread, and laying, which began in late September in the south-east, continued during October in a number of localities in south-central parts of the Somaliland Protectorate and the coastal areas. Hatching began in late October and continued in early November.

Southward Movements

In Somalia and the Ogaden, eastern Ethiopia, maturing and ovipositing swarms moved southwards during October and during the later part of the month and in early November reached southern Somalia, south-eastern Borana, and north-eastern Kenya. Hoppers were reported in Mweitan in the third week of October, and in the Ogaden, the Mudugh and Upper Juba Provinces of Somalia and on the Kenya-Somalia border to south-west of Mandera in early November. Uganda and Tanganyika are reported clear.

In northern Ethiopia, control operations in the area adjoining the escarpment in Tigre were concluded in October. Locusts were reported free of hoppers and swarms until late November, when two swarms entered the southern part of the country from Ethiopia.

In addition to the residential breeding reported in September from Kharطوم Province, some small-scale breeding occurred in the Kassala and Kordofan Provinces of the Sudan.

In Eastern Africa the swarms may continue to move south, possibly reaching Tanganyika, and further breeding can be expected in eastern Ethiopia, the Somaliland Protectorate, Somalia and British East Africa.

No Safety in Parity

THAT EQUAL REPRESENTATION of Europeans, Africans, and Asians on the non-official benches of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika could be no satisfactory solution of the constitutional problem, has been argued in a series of leading articles in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

The current issue of *Truth* supports the criticisms under the heading "Sowing the Wind in Tanganyika," and writes (in part):

Brigadier Sapham, speaking in the Tanganyika Legislative Council, defended the action of the European non-official members of that body who had signed the much-criticized report recommending equal representation of all races in the Council. It cannot be said that logic is the most pronounced component in his argument.

He expressed his belief that "the vast majority of Asians and Africans will gladly accept the friendly guidance and leadership of Europeans in political matters, so long as they have no sense of frustration. To prevent that sense of frustration, it seems, the Africans and Asians must cease to given parity with Europeans, so that their votes in combination would swamp the European vote. If Brigadier Sapham supposes that this strength would be left unused, his idea of man as a political animal cannot be very realistic."

Profitable Philately

PHILATELISTS will be interested in the 26th Annual Resume of prices realized at postage stamp auctions in the 1950-51 season, by Messrs. H. R. Harmer, Ltd. They sold a set of 14 Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika stamps of the 1932-32 issue, including 500 rupee, 100 rupee, and 12 lower values, all mint for £20, a 500 rupee specimen of the same issue for £30, a 200 rupee stamp of 1925-27 for £190, a £100 black and brown unused of 1922 for £130, a fine £1 mint bank of four of 1931-49 for £84, and a 2000 of 1912-22 for £32 10s. Five Sudan air stamps of 1931 and 1933 with errors sold for £20 and £65; a Silver Jubilee mint set of the Seychelles, with an extra flagstaff, brought £55; and a 14d. mint pair of Southern Rhodesia 1924-29 changed hands for £24.

EVENTS IN BRIEF

The 6th session of the Nyasaland Legislative Council will open on December 3. A census of non-African residents in Tanganyika is to be held in February 1958.

More than 5,000 people in this country have now seen the touring version of the Colonial Exhibition.

Fifteen persons were killed when a vehicle of the Bagani Transport Company burst into flames on the Hoima Road and burst into flames.

A bull calf has been born at Whipsnade Zoological Gardens to one of the African cows which arrived in this country about 15 months ago.

A volunteer East African Pioneer Corps several thousand strong is to be raised in Kenya and Uganda for labour duties in the Middle East.

A three-hour attack by a mob on the police lines at Bushad in the Sudan killed a policeman, a goat and a camel. Two policemen were rendered unconscious.

Lord Kilgallon, a former High Commissioner in Egypt, said a few days ago that the Egyptian proposal for a plebiscite of the Sudan would, if accepted, lead to pandemonium.

Two irregular newspapers in Uganda have protested against the alleged imprisonment without trial and fining of an African by the Buganda Government for refusing to accept a chieftainship.

In the past three years 1,257 non-Sudanese persons have been granted Sudanese status and 222 applications have been refused. The only persons to whom Sudanese status can be granted are those who have no nationality.

An Italian in Addis Ababa has been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment on charges of making counterfeit money on a large scale. Five other Italians have been arrested in connection with the case, but sentences have yet to be promulgated.

Mr. D. N. Taji is reported by *Freie Volk*, a German Communist publication, to have stated at a meeting in Disseldorf last week that the resistance of Persia and Egypt to imperialist tyranny will strike a spark in Iraq and Morocco and then spread the explosion to the whole of Africa.

Memorial to Dr. J. Tennent

A fund has been opened in Nakuru, Kenya, for a memorial to the late Dr. James Tennent. It is proposed that the memorial be used for bursaries for boys and girls to be trained in the medical profession. Subscriptions should be sent to the Tennent Memorial Fund, P.O. Box 248, Nakuru.

African rates in urban areas in Northern Rhodesia is to be increased by 25 per cent from January 1 next, and being paid to the Native Authority, replacing any Native Authority rate levied in the tribal area, and the remaining 10 per cent to be Government as a special contribution to African welfare services in urban areas.

Twenty-two Africans have been sentenced to periods of imprisonment ranging from two to six months with hard labour on conviction on charges of unlawful assembly and riotous conduct with an incident near Bagamoyo, Tanganyika, when a case involving Mr. S. A. Haidan, the provincial commissioner, and Mr. R. H. Haidan, the district officer, was quashed.

Mr. C. M. M. M. M. has denied Press reports that he had drafted from his car and mobbed after a heavy meeting held in the Independence Hall, Nairobi, under the auspices of the United Nations Association of East Africa. He had declared the meeting closed. Captain C. H. Adams, of the British Legion (Africa) Section, the only European present, had been unable to make a speech owing to shouting and caps being

thrown. Britain and the Colonies" is the title of a 40-page publication by H.M. Stationery Office (6d.). It gives particulars of official publicity services provided by Government in connection with the Colonial Empire, including lectures, films, lantern slides, picture sets, posters, maps, exhibitions, publications, personal contacts, information services and literature, as well as details of the area and populations of the territories.

In addition to the cultural scholarships offered by the Government of India to Indian and African students in East Africa, two private scholarships in mechanical engineering for Kenya African students only have been provided by Shri M. P. Shah, and one in agriculture for Uganda Africans by Shri Muljibhai Madhvani. Applications must reach the Commissioner for the Government of India in East Africa, Box 2274, Nairobi, by November 30.

Civil Servants' Protest

The Kenya European Civil Servants' Association has made a public statement by the Financial Secretary that officials were willing to work extra hours in order to mitigate the strain on the Colony's finances. Press releases from Nairobi report that a resolution has been passed by civil servants there in favour of petitioning the Secretary of State to intervene because relations with the local Government have so far deteriorated that normal methods of negotiation are ineffective.

The average African's idea of finance is to deposit 10/- with the post office on Monday morning and draw out 20/- in the afternoon, and he sees little use in the system unless this can be done, says the *East African Broadsheet*, issued quarterly by Messrs. Bovill Matheson and Co., Ltd. Another paragraph notes that Kenya has eight trade unions with a membership of 9,180, Uganda one union, with an unrecorded membership, and Tanganyika four with a total of 600 members. Government hopes to persuade the African to have what he neither wants nor needs have so far resulted in waste of public money, writes the commentator.

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Commercial Concerns

An important new chance of developing a trade in crocodile skins from the Sudan has been carried out in the Dinder National Park by the Game Preservation Department. This year 200 first-grade skins have been produced, and were pronounced of excellent quality on their arrival in London. The Game Warden visited Uganda in May and saw the crocodile catching station of the Uganda Fish Marketing Corporation on the Semlik River, which both employs its own hunters and buys skins from Africans. Last year it marketed 4,200 skins at 6s. per inch; only the belly skin is used, an average length being 20 inches.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) will ask stockholders at the annual meeting on December 28 to approve an increase in the authorized capital from £10m. to £15m. and the capital reserve of £1,655,375 from the reserve fund, which has increased this year to £8,855,375 by transfers from current earnings and income reserves. The increase of £1,655,375 in the capital issue will be divided into fully-paid A shares to be issued free as a bonus to A stockholders in the proportion of one new share to every 54 of A stock held. Another £1 will be called up on the B shares, to produce £500,000.

A memoir on the climate of Kenya in relation to the cultivation of rubber prepared by Mr. B. A. Davies at the request of the Colonial Development Corporation, has been published by the East African Meteorological Department. Taking the requirements for successful cultivation to be an annual rainfall of at least 50 inches, a mean monthly rainfall of one inch or more, humid atmosphere, much sunshine and no strong winds, it is concluded that the Lake area is best suited. The note adds that it is possible that the criteria may have been too strict.



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Liverpool, 2.

A delegation from the International Bank, consisting of Mr. S. R. Cope, Dr. A. Kamacky and Mr. M. P. Acheson, is now in Southern Rhodesia. "I hope that soon to the Colony will be the culmination of our visit," said Mr. Cope. "Should a loan be arranged, it will most likely be in dollars, although the Bank has many currencies available."

The Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce in Uganda has unanimously adopted a resolution deploring the increase in customs and excise duties on beer, spirits, and tobacco of the ground that they raise the cost of living at a time when the Protectorate has a favourable balance of trade, a budget surplus, and large accumulated reserves.

Cheap cement would do more to advance Northern Rhodesia than anyone could realize, said Mr. J. F. Morris in the Legislative Council, when he asked why, with a modern plant at Kas Chilanga, production costs in Lusaka should have risen from the original estimate of £3 10s. to £8 10s. per ton for works. An analysis of the figures should be supplied.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., announce an interim dividend of 10% less tax, in respect of the year ending March 31, 1952, and a special interim dividend of 12½% representing a distribution from the dividend reserve created out of profits for the year ended March 31, this year.

Tea Auctions

At last week's auctions in London 420 packages of African teas were sold at an average price of 3s. 4.20d., compared with 312 packages at 3s. 3.67d. in the previous week. Of last week's total 408 packages came from Tanganyika and 312 from Portuguese East Africa. The Ministry of Food bought 1,662,000 tons of sugar from the Commonwealth and 1,372,000 tons from foreign sources in 1950, compared with 1,400,000 and 1,452,000 tons respectively for this year.

Average daily railings from Mombasa for the week ended November 22 were 3,370 deadweight tons. At the end of the week there were 20,328 tons of imports and 25,718 tons of exports in the port.

The first auction of free market cotton from the 1951-52 crop will take place in Kampala on December 12, when 25,000 bales will be offered for sale under the auspices of the Lint Marketing Board.

Of the Kenya coffee crop for 1950-51, which totalled 9,778 tons, 16.52% was grade four, 12% grade five, 12.61% grade three, 11.78% grade six and 10.48% grade nine.

Secondary industries in Southern Rhodesia increased their production by well over 500% between 1938 and 1949, in which year the output was worth £46,394,000.

The Admiralty are negotiating to purchase the B.O.A.C. flying-boat base at Hythe, on Southampton Water.

The South African Trade Union Assurance Society, Ltd., has been registered at Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

Of 23,000 acres of land licensed for pyrethrum growing in Kenya, 780 are in African areas.

Lusaka Hotels, Ltd., have increased their authorized capital from £80,000 to £110,000.

Beira's present import capacity is slightly more than 100,000 metric tons a month.

A radio telephone service has been opened between Kenya and Israel.

Dividends

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)—4%, making 8% for the year (the same). Net profit for the year ended September 30 last was £769,581.

Telex Kemsley & Millbourn (Holdings), Ltd.—Interim 5% (nil).

East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd.—Interim 2% (the same).



TOBACCO

It may well surprise the present day smoker to learn that in the 17th century there were more than 6,000 tobacco plantations in the counties of Devon, Somerset, Gloucester and Oxford alone. This state of affairs seemed to the tobacco growers of Virginia to constitute a perpetual threat to their trade and in 1619 they made an agreement with the English Treasury to pay duty of one shilling per pound on Virginian tobacco if in return their English rivals were forbidden to grow the plant. In spite of restrictive legislation, it was not until 1700 that tobacco cultivation in England finally ceased and Virginia gained a virtual monopoly of the trade. This state of affairs was not materially altered until the early years of the 20th century when Southern Rhodesia entered the lists for the first time. So greatly has the industry expanded in the last twenty years that today Salisbury is probably the biggest tobacco market in the world.



We can always provide full and up-to-date reports from our branches in Southern Rhodesia for business men who are interested in market conditions or commercial undertakings in the country. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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to the Editor

Misambwa

Elijah's Release

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—In your issue of November 15 Bishop Usher Wilson's letter is published. In May 1947, Elijah was released from Mathari (presumably Mathari Mental Hospital) "greatly against the advice of the Nyanza Province authorities." The implication is that the advice of the Nyanza Province authorities should have been accepted by the Mathari committee.

For four years I was chairman of the Mathari committee, and Elijah was well known to me. When the question of his release came forward, my committee was fully aware that the Provincial Commissioner was very much opposed to his release.

My committee held the view—which was undoubtedly the correct one—that mental homes were provided for the treatment of disease, and not for "the incarceration of political undesirables," and that if it were considered that Elijah's return to Nyanza was inappropriate, then representations should be made to Government with a view to his being deported to some other part of the Colony. This was explained by me to the Provincial Commissioner, Nyanza.

Would you publish this letter to clear up any misunderstanding?

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS MICHAEL MCKEAN
(Lately District Commissioner, Nairobi)

The East India and Sports Club,
London S.W.1.

Government's Narrow Majority

OPPOSITION to the export taxes proposed in the Kenya budget has been expressed by all the European elected members of the Legislative Council on the ground that it is unfair to lay the burden of the Colony's capital requirements on a few selected industries, even if they enjoy unusual prosperity. The budget was referred to the legislature as committee by a majority of only five votes, as three Asian and one Arab member voted with the non-official Europeans.

"In providing only buildings the Asians are showing their usual preoccupation with the material side of life. They have made a notable contribution to the material prosperity of Uganda and have reached positions of wealth and influence in commerce and industry. But how many of them show any interest in spiritual things?"—Mr. J. R. Cullen, Director of Education in Uganda.

Csm. Brewery Deal

RHODESIAN BREWERIES, LTD. have reached agreement in principle with South African Breweries, Ltd. for the sale for £3,300,000 of the latter company's malt liquor business in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland and most of its net assets in those territories on October 1, 1951, but not including its hotels. The purchase price would be paid by the issue to South African Breweries of 3,200,000 shares of 5s each in Rhodesian Breweries. The board of the purchasers would be reconstituted, and South African Breweries, having become the largest shareholders, would provide expert technical assistance and management and lend such additional working capital as might be necessary. The £4,029,432 issued capital of South African Breweries includes £3,029,432 in ordinary £1 stock units, quoted lately at 91s. 9d. Mr. J. R. A. Ströyan, the chairman, has announced his intention to resign next March.

C.D.C. Regional Controller

MR. A. J. MITCHELL, who has been appointed regional controller of the Colonial Development Corporation for Central Africa and the High Commission Territories, has been a director of the corporation and of its engineering subsidiary for the past year. Born in Scotland in 1893, he was indentured as a pupil to a civil engineer in Edinburgh in 1912, served in the 1914-18 war, and was then for a short period an engineer with Westminster City Council and the Office of Works. Later he joined the staff of a public works contractor operating in Egypt, the Sudan and Palestine, and in due course became a partner in the business. In 1930 he went to Tanganyika as water engineer to the Government and he was Deputy Director of Public Works at the time of his retirement 20 years later.

Sentences Increased

MEHR SINGH, a young Sikh in Uganda, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on 10 counts of forgery, and fines totalling £700 or a further 30 months on 10 counts of obtaining goods by false pretences, has had his sentence increased on appeal to seven years on each count of forgery and five years on each count of obtaining goods by false pretences, the sentences to run concurrently. The Chief Justice said that it appeared that the fines had been imposed with the object of compensating those who had lost by the prisoner's activities, which was wrong in principle. The accused, who had pleaded guilty to very grave offences, could, if the original sentences were upheld, produce the money for the fines, which came to roughly the same amount as that gained by forgery, serve two years for a series of 10 forgeries, and get away scot-free on the false pretences counts.

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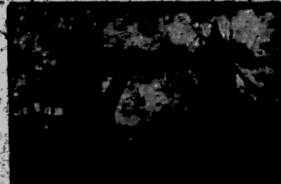
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The Most Amazing Network of Information

In these words the Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1945-50, has paid tribute to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—the journal which is regularly read by almost all leaders of thought and action in and connected with the territories between Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan inclusive.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is alive. Each issue is looked forward to with great interest.—Sir Geoffrey Huggins, C.H., K.C.M.G., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has proved a standard providing full, early news and fair, well-considered comment.—The Times.

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

There always found the paper full of interest, full of good sense, and, what is perhaps its greatest quality, full of moral courage, and conducted entirely in the public interest.—Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya.

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African Sisal Plantations

African Sisal Plantations, Ltd. earned a profit of £17,293 for the year ended June 30, last, compared with £61,837 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £82,000, general reserve receives £22,500, and dividends totalling 40% less tax, requires £25,976, leaving a balance of £4,195 to be carried forward, against £27,578 brought in.

The issued capital is £142,500 in shares of 10s. each. Capital reserve stands at £20,427, revenue reserves at £84,195, reserve for future taxation at £116,638, and current liabilities at £211,976. Fixed assets are valued at £89,598 and current assets at £486,332, including £394,316 in cash.

The company's property in Tanganyika now comprises a Salosa estate of 19,842 acres of which 8,550 acres are under cultivation, and 16,882 acres following. During the year the Mgerengeru estate was sold for £250,000, showing a book profit of £205,790. The output of sisal and tow totalled 1,897 tons against 1,825 tons in the previous year.

The directors are Messrs. Sargent Terry Harrison (chairman), L. G. Du Bois, G.N.R. S. Doyle, and P. M. Harman Jones. The 23rd annual general meeting will be held in London on December 21.

Arusha Plantations Report

ARUSHA PLANTATIONS, LTD. earned a profit of £41,273 in the year ended June 30, last, compared with £9,280 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £26,255, general reserve receives £10,000, and a dividend of 10% requires £3,504, leaving a balance of £3,981 to be carried forward, against £2,527 brought in.

The issued capital is £64,878, in shares of 2s. each. Capital reserve stands at £4,941, revenue reserves at £16,681, reserve for future taxation £17,077, and current liabilities at £69,252. Fixed assets are valued at £108,397, and current assets at £55,732, including £6,240 in cash.

Output for the year comprised 391 tons of sisal and 47 tons of coffee, compared with 183 tons and 130 tons respectively. The company has 4,009 acres of sisal, of which 2,726 are mature, 330 acres of coffee, of which 279 are mature, and 60 acres of immature papaw.

The directors are Sir Lionel Smith-Gordon (chairman), Mr. F. W. Bovill (alternate), Mr. R. W. Brydon, and Mr. F. C.

Rycroft. The managing agents are Messrs. Bovill, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., and the secretaries Messrs. Trell, Bovill & Co., Ltd.

The 16th annual general meeting will be held in London, on December 19.

Standard Bank Commercial Report

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, in a report on commercial conditions in East Africa, writes:

Kenya Colony.—Wholesale trade in piece-goods remains dull, but there has been an improvement in the demand from up-country centres. The market is well stocked. Although commitments are being met, ready money is scarce.

Seven auctions of Uganda and Buloba coffees were held in Mombasa during September when the prices ranged from 210/50s. to 39s. per cwt. In coffee auctions in Nairobi bids of Kenya coffee ranged from 418/5s. to 452/0s. per cwt. average.

The forthcoming wheat, maize, and barley crops are likely to be well up to average. Harvesting has begun in the lower areas.

Uganda.—Bazaar business has been more active. Up-country retailers are well stocked, but wholesalers' stocks are stated to be normal. Commitments are being regularly met.

Larger acreages have been planted to cotton than last year, and better seed has been distributed, but owing to unfavourable weather during the past few weeks it is difficult to forecast at present whether the coming crop will exceed that of last year.

Tanganyika.—With the movement of piece-goods to up-country markets and Kenya in anticipation of the Uganda cotton season, conditions in the bazaar, wholesale trade in Dar es Salaam are easier. Many importers have had difficulty in finding finance to make up commitments, and large stocks remain in bonded warehouses.

Harvesting of wheat and maize in the Northern Province is nearing completion, yields are likely to be below the average. Elsewhere food crops are satisfactory, in most areas high yields of paddy, groundnuts, and sunflower seed have been obtained.

Zanzibar.—The clove season opened on Pamba Island last month. During August cloves to the value of £274,584 were exported from Zanzibar.



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Number of Companies	1	Number of Companies	1	Number of Companies	1
Annual consumption	11 million kWh	Annual Consumption	11 million kWh	Annual consumption	11 million kWh
Capital	£75,000	Capital	£75,000	Capital	£75,000

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 Registered Office: Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.

Rhokana Corporation, Limited

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer's Statement

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE RHOKANA CORPORATION, LIMITED, will be held on December 19 in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia.

The following extracts are taken from the statement of the chairman, SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER, circulated with the report and accounts for the year to June 30, 1951:

"Results for the year have been excellent. The production of copper at 82,958 long tons exceeded the record tonnage of the previous year by 2,883 long tons, this was made possible only by the continued and extensive practice of open-burning, but I am pleased to be able to state that the total situation, which at times during the year had caused great concern, is beginning to show signs of permanent improvement.

"As will be seen from the directors' report, the price of copper has risen considerably over the year. Costs have continued to rise, but the operating profit exceeds that for the previous year by over £1,000,000.

"The dividend received from the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd. in which this company holds 33.6% of the capital, is substantially higher than that for the previous year, and since the current year's dividend is not subject to tax, the increase is actually greater than is shown by a straight comparison of the two years' figures. Dividends received from Mufalira Copper Mines, Ltd. also increased considerably.

Excellent Results

"As a result the price for the year, including investment income and after charging all costs and expenses and providing for depreciation of buildings, plant and machinery, totalled £10,483,687, as compared with £6,687,160 the previous year.

"After providing £5,718,292 for the year's taxation, crediting £1,365,221 in respect of provisions for taxation made in earlier years and no longer required, and adding £556,249 being profit unappropriated at June 30, 1950, the total available profit of the company was £8,686,865. £2,500,000 is transferred to general reserve.

"These dividends, so far as they are payable out of profits earned up to December 31, 1950, will be regarded as free of tax by the United Kingdom revenue authorities.

Taxation on Dividends

"I must emphasize that this is a non-recurring feature as far as dividends declared in the future out of current profits are concerned, and arises from the fact that the portion of the dividend relating to the final period during which the company was assessable to United Kingdom taxation (being by reference to the results of an earlier financial year) is deemed to be a distribution of taxed profit.

"Unappropriated profits at June 30, 1951, totalled £488,415, as against £336,249 for the previous year.

"The scheme under which the power plants of the four copper mining companies in Northern Rhodesia will be inter-connected, which is being undertaken primarily in order to reduce individual mines' requirements of stand-by plant, will shortly reach its initial operational stage.

"It is expected that arrangements for the transfer of power between the different mines will become available early in 1952.

"Recent negotiations with the Northern Rhodesia Government authorities indicate that they are fully alive to the need of encouraging further mining development in the territory, and it is hoped that these negotiations will result in the introduction of legislation designed to facilitate the development of new mines."

Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited

Investments in Subsidiary Companies

ABRIDGED REPORT OF DIRECTORS FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1951.

Accounts.—Profit for the year to June 30, 1951, after charging all expenses, was £3,443,334. Taxation payable was estimated at £33,011 (the company's income consists mainly of dividends paid out of profits on which Northern Rhodesian income tax has already been paid).

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LIMITED.—Year ended June 30, 1951: The holdings of Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited, were increased by purchase of a further £10 A stock to £1,285,123 ordinary stock and £24,755 A stock, representing 52.95% of the total ordinary and A stock in issue.

Accounts.—Net profit for the year, after taxation, was £8,130,616 (against £3,096,942), after appropriating to preference share redemption fund £637,500 (£7,500), general reserve £2,580,000 (£1,400,000) and after payment of preference dividends £60,946 (£43,461) and dividend of 20% (120%) on ordinary and A stock £5,000,004 (£1,600,002) £488,415 (£556,249) was carried forward.

Copper Production.—Total sales output for the year was 74,179 long tons (against 80,540 long tons the previous year), of which 5,314 tons (15,676) were in the form of blister copper and 68,865 tons (64,864) in the form of electrolytic copper.

Cobalt Production.—1,978 short tons of cobalt alloy containing 747 short tons of cobalt were produced during the year, as against 1,954 short tons of alloy containing 739 short tons of cobalt during the preceding year.

Nchanga

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LIMITED. Year ended March 31, 1951. The company's holding remained unchanged at £1,490,591, representing 21.294% of the stock in issue. Rhokana's holding of Nchanga stock has been increased to £2,355,000, and now represents 33.642% of the stock in issue. The company's interest, direct and indirect, in the Nchanga capital is now 38.921%.

Accounts.—Net profit for the year, after taxation, was £3,300,277 (against £884,746), after bringing in unappropriated profits from previous year £129,239 (£1,214,500), appropriating to general reserve £90,000 (£1,200,000), and payment of dividends of 37.5% (20%) £2,625,000 (£790,000) £1,104,515 (£129,239) was carried forward.

Copper Production.—Production of blister and anode copper during year to March 31, 1951, was 58,052 long tons, against 38,761 long tons the previous year.

Refineries

RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES, LIMITED. Issued ordinary capital remained unchanged, but preference capital in issue was reduced to £1,278,820 by purchase for cancellation of £21,180 redeemable preference stock.

Rhodesian Anglo American, Limited, has no direct holding in the refinery company, though it controls the latter indirectly through Rhokana and Nchanga. Its indirect interest amounts to 45.653% of the ordinary stock.

Accounts.—Net profit, after taxation, amounted to £82,776 (against £85,264). After appropriating £25,300 to the preference share redemption fund, and paying preference dividends amounting to £47,279, profits of £10,197 were carried forward, against £30,091 brought forward.

Production.—Electrolytic copper production for the year was 96,371 long tons, against 67,864 long tons

Mining

Consolidated African Selection Trust

CONSOLIDATED AFRICAN SELECTION TRUST, LTD. after providing £1,716,786 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £980,636 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £1,123,755 in the previous year. Adjustment for taxation in previous years absorbs £25,000, allocations to reserves amount to £484,093, and dividends and bonus (totaling 5s. per share) less tax require £796,191, leaving £118,032 to be carried forward, against £442,680 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £1,516,555 in shares of 2s. each. Capital redemption reserve stands at £250,000, share premium account at £8,437, capital reserve at £201,999, revenue reserves at £2,198,485, and current liabilities at £984,936. Fixed assets are valued at £352,509, interest in subsidiaries at £1,000,128, trade investments at £93,452, and current assets at £3,601,510, including Government securities in £772,000 (market value £723,575) and £50,000 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. J. Chester, Beatty (chairman), J. W. Leach (managing director), J. H. Leach (vice-chairman), J. A. Chester Beatty, Jnr. (alternate), T. H. Bradford (director), A. Dermody (alternate), R. D. W. Dermody, J. A. Dunn, N. R. Nicolson, L. Oppenheimer, P. J. Oppenheimer, and C. D. Bates.

The 27th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 18.

Kenton Gold Ares, Limited

KENTON GOLD AREAS, LTD., incurred a consolidated loss of £2,667 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with a loss of £37,266 in the previous year; the debit balance carried to the balance sheet being £1,177,160.

The issued capital of the parent company is £1,250,000, in shares of 10s.; the accumulated loss £775,052, and current liabilities £86. Shares and debentures in subsidiary companies are valued at £427,669, and current assets at £47,362, including £1,000 in cash.

The company holds an 89.95% share interest in £27,500 of 84s. debenture stock in Geita-Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and 45,522 shares in Uruwira Minerals Ltd. of which the market value is £38,672.

The directors are Earl Grey (chairman), Sir Ulick Alexander, Mr. George Webster, and G. C. Hutchinson (managing director). The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 19.

Anglo-Rhodesian and General

THE ANGLO-RHODESIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT CO. LTD., after providing £2,430 for taxation, earned a profit of £5,295 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £2,557 in the previous year. General reserve receives £3,060 and a dividend of 10s. requires £2,100, leaving £2,100 to be carried forward, against £1,909 brought in. The issued capital is £40,000 in shares of 10s. each. Reserve reserves stand at £77,000, and current liabilities at £3,386. Quoted investments appear at £59,349, market value £53,204, and cash at £5,375. The directors are Messrs. Kenneth Lomas, H. A. Cooke, and A. C. Sombon. The annual general meeting will be held in London on December 14.

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Coronation Syndicate Report

CORONATION SYNDICATE, LTD. report a consolidated profit of £89,578 for the year ended June 30 last, compared with £87,764 in the previous year. General reserve receives £10,000, reserve for depreciation of shafts £7,500, provision for depreciation £13,848, and taxation £25,317. A dividend of 2s. 4d. requires £30,188, leaving £70,306 to be carried forward, against £67,000 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £402,000 in shares of 2s. 6d. Current liabilities stand at £55,688, and assets are valued at £164,509, shares and advances to subsidiaries at £1,705,2, other shares at £10,930, and current assets at £186,209, including £70,348 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. L. P. Kept (chairman; alternate), J. A. D. Gillespie, H. N. Clabworthy (alternate), J. H. Mitchell, J. H. Dreyer, E. A. Baker, S. G. McNeill (alternate), E. Brunham, and H. T. Isis (alternate), J. M. Milne.

The 46th ordinary general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on December 12.

Premium Sales of Gold

TO THE SURPRISE of the industry, the Federal Treasurer of Australia announced last Friday that Australian gold producers are to be allowed to sell the whole of their output for dollars on the free market. It has been generally expected that the quota of 70% adopted in the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, West Africa, and elsewhere, would be followed. Australia's gold production last year was worth about £141m, at the official price of 53s an ounce. Whether the prospect of such an addition to the free markets will depress the price remains to be seen. If so, it will have repercussions in Rhodesia and East Africa.

Rising Asbestos Output

ASBESTOS may soon become Southern Rhodesia's most valuable mineral. In the first eight months of this year the output was valued at £3,583,377, compared with £4,003,946 for gold, and in two of those months the asbestos output surpassed that of gold in value. Last year gold production was worth 37% more than asbestos. Tungsten output has increased tenfold in value since the comparable period of 1950, now being worth £132,177. Total mineral output for the period was valued at £9,917,803 (£9,086,574).

Booklet on Copper

THE COPPER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION has published a booklet entitled "Copper, its Ores, Mining, and Extraction" in order to explain briefly and simply how commercial copper is derived from the original ore by mining, dressing, smelting, refining, and fabricating. Prepared in response to requests from teachers in technical schools, science masters, and students, it is available free from the association at Kendals Hall, Radlett, Herts, to those to whom it can be of service.

Wolfram

EXPERTS have reported that Uganda's annual output of wolfram could be raised from the present level of about 200 tons to 500 tons within two years and to 1,000 tons in five years by mechanization and the elimination of waste. A meeting of wolfram miners was recently called in Entebbe. Mr. G. C. Spencer said that the Ministry of Supply was anxious that production should be increased, and that demand for the metal was unlimited.

Mineral Exports

EXPORTS OF MINERALS from Tanganyika in the first nine months of this year were valued at £1,162,824, compared with £1,374,300 in the corresponding period of 1950. Spices production was £89,137 (£124,643). The fall in the value is primarily due to the cessation of diamond production in consequence of the dispute regarding marketing.

Union Miniere

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA expects that their output of copper this year will reach 183,000 tons, against 173,200 tons in 1950. Increases in the production of cobalt and zinc are believed to be greater.

Retiring Mineworkers

A CONSIDERABLE number of mineworkers of 65 years of age will be compelled to retire next June under the terms of regulations recently introduced by the Northern Rhodesian mining companies.

Copper Extraction Plant

NCHANGIA MINES' new leaching plant for extracting copper from oxide and carbonates ores, the first of its kind on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, is now in operation.



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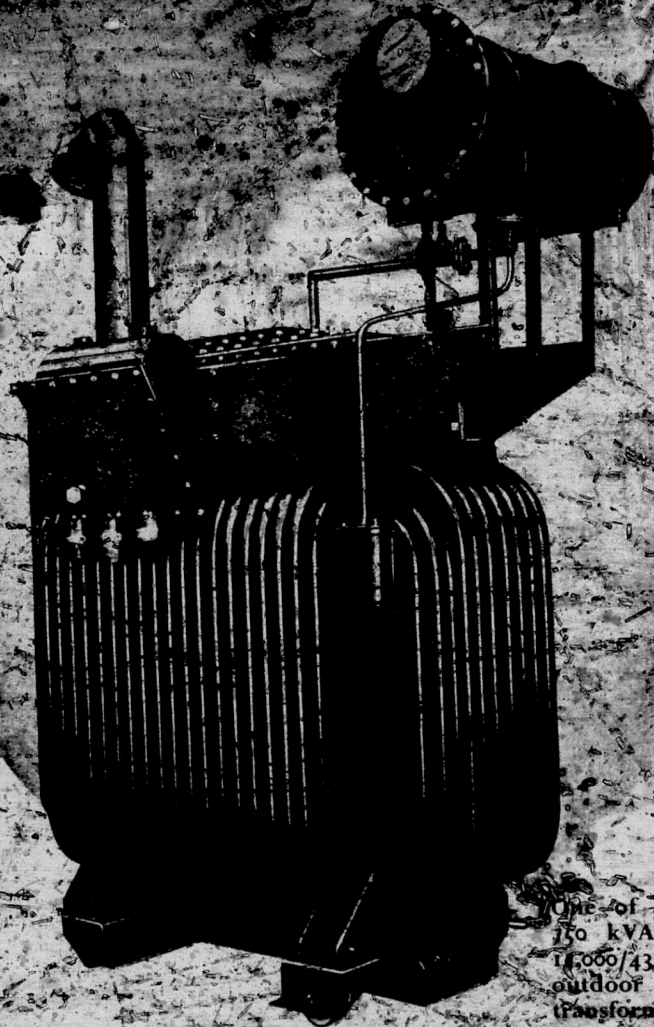
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE NEED FOR BETTER LEADERSHIP has once more been emphasized by the poor quality of the debate on federation in the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia and that on parity in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika.

In the first case the House, presumably intended to express the public attitude towards the greatest present issue before the three British Central African territories, in the second, the ostensible purpose of the debate, official members, European, African, and Asian, were to justify the principle of equal numerical representation by vote on the Legislature and to explain to the European members of a constitutional committee, which had a recommendation in that sense. Here there were two occasions of high importance of which it is to be stated in whose Legislature the debate had been arranged, but equally to the neighbouring Dependencies, which would be directly and materially affected by what or action might be taken on either matter.

In both debates the speakers should therefore have been compelled to enlighten and convince the general public on the

particular of both the issues the leaders of African opinion. We should be very surprised, however, to be told by any individual reader of this report in this issue of the debate in Southern Rhodesia, or of that published a month ago of the parity debate in Tanganyika, that the result was to enhance his respect for the House concerned, and had we not abbreviated both reports the impression upon our public would have been noticeably worse, for it would then have read the irrelevant and exaggerated and fatuous which were eliminated owing to the presence of a bare face. That that has happened is merely incidental; but it has amounted to kindness to a number of speakers, whose performances could not have been enhanced by a lengthier record of their participation.

Attention is drawn to this matter, not to pillory men in public life who have themselves recognized the unimpressive nature of performances which are now recorded in the respective *Hansards*, but because the First, these two examples, and the Second, Priority, to the arguments often advanced by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that the future of the

terrestial sphere must depend upon the quality of leadership provided by Europeans in these crucial years. It is fashionable to stress the urgent need for port and railway improvements, for measures against soil erosion, for better land usage technique, wiser animal husbandry, more vocational training, and the rest. All are required, but we should put first "dedicated leadership." If we were asked to list in order of priority what East and Central Africa desperately need, with the best leadership, miracles could be achieved without it, many of the present grandiose plans may fail. With it, the problem of race relations will solve itself, without it there can be no hope of avoiding disaster. With it Africans will recognize how much they have still to learn, without it they may be betrayed into the dangerous assumption that they can bear responsibilities which are in fact far beyond their present experience. That is the crux of the matter—that non-African leadership must by an inherent quality command the continuing respect of the best Africans.

ALTHOUGH PROMISED SELF-GOVERNMENT by the end of next year, Mr. Eden's recent statement in the House of Commons, a group of members of the Sudan Legislative Assembly who want self-government for the Sudan have impulsively resigned from the Constitution Amendment Commission which Mr. Eden's Government has been engaged in drafting a new constitution. This is an unfortunate sign of political immaturity when the country's objectives had almost been attained. Everybody knew that Great Britain wished to trust the Sudanese with the conduct of their own affairs as far as the politically unwise could be persuaded on the promise of progress. Except for the chairman, a British judge, the constitution commission has been wholly Sudanese, representing all the political forces except the extreme pro-Syrian wing, who declined to participate. The task was to evolve an acceptable form of constitution and an electoral system fair to all parts of the country, including the vast areas inhabited by nomadic pagan peoples, who have no political standing, the educated southerners, the politically conscious Muslim town-dwellers, and the nomads. It is tragic that this should have been abandoned by the Sudanese themselves within a few days of the grant of self-government, and that the British should have granted, and despite the British, that self-government should imme-

diately be followed by active preparation for the ultimate goal of self-determination.

The new Government in the United Kingdom could scarcely have acted more promptly, for it had been in office only a few days when the Foreign Secretary spoke. But what has now happened

United Nations v. Great Britain.

in the Sudan could have been avoided if Mr. Attlee's Socialist Administration had made a similar declaration a little earlier. The consequence of its procrastination was that when Egypt illegally abrogated the Anglo-Egyptian condominium over the Sudan, members of the Constitution Amendment Commission, lacking the knowledge that British administration would be continued until self-government could be introduced, naively assumed the contrary and invited the United Nations to appoint an international commission to reside in Khartoum and exercise authority pending the introduction of self-government. They had not reckoned with the rural members of the Legislative Assembly who, claiming to represent almost three quarters of the population, promptly dissociated themselves from the appeal to the United Nations, describing the idea of an international commission as "disastrous," repudiating Egypt's proposals for the Sudan, and recommending co-operation and partnership with the existing Sudan Government to develop a fully self-governing constitution until such time as the Sudan is in a position to declare its own future." Here spoke practical wisdom, when too much was being heard of perfervid nationalism.

The powerful intervention of the country members of the Assembly split the Constitution Amendment Commission. While six members stood by the appeal to the United Nations, seven (including two representing the Umma Party, which seeks complete independence) swung round in support of the continuance of British administration. Refusing to recognize that circumstances had been changed in their favour by the timetable given by Mr. Eden, the majority resigned, this bringing to an end a body which might have produced generally acceptable proposals. The British, no less than the Sudanese, are resolved upon independence for the Sudan at the earliest practicable date. It is fantastic to assume that control by some international body, whatever its personnel, would better safeguard Sudanese interests in the next year or so than the Administration which, having

Case for Continued British Administration.

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of the transfer of power long ago, has prepared the Sudan for the responsibilities of autonomy, principally by attracting to its service large numbers of first-class men from British universities and using them as examples for the best Sudanese. What the Sudan Civil Service has achieved in half a century, would have seemed unattainable even a decade ago, and unimaginable a gen-

eration ago. With selfless devotion its members have prepared the way for the Sudanese to manage their own affairs within the measurable future, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the transfer will be made in the wisest fashion and with a good-will on the side of the Sudanese in public life which will match the confidence felt in the British officials by the great mass of the people.

Notes By The Way

Mr. J. S. Crossley's Review

ANYONE WHO STILL EXPECTS a bank chairman's annual statement to be dehumanized may be especially recommended to read the survey on another page of this issue by Mr. Julian Crossley, chairman of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), who begins his review on the note of human relations and continues throughout in the same strain. Even his sharp denunciations of unwise Government policies are based on the conviction that essential human factors have been undervalued or disregarded. The country would gain much if the heads of all great commercial enterprises expressed themselves with equal candor once a year, for, judging by the facts as they know them, not by airy theories and unrealistic proposals, they can give the public valuable practical guidance as a corrective to party political propaganda.

Threat to Sterling Area

THE STERLING AREA IS, in the opinion of Mr. Crossley, being undermined by the crushing burden of United Kingdom taxation, which, by draining from private individuals and free enterprise the capital which they have been accustomed to risk in overseas ventures, prevents Great Britain from contributing as much to Colonial development as would otherwise be the case. He describes inflation as suicidal for this country, and denounces the present level of taxation as exerting an inflationary influence over the whole economy, reducing the reward for initiative and efforts, discouraging production, and encouraging waste and extravagance. Turning to dividend limitation, Mr. Crossley shows that the annual dividend paid to stockholders of his bank has increased from 6% in 1938 to no more than 3% to-day; that after deduction of tax the actual sum received by the stockholder has fallen from £4.19s. 8d. to £4.4s. per cent; that salaries and wages have risen meantime by 173%; and that the taxation paid is more than 60% of the pre-war figure. No bank has made more rapid progress in recent years than Barclays D.C. & O., which is profoundly convinced of the importance of African development.

Surely A Record

THE NEW BISHOP OF NORTHERN RHODESIA, the Rt. Rev. Francis Oliver Green-Wilkinson, who was consecrated in Westminster Abbey on Friday by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was ordained deacon only five years ago at the age of 33. After leaving Eton he took his B.A. degree at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1937, and then spent a year in Africa, farming for about six months in the Lusaka district of what is now his diocese. Returning to England to enter a theological college, he joined the Army on the outbreak of the war while serving with the Rifle Brigade as a major. He was awarded the Military Cross after the

Battle of El Alamein. Later he took part in the Salerno and Normandy landings.

Deacon to Bishop in Five Years

ON DEMOBILIZATION he went to Westcott House, Cambridge, and was ordained in 1946 to a curacy at St. Mary's, Southampton, which he left last year to join the staff of St. Alban's Cathedral, Pretoria, as an assistant priest. His translation direct to a bishopric, and within five years of ordination, must surely be a record, at least in modern times. His father, the late Rev. Ramsey Coel Green-Wilkinson, was personal chaplain to Lord Lang when he was Archbishop of Canterbury. If Northern Rhodesia has taken Bishop Green-Wilkinson from Pretoria, it has made restitution by sending to that see the Rt. Rev. Robert Selby F.V.M., lately Bishop of Northern Rhodesia.

Outstanding Man Wanted

THE LAST QUESTION at a meeting in London a few days ago at which Sir John Hall spoke on prospective developments in Uganda, of which he has been Governor for six years, yielded the revelation that the Government of that Protectorate is looking for an outstanding man as chairman of a development corporation which is shortly to be created. A member of the audience who shall be nameless had suggested that it was invidious for the Financial Secretary to the Government to act as chairman of enterprises for which the State had provided the capital, since that meant that he had to advise himself.

Uganda Development Corporation

WAS IT NOT HIGH TIME for someone other than a civil servant, someone of extensive commercial experience, to represent the taxpayer in that highly responsible position? Sir John Hall agreed that the arrangement he had made was not satisfactory, and said that steps were being taken to establish a Uganda Development Corporation to act for the Government in regard to industries which it controlled, and others which it sought to establish or develop. The Governor added that the Protectorate was ready to provide a million sterling for the development of the great mineral complex in the Lorooro area, since it had the greatest confidence in the future of that field.

Austin-Nuffield Merger

THE ARRANGEMENTS TO AMALGAMATE the Austin Motor Company and the Nuffield Organization, which together own almost half of the productive capacity for motor cars and commercial vehicles in the United Kingdom, should substantially strengthen this country's competitive power in export markets. Between them the two groups can make about 300,000 vehicles a year. Some of the competing models will doubtless be

time for the objective is more efficient and more productive. In recent years both organizations have increased their export trade and their good-will in the East and Central African markets, the importance of which they fully recognize nowadays.

Agency Arrangements

IN INDEPENDENT motor manufacturing and marketing circles it is already believed that the general, though perhaps not universal, policy will be to concentrate agency arrangements through one channel, not two, in each territory, but when I put this point to someone in one of the organizations who would have been especially likely to know if any decisions of principle had been reached, he replied that it might be quite a time before such questions were even seriously considered. The proposals have yet to be accepted by at least nine-tenths of the equity shareholders in each organization, and they will then be subject to Treasury approval.

Uganda Company's New Chairman

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BUCKLEY, who has become Chairman of the Uganda Company, Ltd., following the resignation of Mr. Christopher Holland-Martin on his election to Parliament, has been a member of the board since well before the outbreak of the last war, and will, I hear, shortly visit East Africa. Few heads of great East or Central African commercial enterprises can have such extensive business connexions. He has begun to shed a few of his burdens, but until very recently he was chairman of at least a dozen companies, vice-chairman of another two, managing director of the big Becham group, and a director of some 25 other

companies (among them such well-known concerns as Eno, Phosphorine, Yeast, Vero, Maclean's, Iron Jellies, Beechams Pills, South African Distilleries and Wines, and several of the Welwyn Garden City enterprises). While serving with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry on the Western Front in the 1914-18 War, he won the D.S.O. and M.C., and, rejoicing at the outbreak of the last war as a temporary lieutenant, was demobilized as a major-general and awarded the C.B.E. for his work as Controller-General of Economy at the War Office. In 1917 he married a South African lady.

From East Africa to the Sudan

MR. R. FARQUHARSON, chief engineer and deputy general manager of the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, has been able to state, accepted an invitation of the Sudan Government to become general manager of their railway system when Mr. Hillard retires at the end of next year. Mr. Farquharson plans to leave East Africa in March or April, spend some weeks in the Sudan to see the railway operating under the loading conditions, spend a few months in the United Kingdom, and return to the Sudan in October. It was in 1923 that he joined the Kenya and Uganda Railways to be transferred to Tanganyika 12 years later, he became chief engineer there in 1941 and general manager four years later. Upon him fell the main burden when great quantities of stores poured into Dar es Salaam for the groundnut operations of the Overseas Food Corporation. When the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika Railway systems were amalgamated under the East Africa High Commission at the beginning of 1948, Mr. Farquharson was made chief engineer and deputy general manager.

Groundnut Report for Year to End of March

Further Losses, But Results Claimed To Be Encouraging

AN AGRICULTURAL TRADING LOSS of £206,321 is recorded in the latest annual report of the Overseas Food Corporation, which manages the East African groundnut scheme.

The report, which has just been published in London, covers the third complete year of the corporation's activities, to March 31, 1951, including the 1950 harvest, and records steady progress in the extensive decentralization and reduction of the scheme approved by the late Government.

Advances from the Consolidated Fund to the corporation to March 31 last have been written off Operations will henceforth be financed annually by Parliamentary vote. The estimated cost of the revised scheme makes no allowance for contingencies, or for the continuing and rapid rise in price levels.

£2,200,000 "Not Lost"

At a press conference in London last week, Sir Charles Lockhart, a member of the D.F.C. board, criticized reports that £36m. had been "lost" by the scheme. The corporation, he said, had simply affirmed that it was unable to carry out the statutory obligation to repay the balance of the advances made to it, but the "losses" were, in fact, represented by substantial plant, buildings, and so on, which would be used in operations. The amount written off at a definite loss was £2m. 200,000, he did not suggest that more would not have to be written off.

Comprehensive cost reductions have been made, personnel in the London office now number only 12, compared with 123 at the end of March last and 204 a year earlier. European staff in East Africa number

750, compared with 1,001 at the end of March and 1,162 a year earlier; this number will be reduced to about 560 by the year 1952-53. At the end of the financial year nearly 18,000 Africans were employed in East Africa.

Sir Cyril Jones, finance member of the board, said that the European staff redundancy problem had been settled satisfactorily, and the employees released had little difficulty in securing alternative employment. The majority had remained in East Africa. London staff had similarly obtained other work.

Although the report is addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, it covers a period during which the scheme was still the responsibility of the Minister of Food, A. Morrison. It is the board, headed by Sir Eric Coates (Chairman), Sir Donald Paterson (deputy chairman), Sir Cyril Jones, Sir Charles Lockhart, and Mr. James McEwen. The chief general manager in East Africa was Mr. G. W. Babu.

The following summaries have been made from different sections of the report.

ORGANIZATION IN EAST AFRICA. It was decided to abolish the East African headquarters and devolve responsibility for management. The general manager, Central Province, was given charge of the Kongwa and Urambo regions and the Dar es Salaam agency, and the general manager, Southern Province, of all operations in that province. The general managers and the board have the assistance of a group of four advisers located in East Africa: (1) for agriculture; (2) for finance; (3) for labour and education; and (4) for engineering.

RESULTS. The year was one of general settlement and uncertainty. The working party's recommendations

Before the 1950 have been rapidly implemented. Before the 1950 planting season, agricultural operations were reduced to the town, comparatively small farms recommended. The potential of the area has been demonstrated in a more favourable light this season than ever before, as the result of the management of smaller acreages by more experienced farmers, adequately supported, and the advantages of a season of much better distributed rainfall in the critical months of January and February.

Urambo.—The year saw the virtual completion of land-clearing and the establishment of full-scale farming. Hard work and enthusiasm, in a season of early and consistent rainfall, enabled 45,000 acres to be planted.

Southern Province.—Development was limited in accordance with the Government's decision. A working party supported in principle the land use and soil conservation proposals proposed by the O.F.C. staff, as well as the general views expressed regarding subdivision into farms of various dimensions. The party suggested that development should not be too rapid or too extensive, but should await the land-clearing, farming, and other technical experience that would be won in the future.

LAND CLEARING.—Mechanical clearing operations at Urambo were completed, and in the Southern Province felling was completed on the 60,000 acres required under the new plan. No land-clearing operations were undertaken in the Kongwa area; 81,000 acres of potential agricultural land are available in the cleared area.

Africans Replace Heavy Tractors

The use of African labour in place of heavy tractors for clearing the land after felling has been investigated and a considerable saving of cost shown, but the labour estimated to be available necessarily reduces the rate of progress to about 15,000 acres yearly. There has been considerable improvement in serviceability of the Shervick tractors. Experiments have shown that so far a heavy disc plough is the best tool for root cutting; hand clearing of trash from the land is, therefore, more efficient than mechanical raking.

SOIL CONSERVATION.—Consistent thought will have to be given by all concerned to the intricate problems of loss of soil and soluble plant foods through surface wash and the leaching of principal plant foods during periods of early and high-intensity rainfall. Conservation work at Kongwa was concentrated on the four new farms, and was completed before the rains began. At Urambo the protection of land under cultivation was completed. In the Southern Province conservation works have been successfully completed on the average under crop.

AGRICULTURE.—Engagement of additional agricultural staff has made for greatly increased efficiency in both the organization and performance of farming operations.

Fully mechanized harvesting of sorghum is not yet practicable on a large scale, especially where rain is likely to obstruct harvest. Hand labour plays a major role at present. Alternative methods are being considered whereby groundnuts might be obtained and threshed in one operation and dried off the field.

Establishing Tobacco Trials

Virginia tobacco trials at Urambo have proved encouraging as regards growth and healthiness in the field and the ability of the leaf to be taken out of the plant. Much has to be learned regarding soil types and growing technique.

Cotton production has been on a very limited experimental basis in all three areas. Growth has been fair to good. Blight attack, however, threatens to be an economic problem.

At Urambo the trial of five of several varieties, indigenous and exotic alike, on some 30 acres, in a drainage line specially bulldozed for the purpose, gave encouraging results. A normally balanced and distributed rainfall was experienced, but an extension of production of this crop is unlikely to be forthcoming in Urambo and the Southern Province is considered worth a trial.

Forty farms, one of 12,000, one of 6,000, and two of 1,000 acres were created in the Kongwa area. About half the acreage of each farm is to be cultivated annually, the other half being left fallow and brought under crop in rotation. On the fallow land stock-bonding is to be practised in attempts to attain a balanced agriculture.

In addition to the four farms, the shade of the forest is

cultivated but now untilled Kongwa area, approximately 65,000 acres, was made available for stock-keeping. It proved impossible to stock the area to make use of the available grazing; the herd is being increased as far as possible, but considerable difficulties are being met in purchasing suitable cattle at reasonable prices.

Urambo's two agricultural units have been divided into farms ranging from just under 1,500 to just over 5,000 acres, each in the charge of a farm manager.

In the Southern Province there has been considerable re-organization of agricultural control. An experienced senior technical staff has been organized, and farm managers have been appointed to run the seven farms. Initially these have an approximate area of 1,000 acres each, of which 2,000 will ultimately come under crop in any year. An average of 1,200 acres per farm was planted during the year. Each farm has a manager, two European assistants, and a permanent labour force of 30 Africans, including skilled labour. Additional casual labour is employed during pressure periods.

Harvest Figures

The results of the 1949-50 harvest were as follows:

Kongwa	Acres harvested	Yield in tons	Yield per acre (in tons harvested lbs.)
Groundnuts	7,800	84	10.8
Sunflower	39,600	1,752	44
Maize	3,650	1,768	483
Sorghum	1,080	29.8	27.6

URAMBO	Acres	Yield in tons	Yield per acre (in tons harvested lbs.)
Groundnuts	2,700	640	237
Sunflower	4,000	97	24
Maize	1,000	164	164

S. PROVINCE	Acres	Yield in tons	Yield per acre (in tons harvested lbs.)
Groundnuts	250	27	108
Sunflower	220	36	164
Maize	210	32	152

The acreages planted in 1950/51 were as follows:

	Kongwa	Urambo	Southern Province
Groundnuts	4,204	24,600	1,500
Maize	4,200	13,000	1,000
Sorghum	1,251	1,000	—
Sunflower	—	—	—
Velvet Beans	80	—	—
Castor	120	—	—
Tobacco	—	100	—
Cover	—	—	10
Sudan	—	—	—
Cotton	—	100	—
Beans	—	—	—
Sunflower	—	800	—
Soya Beans	—	—	210
Millet	—	—	190
Rice	—	—	10
TOTALS	12,676	44,000	7,845

KONGWA SHEEP FARM. At the beginning of the year there was a herd of some 5,000 head. A large proportion has been slaughtered for European and African consumption in the Kongwa area, and in the Southern Province, five hundred head auctioned to the public in November, 1950, at a most satisfactory price. Purchase of more cattle are being made to replenish the herd; this is a slow process.

Breeding Stock

In addition, 45 heifers for breeding have been purchased. With the assistance and co-operation of the Veterinary Department, 85 Bora heifers and 11 good Friesian cows were purchased in Kenya for breeding purposes. Animals are being throughout the Kongwa area; each dip area available and a quarantine area of 2,000 acres has been established.

ENGINEERING. The following main lines were constructed during the year:

Kongwa: Seven European farmhouses, 50 African and two Asian quarters, two community centres, one storage and recreation centre, workshops, cattle dips, jobbing shops and some offices. No new roads were built. Approximately 1,500,000 electricity units were generated, but completion of the high-tension line from the new main power station was delayed by lack of supplies.

Urambo: 39 European houses, 22 African quarters, 61 higher grade, 267 permanent and 26 temporary quarters for Africans, office buildings, rifle and main stores, veterinary dispensary, police office, barn, operating block, primary school, technical office and housing installation for staff, roads, water supply, and 13 permanent and 26 temporary quarters for Southern Province staff.

Water Problems of East and Central Africa

Great Challenges to European Ingenuity and Leadership

THE ANNUAL RAINFALL in East and Central Africa, except for some specially dry areas, is rarely below 30 inches. The average for the parts occupied by European communities is about 35 inches. So about 3 ft. of water fall on the African plateau in a year, but in the rainy season only, usually about five months. Most of the rainfall received in the five months has run off to the lowlands and the sea in the first two or three months of the dry season.

The combined embarrassment of a short rainy season and steep slopes to the sea constitutes almost the whole problem of water in Africa. The broad remedy must be to conserve as much water as possible at as high a level as possible. This is precisely what Nature has attempted to do by distributing swamps all over the plateau, which, by the delaying action of their vegetation, hold the water back from too rapid a descent to the sea. Man must support Nature by extending her system of arresting the water at high level.

On the average, about 8% of the rainfall runs off the surface, though this fraction depends on the type of soil, the slope, and the rate at which the rain comes down. We have 92% of our three feet left. We can but guess how much is evaporated or transpired by the vegetation throughout the year; possibly over 88% goes back into the air by these means. Perhaps only 3% or 4% sinks in to make its way slowly to the lower levels. It may come to the surface again as seepages or springs; some never reappears in any useful form.

Not all the 85% that has gone back to the air is dead loss, for some of it has assisted vegetation to grow, all of it has helped to cool the plants and the ground, and possibly a small proportion has come back again in rainfall.

High Evaporation Rate

The rate of evaporation in Africa is rarely less than 4 ft. of water for the year, usually more than the yearly rainfall. But the evaporation is from a water surface, and not that from the more or less dry upper surface of the soil over damp soil beneath. One problem is to prevent this high rate of evaporation from nullifying our conservation of water. Nature again gives a helping hand, as the following story will illustrate:

I. A farmer on the Northern Rhodesian plateau constructed a dam in which the water at the end of the rainy season was about 6 ft. deep. The yearly evaporation there is also about 6 ft. To his amazement and satisfaction, the water in his dam was rarely less than 4 ft. deep, whereas there should have been hardly any at all at the end of the dry season. The reason for this widow's crust type of replenishment is that when the dam was built it held back not only the visible water but also a great deal more in the soil itself at the sides and upper end of the dam. It was this seepage water which kept flowing in to replenish that lost by evaporation.

This natural mechanism is so important that it is one of the secrets for success in water conservation. The ideal arrangement can rarely be attained simply by getting the water down into the soil behind the catch of plants, yet not to the great depths where it can only be found by bore. Quite a reasonable proportion of African soils will hold up to 30% of their volume of water and release it at a reasonable rate.

In East Africa the presence of well-watered hills districts

comparatively close to the drier eastern plains gives an immediate lead to the engineer. The streams from the hills disappear in the dry plains, underground and into the sea via evaporation. A natural remedy would be to take the water from the hills to the plains in pipes, avoiding practically all loss en route, and giving a simple distribution of water-points, any one of which can be put out of action by authority by turning off a tap.

This may sound expensive, but in such dry climates water pipes have a life of from 20 to 40 years and the maintenance necessary is insignificant. So far the method has hardly been tried. Recourse had been made to wells or bores. Finding water by these means is somewhat uncertain, and the overhead costs are not much lower than those of piping from the hills. Moreover, the distribution of wells and bores cannot be planned beforehand to divide the area to the best advantage.

Digging Surface Tanks

Digging surface tanks has been carried out in many places with good results. The difficulty is to reduce the losses by evaporation. Unfortunately the soil is liable to be very porous in such arid areas, and more attention will certainly have to be given to inexpensive means of constructing what are called apron catchments.

In this system a tiny watershed is made impervious on the surface, so that practically all the rain falling in a thunderstorm is collected and run into a storage tank, preferably covered. This sounds expensive, but that is mainly because we think in terms of tar and coverings or other costly ways of treating a porous surface.

On any waterproof surface five inches of rainfall collected in a year on one acre would water 100 head of cattle for that year, whose grazing areas would probably cover about four square miles round the apron-catchment.

Such tribes as the Masai are quick to learn the advantages of distributing water-points and of rotation of grazing. They would not in general be averse to a water-rate with which to pay back the capital sunk in costly pipe or apron-catchment schemes.

Another source of water in arid areas which needs exploration and experiment is the sand drier, a convenient name for the type of watercourse which may run furiously for a few days in the rainy season and leave a river of apparently dry sand for the rest of the year. Africans, elephants, and the larger antelope know that there is a store of water under the sand, and they dig for it.

This water, however, continually seeps downstream and escapes. There should be ways of checking this seepage, by subsoil blockages at intervals along the river and storing the water for use during the dry season. French engineers in North Africa are doing this already, but on a scale beyond the means of most of the Central African territories. We need experiments to find cheaper ways of doing it on a small scale, especially in Bechuanaland and parts of Southern Rhodesia.

Objection to Weirs

In Northern Rhodesia there is a seasonal stream about 20 miles long which was never perennial for more than five miles of its upper course. European farmers, advised by a very enlightened agricultural officer, began to put a few weirs in the upper part. There was an immediate protest from the Masai herders, who asserted that the period of flow would be even further decreased thereby. The officer just managed to delay these protests long enough to produce the results he expected, which was to hasten it. There are now four or five weirs along that stream, and it is, I believe, perennial.

The moral is that if European farmers can hardly be convinced of the value of weirs, it is idle to expect the African will, and that is one of the chief hindrances to progress in water development in Central Africa.

Southern Rhodesia has made enormous advances in this type of development. Under the aegis of a Natural Resources Board, which on its first visit found six feet of water in the ground in a change already notable in the landscape, all due to the work of local committees for conservation of water, sponsored by a central but small fund. In 1950 no fewer than 1,500 small dams were built for the combined purposes of conservation of water and protection from soil erosion. With the total number of European farmers the total can be a few thousand, this number of check dams the credit to all concerned.

Northern Rhodesia has an enormous number of swamps and natural marshes, which are natural arresters of water.

* Being extracts from an address to the Cambridge Wealth Section of the Royal Society of Arts by Professor Frank Debenham, lately Professor of Geography at the University of Cambridge.

...lands, and he must somehow find an incentive to industry other than famine and hardship.

The immense task which it is the duty of the white man to tackle is to turn Africa from an easy-going subsistence economy into a prime producer of food for the more densely populated parts of the world.

What Is A Civilized Man?

Sir G. Hoggins on Native Policy

SIR GODFREY HOGGINS, speaking at a dinner in Ndola last Saturday, modified his reference to Africans suffering from "swollen heads" as a result of the Victoria Falls Conference.

"What I meant," he said, "was that after asking for an exposition of what planners meant, and having been told that the matter would be worked out, the Africans left the conference satisfied they had stalled the whites. As a result, when they reported to their followers, they rejected partnership before it had been defined."

"Considering all the difficulties put in his way by Africans, it was not surprising that the former British Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Griffiths, had felt that if anyone said anything at all about the views of the Europeans it would shatter any hopes of winning over the Africans."

The statement issued after the conference showed that the Europeans were ready to give them assurances on all the points of principle they demanded, and that "all this talk among responsible people about exploitation and domination is nonsense."

There would have to be all kinds of discussion between all interested parties, if another conference on Central African federation were to be a success.

Definition of Partnership

Exact definition of partnership was difficult if not dangerous. "One could say at least that it was based on the total rejection of any policy of racial domination and discrimination and the sincere acceptance of the fact that black and white were indispensable to each other and that each, by way of his conduct and actions, earn the confidence and good-will of the other."

It must not be assumed that Southern Rhodesia would accept the present federation proposals, and if Mr. Griffiths, with all his eloquence and obvious good-will, could not get a hearing for closer union in the way in which he presented it to Africans, another way of presenting the case must be found. The Europeans in Central Africa shared with the British Government the common objective of closer union, embodying the ideal of partnership of all races in developing the three territories.

"That is the only possible objective, and I hope Africans will not be misled into thinking otherwise. We do not pretend that there is any equality of partnership at present, but the native has signed the form and has his foot on the lower rungs of the ladder," said the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia.

"We have no hesitation in admitting that for the foreseeable future government must remain in the hands of the European, who, by training, background, and experience, is the only possible choice; but we do say to the African: 'Here is your chance to prove your worth and join in the government of your country.'"

It was only 23 years since white adult in the British Isles had become entitled to a Parliamentary vote, and it would be absolutely dishonest and deceptive to suggest that the vast majority of the inhabitants of Central Africa were likely to be fit for the British system of 1928 for a very long time.

In a speech, he said: "I would say that restoration of representative Parliamentary government and Crown Government, and starting with a constitution which allows that Europeans and Bantu would be in separate camps for all time, are two major objections to the federation proposals."

Speakers repeated the words of Cecil Rhodes: "Equal rights for all civilized men." In the speech he said that therein lay the future of Central Africa, but admitted that it still left the real problem: "What is a civilized man?"

All radio telephone services operating between the U.K. and East Africa will be closed on December 25 and 26 and January 1.

The best treatment of *dambos* with a view to growing food, including fish, reducing the incidence of malaria, and yet conserving water through the dry season is rather complex. Provided the authorities realize that a *dambo* is really a treasure to be cherished, not a nuisance to be drained away, the intrinsic value of *dambos* must increase and help to turn what is now a subsistence country only into a surplus-food country.

Putting Swamps to Use

The large swamps, which have areas up to several hundred acres, are but magnifications of the *dambos* of the Nile. Their magnification of effect is too large to begin to describe. They exist in greatest profusion in Uganda, India, and elsewhere. Other major swamp areas are the Malagaras in Tanganyika Territory, the Bangwulu and Barotseleng swamps of Northern Rhodesia, and the Okavango swamps alongside the thirsty Kalahari in Bechuanaland.

All have a bad name, not wholly deserved, for fever and have in the past been avoided by traveler and administrator alike; but that attitude seems to be changing. The two fundamental things to note about these plateau swamps are that they are all caused by the rapid growth of tropical aquatic vegetation and that they all have a pronounced slope; they are, in fact, not in the least stagnant.

The Africans have developed the enormous store of fish in the lagoons and channels. The second natural advantage of these swamps lies in the broad zone of seasonally flooded lands round them. Treeless and well-grassed, they do not harbour the fatal tsetse-fly. The grassy plains will in time be used, as are the corresponding flats of the sudd area of the Nile, for a pastoral economy.

What of the possibility of obtaining from water the industrial power which is so lacking in Africa? In theory, the conditions are ideal. The Owen Falls scheme in Uganda is the only major one in process of development, chiefly because it solves the double purpose of providing power for an area which can be industrialized fairly easily and of increasing the reserve of water for final use for irrigation in Egypt, 2,000 miles to the north. There are plans for other hydro-electric schemes where the dual purpose is not so easily attained, and where geography is not so helpful.

The impressive scheme for harnessing the Zambezi at the Kariba Gorge between the two Rhodesias would form a lake over 70 miles long, but there is hardly any fall in the gorge, so all the head of water for power must be created by building a very large and high dam, at a cost of many millions. This is the land below the gorge of very suitable relief for irrigation.

A parallel scheme in the same region is that of the Kafue Gorge. Here the conditions are more or less reversed; in that there is plenty of fall, well over 1,000 feet, but only one-sixth of the discharge. Moreover, the easily irrigated land of the Kafue flats is above the gorge instead of below.

There is much more promise for a hydro-electric project in the Shire of Nyasaland, where the lake is the ultimate reservoir; the Murchison Rapids provide a fall of some 1,000 feet below them is the extensive flood plain of the Lower Shire, which has gradients suitable for a moderate area of irrigation.

Misleading Analogies

To draw an analogy between Africa and India, or China, or Burma, is entirely misleading. Africa, having no Himalayan background and no snow-fed rivers, has less certain water supply. More important still, Africa has no pressure of population and little of the incentive of hunger. Finally, it is doubtful whether Africans are really farmers at heart, though some tribes are certainly pastoral; the farmers of 40 centuries in Asia are incomparably more practised at food production and soil husbandry.

The white man in India established irrigation and water conservation on a stupendous scale, but he had a population able and willing to make use of the water he provided. In Africa the white man must not only see that water is provided but teach its use. Hardly the last of all, it must become the natural incentive of idleness which is always found in sparsely populated

High Egyptian Negotiations on the Sudan

Salient Points from White Paper on Last Year's Exchanges

DENIAL THAT THE SUDAN ADMINISTRATION honestly seeks to promote Sudanese welfare was made by the Egyptian Foreign Minister during the recent negotiations between the British and Egyptian Governments, a full record of which has just been published as Cmd. 8419 (1s. 3d.) entitled "Anglo-Egyptian Conversations on the Defence of the Suez Canal and on the Sudan" (December, 1950-16 November, 1951).

An explanatory memorandum recalls that the so-called Bevin-Sidky agreement (Cmd. 7179) was rejected by the Egyptian Parliament mainly over the interpretation of a key clause relating to the Sudan.

When Mr. Bevin, then Foreign Secretary, received the Egyptian Foreign Minister on December 9, 1950, he said that there could be no prospect of agreement between the two Governments except on the basis of self-determination for the Sudanese.

Three days later Salah el Din Bey replied that Egypt could accept no solution which did not recognize the union of Egypt with the Sudan in word and in practice, and that Mr. Bevin's statement had reversed his attitude in discussions with Sidky Pasha.

Mr. Bevin replied that he had agreed with Sidky on self-determination for the Sudanese. They had together estimated that complete Sudanization would take about 25 years. The Egyptian Government had twice been invited to participate in the political evolution of the Sudan, but had refused. He had carried out all he had undertaken in the Sidky talks. The Sudan had made great administrative, economic, and political progress within recent years, and the standard of living was as high as or higher than in many countries in that part of the world.

"Egypt and Sudan One Country"

On a further meeting on December 9 the Egyptian Foreign Minister said that his Government considered Egypt and the Sudan were one country under one crown. The record continues:

Their attitude derived from natural and historical reasons; the two countries were linked by the Nile and there were no natural physical boundaries between them. Great Britain, on the other hand, had nothing to do with the Sudan before the occupation of Egypt. Great Britain was responsible for forcing Egypt's withdrawal from the Sudan, and she subsequently forced the re-occupation of the territory and the Condominium Agreement on Egypt.

Great Britain now claimed that she was responsible for the Sudanese. At the time of the Condominium Agreement, however, she had said that she was acting on behalf of Egypt. Great Britain's position in the Sudan arose out of her occupation of Egypt; if she decided that the occupation of Egypt was at an end, it followed that the Condominium Agreement should also come to an end.

The Foreign Minister said that the majority of the Sudanese supported union with Egypt, and cited the election results of the Graduate Congress and the municipal elections. As regards the Legislative Assembly, the total vote of those taking part in the election for the Assembly did not exceed 2% of the people of the Sudan and 20% of the electorate.

The policy which H.M.G. proclaimed of self-government and self-determination for the Sudanese was working against the interest of the latter. H.M.G. was trying to avoid the issue of a formation of a purely Sudanese Government. H.M.G. had supported the authority of the United Nations in advocating independence for Libya in two years. Why then had the British Ambassador in Cairo said that the Sudan was not fit to be independent? He was driven to the conclusion that H.M.G. was trying to separate the Sudan from Egypt and put off the day of Sudanese independence. As an end result, the Sudanese purely British Government had been established in the Sudan Government pursued a separate policy in the south of the country which aimed at the exclusion of the Sudanese from the south and the permanent separation of the two parts of the territory.

The Sudan should have its own Government and Parliament under the Egyptian Crown. H.M.G. had supported the union of Ethiopia and Eritrea under the Ethiopian crown. Could anyone say that the ties between those two countries were as strong as the ties between Egypt and the Sudan? He hoped, particularly in view of the agreement reached with Sidky Pasha, that Mr. Bevin would recommend this as a basis of H.M.G.'s policy to his colleagues.

Mr. Bevin recalled that the reference to the Egyptian Government in the Sidky protocol had produced serious reactions in the Sudan. The Sudan had never had a serious question of the Sudan in 1946, but Sidky Pasha's interpretation of the wording of the agreement went far beyond the understanding reached in London. The Foreign Minister's statement ignored the attempts H.M.G. had made since 1948 to associate Egypt with political development in the Sudan. As one of the two Powers responsible for the Sudan, H.M.G. could not discharge its responsibilities without taking steps to assist Sudanese political development.

Mr. Bevin Stands Firm

He regretted that the Foreign Minister had found it necessary to link the question of the Sudan with that of defence. They were essentially different problems. H.M.G. must stand firm on the Sudan, but he would like to see whether it was not possible to settle the problem of defence.

SAHALAH DIN BEY replied that the Egyptian Government had always considered it necessary to link defence and the Sudan together, and H.M.G. had been wise to link the two questions in 1950 and 1951. Unlike H.M.G.'s foreign policy, which had to deal with a multiplicity of questions, Egypt's foreign policy was basically limited to the two questions of defence and the Sudan. From the Egyptian point of view both were equally important. If Mr. Bevin's instructions were to stand firm on the Sudan, he had instructions to stand firm on linking the two questions. Since the problem of the Sudan was not complicated by defence or international complications, it should be easier to solve. It appeared that H.M.G. and the Egyptian Government were agreed on the active preparation of the Sudanese for self-government, and he queried how long a period H.M.G. thought necessary to bring the Sudanese to self-government.

MR. BEVIN could not accept the remark that H.M.G. were following a selfish policy in the Sudan. He had repeatedly sought Egyptian co-operation, as the Egyptian Ambassador in London could testify.

He considered, without wishing to make invidious comparisons, that the standard of administration and the development of the country compared well with Egypt. He did not ask the Egyptian Government to drop their claims to the Sudan, but of the two questions facing them now, he thought the Sudan was less pressing than the question of defence, even from the Egyptian Government's point of view.

On December 13 the Ministers met again.

MR. BEVIN said he had been struck by the gap which separated the Egyptian and British Governments, not so much in regard to policy as in regard to the interpretation of facts about the Sudan.

Historical Inaccuracies

He had been unable to find any historical evidence to support the contention that taking advantage of the presence of our forces in Egypt, we had compelled the Egyptian Government to withdraw from the Sudan in 1885, nor that it was under compulsion that the Khedive had allowed British forces to assist in the reconquest of the Sudan afterwards. If, as Salah el Din Bey alleged, the 1899 Agreement itself was completely altered, it seemed surprising that Nahaas Bahgat, recently at 1936 should have signed a further treaty containing an article which had expressly provided that the administration of the Sudan should continue to be that resulting from the 1899 Agreement.

As regards the interpretation of the protocol about the Sudan which had been initiated in London four years previously, he said that Sidky Pasha and himself, Mr. Bevin said that he had not agreed with Sidky Pasha and did not agree with the interpretation which Sidky Pasha had placed upon this protocol. Moreover, the political development of the Sudan in the interval had had been so rapid that the question upon which the protocol had been based had been overtaken by events. It was not from deliberately encouraging the Sudanese to self-interest.

...the welfare of the Sudanese people and the right to self-government and self-determination. From the economic point of view could not be ignored, and nothing must be allowed to jeopardise the security of Egypt's water supply or prevent its development to the maximum. H.M.G. were willing to be associated with Egypt in any arrangement which would be a fair and equitable one provided that Egypt would be willing to judge the water interests of the Sudan.

Mr. Bevin then took the four points adduced by the Egyptian Foreign Minister on the second page of his statement as proofs of what the latter regarded as the overwhelming sentiment in favour of unity between Egypt and the Sudan.

First, the Graduates' Congress did not even represent the majority of the Sudanese intelligentsia, and in recent years it had come under the domination of an extremist clique which represented only a very small proportion of the Sudanese people.

Secondly, he could not interpret the results of the Sudan municipal elections as indicating anything approaching unanimity in favour of union. For example, the unionists were in the majority in Khartoum and had a majority of only one in 10 in the other towns.

Only 15% of Cairo Electorate Voted

Thirdly, it was estimated that 18% of the Sudanese electorate had voted in respect of the 40 seats in the Legislative Assembly which were filled by direct election. In the last Egyptian general elections, however, only some 15% of the Cairo electorate was understood to have used its vote. In the case of the remaining 55 seats in the Sudan Legislative Assembly, which were filled by indirect election, no figure could be given, since the primary elections on which they were based were decided mainly by acclamation.

And, although the Egyptian Foreign Minister had said that the most important and numerous religious sects in the Sudan were in favour of unity, that those sects constituted the mass of the people of the Sudan, Mr. Bevin's information led him to believe that those Sudanese who professed to favour union with Egypt were not more than about one-fifth of the total population of the country.

As regards the recent United Nations decisions about the future of Libya and Britania, these did not affect the issue in the Sudan. These decisions had been taken by the United Nations, and as a loyal member of that organization, H.M.G. was bound to comply with these decisions, although neither of them represented what in their opinion would have been the ideal solution.

In the case of Eritrea, it was our view that that part of the territory where the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants claimed to be identified with Ethiopia should be united with that country. A different solution—federation—had been adopted, and we had again complied because in the circumstances there was no alternative. Circumstances in the Sudan were, however, quite different and it would be strange if anything were done to disturb the progress which had been made there in the political and material fields.

Mr. Bevin next turned to the suggestion that the Sudan Government had deliberately kept the southern Sudan in a primitive condition and completely segregated from the north, and that northern Sudanese had not been allowed to enter the southern Sudan. Considered impartially, the charge could not be substantiated. History had shown repeatedly that if primitive indigenous cultures were to be preserved from extinction when they first came into contact with more advanced people, they had to be treated with the greatest care. The differences in development between the north and the south Sudan were a serious problem which the Sudan Government had, in his opinion, faced to the best of their ability.

Administration Beyond Reproach

To-day the representatives of the southern Sudanese debate in the Legislative Assembly on equal terms with their fellow-members from the north; southern Sudanese civil servants like northern Sudanese, serve in any part of the Sudan; and the Sudan Government's education plan in the south contained, among other things, provisions for their increased use of Arabic in all schools in the south, including those directed by Christian missionaries. In short, Mr. Bevin considered the Sudan Government's administration of the south as deserving to be beyond reproach.

He considered the real core of the problem to be how soon the country should attain complete self-government and self-determination. The declared policy of both Governments was that the Sudanese should become self-governing. It remained only the practical problem of how to put together the elements necessary for a suitable Government of the Sudan and to guide them towards self-government. This was largely a matter of time. If mutual friction between the Egyptian Government and H.M.G. could be removed, the two Governments could together achieve great work.

The Governor-General's Executive Council now had a Sudanese majority. The Sudan Government hoped to broaden the electoral basis of the Legislative Assembly before the next elections, and a further important step would be unionist participation in these elections.

If the unionists participated, the Sudanese people would for the first time be represented by a body not only numerically elected, but one of whose members would be drawn from all parts of the Sudan and all creeds. This would be a truly impressive step towards the solution of the Sudan problem. At the present time the principal obstacle to the election of a fully representative Legislative Assembly was the rigid attitude adopted by the Egyptian Government towards the Sudan's future.

Compromise might have to be made. The United Kingdom had a long experience of the successful guidance of other peoples towards self-government. So long, however, as the Egyptian Government refused to modify their insistence on the unity of Egypt and the Sudan, their supporters in the Sudan would naturally find it hard to achieve a compromise with those Sudanese who sincerely believed that the best interests of their country lay in independence.

Could the two Governments, setting aside mutual suspicion, now agree to create the conditions necessary for Sudanese self-government, and to do so in their power to assist and guide the Sudanese people in achieving this end? If they could agree on the measures for doing this the Sudan problem could be settled.

The Egyptian Foreign Minister said that Mr. Bevin's reply would require study. He wished, however, to discuss the Sudan Legislative Assembly's position on Sudanese self-government. If the Egyptian Government did not consider that the Governor-General had acted correctly in giving his consent to the debate on that motion without the approval of the Government.

Self-Government Debate

The Egyptian Government presumed that H.M.G. had been consulted by the Governor-General and had given their consent. The Egyptian Government considered that they also should have been consulted, and the Egyptian Prime Minister had accordingly telegraphed Sir R. Howe in terms of which the Secretary of State was already aware, and had instructed him (Salah ed Din Bey) to request H.M.G. to give instructions to the Governor-General not to allow this debate to proceed.

In reply, Mr. BEVIN made it clear that the Governor-General had not consulted H.M.G. in advance. His decision to give his consent to the holding of the debate was, in Mr. Bevin's opinion, one which he was fully entitled to take on his own authority. Sir Robert Howe had been confronted with a difficult problem and only the man on the spot could assess.

Mr. Bevin said that he was inclined to think that, had the debate been postponed, it would have given rise to undesirable misunderstanding in the Sudan and to unjustified suspicion of the conversations then in progress between Salah ed Din Bey and himself. Nevertheless, he agreed that the holding of the debate of this nature at the present juncture was unfortunate. He had accordingly asked the Governor-General to do all in his power to ensure that no action was taken in Khartoum which was, in any way, likely to cause controversy between the Egyptian Government and H.M.G. and he also undertook to do everything possible himself to ensure that nothing would be done in London as a result of the motion which would disturb the atmosphere of the current discussions.

(To be continued)

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Federalism Debate in S. Rhodesian Parliament

Plan Depends on Good Will of All Races, Says Premier

A FULL DRESS DEBATE on Central African federation took place recently in the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. It was held before the new statement of policy had been made by the British Government, and many members urged the need for a new approach to the problem.

The Prime Minister, Sir GODFREY HUGGINS, reaffirmed his belief that amalgamation was the best way of closer association, but since it was no use crying for the moon, Southern Rhodesia would press for federation with the utmost vigour.

Opening the debate, Mr. R. O. STOCKIE, Leader of the Opposition, urged Mr. James Griffiths, Chief Secretary of State for the Colonies, of having stimulated the trend towards fanatical nationalism among misbegotten Africans.

This gave the African delegates to the conference a cause for depression of their own importance. We will have to reap what might be a bitter reward in the near future from the activities of Mr. Griffiths.

Confined almost entirely to incidental discussion of such terms as federation and partnership, the conference had indeed a mass of useful purpose would be served by continuing discussions in this free spirit and with the same individuality.

Federation was not now a party question, but unless the Government could assure them that there was hopes of achieving something better than the London recommendation, the Rhodesia Party might be driven to make a party issue.

"If we are not taken into the complete confidence of the Government, and if they do not make a more realistic approach, we shall be forced to continue in the independent way. We must act now. Time is against us."

What is Native Opinion?

Mr. R. S. G. Tobby (United Party) hopes that Britain's responsibilities would not stand in the way of making wise decisions on the future of Central Africa. It was rightly said that Native opinion should be taken into consideration, but what was Native opinion? They Africans had yet risen to civilized levels, and they had no right to claim that they spoke for all African people. Their motives and attitudes had to be considered.

Mr. L. J. W. KELLER (Labour) asked how the British Ministers attending the conference had expected a mass of Africans to discuss intelligently such a question of federation or understand what was meant by their part as partners in a new State. The British delegates had destroyed any hope of success, and had started a race they would never catch. The whole question had been side-stepped long enough; the African should not be allowed to hold on progress.

Mr. D. McINTYRE (United Party) spoke of a wide spread feeling that the Falls conference had been completely abortive, that too much time was devoted to the Africans, and too little to the future of the European. If progress could not be made after ascertaining the views of the new British Government, European representatives of the three territories should meet and come acceptable solution, and present the Imperial Government with clear demands.

Mr. J. R. DENDY YOUNG (United Party) thought that if closer union could be achieved, shortly, the constitutional question could mark time for a while. Southern Rhodesia needed the help of South Africa, which would provide moral and material support without which Rhodesia's efforts might end in failure. The two countries "formed a sort of same dam," and their interests in the great task were identical. "We are one company with South Africa," said Mr. Young.

The London report had been prematurely released.

thus playing into the hands of articulate natives who had stamped the vast mass of mass Africans stopped "sitting on the fence" instead of developing it, and put the hand of friendship to the European. They would be in danger of becoming a fifth-rate people, perhaps to an African race.

Mr. P. J. VAN RODESIA RANSON said there was not even the relationship of senior and junior partner between Europeans and Africans, it was rather a trusteeship. Africans should be treated as the head of a family treated his children. The speaker admitted, however, that he could not expect the British Government to agree to his terms, nor could he see the end of them.

MR. L. M. N. HOBSON (United Party) deplored the activities of theorists who had lately been claiming the Colony what was best for it, Rhodesians should know their own development should go.

Two Extremes in Policy

There were two extremes in Native policy. One was aggressive, and though it might succeed for a century or two, it deprived the Nation of all political rights. The other, favoured by the Colonial Office, was differential representation, and had a most unsatisfactory basis.

Southern Rhodesia's policy of a common roll for civilized beings was the best method because it did not deprive the Natives of hope. Civilization should be the only test for political rights. It might lead to difficulties, but that would happen in any event. It was better to have a known and tried system than suffer a form of federation with a system the eventual end of which must be the end of the European.

To give the African freedom to cut his own throat by expelling the people who had developed the land and were its insurance was absurd.

Unity could grow only when all the people in a country had something in common. There were in Southern Rhodesia two main things held in common—loyalty to the Sovereign and a faith in the Christian religion, and a common feeling of good-will towards each other. It would be wrong to exchange those for a system, which would divide the community from top to bottom.

Mr. D. W. LARDNER-BURKE (United Party) claimed that the Colony's surrender with the London report suggested that Southern Rhodesians would abandon their birthright. The Colony could still press for Dominion status without prejudicing its chances of eventual federation.

Mr. N. G. BARNETT (United Party) pointed out that the spirit of nationalism among Africans could not be disregarded. Without federation, Southern Rhodesia's absorption into the Union would be inevitable, and the northern territories would become black States.

Colony's Right to Make Demands

MR. N. ST. QUENTIN (United Party) thought that Rhodesia had a right to make demands, and should not go cap in hand to the British Government. "What had the United Kingdom done for the Colony except send a few troops in the Matabele Rebellion?" and "The most arrived too late." There was no great hope that the Conservatives would react differently from Labour.

THE PRIME MINISTER, who revealed that he was to go to London to discuss the constitutional future of Central Africa, said he believed that the new British Government would take a more realistic view of the question. He had also arranged to meet the elected members of Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Godfrey Huggins stressed that he was not speaking as the leader of a political party. "We in this country have nothing to hide and have always been actuated in the matter by unselfish motives. We are motivated by the best interests of the British way of life and its relationship to all the races in Africa, and we believe it essential to bring something like this to light to maintain that way of life.

"We have no ideas of aggrandisement or taking anybody else's territory. No one can say these ideas

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on racial suppression. I have always maintained that the best way of closer association is by the best for the moon. We have got to accept federation as the basis for the negotiations, and we will press for it with the utmost vigour.

Southern Rhodesians had gone to the Falls conference in the belief that they would discuss the London report, but other people there had other news. Some of the African representatives had left the talks with "the most frightful swollen heads," and as a result of the conference the Colony was having more difficulty with its Natives than ever before.

Federation depended on the good-will of all races, but the Africans did not seem to understand that. Their objections were based upon their inherent conservatism, lack of understanding people were frightened of what they did not understand and self-seeking motives in some cases.

Misguided Nationalism Stimulated

We have to face the fact that the Falls conference and the visit of the High Commissioner stimulated the trend towards fanatical and misguided nationalism among the African people, and it amounted to ignoring what the Europeans had done and were doing for the Native.

"The Africans seemed to forget that any change had to be agreed to by the Europeans of these countries, and that the backward people were not in a position to create at the conference. We never got down to discussing our problem."

The word "partnership" had been criticized, added Sir Godfrey, but it was a very good word to use as a basis for the relationship between the Europeans and Native races. It meant that the people were working for a common cause, that there could be a junior and a senior partner, with the junior being helped to seniority as he worked his way up. It did not mean domination by one or the other.

Complaining that some delegates had attended the conference in the same spirit as Mr. Molotov's determined to say "No" to everything, Sir Godfrey said that Southern Rhodesia would not attend another conference attended by such delegates, instead of true representatives.

It was better that any approach to the constitutional problem should be made on a non-party basis, and the best proposals which could be obtained from discussions would be put to the people by referendum.

Before the London conference last July the Colony must try to gauge what the people wanted and then see how far London would agree to those wishes. Sir Godfrey did not favour the idea of large committees discussing the matter before the conference. Everyone favoured federation in some form, on their own terms, but people must give up some of their pet hobbies for the greatest good of all. All Southern Rhodesia wanted was a workable constitution which would not strain dependence upon good-will.

One Ideal

Sir Godfrey ended by quoting the following extract from one of Mr. Churchill's speeches: "I think there is only one ideal that the British Empire can set before it in this regard, and that is that there should be no barrier of race, colour, or creed, which could prevent any man of merit from reaching any station if he is fitted for it."

"I suggest," commented Sir Godfrey, "that no good democrat can disagree with those sentiments."

Mr. G. H. HACKWILL (United Party) doubted whether the London report had provided a basis for a common Native policy. The differences were fundamental. In one case political ambitions preceded economic; in the other the position was reversed. What the Colony had been free of strife and strikes, African territories applying Colonial Office policies had experienced considerable racial troubles, particularly in the Gold Coast and Uganda.

The Tottenham Court Road area of London was being used for the collection and dissemination of news and agitation in the African territories by Coloured and African people. In that London area, the kindergarten of all Coloured opinion, they had ousted white people from the places of recreation and entertainment.

Mr. W. H. DREWY (Labour) thought that there had been some unfairness towards Mr. Griffiths, who, coming from overseas with little knowledge of Africans, had possibly allowed his Welsh evangelical enthusiasm to carry him away. But at a time when Africans had wanted nothing at all to do with federation, Mr. Griffiths had persuaded them to attend the conference in the hope that they would be converted.

Nyasaland might be suggested, be excluded from the negotiations for the time being. As to propaganda if a Nyasaland Native took home the *Bulawayo Chronicle* with the accounts of the tin shanties inhabited by Natives there, it would create as bad an impression as anything from agitators in London. The Southern Rhodesian Parliament spent too little time discussing African affairs, and he suggested a full dress non-party debate.

The speaker intended to stay in the Colony, but whether he did so depended upon his ability to shape policy during the next half century as to win the respect and good-will of the African.

Mr. J. I. SMYTH (Rhodesia Party) said that the Colony's future had a great question-mark in front of it, but there need be no cause for anxiety if the right course were followed. He denied that Africans in Southern Rhodesia were beginning to acquire something of a national outlook; Natives and Europeans were living in the greatest harmony, thanks to the sensitivity with which responsibilities to the African were regarded by Europeans. If the folly of past Colonial Office policy continued, disintegration would ensue.

Mr. R. F. HANSEN (Rhodesia Party) asked for a clear lead from the Government. The federation talks having been virtually a failure, Southern Rhodesia should decide its own course and direct its compass straight for Dominion status.

THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, Mr. J. M. GREENFIELD, said that one variety of federation was the United States system, where a collection of self-governing States on an equal footing formed a great partnership. The London conference had proposed a constitutional break because of the different levels of the constituent partners. But if Southern Rhodesia pressed for Dominion status, the balance would become even more lop-sided.

On the other hand, if Northern Rhodesia pressed for constitutional development, that would make federation easier to achieve. The Southern Rhodesian select committee, of which he had been a member, had felt that the reservations in the report concerning Native legislation in the Colony should be replaced by a Senate before which all African legislation would come. But the Government of the day might find a Senate very much more difficult to deal with than the Colonial Office in the past.

Central Africa's Immense Prospects

THE MINISTER OF NATIVE AFFAIRS, Mr. P. B. FLETCHER, said that the Zambezi was the biggest industrial factor in the whole of South and Central Africa, and indications were that it would become the hub of heavy industrial activity on the sub-continent. That meant that the African population of the two Rhodesias was one of the most fortunate in the history of backward peoples.

They were sitting on one of the remaining untouched and most important potentials in the western world, and they had a European population able and willing to open up to them an economic future which would raise them to an advanced and healthy standard of life. In 60 years the Native population of the Rhodesias would be about 23m, and the intermingling of a huge industrial labour force would make diverse political systems impossible.

The European could have only one purpose, to build up a solid virile nation of black and white people. Unless they went forward together in Central Africa, Southern Rhodesia would have its destiny determined in isolation by external economic and political pressures.

Because of the lack of leadership on the part of the British Government in the post-war period, Central Africa had been thrown back on a report prepared by a civil servants' conference sitting in London. Without wanting to be uncharitable, he could only describe the constitution they produced as nothing more than an academic enterprise. No practical parliamentarian could take it seriously.

The only way to settle the issue, said Mr. Fletcher, was for the Colony's Government, the elected members in Northern Rhodesia, and the Imperial Government to produce a constitution.

"Federation in Central Africa is the only logical step if the potential of the territories is to be fully achieved," said Dr. W. C. Loundermilk, the American soil conservation expert, who is revisiting Rhodesia. He hoped to see an ultimate federation including not only the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, but Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda.

Visit to Kenya in January

Programme for A Week's Stay

PRINCESS ELIZABETH and THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH are now expected to leave London by air for Nairobi on January 31. Arriving in the capital of Kenya on the following morning, they will attend a garden party at Government House in the afternoon when the Speaker of the Legislative Council, Mr. W. K. Horne, will present the key of the Royal Lodge at Sagana which was Kenya's wedding present to Their Royal Highnesses.

On the following day they will tour Nairobi, visit the new Princess Elizabeth Hospital for European Women and the new headquarters of the Kenya Regiment, and then attend a civic luncheon. In the afternoon they will make the 90-mile drive to Sagana, where they will have a four-day private holiday.

On February 1 they will see a demonstration by units of The King's African Rifles in Nanyuki, lunch in the officers' mess, and then fly to Mombasa to embark in the liner GOTHIC for Colombo, escorted by H.M.S. KENYA.

Inter-Racial Harmony

MRS. DAUITI YAMBA, one of the two African members of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, said a few days ago during a debate on the revised 10-year development plan: "It is the complete wish of the Africans in this country to promote good-will between black and white and live in harmony." Asked by Mr. Welensky to repeat his statement, he said: "It is the entire wish of the African population in this territory to endorse that 100% that we should work in complete harmony in this territory between black and white."

Conservative Parliamentary Committees

Officers Interested in Eastern Africa

A NUMBER OF M.P.S. who have visited East or Central Africa have been elected to office in Parliamentary committees of the Conservative Party.

The Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot is chairman of the Scottish Unionist Members' Committee, the Rt. Hon. Malcolm McCordale of the Labour Committee, and Mr. Anthony Hurd of the Agriculture and Food Committee.

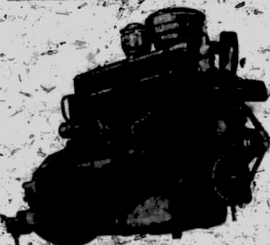
Mr. Walter Fletcher is vice-chairman of the Finance and Trade and Industry Committee (of which Mr. F. J. Ercoll is one of the two hon. secretaries), Brigadier Q. L. Prior-Palmer of the Defence Committee, and Mr. I. L. Orr-Ewing of the Labour Committee.

The Hon. John Grimston is joint hon. secretary of the Civil Aviation Committee.

As was reported last week, the office-bearers in the Imperial Affairs Committee are Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker as chairman, Mr. C. J. M. Alport as vice-chairman, and Messrs. R. S. Russell and Bernard Braine as hon. secretaries.

Minister to Visit East Africa

MR. A. E. LENNOX-BOYD, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, will visit Tanganyika for 12 days during the Christmas recess, with short stops in Kenya and Uganda on the return journey. He is due to arrive in Dar es Salaam on January 4, in Nairobi on January 18, and Entebbe, on January 20, and to leave for London on January 22. The visit, which will be informal, will enable the Minister to meet representatives of all races and to hear views on the proposed constitutional changes. No petitions or individual grievances can be dealt with. Mr. A. Campbell, his private secretary, will accompany him.



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PERSONALIA

MR. CHESTER BEATY, JNR., is selling his English farm.

MR. P. SINGH, of Nairobi, has been called to the Bar at Gray's Inn.

LORD LLOYD was received by THE KING a few days ago on his appointment as a Lord-in-Waiting.

SIR CHARLES LOCKHART has returned to London after a visit to East Africa on behalf of the Overseas Food Corporation.

MR. J. T. SIMPSON, general manager of the Uganda Company Ltd., left London yesterday by air on his return to Kampala.

MR. S. W. KULUYA has been reappointed an African member of the Uganda Legislative Council, in the place of Mr. K. K. KAGWA.

SIR JOHN HALL addressed the Royal African Society in London a few days ago, on the prospects of Uganda. A report will appear in our next issue.

PROFESSOR W. K. HANCOCK, director of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies in the University of London, is to write a biography of General Smuts.

SIR MILES THOMAS, chairman of British Overseas Airways Corporation, has accepted nomination as president of the Advertising Association for a further year.

DR. S. G. H. GASSON, senior medical officer of Rhodesia Railways, and MRS. GASSON are on their way back to Southern Rhodesia from leave in this country.

MR. STANLEY F. MALE has asked to be relieved of his duties as executive officer of the Tanganyika European Council in order that he may take a period of recuperative rest.

MR. and MRS. H. W. McCOWAN leave London today for the Cape on their way back to Uganda via Northern Rhodesia, Lake Tanganyika, Tabora, and Mwanza. They expect to arrive in April.

MRS. HARRIET LABBURY, who celebrated her 101st birthday in Kenya last week, joined the Church Missionary Society in Uganda 48 years ago, and served in that country for many years.

MR. GEORGE RABY, lately one of the general managers of the groundnut scheme in Tanganyika, will probably succeed MR. ARTHUR GAITSKELL next year as managing director of the Gezira Cotton Board.

Mrs. JOHN FOSTER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, who has been leading the British delegation to the Council of Europe meeting in Strasbourg, has returned to London.

MR. COLLIE KNOX, who at one time served in Uganda and later in the Sudan, has just left London on his first visit to the United States. He is acting as a special correspondent of the Daily Mail.

COMMANDER JOHN MILLER, O.C., a member of the Education Department in Kenya, and author of "Salts and Sandstone" leaves London by air this week to return to his post after leave in this country.

The two speakers of the House of Commons, COLONEL CLYDE BROWN, and Mrs. CLARET BROWN will leave early next year for a holiday visit to the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, and East Africa.

MR. CONRAD PETER ALBERT GARNETT, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. D. G. Garnett, and THE MISS ANNE GARDNER, younger daughter of Lord Selkirk and Phyllis Lady Delandrea, were married in London last Friday.

Mrs. JANE BUTTERFIELD, eldest daughter of Sir William Butterfield, a former Governor of Tanganyika, and Lady Butterfield, who now lives in Cyprus, was married here a few days ago to CAPT. MICHAEL D. A. RYAN, Royal Artillery.

MR. RONALD S. RUSSELL, M.P., one of the two honorary secretaries of the Imperial Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party, has been appointed private secretary by MR. DUNCAN SANDYS, Minister of Supply.

MR. A. G. BOTTOMLEY, M.P., who was made a Privy Councillor in the Resignation Honours list gazetted last Friday, visited Southern Rhodesia while he was Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs in 1946-47. Soon after his return he became Secretary for Overseas Trade.

PRINCESS ALICE COUNTESS OF ATHLONE attended a performance last night of Mr. Noel Coward's new play which was given in aid of the Rhodesia Fairbridge Memorial College. A bouquet was presented by MIRIAM EVERITE, who is to go out to the school at Induna, Southern Rhodesia, next January.

MR. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD, Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, is to lead the Colony's delegation to the Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers in London in January. SIR GORDON MUNRO, Financial Adviser to the Government, and MR. D. H. CUMMINGS, Under-Secretary to the Treasury, will also attend.

The appointment of MR. A. J. MITCHELL to be regional controller of the Colonial Development Corporation for Central Africa and the High Commission Territories was recorded in our last issue. Now it is announced that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has accepted his resignation from the board of the C.D.C.

SIR ALEXANDER CARR-SAUNDERS, director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, has been elected into honorary fellowship at Peterhouse, Cambridge, which has similarly honoured AIR COMMANDER SIR FRANK WHITLEY, a former scholar of the college, who recently visited East and Central Africa.

MR. REGINALD FLEMING and MISS BARBARA JILL SHAW, daughter of Major and Mrs. Blair Shaw, of Tarn, Kenya, have been married in London. The bride, who was given away by LIEUT. GENERAL ARTHUR CHATER, lately Military Governor of British Somaliland, is in her fourth year of training at St. George's Hospital, and on completing her nursing course will leave for East Africa with her husband. Mrs. Shaw and her younger daughter, who has just finished a two-year course in agriculture, will leave for Kenya in a few days.

MR. J. W. SWAN, who is about to return to Southern Rhodesia after leave in Scotland, served in France and Salonika in the 1914-18 war, and then went to Southern Rhodesia to farm near Gwelo in partnership with his brother. After joining the Veterinary Department, he was secretary of the Food Production Committee from 1942 to 1947 (being also for three years general manager of the Government-controlled dehydration industry), and then Under-Secretary in the Department of Internal Affairs. Since his retirement last year Mr. Swan has been a member of the City Council of Salisbury.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT

AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT for friends in East or Central Africa, what could be better than a subscription to the Air Edition of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA? Subscribers to the Air Edition are the active-minded people who want as soon as possible the information which they ought to have—and which of which can be obtained from no other source. The air subscription rate to the territories between Uganda and Southern Rhodesia inclusive is still only 70/-

Obituary

CAPTAIN ERNEST THORNTON
 CAPTAIN ERNEST HUGH THORNTON, R.E., R.N., who has died in Kenya at the age of 62, was a former commodore of the Union-Castle Line. He went to sea at 14 as an apprentice in the four-masted barque MATTERHORN and, having attained his certificate as first mate, joined the Union-Castle Line as fifth officer in the NORMAN in 1906. During the 1914-18 war, he served in the battle cruiser LION, in the battles of Outland, Dogger Bank and Heligoland Bight. From 1916 to 1917 Captain Thornton served in several passenger and cargo ships, and his last command, from 1939 to 1946, was the CAPETOWN CASTLE. He was promoted Commodore in 1941, and three years later was knighted for meritorious sea service in the Merchant Navy. He settled at Nairobi five years ago.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN ANDREW SMITH, who has died in Gatooma at the age of 77, was for long periods honorary secretary of both the local farmers' and small-workers' associations. Born in Glasgow, he was a tea planter in India in his early years, and saw active service in France in World War I with the 20th Scottish Rifles. He went to Gatooma in 1920.

MIME MARIA BOWE, who has died in Nairobi at the age of 75, went to Kenya in 1907 to join her husband, who died five years later. In 1944 she started a dress shop in Nairobi from which she retired in 1932.

MR. ROBERT CADE, co-director with Mr. J. K. Carter of Campbell Brothers, Carter and Co., South Africa (Proprietary) Ltd., has died in Johannesburg.

MR. DAVID PHILIP READY died in Nairobi on Sunday as the result of a motor accident.

Lord Lemay Receives Seretse Khama

LORD LEMAY, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, received Mr. Seretse Khama in London last week. An official statement said: "Mr. Khama inquired about the Government's policy in relation to the future administration of the Bamaangwato. He put his views before the Secretary of State, and renewed his request to be permitted to return to the Bamaangwato Reserve to assist the Government in the administration of his tribe. The Secretary of State informed Mr. Khama that he was studying the problem which Bamaangwato was presenting, but had as yet reached no conclusion. Bamaangwato tribesmen in Serowe have expressed their sentiment at a suggestion that Rasebodi, cousin of Tlokededi Khama, should rule the tribe. At a *kgotla* the tribesmen resolved to seek permission to send a deputation to London to ask for the return of Seretse. A motion has been tabled in the House of Commons by five Labour M.P.s (Messrs. Thomas Rennie, Stanger, P. Holman, Wedgwood Benn and Mrs. E. White) proposing that Seretse and Tlokededi should now be permitted to return to their homes, with Seretse as chief."

Food Problem of N. Rhodesia

THE FOOD PROBLEM in Northern Rhodesia will not be tackled energetically in the near future, many people in the country would stress, declared Mr. Roy Welensky in Legislative Council recently. The African population was likely to double next year, he said, and with the present influx of Africans from rural to urban areas, the need for Europeans to produce more and more food for the natives was obvious. Northern Rhodesia had been self-sufficient in food production only during the 1940-45 years.

Further action on immigration is to be debated in the House of Commons in March.

S. Rhodesia's Oath of Allegiance

Opposition Amendment Accepted

A SHEPHERD OATH OF ALLEGIANCE proposed by Mr. R. O. BESKILL, Leader of the Opposition, has been accepted by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament. The oath now reads as follows:

"I, the undersigned, swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George VI, his heirs and successors, according to law, and that I will faithfully observe and defend the constitution and laws of Southern Rhodesia and fulfil my duties as a Southern Rhodesian citizen, and that I will accept any obligations which may be imposed on me by the laws of Southern Rhodesia in respect of military service, whether in times of peace or war, and whether within Southern Rhodesia or beyond its borders."

The oath which had been proposed in the Citizenship and British Nationality Bill required a citizen to accept the Colony now, and for the future as part of the British Commonwealth, disclaim membership of the Communist Party or any of its branches throughout the world, and accept English as the only official language.

Congo Follows Rhodes Principle

THE BELGIAN COLONIAL MINISTER, M. André Dequae, said in Brussels after his return from a visit to the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi: "It is generally agreed in the territories that any colour bar must be categorically rejected. Everyone, whatever the colour of his skin, who has professional ability or the required qualities of heart and mind, must have access to every possible avenue of employment."

Foreign Products Research Bulletin No. 24, "The Protection of Buildings and Timber against Termites," has been published for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, by H.M.S. Stationery Office at 1s. 9d.

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Parliamentary Prospects in Colonies

Education in Central Africa

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. MR. R. RUSSELL (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary for further details of his proposals for developing the production of essential raw materials and foodstuffs in the Colonies.

MR. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD (Minister of States): The Minister informed the House on November 8 that the scope for immediate increase in the production of raw materials and foodstuffs in the Colonial territories is limited, and that most of our hopes must be concentrated on the mid-term and long-term prospects.

"The Government are now examining the different measures which can be taken to secure increases. This examination covers a wide field of Government action in this country no less than in the Colonies, and I do not expect that it will be possible to make a further statement at any time."

"The commodity in which there is a prospect of increasing supply to this country in the short term are copper, cotton, manganese, petroleum, pyrites, sugar, timber, vegetable oils, and sisenee."

MR. RUSSELL: Would the Minister agree that the policy of the Government is to create conditions under which private enterprise can develop the Colonies rather than that the Government should start schemes on their own?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I very much hope it will be the result of enlightened partnership between Government and private enterprise."

MR. F. HARRIS (Cons.): "Does that really mean that the Minister will freely support the import to this country from our Colonies of all foodstuffs available to come here?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I should like to know precisely what my hon. friend has in mind. In general, we are only too glad to have supplies of foodstuffs from the British Colonial Empire, in the interests of the Colonies and ourselves."

Deportations

MR. R. SOMMERSET (Lab.) asked whether the consultations with Colonial Governments in respect of deportations had been completed, and what recommendations had been made.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The consultations initiated by the former Colonial Secretary are still in progress and I am not yet in a position to say anything as regards their outcome."

MR. SOMMERSET: Can the Minister say what it is likely that the report will recommend in view of the wages?

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "As the hon. member is a Governor in the British Colonial territories, he will be well to do at the moment. We are getting the information as quickly as we can, but it would be altogether wrong to press them to hurry it up."

MR. F. HARRIS (Cons.): "The Minister used the word 'consultations'. I think his predecessor used the word 'reviews'. Can he say whether it is intended to have a full review, and whether it is intended to publish the report when it has been received?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Our line is clearly in keeping with that of the previous Government. We shall have consultations with the Colonial Governments and having had those consultations, we shall report to the House ourselves."

MR. C. ALPHEE (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether his attention had been drawn to the effects on the efficiency of Makerere College of the recent explosion in the college laboratories, and whether he intended to make any grant towards the replacement of the equipment.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Our survey of slow in progress has been completed. The full effect of the explosion cannot be assessed, nor can decisions be reached about the extent of replacement required. The matter is being urgently examined. I will write to the hon. member when the survey is completed."

MR. ALPHEE: "In view of the importance of developing higher technical education in East Africa, will the Minister undertake that any amount for a grant will be considered with a sympathetic view by the Colonial Office?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think we had better not say so far as any amount is made. The importance of the college and the work it is doing are fully appreciated."

MR. ALPHEE: "I am taking a statement about the decision to recruit units of the East Africa Pioneer Corps for service in the Middle East."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "With the desertion of skilled labour in the Suez Canal Zone, an alternative source of supply had to be found and, at the request of the War Minister, the Governments of Kenya and Uganda were asked whether they would agree to help H.M. Government by raising a labour force. Their agreement to this proposal, with which the Colonial Secretary concurred, was gladly given, and the necessary steps to raise this force are now being taken by the War Office."

MR. ALPHEE: "Will the Minister, in conjunction with the War Minister, ensure that special steps are taken to make certain that European officers and N.C.O.s for these units are specially selected from those with a knowledge of African affairs and of the problems of African labour?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think that matters very much in the minds of the Governments of Kenya and Uganda. An appeal has been made to European, with the requisite experience, to fill the necessary commissioned posts."

African Education

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked the numbers of African children of school age in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the numbers attending school, and the numbers who had completed the secondary stage.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I will ask the Governors concerned."

MR. JOHNSON: "Is the Minister aware that when he does set these figures they will be disappointing?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think that is a pretty gloomy thought. I do not think we are going too badly. We have the 1950 figures, and out of an estimated 468,000 children of school age in Nyasaland, 219,000 were at school, and in Northern Rhodesia out of 386,000 there were 165,000 at school. Considering the great difficulties, I think that is a pretty good start."

MR. ALPHEE: "Does the Minister realize that one of the reasons why these figures may appear to be disappointing is the fact that teachers in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland find it hard to remunerative to get employment in Southern Rhodesia. Will he consider the conditions under which African education is undertaken in Southern Rhodesia, with a view to finding out whether the two Protectorate territories can learn anything from the practice in Southern Rhodesia?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "There may well be something in what my hon. friend says, and that makes it more than ever necessary to consider in a favourable light the problems of federation in Central Africa."

MR. JOHNSON: "Is the Minister aware that I asked this question last year? Is he aware that in a wealthy firm in Rhodesia exporting £200,000 worth of base metals, there were only 17 African youngsters who had finished their secondary school course?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The policy of the previous Government and of the Colonial Office for some time has been to concentrate on primary education first, and that is the reason why there has been a comparatively small intake into secondary schools. First things first is the policy of the present Administration."

MR. J. GIFFINIS: "When the Minister was replying to the supplementary question put by Mr. Alpoth, he said that the education problem was a further reason for federation. Does he realize that the education of Africans will not be transferred to the proposed Federal Government, and that any such suggestion would lead to very strong opposition?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I did not say that it was a further reason for federation. I said it was a further reason for considering in a friendly light the problems raised by federation. Undoubtedly the difficulties and problems met by teachers in Southern Rhodesia may have some contribution to make to the problems in Northern Rhodesia, but there is no doubt about it as the hon. gentleman said, that the education of Africans would fall under a different heading."

Partnership the Only Policy

MR. JOHNSON asked when the proposed discussions were being in Northern Rhodesia between representatives of Europeans and Africans to define the principle of partnership, and to seek agreement upon its implementation.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Governor arranged a meeting for Africans to say whether the African Representative Council was invited to say whether they were prepared to take part in consultations to define the principle of partnership. The Colonial Secretary has the same of his predecessor that in the conditions of Northern Rhodesia the policy of partnership is the only one which is possible."

MR. JOHNSON: "Does the Minister agree that it is only when these talks begin that the Africans and the Europeans can settle down to a partnership, and that we can expect no satisfactory settlement of the problem of federation until these talks have taken place?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I entirely agree, and that is why the Government took the first opportunity, on November 23, of declaring their attitude towards the Central African federation problem."

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Grain Scheme Report

(Continued from page 375)

In Asian quarters, workshops, stores, hospital, farm buildings, European shop, cold store, and power station. During the year 160 miles of main access road and 22 miles of farm road were constructed. The corporation now maintains 300 miles of road in the province. A permanent power station has a capacity of 720 kVA.

TRANSPORT.—The Transportation Departments in London and East Africa were run under unified management, which reduced staff. There was a substantial fall in traffic through Dar es Salaam, the port position there ceasing to be a factor interfering with execution of the corporation's plans. Rail capacity also increased considerably.

The railway from Mkwawa to Nachingwea worked satisfactorily, and rapid progress was made in the clearance of the imports backlog. East African Railways and Harbours took over the maintenance and operation of the port at Mkwawa. Control of the corporation's road transport fleet was completely centralized.

Supply Orders Cancelled

SUPPLIES. Supply policy in London and East Africa was integrated by the appointment of the chief supplies officer, London, as superintendent of supply services in East Africa. All outstanding tenders and orders were reviewed; and many were cancelled or reduced, generally without financial loss. Results of the sale of surplus stores and equipment were satisfactory.

Contracts were made with the Ministry of Food for the purchase of exportable surpluses of the groundnut and sunflower crops. Owing to crop failure and seed requirements, only 300 tons of groundnut kernels were available for shipment from the 1949-50 crop. There was an exportable surplus of 2,500 tons of sunflower seed of high quality. During the year 260 varieties of seed were ordered from many parts of the world.

STAFF AND LABOUR. Labour utilization showed some improvement with the adoption of task work. Turnover of skilled labour remained low, but unskilled continued unstable. The European O.F.C. population in East Africa at March 31 was 944 men, 119 women, 457 wages, and 529 children.

The corporation's wage rates and trade test regulations for Africans were maintained, without alteration in salary scales, despite a general tendency in East Africa for wages to rise. Trade tests, while showing better results in manual than in non-manual trades, revealed a disappointingly low general standard.

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL LIFE. The Tanganyika Government took over the three European schools on January 1, 1951, when 291 European children were at school. The boarding-school has been opened to non-O.F.C. children, who constitute two-thirds of present boarders.

African schools continued to operate, three in Kongwa, five in Urumbo, and one in the Southern Province. Adult education and community work in the Kongwa area were considerably assisted by the presence of an officer of the Government Development Department. School buildings at Kongwa and Urumbo are used for evening classes in carpentry, hobbies, literacy, English, and arithmetic.

Classes for Native women in simple sewing, knitting, and infant welfare were attended in considerable numbers. This work is a considerable contribution towards labour stability.

Domestic councils in O.F.C. villages continued to be successful, working closely with the *Ihale's* court, which has been established in each area.

Works Committees

While works committees in general proved disappointing, three of those at Kongwa operated with considerable success, and those in the Southern Province made significant gains of benefit. The lack of success was frequently due to the type of representative serving on the committees.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS. The corporation's accounting year is the same as the Imperial Government's financial year. The decision to finance operations from moneys voted annually by Parliament renders it necessary to continue this arrangement, despite its disadvantages.

The board requested Messrs. Cooper Brothers & Co. to investigate the East African accounts at the end of the first six months' operation of the new system of decentralized accounts. Their report was encouraging; it recorded considerable improvement and exposed deficiencies and weaknesses.

The corporation is now responsible for proving the viability of the new plan. For this purpose it has been assured of new cash resources of some £5m. within seven years, subject to the condition that costs do not greatly exceed estimates.

The net cash position at March 31 was as follows:

	Year to March 31, 1951	Total to March 31, 1951
Advances to E.A. groundnut scheme	5,165,319	35,871,125
Advances to Queensland-British Food Corporation	508,800	1,500,000
Advances to E.A. Railways & Harbours	929,181	2,882,175
	£6,603,300	£40,253,300

Of the total of £40,253,300, advances totalling £2,882,175 are receivable by the corporation between March, 1952, and July, 1953, for transmission to the Exchequer. The amount due by the Queensland Corporation, £1,500,000, was transferred to the Minister of Food at April 1, 1951. This leaves a balance of £35,871,125, which becomes a capital surplus in the hands of the corporation.

Known losses incurred up to March 31 of £5,703,372, have been written off. The remaining balance of £30,167,753 will be further reduced by substantial amounts when the review of the corporation's assets is completed.

Fixed assets are shown in the consolidated balance-sheet as: buildings and installations, £3,799,538; plant, machinery and vehicles, £3,048,524; development and land-clearing, £18,190,777; and stocks, £4,204,087.

Net cash expenditure on the groundnut scheme for the years 1949-51 and anticipated requirements to 1953 are as follows: 1949-50, £10.2m.; 1950-51, £6.2m.; 1951-52, £2.8m.; 1952-53, £1.2m.

Increased Efficiency

AGRICULTURAL RESULTS.—Although a trading loss is expected on the 1951 crop (Kongwa alone being expected to show a profit), the results are considered encouraging in that they show a substantial improvement in the results of agricultural operations compared with past performance. This improvement is partly due to the fact that the results of the 1950 agricultural operations were depressed by the failure of the sunflower crop in that year, but it may also be fairly attributed to a great increase in the efficiency and a progressive improvement in the agricultural technique of the farming community.

Maize Price in Northern Rhodesia

Blunt Comments by Economic Secretary

"RABBLE-ROUSING VAPOURINGS" was the description applied by Northern Rhodesia's Economic Secretary to recent resolutions concerning the price of maize passed by Midland growers.

Mr. R. A. Nicholson told the Legislature that the price was computed on the production costs of a bag of maize from a hypothetical 3,000-acre farm, with 400 acres under maize and 400 under green manure, subsequently for maize.

The production cost, negotiated between the Government and the Farmers' Union, was agreed at 24s. 11½d. Interest on capital at 6% was 2s. 4d., and management wage 3s. 7d. An incentive payment of 6s. 11d. was next added, making 37s. in all.

The monetary return on interest is £419 for that farm; management wages are £641, and incentive £1,706, a total of £2,166. That is the monetary return to that owner-farmer on 3,000 acres. But the assessment was based on the fact that on a farm of that size the farmer would devote three-quarters of his time to maize. That monetary reward, which seems quite a good one, represents 31% on capital.

Conditions vary, but next year's net price in Southern Rhodesia is 30s. 3d., 9d. less than ours. In Kenya it is 30s. 3d., and in the Union it is in the region of 26s.

How trade is developing in the Masaka area of Uganda is evident from the fact that the National Bank of India has just opened a full-time branch and that the Standard Bank of Africa simultaneously established a branch which is open on four days of the week.



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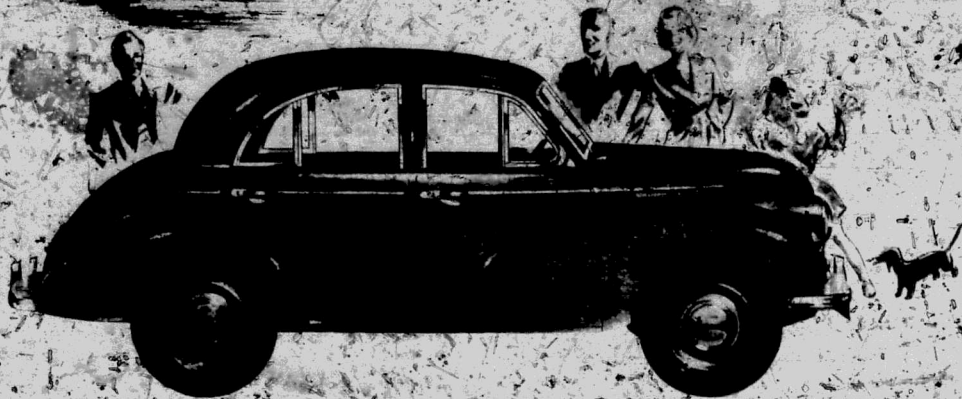
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Commercial Concern

The apparent lack of commercial enterprise in Tanganyika, especially in supplying goods for Africans, was stressed by Sir Edward Twining, Governor of the Territory, in a speech last week, when he said that farmers, miners, and industrialists had told him that, failing to get their requirements in Dar es Salaam, they had been forced to send to Nairobi and Mombasa. A reference to railway development gave the impression that the projected line through the Kilombero Valley from Morogoro to Njombe might be built even if the East African and Rhodesian railway systems were not to be linked.

The Calico Printers Association, Ltd., who are substantially interested in the new Uganda textile factory, report a profit of just over £3m. for the past year. Taxation, however, requires rather more than £2m., leaving only £900,000 for reserves and dividends. Mr. R. M. Lee, the chairman, told the annual meeting last week that in what was apparently a satisfactory year taxation had not permitted the company to retain sufficient profits to finance expansion even on last year's moderate scale of £200,000, a rate which must be considerably exceeded in the future.

Protecting Kenya Wheat

Successful experiments in the control of the black wheat beetle in the Ol Kalou and Ol Joro Orok districts of Kenya have been carried out by the Agricultural Department with Aldrin, supplied by the Shell Chemicals Distributing Co. (Africa), Ltd., of Nairobi, and Mergamma, supplied by Plant Protection, Ltd., through their agents, African Explosives and Chemical Industries (East Africa), Ltd.

The realized surplus for the Sudan's 18-months budget to June 30, 1951, is expected to exceed £E20m. against an estimated surplus of £E17.8m. Estimated revenue for the current year is £E24.8m. and expenditure £E17.8m. The new budget contains customs modifications costing £E80,000.

Activities of Tanganyika's first textile factory are at present confined to dyeing grey textiles, but bleaching and screen-printing will begin as soon as machinery is installed. Situated 11 miles from Dar es Salaam, the factory has its own water and electricity supplies.

Average daily railings from Mombasa for the week to November 29 were 2,976 deadweight tons. On the last day of the week there were 23,657 tons of imports and 23,312 tons of exports in the port. Twelve ships were in the stream awaiting berths on November 30.

Agreement has been reached between Rhodesia Railways and the African workers' trade unions on terms for increased wages. Details are not yet available.

Brothers, Ltd., announce that their capital reconstruction scheme was approved last week.

A rise in the retail price of sugar to 65 cents a shilling per lb. has been authorized in Kenya.

Dividends

Stewart and Lloyd of South Africa, Ltd.—15% Consolidated manufacturing and trading profit for the year to June 30, 1951, 400, after deducting 10% of £1,337.

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd.—34% increase capital free of South African tax, making 23% against 2%.

Greaternants Stone, Ltd.—Final 10%, making 17% for the year (the same).

Beitania Lands, Timber and Railways Co., Ltd.—Interim 1% (the same).

John Brown and Co., Ltd.—Interim 1% tax free increase capital.

Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.—Interim 31% (the same).

Busybody Instead of Guardian

AS A FOOTNOTE to our comment last week under the heading "Unfairness at United Nations," the following passages are quoted from the current *Economist*:

The Trusteeship Committee has become something of an infant terrible, with a marked weakness for getting its fingers into pies not strictly allotted to it by the U.N. Charter. Its central function is to watch over the former German, Italian, and Japanese possessions which are now trust territories, and Japanese possessions which are now trust territories, administered by various nations under agreements concluded with the United Nations. Neither South-West Africa, the cause of South Africa's protests, nor Morocco, which is the cause of the dispute that involved France, is a trust territory.

The widespread feeling that South-West Africa, as a former mandate, ought to be a trust territory does not invalidate last year's ruling by the International Court that South Africa is not obliged to make it one. That ruling was accepted by the U.N. Assembly by a vote of 45 to six. But South-West Africa is admittedly a special case, and the Trusteeship Committee's efforts to get a hearing for its tribal leaders would command more general moral support if the committee were not at the same time claiming broad powers of supervision over all Colonies and Dependencies.

Protest by France

France's one-day withdrawal was a protest against the committee's refusal to grant time for the study of an Iraqi resolution which asserted the committee's right to discuss political as opposed to economic and social progress in all Colonies. This particular issue may be easily smoothed over, but the underlying conflicts between the Colonial Powers and their critics is no more likely to be resolved at this Assembly than at previous ones.

In the circumstances, it is difficult to approve the French move in the same committee—approved by Britain—for a new request to the Security Council to admit Italy to the United Nations, on the grounds that it is now a trustee for Somalia. It is neither wise nor consistent to involve the Trusteeship Committee in issues of this kind. Its political ambitions are damaging to its moral authority, and there is all the difference between acting as a guardian and behaving as a busybody.



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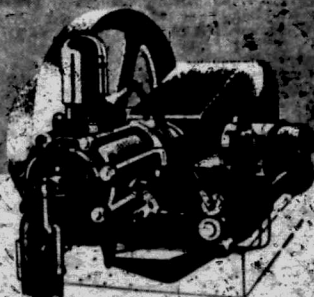
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Agents for East Africa & Rhodesia:

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Messrs. G. Fountain Ltd., 59, Speke Avenue, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.
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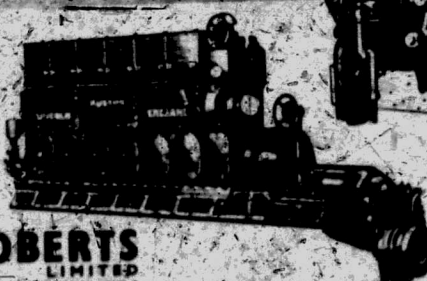
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Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.) Report**Consolidated Net Profit**

BARCLAYS BANK (D. C. & O.) earned a net profit of £769,581 for the year ended September 30 last, compared with £683,201 in the previous year. Reserve fund receives £250,000 (nil), the investment in Barclays Overseas Development Corporation, Ltd., is written down by a further £200,000 (£150,000), and dividends totalling 8% less tax, require £299,103, leaving a balance of £225,846 to be carried forward, against £205,368 brought in.

The issued capital consists of 16,621,500 in A shares of £1 each and £500,000 in B shares of £5 each, £1 paid Reserve stands at £8,855,375 (30m), and current liabilities, £4,488,407,270 (£4,419,111,975). Fixed assets are valued at £7,464,815 and current assets at £496,919,330, including £73,886,109 in cash.

The directors are Mr. Julian S. Crossley (chairman), Mr. A. C. Barnes (deputy chairman), the Hon. G. C. Gibbs and Mr. A. S. Aiken (vice-chairmen), Mr. A. T. Dudley, Captain D. Fitzgerald, Mr. C. Fitzgerald, Mr. R. E. Fleming, Mr. R. W. Foot, Mr. A. L. Grant, Sir Eric Maeching, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, Mr. J. Portal of Hungerford, and Mr. F. Seeborn.

The 26th ordinary general meeting will be held in London on December 28, when proposals for increasing the bank's capital will be considered.

The text of the chairman's statement appears on other pages of this issue.

Dalgely and Company's Report

MESSRS. DALGELY AND CO., LTD., report that consolidated profit and income from investments for the year ended June 30 last amounted to £2,312,074, compared with £1,936,692 in the previous year. Interest on debentures absorbs £116,392, taxation £1,515,732, directors' fees £8,413, and profits of £3,994 are retained in the accounts of subsidiaries, leaving a net profit of £882,854. Contingencies reserve receives £100,000, supplementary pensions £50,000, and premiums received £250,000, and premium and expenses on redemption of irredeemable debenture stock appear at £137,291. Interest on the preference shares requires £13,438 and dividends totalling 10% and bonus of 4% £110,250, leaving a balance of £221,875 to be carried forward, against £219,313 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £500,000 in preference shares of £10 each and £1,500,000 in ordinary shares of £1. Capital reserve stands at £65,999, revenue reserve at £2,501,875, staff reserve at £1,146,686, estimated taxation for the year to date £180,834, debentures at £2,015,625, and current liabilities at £1,731,321. Fixed assets are valued at £2,158,249, and current assets at £2,477,404, including £4,694,879 in cash, £1,000,000 in British funds (market value £956,453), and £2,336,869 in Commonwealth loans.

During the year there was a marked improvement in the earnings of the company's branches in East Africa.

The directors are Mr. D. Abel Smith (chairman), Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Leslie Melville (deputy chairman), Major-General Sir John H. Davidson, Lieut. Colonel C. P. Dawson, Sir Patrick Duff, the Earl of Gowrie, Mr. A. E. Graham, Mr. Basil Sanderson, and Lord Tweeddale. The general manager is Mr. G. S. Hunter, the secretary Mr. M. S. Stocks, and the superintendent in East Africa Mr. R. S. Wollen.

The 47th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 20.

**Trans-Zambesia Railways
Substantially Higher Traffic**

THE TRANS-ZAMBESIA RAILWAYS CO., LTD., report that in the calendar year 1950 gross receipts were £518,290 against £449,700 in the previous year and working expenses £461,967 (£391,750), or 89.3% of the gross receipts (87.1% in 1949).

The total tonnage carried was 281,240 tons, compared with 246,669, the chief items with the previous year's figures in brackets being: general merchandise, 87,960 tons (64,114); sleepers, piles and timber, 61,202 (43,575); tobacco, 15,343 (16,898); petrol, paraffin and oils, 14,031 (9,062); cement, 10,572 (3,694); tea, 7,840 (7,258); maize, 7,292 (4,118); fertilizer, 6,704 (7,136); sugar, 5,593 (6,619); public coal, 5,494 (802); Tea Railway material, 5,458 (20,020); cotton seed, 5,184 (6,344); salt, 4,687 (6,417); and cotton, 4,188 (8,953).

The Finance Act for 1950 provided for foreign taxes to be allowed as a credit against U.K. taxation. This relief has been taken into account on the understanding that the provisions of the Act apply to Mozambique, Ceylon, and Malaya, and application has been made to the Board of Inland Revenue on that ground, but their approval has not yet been notified. The relief applicable to 1949 and 1950 would amount to £28,055 and £26,623 respectively, but these sums are being reserved until the approval of the Inland Revenue has been received.

Mr. C. McLe Carey relinquished, in April, the posts of secretary and London manager which he had held for 31 years, and the directors record high appreciation of his services. His re-election to the board by special notice will be considered by the 31st annual meeting on December 21. Mr. E. A. Short is the present secretary.

The directors are Mr. Vivian L. Oury (chairman), Sir Eric Anson, Messrs. C. McLe Carey, W. M. Coddington, and J. B. Correa da Silva, the Hon. M. W. Elphinstone, Sir James Milne, General J. A. Monteiro do Amaral, and Brigadier J. Storar.

Loan capital in issue totals £2,908,888, and share capital £600,000 in ordinary shares of £1 each. Current liabilities appear in the balance sheet at £181,679. The railway from Beira to the Zambesi is entered at its cost of £2,917,572, rolling stock at the writtedown value of £200,000, and a reserve fund at the 1947 valuation of £2,400,000. The Southern Approach line to the Zambesi Bridge at its cost of £399,800.

Current assets of £271,340 include £131,705 in cash, £99,437 due from debtors, £79,245 as the value of stores, and £65,174 for Holdings of British Government securities.

Central African Fertilizers

CENTRAL AFRICAN FERTILIZERS, LTD., will begin business on January 1 as the joint sales organization throughout Central Africa for African Explosives and Chemical Industries, Ltd., and Fisons (Rhodesia), Ltd., who have decided to merge their selling of fertilizers and rationalize production at their factories in Southern Rhodesia. While the Fison factory will manufacture granular mixtures, the Rhodesian factory of the firm named company will concentrate on the production of powdered mixtures. Sir T. Ellis Robins will be chairman of the new company, and his colleagues on the board will be Mr. J. V. Dankwerts, Mr. P. G. Helle (sales director), Mr. S. W. Sandford, Mr. D. E. Estlin (managing director), Mr. E. E. White and Mr. R. N. Wolton. The secretary will be Mr. T. N. Garnett.

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Uganda Railways Report Increased Traffic and Receipts

UKSALAND RAILWAYS, LTD., reports gross receipts for the year 1950 at £473,499, a sharp advance on the 1949 total of £386,393, and as working expenses increased only from £328,299 to £403,784, the balance was £69,715 against £58,094. Interest on debenture holdings of subsidiary companies rose from £19,753 to £50,872, and, after other items had been brought in, the surplus was £156,323 against £122,302. After meeting debenture interest and U.K. taxation, £26,125 was transferred to a tax-equalization reserve.

During the year 208,394 tons were carried, compared with 178,065 in the previous year, and the number of passengers increased to 322,132 from 298,977. Working expenses, including provision for renewals, amounted to 85.27% of the gross receipts, against 84.36%.

The issued capital is £418,375 in ordinary shares of £1 and £54,000 in A ordinary shares of 1s. Debentures of £697,000 have been issued to a total of £4,402,024. Reserve funds appear in the balance-sheet at £694,375, and current liabilities at £131,423.

Fixed assets rose from £2,773,096 to £3,075,723. Investments in the Uganda Central African Railway Co., Ltd., amount to £1,000,000, holdings in the associated Trans-Zambia Railway Co., Ltd., to £398,000, and Government assets total £1,111,170, including British Government securities, £404,987, stores valued at £282,505, debtors and items in suspense of £206,264, cash amounting to £199,208, and tax reserve certificates for £18,075.

The report contains the usual details of expenditure and revenue, and the usual balance-sheets and expenditure and receipts accounts of the company and its subsidiaries.

The directors record their high appreciation of the services of Mr. C. McL. Carey from the inception of the company until his retirement last April, when he was succeeded by Mr. E. A. Short.

The board is composed of Mr. W. M. Goodington, chairman and managing director, Sir Eric Ansorge, Sir J. Milne, and Vivian Oury, and Brigadier J. Serrat.

Heavy rains having fallen throughout Southern Rhodesia, tobacco planting began over three weeks earlier than usual.

Uganda's Mounting Prosperity External Trade £37m. in Eight Months

THE ACTING GOVERNOR OF UGANDA, MR. H. S. POTTER, said when opening the budget session of the Legislature that the Government would establish an industrial development corporation or board to control and develop existing industries controlled by the Government and to promote new industrial undertakings. [This decision had been revealed in London a few days earlier in circumstances mentioned under Notes By The Way.]

£14m. Increase in One Year

Mr. Potter described the present prosperity of Uganda as without parallel in East Africa. Exports in the first seven months of this year had approximately equalled the combined exports of Kenya and Tanganyika in the same period and in the first eight months the external trade of Uganda had reached the record figure of almost £37m., an immense increase on the corresponding figure of £23m. in the same period of 1950.

The increase, he explained, had been due mainly to the higher value of cotton exports, though the volume had been slightly lower than in 1950. Coffee, which had risen in both value and quantity, had contributed £9m., compared with rather more than £6m. last year. Imports from January to August inclusive this year had reached £14m., compared with £9m. last year.

The Kilembe copper project had advanced to the transition stage between exploratory work and that of making financial arrangements for actual production.

At last week's auctions in London 108 packages of teas from Portuguese East Africa were sold at an average price of 3s. 3.75d. per lb., compared with 420 packages of African teas at 3s. 4.20d. per lb. in the previous week. No other African teas were offered last week.



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Underlying assets	£ 2	Underlying assets	£ 11	Underlying assets	£ 18
Number of Companies	104	Number of Companies	104	Number of Companies	104
Annual Consumption	11,000,000	Annual Consumption	11,000,000	Annual Consumption	11,000,000
Capital	£ 200,000	Capital	£ 200,000	Capital	£ 200,000

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Rhokana Corporation, Ltd.

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD. earned a profit of £10,483,687 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £6,687,165 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £3,718,292, from which must be deducted £1,365,221 for adjustments in respect of previous years, general reserve receives £2,500,000, and preference share redemption fund £637,500. Interest on the preference shares requires £60,946, and dividends totalling 200% on the ordinary and A stock £5,000,004, leaving a balance of £488,415 to be carried forward, against £556,749 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £1,429,818 in 5% redeemable cumulative preference shares, £2,450,324 in ordinary, and £9,964,478 in A stock units, all of £1. Capital reserves stand at £9,964,478, revenue reserves at £2,500,000, and current liabilities at £10,067,000. Fixed assets are valued at £1,278,831, redeemable debentures at £904,653, stores at £2,089,067, and current assets at £1,332, including £7,986,791 at call and £3,048,649 in cash.

The company holds 33.6% of the issued capital of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and 2,166,666 ordinary shares of £1 in Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Mr. W. Marshall Clark, Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate), Mr. F. M. F. Richards, Mr. K. Richardson (alternate), Mr. D. A. B. Watson, Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, Mr. J. A. Seys, and the Hon. G. D. Smith (alternate), Mr. D. G. Beckingham. The London transfer committee is composed of Mr. W. E. Groves and Mr. A. C. Wilson, and the secretary is Mr. S. W. Bost.

The 29th annual general meeting will be held in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, on December 19. Extracts from the chairman's statement appeared in our last issue.

Rhodesian Anglo American, Ltd.

RHODESIAN ANGLO AMERICAN, LTD. report a gross profit of £14,819,139 compared with £7,985,033 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £3,072,192, profits of subsidiaries attributable to outside interests (of which £317,231 have been transferred to preference share redemption funds) appear at £3,749,955, profits retained by subsidiaries at £1,367,384, and dividends totalling 55% require £3,276,135, leaving £476,382 to be carried forward, against £442,297 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £5,956,609. Capital reserve stands at £2,457,897, revenue reserves at £3,348,488, and current liabilities at £3,327,380. Fixed assets are valued at £11,955,914 and current assets at £3,334,406, including £15,534 in cash.

The company holds 52.35% of the total ordinary and A stock issue of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., 21.294% of the stock in issue of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., 152,385 shares in Mufulira Copper Mines, Ltd., and £228,171 stock in the Rhodesian Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Messrs W. Marshall Clark, H. St. L. Gosnell, R. B. Hagart, H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate), J. M. F. Phillimore, K. Richardson, D. A. B. Watson, Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, and the Hon. G. D. Smith.

The 22nd annual general meeting will be held in Kitwe on December 19.

Cam and Motor Gold Mining

THE CAM AND MOTOR GOLD MINING CO. (1919), LTD., earned a profit of £251,914 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £244,488 in the previous year. Reserve for future taxation receives £102,000, and dividends totalling 36% require £168,750, leaving a balance of £47,455 to be carried forward, against £66,297 brought in.

The issued capital is £468,750 in shares of 12s. 6d. each. Capital reserve stands at £23,196, revenue reserves at £352,000, reserve for taxation £103,086, and current liabilities at £224,761. Fixed assets are valued at £483,332, investments at £3,180 (market value £2,334), deferred revenue expenditures at £1,715, and current assets at £661,646, including £489,254 in cash.

During the year 244,500 tons of ore were milled for 25,136 oz. gold, against 246,500 tons and 52,545 oz. in the previous year. Working costs rose from 278.5d. to 325.44d. per ton milled. Ore reserves are estimated at 1,529,704 tons of an average value of 6.8 dwt. per ton. The shortage of African labour has been partly countered by increased mechanization in the ground.

The directors are Messrs Bailey Southwell (chairman), alternate, R. V. Dredy, L. H. Mitchell (alternate), R. S. Walker, H. N. Clackworthy, alternate, E. S. Jenkinson, Sir Joseph Hall (alternate), B. E. Beach, and Sir Digby Barnett.

The 22nd annual general meeting will be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on December 31.

Rhodesia Copper Refineries

RHODESIA COPPER REFINERIES, LTD. report a profit of £92,273 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £106,786 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £1,314, the preference share redemption fund receives £25,300, and interest on the preference stock, less tax, requires £47,279, leaving £40,288 to be carried forward, against £30,091 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £1,278,820 in 5% redeemable cumulative preference stock and £500,000 in ordinary stock, both in £3 units. Capital reserves stand at £102,590, revenue reserves at £40,288, and current liabilities at £538,708. Fixed assets are valued at £2,189,144, stores at £187,181, and current assets at £84,081, including £53,717 in cash.

Electrolytic copper production for the year was 96,371 long tons, against 88,644 tons in the previous year.

The directors are Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), Messrs W. Marshall Clark, H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate), M. E. Phillimore, K. Richardson (alternate), D. A. B. Watson, and J. A. Seys, Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, and the Hon. H. G. Smith.

The fifth annual general meeting will be held in Nkana on December 19.

Company Progress Reports

SALISBURY—145 tons of lead and 476 tons of zinc concentrate were produced in October.

ROSEBUSH—2,100 tons of ore were treated in October for 837 oz. gold. The estimated working surplus is £1,254.

Growing Prospecting Activity

A CONSIDERABLE INCREASE in prospecting is reported from Northern Rhodesia, where 184 licences were registered during the first nine months of this year, compared with 57 for the whole of 1950.

Wanderer Liquidation

WANDERER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LTD., are to be voluntarily wound up, Messrs. G. W. J. Collis and R. G. Scarfe, of 49 Moorgate, E.C.2, being the joint liquidators.

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Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas)

Statement by the Chairman, Mr. Julian Stanley Crossley

Sterling Area Being Undermined by United Kingdom Taxation Policy

Public Misled in Regard to Dividend Limitation

Doctrine of Welfare State Essentially Inflationary

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS) will be held at 29 Grosvenor Street, London, E.C.3, on Friday, December 28, 1951.

MR. JULIAN STANLEY CROSSLEY, chairman of the bank, has circulated the following statement to the stockholders with the directors' report and the accounts of the company for the year ended September 30, last:

"I know that many stockholders will share the abiding sense of grief that we, who work in this bank, feel at the loss of William Goodenough, who died in May of this year at the age of 51.

Influence of Sir William Goodenough

"Chairman of this bank for nearly four years, and then of Barclays Bank Limited, until just before his death, he had attained a position and an influence such as falls to few men of his age. Like his father, who founded this bank, and was chairman from the year of its incorporation in 1925 until his death in 1934, he was a firm believer in the ideals of the British Commonwealth and Empire, in the benefits which it has brought and which, through its traditions and its unique experience, it could still bring to a troubled world.

"Those who regard these views as old-fashioned might do well to consider the form of political organization that might take its place, and whether its responsibilities would be discharged with a greater measure of regard for the interests of the peoples concerned and of the world as a whole.

"William Goodenough's work was not confined to the sphere of banking. His flair for leadership and his exceptional insight into affairs ensured for him a leading place in any community. His loss, therefore, is something which will be felt far beyond the immediate circle of Barclays Bank and of the City of which he was no mean citizen.

Importance of the Human Factor

"If I were asked to sum up in a few words what it was, above all, that he brought to this bank, I should say that it was the personal touch, through which he was able to exercise his special gift in the field of human relationships. Many of the arrangements which we have developed in recent years for the wider training and more varied experience of our staff can be said to owe their origin to him. There can be few indeed who came into contact with him who did not feel that he understood their needs and sympathized with them in their difficulties.

"In these days of great corporations, whose very names are abbreviated to a meaningless string of initials, have a synthetic ring about them, it is hard to believe that the human factor does not tend to become obscured. Although in this bank we have outgrown the size and scope of a family business, we

have tried to preserve the essentials of that life-giving element which is the human side of any business.

"For this reason, in particular I wished to refer to our late chairman and to his father, who, if he could be a witness to-day to our annual report, might, I think, be pardoned for feeling some sense of pride in the undertaking to which he put his hand 25 years ago.

Special Relationship with Barclays Bank

"In March of this year Mr. Anthony Fuke was called upon to take Sir William's place as chairman of Barclays Bank, which obliged him to resign from our board. I am glad to tell you, however, that he continues to follow our affairs with keen personal interest, though from a more detached position. The head of Barclays Bank must always be in a very special relationship to this bank, and we are glad to feel that he has served for a period on our board. We greatly enjoyed, and benefited from, the experience of having him with us, and deeply regret that it became necessary to terminate this arrangement so much sooner than we had expected. We wish him well with his new work and the heavy additional responsibilities that it entails upon him.

"A few months later Mr. A. C. Barnes was elected a vice-chairman of Barclays Bank Limited, and in October a further milestone in his service was passed when he reached pensionable age. I am glad to tell you, however, that he does not propose to succumb to the lure of a comfortable haven of retreat in well-earned retirement, but will continue to serve this bank in the same capacity as hitherto. Those who know him best can alone realize how much this means to the bank which he has served with such distinction. I cannot attempt here even a brief sketch of such a career as his, which, I think, has always been associated in the first place with Egypt, where he was sent originally for a short time—it lasted for 18 years.

Epic Story of War Years

"It was on him that the main burden of responsibility for the control of our affairs in the Middle East devolved during the whole of the war. This was an epic story, seldom, if ever, equalled in the history of banking, and one with which his name will always be closely identified. The demands which were made on the organization which came under his immediate control during that critical period of the war were unique, and the response never faltered. It is a great pleasure to me to be able to offer him on your behalf our sincere congratulations on his appointment as vice-chairman of Barclays Bank Limited.

"In September we were glad to elect Mr. F. Seshom as a director, and, in accordance with our articles, he offers himself for re-election at the annual general meeting. I feel sure that stockholders will be pleased to confirm his appointment. He will already be known to some of you as a director of Barclays Bank Limited.

"Mr. A. S. Aiken, the chairman of our South

As vice-chairman of the bank for this year, and we have again had the pleasure of his visit to London. As usual, we have derived much benefit from his visit. The time and energy which he has devoted to our affairs in Africa have been of the utmost benefit to the bank, and it is a particular pleasure to me personally to have this close association with him as one of the vice-chairmen of the bank. You may remember that I referred last year to the special value we attach to these personal visits.

Value of Visits

We have been pleased also to have Mr. H. P. Oppenheimer over here for a time during this year, while seven of the directors from here have visited different territories in which the bank operates. These visits are in addition to those of local directors, and senior officials of the bank, to many other areas.

Before the date of the annual meeting, Mr. W. W. Milne, now the general manager, will have retired on pension. He joined the Bank of Africa in 1910 and became a general manager in 1946. During the intervening years he gained a wide experience of the bank in many different spheres. I know you will wish me to express our gratitude to him for his able and loyal service, and I am glad to tell you that he will continue to serve the bank as a member of the London committee.

Mr. J. Rodway has now returned to us from a period of special service with Barclays Bank, Limited, and he and Mr. R. G. Dyson have been appointed assistant general managers of the bank.

Mr. A. R. Bothwell, our chief accountant for 10 years, retired in March after nearly 39 years' service. The scope and variety of his work grew steadily during and after the war, when the many problems, not least those relating to taxation, greatly increased. The responsibilities of the chief accountant in a business such as this are indeed heavy, and we shall miss the characteristic figure that always seemed to forbid so sternly the odds of any hurried or too rapid decisions. Mr. F. E. Scott has been appointed to succeed him.

South Africa and Southern Rhodesia

In South Africa we have been glad to secure the services of Dr. J. E. Holloway, who was elected a member of the South African board in January. His wide experience of the finances of the Union will be a great asset to us. Mr. R. F. Nicholson has also been elected to that board, and his association with us will prove most valuable. Mr. H. C. Greenleaf, general manager in South Africa until his retirement in July, has been elected chairman of the Cape local board, and we are glad to be able in this way to retain the benefit of his knowledge and experience of our affairs.

I know you will join me in wishing Mr. Edwards, his predecessor (who this year achieved the fine record of having served the bank for 50 years) and also Mr. O. Gordon, who was chairman of the Rhodesian local board until September 30 of this year, our good wishes for a long and happy retirement. Mr. S. M. Pechey, formerly an assistant general manager in South Africa, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Gordon. Mr. A. A. Penzhorn, formerly manager of Pretoria branch, has been appointed an assistant general manager in South Africa, and Mr. A. Warner, who held a similar position, has retired after 43 years' service. Our thanks and good wishes go with him.

Changes in Local Boards

There have been several changes in the Alexandria local board—Mr. G. N. M. Law, the senior local director, has been appointed chairman and has been

joined by Mr. D. H. Stott, previously a local director in East Africa, who has been replaced there by Mr. N. W. Gellatly.

I am sure that many of you will appreciate the heavy load of responsibility that falls upon our local directors and senior officials who carry on the business of the bank overseas. They have to act upon their own initiative, and take decisions which require sound judgment as well as an intimate knowledge of all the requirements of the bank—a consideration never more necessary than at the present time. Three new advisory local directors have been appointed, namely H. E. Mohamed, Abdel Khaled Hassouna, Washe, H. E. Ahmed Muzlohan Pasha, and Fares Sarofem. Dr. Hassan Nachat Pasha has resigned from the local board.

Changes in Balance Sheet

Before dealing with the balance sheet figures, I should first draw your attention to two changes which have been introduced in its form this year. Firstly, we have separated the item for 'bills discounted' into two parts—British and other Government Treasury Bills and other bills. In view of the very high proportion represented by Government Treasury Bills, it seems to us right that the item should be split up. If these Treasury Bills are added to our cash and money at call, you will see that they total up to more than one-third of our liabilities to the public.

The second change is seen in the item formerly designated 'liability of customers for acceptances, etc.', the title of which has now been expanded to read 'customers' liability for acceptances, guarantees, indemnities, etc.'. Appropriate changes have been made in the wording of the contra account. The proportion of acceptances in this total has for some time past represented only a small part of the whole. The great bulk of this figure arises from liabilities under guarantees and confirmed credits.

Deposits Increased by £20,000,000

The most striking feature in our figures this year is the increase of more than £20,000,000 in the total of our deposits. While this is in part a reflection of general monetary tendencies, and in particular of the sharp rise in the price of many of the staple commodities which are produced in territories which the bank serves, it also results in part from fresh business connexions and an expanding branch system. Some of the branches which we have recently opened have made surprisingly rapid progress, and during the year we have opened numerous other branches which we hope in time will show favourable developments.

In present conditions, with such wide variations in commodity prices, we must expect to see a sharp fluctuation in our deposit figures from time to time, but you will notice that, in spite of the large increase in the advances, the liquidity position has been very little affected. This increase in advances to customers has become more marked in recent months and can be described as being well spread over our whole branch system.

The striking increase in our principal earning assets has, as you would expect, exerted a marked influence on the bank's earnings during the period, and we are pleased to be able to report a substantial increase in the net profit figure after making the usual provisions.

Development Corporation

The allocation of a further £200,000 towards writing down the Development Corporation investment means that we have now written off the whole of the premium on these shares. I should perhaps make it clear that this must not be read to mean that we regard any of the capital as having been lost. On the

contrary, the position is at present quite satisfactory so far as we are able to judge. I think this will be of great interest to you, and I shall be glad to discuss it in more detail if you care to turn to the balance sheet at the end of the report. The year has been a most successful one for the Corporation. The sum of £1,000,000, which we have accumulated out of current earnings in recent years to write off the premium, can be regarded as a reserve which remains at present intact, and the Corporation itself is undoubtedly fulfilling a useful function.

Proposals for Increased Capital

I should now like to refer to our proposals for a capital stock bonus, which was recently sanctioned by the Capital Issues Committee, and the details of which have been circulated separately to the stockholders. It will be necessary, for the purpose of giving effect to this proposal, for you to approve a resolution increasing the authorized capital from £10,000,000 to £15,000,000, and another authorizing the capitalization of a part of the reserve fund to permit the issue of one new share to the holders of every 10 of stock.

It is also proposed to make a call of £1 on the B shares. This will produce £500,000 of fresh money to augment the capital. As holders of all the B shares, Barclays Bank Limited, have waived their rights (in respect of those shares) to participate in the bonus, and you may remember that on the previous occasion, in 1946, they passed a similar self-denying ordinance. The result of these arrangements will be to bring the total capital and published reserve fund up to a figure of nearly £16½ millions, which is a step in the direction of bringing this item into better relationship with the fixed assets and with the liabilities to the public.

Mirage of Dividend Limitation

At the time of writing it is impossible to say whether dividend limitation is to be introduced, but if this were to happen it might be necessary for us to reduce the nominal rate of dividend to a figure which would ensure that the total amount of dividend received by stockholders did not exceed the figure paid out in recent years. This would be unfair in the case of our stockholders, who have received only moderate increases in dividend, while the business of the Bank, and its internal strength, have gradually been built up. We did not feel that it would have been sound policy, or in the long-term interests of stockholders, to have increased this figure more rapidly, even though earnings might have permitted us to follow a more liberal policy. If this strange new concept, however, should win the day, you would, in effect, be penalized for your patient forbearance.

It would be interesting to hear an objective argument for dividend limitation. The main contention so far advanced in support of it seems to be based on nothing more substantial than prejudice and jealousy. Inexplicable elements have conjured up a picture of wealthy stockholders reaping rich rewards, in the shape of high dividends, during a period when rising prices are causing serious hardship to all other sections of the community. If true, this would indeed be a revolting picture, but it is palpably false.

Is Wealthy a Fair Picture

How many stockholders there may still be would be scarcely the subject of any increase taken away from them in any case, but the great bulk of our stockholders are certainly not wealthy people, and, as a body, they are probably less well equipped to defend themselves, or secure an improvement in their lot, than almost any other section of the community. We can now turn to see how, in the cold light of facts, this picture discloses.

Comparing the figures with 1938—the last com-

plete pre-war year—with those for 1950, they show, in the case of this bank, that the figure absorbed in taxes increased by 505%, which means that it is now more than six times what it was before the war, due to the increased net earnings, as well as the higher rates ruling. The salaries and wages bill increased by 173%, this figure being now about two-and-three-quarter times as high as it was before the war. The dividend for the stockholder has merely increased from 6% to 8%. The actual dividend received after deducting tax is now, however, only 4.4s. per cent, as against 4.19s. 8d. per cent, before the war.

Staff Salaries and Service

These figures, of course, relate only to our own company, but many of the larger businesses in this country will, I think, have had a somewhat similar experience, an experience which suggests that the true position is almost exactly the reverse of the one that the public has been asked to believe.

Whatever your feelings may be on the subject of the dividend, none of you, I think, will be likely to grudge the increase in salaries and wages paid to our staff. The numbers have increased, due to the expanding business, and there is a consequent reduction in the average age; nevertheless, there has been a very substantial increase in the average overall rate of pay. I am satisfied that this has been well earned, and the board is deeply conscious of the splendid work that has been put in again this year and which has made these results possible. Stockholders will be given an opportunity at the annual general meeting to express their thanks to the staff.

Discouraging Effort and Encouraging Waste

The figure that now has to be set aside for taxation represents a crushing burden. Taxation on such a scale cannot fail to exert an inflationary influence over the whole economy. While reducing on the one hand the reward for initiative and effort, and so discouraging production, on the other hand it encourages waste and extravagance.

I had to refer last year to the tendency for companies with important interests overseas to transfer their domiciles out of this country in order to avoid such burdensome impositions. This tendency gained momentum during the year. Unfortunately, instead of attempting to remove the underlying cause of the migration, the authorities introduced legislation to prohibit the migration itself. This purely negative action provides no solution at all—a disease is not cured even though a particular symptom may temporarily be suppressed. If we lived in a world sufficient to ourselves the consequences of such legislation might not be disastrous, but it is a world of hard unaccommodating economic facts.

Tax Policy Undermining Sterling Area

When, a year ago, I compared the action of the revenue officers of King George III, which resulted in the loss of the American Colonies, with the action of their successors to-day, some people considered this parallel far-fetched. It is perhaps now becoming plainer to see how the sterling area has been, and is being, undermined by the taxation policy being followed here. Such policies bring retaliatory action in their train, just as they did in the days of Grenville and North.

The sterling area is a great mutual benefit society. It confers advantages upon all its members, and, by bringing them more closely together in this way, performs a service of incalculable value. There is no other agency yet established—or, so far as one can see, likely to be established—that can even attempt to

replace this association. Yet the policies now being pursued are calculated to ensure our continued existence. Our resources are still being drawn from high places, and the Government is being contemplated to develop our resources overseas. It seems unlikely, any longer, that much can be expected through Government agencies, nor is it likely, in the main, to be through the operation of companies liable to United Kingdom taxation, for it cannot be expected that new enterprises will be initiated here for such a purpose if they are to have their competitive power thus handicapped from the outset.

System which Requires Amendment

It is not only the unfortunate shareholders resident in the United Kingdom who suffers this disadvantage, but the local resident overseas who cannot take a share in the fortunes of enterprises carried on by British companies operating in his area without suffering the penalty of United Kingdom tax on the profits of the company. A system which has such results is clearly out of date and in need of amendment.

Until this is done, the profits of United Kingdom companies earned overseas are freed from this levy, the disruptive tendencies will continue with serious consequences for the whole currency area which is centred on London and whose links with the business world of the City are perhaps the strongest cohesive force within it.

Capitalist System in A Strait-Jacket

Dividend limitation would merely be a further blow at the pre-eminence of London, and would reinforce the tendencies already set in motion. Capital, which is the accumulation of savings, needs encouragement because it has an essential function to perform if enterprise is to be promoted. There is no other way except through the clumsy and inefficient mechanism of the Government agency. To put the capitalist system into a strait-jacket and then blame it for failing to function, efficiently does not contribute towards the solution of the problems of to-day. It is perhaps worth remembering that if some of these strange new conceptions had been current 25 years ago your company could never have taken shape.

To conclude a review of affairs to-day without even a mention of the greatest threat that menaces us would be as incomplete as Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. As was the case with that unhappy prince, so we to-day are haunted by a ghost. The spectre of inflation stalks abroad—an ever-growing menace to our peace. It is not only in the land of ours, but through the major portion of the world that people are, by the same fear-oppressed.

Urgent Need to Protect the Currency

In the high and far-off times when people talked seriously about sound money, it used to be assumed by political economists that one of the first duties of the State was to take such measures as were necessary for the protection of the currency. The world has grown more complex, but a sound currency remains as fundamental to the economy of the State as ever it was in the past. Our troubles to-day, may in part arise from this very complexity.

The multitude of organizations and controlling authorities may be a danger in themselves if their functions are not properly understood. There is a tendency to rely too much on such bodies as the International Monetary Fund or Economic Co-operation Administration, which can give valuable help in supplementing economic measures, but are no substitute for a sound monetary policy. There has been too much make-believe in the years since the war, with pegged exchange rates, artificial money rates, fixed prices, and all the rigid controls of the present day obscuring the true picture. While this debilitating process goes on, the value of money is constantly depreciating. Yet it is only sound money that will call forth honest work and effort.

Inflation Suicidal for Britain

Whatever dangers inflation may hold for other countries, it could be suicidal for Britain, which still lives, and must continue to live, by her overseas trade—whose currency is, still the basis on which the largest trading area in the world depends.

So much has been said and written recently on the subject of inflation that there seems to be a widespread tendency to accept it as our inevitable fate, with a kind of helpless resignation. I do not share this view because I believe that it is something completely within our power to prevent. The very thing we now dread is, in fact, largely of our own creation, for we are now, and have been for years, most liberally encouraging inflation on a grand scale.

Welfare State Essentially Inflationary

It is unfortunately true, and the fact must some day be faced, that much of the doctrine of the Welfare State is essentially inflationary. It is subsidizing the consumption of more goods and services without requiring any commensurate increase in productive effort. This is a prescription for inflation, a prescription that has an alluring sound, as had the sirens on the rocks for the sailors of Greek mythology. But, as was the case with them, it is as well not to approach too near. The drastic measures of Odysseus are perhaps hardly applicable to modern times, but a firm hand on the helm is needed if we are not to succumb to the fatal lure.

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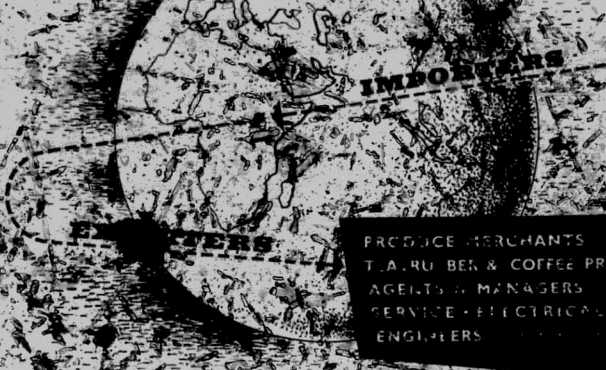
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