

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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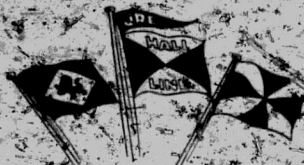


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Thursday, December 14, 1951

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F. S. Joolson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FOR MANY YEARS this newspaper has held that the leave system for Colonial Officials is anachronistic, and that it would be better to grant short leave every year than long leave at intervals of about three years. Many senior officials have held the same view, but the insistence of custom is so heavy that there has appeared to be no departmental disposition to depart from the existing system. Yet Secretaries of State and Governors have been among those who have agreed that the suggested change would be advantageous both to Colonial administration and to the individuals concerned. A powerful official critic of the present practice recently appeared in the corporate person of the Colonial Summer Conference, which at its final meeting in Cambridge unanimously adopted the proposal that Colonial Governments should be asked to consider the introduction of a system of annual leave similar to that which has worked with such conspicuous success in the Sudan for half a century. The need for continuity of service by officials, technical no less than administrative, was emphasized, and the greater single obstacle to that continuity was held to be the present leave system, by which a man

is absent from his post for so long that he must be replaced by a relief.

Because of the adjustments involved, it is seldom that the harassed Secretariat of a Colony can send an official back to his former station when he returns from furlough in this country.

Fault of the Present Practice. Posting of the great majority to new stations must automatically lead to lessened efficiency in government in general and to an inevitable loss of interest on the part of men who are deprived of the stimulus of seeing the fruition of their work. The representatives in Cambridge of the Colonial Office and overseas Governments considered that an additional twenty-five per cent of staff are carried by Colonial Governments to provide these reliefs. If the need for them could be eliminated, there would obviously be a large saving in salaries, pensions and allowances of many kinds, a prompt reduction in the number of Colonial Service recruits required each year, and not least an important improvement in efficiency.

In the Sudan the practice has always been for every expatriate official to take leave

Each year. Those who are now in the Sudan do so at Government expense; and those who do not wish to travel by air are paid an allowance which about covers the cost of the sea passages for themselves and their dependants; but they are entitled only to sixty days in the United Kingdom, whereas those who fly are granted eighty days. (It is, of course, no part of our case that anything like these periods of absence should be granted to men serving in far healthier climates, some comparable with that of the Mother Country.) While a Sudan official is absent on leave his subordinate discharges the duties of the official, thus learning to carry more responsibility, while the Government escapes the heavy cost of carrying a large reserve of staff. It is interesting to note that the committee which recently advised the Government of Tanganyika on costs of living recommended the introduction of this system of short annual leave overseas, partly on financial grounds and partly in the conviction that efficiency would be improved thereby.

The Cambridge conference was of the opinion that short and more frequent holidays would obviate that staleness which is commonly observed in officials towards the end of a long tour; that they

Powerful Arguments

would prevent officials losing touch with the affairs of their district or territory, as they now do during a long leave; that the men concerned would keep in closer contact with the trend of thought in the outside world, thus diminishing the risk of too wide a divergence between theory at home and practice in Africa; and that the compulsion upon junior officials of all ranks to take responsibility in the absence of their seniors on leave would encourage them to make decisions and take responsibilities at an early stage in their career. These are powerful arguments, and it is hoped that they will be faced, not pigeon-holed, by the Colonial Office and the Governments of the Dependencies. Non-official members of Legislative Councils have it in their power to make sure that appropriate action is taken without undue delay.

Objections, of course, be raised to this or any other proposal by those who hate departure from habit; but if the Government of the Sudan has been able to work the system successfully for many years, indeed, for decades before the establishment of all trans-

Higher Efficiency At Less Cost

ports, it is impossible to believe that any

other territory in Eastern Africa could not contrive to follow suit if the will existed. The plan is not merely practicable, economic, and in the interest of efficiency, but beneficial to the civil servants who will be affected. Any member of the Sudan Service, moreover, will testify that the provision of annual leave has been a great attraction, probably the highest of all attractions, in recruiting young men of excellent stamp; and in that matter the Sudan can bear comparison with any territory anywhere. More frequent leaves would admittedly involve officials in increased expenditure, but from the large savings made by the virtual abolition of their reserve staff the Governments could easily make suitable provision to meet this result.

Full results from the change could be obtained only if new regulations were applied compulsorily throughout a territory. While account must be taken of the moral and contractual rights of Public Opinion, Colonial officials are Whitehall Inertia, in the usual circumstances, have

changed so greatly in many countries in recent years that it would be entirely equitable for Governments acting as agents for the general body of taxpayers to introduce a new basis, to which all new entrants would have to adhere and which present officials might be asked to accept. Governors, departmental directors, and the heads of provinces promptly opted for annual leave, everyone else with the public was at heart would do the same. It should therefore be possible to establish within a reasonably short period a change of great importance which has now behind it for the first time the formal and strong support of scores of men who know from their own experience that up-to-date arrangements ought to replace provisions which were made decades ago for conditions which have long since disappeared. Public opinion has now the opportunity to declare itself so firmly behind the proposal of Colonial Service officers themselves that the inertia of Whitehall will no longer be able to prevail against common sense and the common interest.

"Disasters" to Tanganyika Sisal

THE LONDON OFFICE of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association announced on Tuesday evening that abnormal rains during the past three months had caused serious loss of production to many sisals, and that some had ceased production. Moreover, the worst outbreak of sun-scorch or leaf-blight ever known in the Tanganyika area will also reduce the output of first-quality leaf during the next nine to 12 months. "These two disasters will seriously affect production," the statement concluded.

Notes By The Way

Tshekedi to Return

Lord ISMAEL, the new Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has acted quickly and boldly in deciding to allow Tshekedi Khama to return in a purely private capacity to the Bakwena Reserve in Bechuanaland, first for short periods to test local feeling, but later, if disturbances are avoided, and if he abstains from all political activities, to take up permanent residence. This is a reversal of the policy of the Socialist Government, and accords the emphatic advice of the officials on the spot and the three observers sent to the territory five months ago by Mr. Gordon-Walker. The charge made from my quarter against Tshekedi, an outstanding African administrator, was his incurred local unpopularity by his forceful rule while resident, and his banishment for no better reason than that has afflicted great sections of public opinion in Africa and in this country. The Conservative Party, then in opposition, denounced the decision of the late Government, many of whose back-bench supporters were openly critical of the action taken.

Challenge to Tribal Leaders

RISK IS CLEARLY ENTANDED in the statement now to be made. Willingness to make the test is the credit of the Government. If the attempt to restore the elementary rights of the subject in his own country should be frustrated by trouble fomented locally, it will be to the discredit of the tribal leaders, who are responsible for the widespread intimidation of Tshekedi's supporters and the stubborn refusal even to allow his case to be fairly put to the people. It is to be hoped that controversy may now be suspended, and that the endeavour to undo an injustice may succeed. The Government statement puts the blame for the whole affair squarely upon Seretse for "following his private inclinations without regard to his public obligations," maintains the order of banishment upon him and his wife, and says candidly that the authorities would be glad to use Tshekedi's "outstanding abilities."

Mr. Lennox Boyd

MR. A. T. LENNOX BOYD, the new Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, has quickly shown the House of Commons that he can turn the supplementary questions of Opposition members to their disadvantage. When he was pressed about the evagation of Meru families in Tanganyika, for instance, he made not only the telling points that the decision was accepted by the local Native authorities and the late Socialist Government in this country, but added that M.P.s especially concerned for the welfare of Africans could best help these by encouraging them to develop partnership with Europeans.

In Good Form

MR. LESLIE FRASER'S first Parliamentary Questions, designed to inculc the steel industry, was used instead by the Minister to publicize the fact that the exports of the crop last year were worth £18m., and when Mr. Sorensen suggested the immediate cessation of corporal punishment in Tanganyika, he was reminded that the dispatch on the subject by the Labour Secretary of State had included the admission that it might be imprudent to abolish corporal punishment forthwith. Mr. Reid's request that Colonial Governments should be encouraged to increase the pensions of ex-officials

was countered by the statement that the best protection which H.M. Government could give was to check inflation. Altogether, it was as strong a showing on a Colonial question day as had occurred for a long time.

History of the K.A.R.

LORD COLONEL H. MOYSE-BARTLETT, who has been the formidable task of writing a history of The King's African Rifles, will be fortunate if the work does not take him several years. At last year's annual dinner of the London of The King's African Rifles and East Africa Forces Dinner Club, General Sir George Giffard, Colonel Commandant of the K.A.R., announced that the Governors of the Colonial Territories concerned had agreed in principle that such a record ought to be compiled, and soon afterwards Colonel Moyses-Bartlett was invited to become the technical historian. For some months he has been delving into the Foreign Office archives for facts about the three regiments which preceded the K.A.R., namely, the Central Africa Regiment, the Uganda Rifles, and the East Africa Rifles. The K.A.R., which has never numbered fewer than three battalions, and seldom fewer than six, expanded greatly during the two world wars to 22 battalions during the German East African campaign of the 1914-18 war, for instance. In the early days the battalions seldom assembled as whole units; the normal practice was for them to detach companies to operate in widely separated areas. That must add to the complexity of a commission which will nevertheless prove fascinating.

Taxation and Income

THE GOVERNMENT OF KENYA must face a frontal attack from non-official members of the Legislature. After the Financial Secretary had made his budget speech, Major Koyner, leader of the European elected members, announced that he and his colleagues were so impressed with the urgency of drastic economies, in particular by the abolition of unnecessary posts, that they demanded withdrawal of the budget and its resubmission after cuts equivalent to an over-all reduction of at least 6% had been made. To this challenge the Government, being supported by the four African members and one Asian (Mr. Madan), replied with 21 votes. Against them were not only all the 11 European elected members, but three Asians and the Arab Elected member. The Member for Finance argued that taxation next year would take only 13.5% of the national income. Will he disclose at long last exactly how the national income has been assessed? For some unsatisfactory reasons the Government of Kenya has never been candid with the public in this matter.

Colonists, Not Communists

HOW MANY READERS even of this newspaper who saw the initials S.R. on a motor-car in an English village would immediately conclude that the occupants were Southern Rhodesians? Several people from that Colony have recently discovered that this lettering had been misunderstood to denote Soviet Russia, and the Automobile Association has consequently issued a clarification. It may be useful to add that a car seen in, say, Addis Ababa with the initials S.R. may be assumed to be Russian, for those are the identification letters granted by international usage to the Russians.

Dar es Salaam has been constituted a parish by the Bishop of Zanzibar.

Governor's Confidence in Uganda's Industrial Future

Outline of Plans for Large-Scale Development

HOW TO FEED AND PROVIDE A LIVELIHOOD

for the next generation, which will be double the size of the present, is a vital problem upon which my advisers and I have been pondering and working throughout the seven years of my governorship in Uganda.

We have to do better than provide a bare livelihood for the next generation. We have to provide a much higher standard of living for this generation and the next and create new sources of wealth, and through that new wealth the increased public revenues needed to finance the great expansion of the social services.

Of Uganda's area of 94,000 sq. miles, rather more than the British Isles, only 11,000 are open water, leaving a land area of 83,000 sq. miles. The population is 5m, all Africans except about 75,000 Europeans and 36,000 Asians. Only 500 sq. miles have been alienated to Europeans and Asians.

Largest Colonial Producer of Cotton and Coffee

Uganda's peasant agriculture already produces more cotton, cotton seed, and coffee than any other Colony in the Empire, and more groundnuts than any Colony except Nigeria. It produces the greater part of the tobacco used in the manufacture of cigarettes and pipe tobacco in East Africa, an exportable surplus of maize, of sugar, and a variety of other food and cash crops. It is a remarkably productive little country.

The Agricultural Department estimates that only 55,000 sq. miles can be regarded as at present cultivable, the remaining 25,000 sq. miles being swamp or land infested by tsetse fly. Of the 55,000 sq. miles, one-fifth is already under cultivation.

The average African family holding is about four acres, but on present yields, if the cultivators are to have a reasonably good standard of living, say, something approaching the standard of living of peasant farmers in Western Europe, means must ultimately be found to enable each family to cultivate 20 acres. We shall then have absorbed practically all the cultivable land, to support on a decent standard of living the existing population of about 5m.

Finding Livelihood for Doubled Population

But the experts estimate that during the next 30-35 years the population will double. How, then, will the four support themselves and earn a decent livelihood?

By greatly increasing the yield per acre, as we know we can, a much larger population than 5m. can draw a decent income from the present area of cultivable land, and possibly more than half of the 2,000 sq. miles now regarded as uncultivable can be drained or won back from the tsetse. Even so, a substantial proportion of the increased population will be unable to earn a livelihood from the land. How are they to support themselves?

There would seem to be only one answer: industrialization, stimulating by all possible means the establishment of heavy and secondary industries.

Uganda has the raw materials, mineral and vegetable, to feed such industries, and will soon have cheap electric power to fuel them; and the swelling millions of East Africa, two-thirds of whom are concentrated about the shores of Lake Victoria, will provide an ever-expanding and readily accessible market for the products of these industries.

To Responsibility through Industry

Factories, foundries, workshops, mills, and mines occupy very little space, yet they can provide not only a livelihood for many thousands of Africans, but also a means whereby—given training and the will to succeed—Africans can in time mount the ladder to positions of higher executive and technical responsibility.

By no means other than industrialization can so many Africans be assured of a livelihood with so economical a use of land. By no other means can so wide an avenue of advancement be offered to African youth. By no other means can the wealth and revenues of Uganda be so increased as to support the expansion of social services which the growing population wants and needs.

A first essential of industrial development is cheap and ample fuel. Uganda has no coal, and it is unlikely that oil in a concentration suitable for commercial development will be found in Uganda.

The Geological Department has for four years been geodrilling near Lake Albert, where seepage suggested a possibility of a deposit of oil, but so far they have met with no success, and in view of the fact that the Great Rift Valley in Africa has never, so far as can be ascertained, submerged under the sea, it is considered improbable that oil in payable quantities will be found in Uganda.

As industrial enterprise in Uganda cannot count upon obtaining cheap oil or cheap oil, the Government decided to provide cheap electric power in order to encourage the establishment of heavy and light industries. From the hydro-electric project at Owen Falls we hope to provide industry with electric power as cheaply as anywhere else in the world.

Processing for Export

To compete in world markets Uganda must export finished or semi-finished products. It would not pay to export copper ore or copper concentrates; the export of blister copper would pay, but blister still would be the export of electrolytic copper, which demands a higher price than blister and in the manufacture of which cheap electric power from the Owen Falls would pay a useful part.

It would not pay to export seed cotton from Uganda. We export seed, preferably lint cotton, which has been ginned and cleaned; but it is proposed to improve upon that, and a large textile factory is being built so that seed lint cotton, or that lint, can be turned into cloth and piece-goods, which, since they command a higher price than lint cotton, can support higher transport costs.

By introducing better agricultural practice, better seed, and better control of pests and disease, research has already done much to improve the yields of the principal cash and food crops and to show how far greater improvements can still be achieved, even under a system of peasant agriculture. New cotton seed is being distributed which is chemically treated as a protection against disease, and where this new seed was used by cultivators in one district during the last season the yield per acre was more than doubled.

Research, experimentation, exposition, and propaganda go on the whole time, and gradually the peasant farmers are being brought to adopt improved methods, with increasing benefit to themselves and their country. The same process is going forward with equal success in animal husbandry.

Mechanizing African Agriculture

The present holding of about four acres is the limit that can be cultivated by a man and his wife and family, the hand hoe. If the family holding is to be substantially increased, we must introduce some mechanization, and with this probably some concentration of individual holdings in the place of the present widely scattered family plots, so that under co-operative ownership, for instance, agricultural units may be established of a size sufficient to justify the capital and recurrent cost of the mechanical equipment required.

The extent and methods of mechanical cultivation and its economics as applied to African peasant agriculture are the subject of intensive investigation and trial by the Special Development Section of the Agricultural Department. Various forms of mechanized cultivation are being tested in a number of areas under varying conditions of climate and soil, and in one instance the Protectorate Government is working in association and partnership with a private company which has a

** Being a slightly abbreviated report of an address in London to a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies.*

...the long experience of agricultural development in ... the problem, and we shall assuredly have the agricultural ...

Seven years ago the ... of Uganda was a little over £23m.; this year the revenue is estimated at £123m. The value of Uganda's export trade in 1943 was £7m.; in 1950 its value rose to £28.9m. and there was a favourable balance of trade as between exports and imports amounting to £131m.

Price Assistance Funds

Uganda would not have so favourable a balance of trade if the Protectorate Government had allowed cultivators the full export price realized for their cotton and coffee crops. The policy has been to treat the greatly enhanced post-war prices as a windfall, a large proportion of which should be creamed off the price before payment is made to the cultivator.

Each year a guaranteed price for seed cotton is fixed, published, and paid to the cultivators. Similarly, a price to be paid to the ginners for their work in purchasing and ginning the cultivators' seed cotton is fixed each year. Any higher price realized by the sale of the lint overseas accrues to a Cotton Price Assistance Fund, which now stands at nearly £22m., or directly to Government revenue through an export tax on a sliding scale. A similar policy applies to the Native-grown coffee crop, and a Coffee Price Assistance Fund amounting to approximately £2m. has been accumulated.

There has been criticism of the policy of withholding from the cultivator nearly 50% of the price of the lint cotton and diverting it to the price assistance fund or into general revenues for development purposes. But apart from the valuable effect of this policy in reducing inflationary pressure and preserving the balance of agricultural production, this fund is the shield and buckler of the African cultivators against economic forces which neither they nor we can otherwise control.

When world prices of raw products fall to very low levels, that fall, whether sudden or gradual, will ultimately be reflected in a lower cost of living, but all experience shows that there will be a time lag before this adjustment takes place, and it is during that period—the time that it will take for the prices of manufactured goods, such as textiles, to reflect in full the decline in price of primary products—that the peasant will suffer, previously unafforded protection.

For that time and those circumstances that the Cotton Price Assistance Fund and the Coffee Fund have been built up and will be fearlessly used, so as to maintain the prices paid to cultivators for their cotton and coffee above the prevailing world prices, and to continue to maintain them, maybe for one season, maybe for two seasons, until the cost of living has been brought back into full harmony with the decline in world prices of primary products. That process of adjustment may be short and violent or gradual and prolonged, but the price that the Uganda Government has now built up will place it in an almost impregnable position to protect their native cultivators in their time of need.

Building up Strong Reserves

The dramatic increase in the Price Assistance Funds in the last six or seven years has not been accompanied by an equivalent increase of recurrent expenditures. In 1951 it is estimated to be only £51m. against a recurrent £121m. It has been the policy to restrain recurrent expenditure and to accumulate very large capital reserves for future investment on a large scale.

In the years the general reserves, which to-day, excluding price assistance funds, amount to £100m., will be equal in terms of goods and services, much more than they are to-day. It is not full financial practice to accumulate funds in time of rising prices and expenditure which prices in the case of public finance has a double advantage. The taxpayers get more for their money because the value of their money rises as prices fall, and it also buys more stocks, more houses, more roads, more equipment, more dams, and therefore more than it can buy to-day.

Secondly, the Government is thereby accumulating a reserve to enable it to meet any sudden emergency without interruption of its development activities. In the case of emergency, but with a well-developed economy, the Government would wish to have a large fund to spend heavily, rather than to incur the local effects of the slump and to preserve its credit.

Moreover, one would develop a habit of saving and of starting by carrying a little forward, and then a little more, into the future. Development is a habit, and it is no less the habit of the individual citizen than it is of the Government, and the individual citizen should be encouraged to carry forward his savings.

The mineral resources of Uganda which include the world's largest deposits of cobalt in the Kileleshu district, and the world's largest deposits of pyrochlore at Kileleshu, and the world's largest deposits of magnetite iron ore at Kileleshu, and the world's largest deposits of pyrochlore iron ore at Kileleshu, and the world's largest deposits of pyrochlore iron ore at Kileleshu, are valuable but are not being worked.

worked and are capable of much more efficient and extensive exploitation. There are also deposits of tin and bismuth.

Very lately east of Lake George the presence of lead has been established, and is being closely investigated by a mining company. Slightly farther east are deposits of tin and occurrences of columbite and niobium.

World's Largest Phosphate Deposit

In the extreme east of Uganda, near Tororo, close to the foot of Mount Elgon, is situated a deposit of phosphates which is possibly the largest in the world. Associated with these phosphates are magnetite iron ore and vermiculite, a substance increasingly used for purposes of insulation, and extensive deposits of uranium in a low concentration.

Slightly south of this mineral field is a particularly interesting mineral complex at a place called Sukulu. Here, within a radius of about two and a half miles, are large and important deposits of limestone, phosphate, magnetite iron ore, pyrochlore, and zirconium. Pyrochlore is a species of sodium mineral, used, among other things, for the heavier heat-resisting alloys needed in jet engines. It sells at about £1,000 a ton.

The investigation of the large copper and cobalt deposit at Kileleshu by the Frobisher Company of Canada, with whom are associated the Rio Tinto Company, is now nearing completion, and there are good grounds for expecting that a decision will shortly be reached in favour of full commercial exploitation.

In that expectation the East African Railway, which is present end at Kampala, is being extended as far as Mityasa, its first stage in the extension to Kileleshu and thence onward to the boundary of the Belgian Congo on Lake Edward.

Kileleshu Plans

The plan is to bring copper and cobalt concentrates by rail to Jinja, where, with the use of cheap electrical power, the concentrates will be smelted and converted into electrolytic copper and cobalt for export. The smelting process will produce sulphur dioxide which is readily convertible into sulphuric acid. The availability of a local supply of sulphuric acid will encourage the establishment of a chemical industry, and may well be of great importance in influencing the development of the iron mineral complex at Sukulu.

At Sukulu a large cement factory financed by the Uganda Government is nearing completion. Some of the waste products thrown out in converting the limestone into cement will be magnetite iron ore, pyrochlore, and phosphate, all of which will repay recovery and processing. But phosphates can be made even more readily available, and in vastly greater quantity, by the direct exploitation of the other mineral deposits at Sukulu. Then, by utilizing the sulphuric acid produced in conjunction with copper smelting at Jinja, that phosphate can be converted into super-phosphate, or triple phosphate, for which East Africa alone is estimated to have already an effective demand for 100,000 tons a year.

Using both public and private capital, it is hoped to develop a modest iron and steel industry at Sukulu, in part at least of the more urgent and unsatisfied needs of East Africa for reinforcement steel, and in part for the production of a few tons of magnetite ore has been established at Sukulu, and there are extensive other iron ore deposits a few miles to the north and west.

Sukulu Mineral Complex

The mineral complex which 87,000 tons have been shown by analysis to contain 10% of sulphur will be a real source of wealth, as well as an important development, and a fully developed method of separation and processing of this ore has been evolved as a result of investigations which have been conducted simultaneously in half a dozen and more research laboratories in England and abroad.

This complex mineral field at Sukulu has rightly been described by Sir Ben Lockspeiser, who has visited it and strongly supports its development, as being a second 'Broken Hill' project. It is not too early and full developments, and the Uganda Government have already expressed their willingness to invest upwards of £1m. in the project.

It will bring a great benefit, not only to Uganda, but also to East Africa, and also to Great Britain as a result of the mineral and other products which would otherwise have to be obtained from hard currency sources.

The Government of the United Kingdom, Rhodesian Agricultural Marketing Board, and the Uganda Government are all anxious to examine this project, and the Minister of Agriculture.

Integration and the Place of the African

Full Text of Sir Godfrey Huggins's Ndola Speech

AN IMPORTANT SPEECH in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, was briefly reported last week. We have now received the full text, which is reproduced hereunder.

"Discussion between the people of Northern and Southern Rhodesia in regard to closer political association has been going on for years, but up to now there has been no discussion between the Governments of the two territories, owing to the veto imposed by Whitehall.

"The Northern Rhodesia was short of funds we gave you every help we could not as an act of charity, but because we hoped and believed that one day we should form one State. We could not do so much for Nyasaland, as the Empire separates us from us by Portuguese East Africa, but we have given great assistance in educating European children. That, again, was not altogether altruistic; it was because we felt we could not afford to have another British country so close to us without adequate facilities for the education of their children, and we visualized that they must also form part of the same State one day.

"Why should we, who have great mineral wealth and are the size of pre-war Germany, want to join with you and Nyasaland? The answer to this question can be found in America."

Sir Godfrey then quoted an extract from a recent broadcast by Sir Norman Angell, who argued that America's progress had been made possible only by political integration.

"I could add that although the United States of America consists of many races, it was founded on British stock and the vast majority of its people to-day are of pure European stock, and not a mixture of extremely divergent human types.

Difficulties Which Faced Mr. Griffiths

"Many people—and was one of them—were disappointed at the way things fell out at the Victoria Falls Conference. Some of us have said hard things about the late Secretary of State for the Colonies, but I realize that Mr. Griffiths was in a difficult position. He had spent a most anxious three weeks in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, during which time he had made strenuous efforts to explain the advantages of federation to the Africans.

"Of course, here we differ from him about the best way of putting the case for federation to those Africans, and with our experience we are, I think, entitled to our own opinion. But I will say this, that Mr. Griffiths, with all his eloquence and obvious good-will, could not get a hearing for closer union in the way in which is presented, or when another way of presenting the case must be found.

"As it was, it is hardly surprising, after all the difficulties which the Africans made for him, that the Colonial Secretary had apparently come to feel at the conference that if any one said anything at all about the viewpoint of the Europeans, his hope of winning over the Africans could be abandoned straight away. But it cannot be taken for granted that Southern Rhodesia will accept the present proposals, and we Europeans in Central Africa have a right to explain our views.

"We have nothing to hide. We have never been actuated by selfish considerations. We are motivated entirely by the best interests of the British way of life in relation to all races in Africa. We want to see a form of closer union which will be a true and equal partnership of all those races in developing our country, and

that, we know, is the objective of the United Kingdom Government, too.

"It is not fair to say, 'The Native is a child; let him burn his fingers; he will learn from that.' Granted, it is the policy, but apart from the injustice of the policy, the individual Native one may knock something out of the process, and burn other people.

Africans Have Joined the Firm

"We do not pretend there is any equality of partnership at the present time, but the Native has joined the firm and has his foot on the lower rungs of the ladder. He will have to learn the wisdom of trying to help himself, for we cannot carry the whole of his burden.

"Why have I and many people in Southern Rhodesia adopted this policy? Again, it is not so much my duty towards my neighbour, but influences us, but the duty of what he owes to Europe, when they tried to represent the masses. You will remember the riotous and bloodshed in England, the French Revolution, and other instances.

"Take the case of the home-land. What was the end of the struggle in a country not given to revolution? In the end the representatives of the masses obtained governmental powers, and what was the result? Pushed by the extreme Left they set about depressing the possessing classes, and nearly caused the complete eclipse of our home-land. This would never have happened if the great industrialists in Queen Victoria's time had realized that they must share some of their wealth and responsibility with others.

"Can we learn anything from history in dealing with our very special 'indian' problem? The improvement in the material position of the English working classes, which has been taking place since the beginning of this century, was very obvious to me on my visits to England from time to time, since 1911. Whereas, when I was a student in London, many of the children were dirty, dressed in rags, and had no footwear, all that has been changed during the last 30 years, and I believe the same change is taking place with the African.

"There has been much discussion about the exact meaning of partnership. Unfortunately, like many of the 'isms' that are quoted from time to time, its exact definition is difficult, but not dangerous. One can at least say that domination and total rejection of any policy of racial discrimination and suppression, and a sincere acceptance of the fact that black and white are indispensable to each other, and that each must, by his conduct and actions, earn the confidence and good-will of the other. That is the attitude of mind in which we endeavour, with varying success, to base our actions.

Common Voters' Roll

"Perhaps the best example of this is our acceptance of a common Parliamentary voters' roll, a principle practically unique throughout the length and breadth of Africa. This change has, unfortunately, no particular significance in itself, while in the United Kingdom, despite the fact that it was accepted there only 23 years ago, after 1,000 years of evolution.

"Some cynics say that we are not sincere in this, but it is an established fact of great consequence. We have no hesitation in admitting that for the foreseeable future Government must remain in the hands of the European, who by his training, background, and experience is the only possible choice, but we do say to the Africans: 'Here is your chance to prove your worth and to join in the government of your country.'

"It is, indeed, the only possible objective, and I hope the Africans will not be misled into thinking otherwise. They must recognize that we Europeans are entitled to make suggestions about how this ideal can best be embodied in a practical way in the constitution for a closer union of British Central Africa.

"We hoped, not unreasonably, I think, for an opportunity to do this at the Falls, and naturally we were disappointed when we did not get it. But this did not prevent us from listening to the Africans' views, and the statement issued after the conference shows that we were ready to give assurances to them on all the points of principle they raised which were inherent in the report on Protectorate status, land and political rights, and so on, about which they were troubled.

"Surely this shows that we really are anxious about partnership in practice, and that all this talk among the

responsibility, of exploitation, domination, and of the... Rhodesia made it clear, of course, that... the London report with which... should be discussed... all... There will... between all interested parties... with any hope of success, and at some stage we shall explain our difficulties.

But no one is justified in attributing to our... sinister motives... We in Southern Rhodesia are proud of what we have done in bringing civilization to a part of the world—and incidentally, in looking after our African population largely at the expense of the European taxpayer. In view of our record, and of assurances which were given at the Falls, it should be clear to any impartial person that we are not amenable to arguments which will be workable and fair to all sections of the community throughout Central Africa.

Policy of Advancement for All Races

Some of my friends objected to my saying that the Native Africans in the north had stolen the Falls Conference. I think I should perhaps explain the difference that I mean. I am often asked for an exposition of what partnership means. In the Northern Rhodesia report having been told that would be discussed at the conference, satisfied that they had settled the Europeans... as a result, which they reported to their fellow citizens selected partnership before it had even been decided. It is unnecessary that the... of mind... of development and knowledge.

The failure to allow these three countries to follow their natural destiny in the past has been due to ignorance and animosity almost amounting to... in Africa and distrust of the man of the spot. Consequently, the popular belief in Southern Rhodesia has worked progress... and of set purposes for the co-operation and advancement of all races in this country. In reality, we already have

participate in... are all of one company in Southern Rhodesia.

Moral, Disruptive, and Disturbing

Consequently, whichever approach, however well intentioned, is made to the African direct, or any policy is indicated of leaving him to his own political devices, we are disappointed—we even resent it—not because we would deny the African a voice in his own government or deny him any benefits of civilized democracy, but because to treat him as part of a different country is to suggest that we can never work together in unity. This, in the view of any Southern Rhodesian, whatever his race, is as fundamentally moral as it is disruptive and disturbing.

"The success of our policy is due to intimate day-to-day relations between our European Native Affairs Department officials, who, in dealing with the Native people, realize that they require leadership but must not be led by the nose.

You may be disappointed that I have not said more regarding the Southern Rhodesian objections to the report of the officials of closer union. In a bold form I would say that a distortion of representation in the military government and Cabinet government... starting with a situation which assumes that the European and the Native are to be in opposite camps for all time are our major objections.

There has been sought through the efforts of one man—Cecil John Rhodes. When we echo his words, "Equality for all civilized men," we do so not merely out of respect for Mr. Rhodes; we do so in the sincere belief that there lies the answer to Central Africa. We are not left with the great problem: What is a civilized man?

Tshekedi Khama to Return to Tribal Reserve

Government Disregard Advice of Three Observers

THE NEW GOVERNMENT in their first statement in regard to Bechuanaland, have reversed the policy of the Labour Administration.

In the House of Commons last Thursday the Under Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. JOHN FOSTER, said:—

"His Government have decided that Tshekedi Khama's private rights in the Bamangwato Reserve should not be restricted for longer than is necessary in the public interest. He has already renounced the chieftainship, and H.M. Government are convinced that the interests of peace in the reserve demand that he should be excluded from the political life of the tribe.

"The sooner this exclusion is shown to be effective and it is H.M. Government's intention to make it so, the sooner will it be possible to allow him progressively greater freedom to look after his private interests in the reserve, and, ultimately, to allow him to live there as a private person.

Renouncement of Seretse Commitment

As regards Seretse Khama, the Government intend to adhere to the policy of their predecessors as set forth in the White Paper on the Bechuanaland Protectorate which was presented in March, 1950.

Mr. T. DAINES: "While welcoming the hopes held out to Tshekedi Khama in the answer, may I ask the hon. and learned gentleman how the interests of peace and justice in the tribe can be served by continuing injustice to Seretse Khama, injustice based essentially on a concern to racial prejudice?"

Mr. FOSTER: "I do not accept the underlying

assumption in the question. The position of Mr. Seretse Khama is very different. It was his own action in following his private inclinations without regard to his public obligations that led to all these difficulties. However, the decision of H.M. Government does not preclude revision before the five years have expired."

Tshekedi's "Outstanding Abilities"

Mr. AARLEN: "Will the Under Secretary of State give an assurance that, although excluded from Bamangwato politics, in view of this man's undoubted ability and high integrity he will be given an opportunity of real service in other directions?"

Mr. FOSTER: "Certainly not. H.M. Government would like to take advantage of the very outstanding abilities of Mr. Tshekedi Khama."

Mr. CLEMENT DAVIES: "May I ask what is the full meaning of the answer in reference to Tshekedi Khama? Is it the desire and intent of H.M. Government that Tshekedi Khama should return home and dwell freely amongst his own people as a private person and as a farmer; secondly, until that happens is he to be allowed to go to the area of the Bamangwato tribe and move freely among the people there; and, thirdly, during this time, and at all times, will he have the protection of H.M. Government?"

Mr. FOSTER: "Yes, sir. The answer to all three parts of the question is 'Yes,' providing that time is allowed for the tribe to realize that Tshekedi Khama is not going to enter into political life."

In other words, there are two parts to the policy. One is that the tribe should be sure that Tshekedi Khama is not going to take any part directly or indirectly in the future administration in the reserve, and, on the other hand, H.M. Government are very anxious that Tshekedi Khama should go back and live in the reserve, and show that co-operation."

...the tribe was in favour of the return of Tshakedi to the reserve as a private individual. ... he has announced all claims to the chieftainship.

It was originally hoped to obtain this information by the summoning of a special *kgotla* to be held in the capital Serowe, which Tshakedi and his supporters would attend. We were to convey to the tribe the invitation from the Secretary of State to attend such a meeting.

Our first aim was to get both the opponents and supporters of Tshakedi to agree to the holding of a joint meeting. It was necessary to approach each side separately in order to obtain consent. Soon after our arrival in the reserve we met on two occasions representatives of the tribe who were opposed to Tshakedi and urged them to accept the Secretary of State's invitation. They answered that before giving their reply they must consult those whom they represented in the various districts from which they had come. Subsequently they declined the invitation.

"The reason they gave was that it would be contrary to their traditions and customs to hold such a meeting. Tshakedi had left the Bamangwato and gone to the Bakwena tribe, to whom they owed allegiance and paid taxes; he could not therefore take part in a *kgotla* of the Bamangwato. They declared that they were at war with the supporters of Tshakedi and could not agree to sit down at a meeting with them."

Threat to Boycott Kgota

Our approach to the representatives of the supporters of Tshakedi whom we met first, resulted in an immediate acceptance of the Secretary of State's invitation. They welcomed us and continued to ask for a joint *kgotla*. The representatives of the tribe, in refusing the Secretary of State's invitation, said that they were willing for us to move freely throughout the reserve and attend *kgotlas* in the districts. These would enable us to ascertain the views of the tribe on the question of Tshakedi's return.

"We decided that it would be unwise at this stage to press our request for a special joint *kgotla*, lest it might lead to the tribal representatives being unwilling to co-operate with us in the holding of the district *kgotlas*. They had already told us that if a special *kgotla* was summoned by the district commissioners, who had the legal Native support, they would boycott it, as they had done on a previous occasion. We should then be faced with the presence of only Tshakedi and his supporters, and that would not serve the purpose of our mission."

"We were, however, glad if the district *kgotlas* were a success, and we were able to convince the tribal representatives as a result of better acquaintance, such as that they were what we characterize as independent thinkers, who conceived with taking care as to whether Tshakedi should return or not, but anxious to obtain the views of the tribe as a whole on this matter. They had been busy in trying to reconsider their decision against a joint *kgotla*."

We then decided that in order to cover the whole reserve it would not be possible for the three observers to attend all the district *kgotlas*, so agreed to be present only on tour and each one of us take his share of the meetings.

Before doing this we held a tribal meeting at Mahalapye at which all three of us were present and spoke and heard the views of those present.

Advantages of District Meetings

"At one only of the district *kgotlas* that attended were the supporters of Tshakedi allowed to be present, and there was in consequence of a special appeal made to the headman. At this meeting the 300 present included 40 supporters of Tshakedi, some of whom spoke and were heard without interruption by the rest.

These district *kgotlas* had this advantage, many of the speakers described themselves as private individuals. In this way we were enabled to obtain the view of the rank and file. In a special *kgotla* the speeches would have been made by the few only.

"The district *kgotlas* were held at Serowe and Mahalapye, and help us so much to form a fair opinion of the views of the tribe as a joint *kgotla* at which the parties to the dispute were present and were able frankly to express their views."

On our return from this area, a further attempt to secure a joint *kgotla*. An appeal was made to 50 representatives of the tribe, but they persisted in their refusal.

"We then observers then went to Ramagone to meet Tshakedi and 200 of his supporters who were there with him. We had some meetings with Tshakedi personally and also with his supporters. He and other speakers declared that they renounced all claims to the chieftainship, had committed no crime, all that he asked for was permission to return to the

minority of which argued the reserve and maintained that the proper course required his personal visits to the cattle posts in the Bamangwato territory. He asserted that he had been banished without trial not by the tribe but by the British Government.

The Ramagone meeting was followed by two other meetings at Serowe and the other at Serowe. At the first, presided by about 400, the headman insisted on the exclusion of five Tshakedi supporters who had come there. A strong protest was made against their exclusion, but efforts to secure their attendance did not succeed, and the meeting proceeded without them.

Proof of Intimidation

The exclusion here and at other meetings of supporters of Tshakedi was proof of intimidation. It is true that the number excluded was small, but it is reasonable to suppose that there were many other supporters of Tshakedi who were afraid to attend at these meetings because they feared violent treatment from their opponents.

"The Serowe meeting was the largest to be held attended there were over 5,000 present. A final appeal was made there for a joint *kgotla*. It was pointed out to those present that large and important as the meeting was, it was not the *kgotla* which the Secretary of State had hoped would take place because it was representative of one side only. The appeal fell on deaf ears."

There can be little doubt that the representatives of the tribe had made up their minds before we entered the reserve not to accept the Secretary of State's invitation to a joint *kgotla*. They paid no heed to the arguments and the fear of a boycott.

"My opinion on one reason for their refusal was their fear of the influence the presence of Tshakedi and his supporters at a joint *kgotla* might have in winning over some of their supporters to his side. The experience of the meeting at Serowe showed that it was possible for supporters of Tshakedi to be present at a *kgotla* and speak without fear of violence, if the leaders gave their consent to their being present. The blame, therefore, for the refusal to hold a joint *kgotla* rests entirely on the representatives of the tribe. I believe that if they had agreed to a joint *kgotla*, their followers would have accepted their decision."

Reasons Given by Tribe

In the afternoon we attended a meeting of the women of Serowe at their special request. This was a unique event, since the *kgotlas* were attended only by the male population; women had never before held such a meeting. Between 1,200 and 1,500 women came to the meeting and many of them spoke. They pursued the same anti-Tshakedi line which we had heard from the men speakers at their *kgotlas*. If anything they were more bitter in their denunciation of Tshakedi and made more direct threats against his person, if he returned to the reserve, than we had heard from the men. It is a matter of conjecture how they came to be so violently anti-Tshakedi.

"In the course of these meetings we addressed between 10,000 to 12,000 of the adult population. It was clear that the overwhelming majority of them were strongly opposed to Tshakedi's return under existing circumstances. The principal reasons for this appeared to be—

(a) They held Tshakedi chiefly responsible for the banishment of Serowe. This, of course, is not true. They believed that his opposition to Serowe's marriage was due to the desire to obtain the chieftainship for himself.

(b) Tshakedi had been recent during Serowe's minority for 22 years and had certainly many achievements to his credit, but it was alleged that his rule had become increasingly autocratic, harsh and cruel, and that in the carrying out of his aims, he relied on himself. He had shown no consideration for those who had to do the work they entailed.

(c) They insisted that it was not possible for Tshakedi to return to the tribe as a private individual, he was by birth second in rank only to Serowe. If he returned, while Serowe was absent, he would automatically have the right and influence which his royal birth demanded according to Native law and custom. He was a chief by birth, they said, only God could take his right away. In consequence, therefore, it is not possible for Tshakedi to live as the tribe as a private individual in the absence of Serowe.

(d) They further declared that according to Native law and custom Tshakedi before he could return to the tribe would have to come and ask for forgiveness from the chief of the tribe and obtain his consent to be readmitted. The view of Serowe's banishment, the tribe had not chief and therefore there was no one to whom Tshakedi could make his appeal.

"During the course of the Serowe meeting we also discussed the question of Tshakedi's return to the tribe as a private individual with some lawyers representing the parties to the dispute, and also members of the Indian community in the reserve, with the aim of securing the views of the

British Basic Principles for Agreement on the Sudan

Reply to Egyptian Charges of Gross Injustice

ON APRIL 11, 1951, the British Government made proposals in regard to the defence of Egypt, and expressed a willingness to discuss the question of the Sudan. Then followed this passage: "It is the aim of H.M.G. to enable the Sudanese to attain self-government at the earliest practicable opportunity, and it would be impossible for them to accept any understanding with Egypt which interferes with this objective."

The Egyptian reply contained the following statements:

"The Egyptian Government wishes to express its deep regret and bitter disappointment at the contents of the British Government's reply after long discussions lasting over 10 months during which the Egyptian side has spared no effort to explain and support its rights and to meet all the considerations with which the British side was concerned in a manner which would not be inconsistent with Egypt's rights. The Egyptian Government has no alternative but categorically to reject the British proposals *in toto*, and in detail."

Eight Grounds for Rejection

Eight points were specifically mentioned, the last two being:

(7) Separating the question of evacuation from that of unity of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian crown.

(8) Offering the earliest practicable opportunity as a pretext for putting off the time at which the Sudanese may enjoy self-government.

Egypt made eight counter-proposals as a basis for resuming negotiations. The fourth and fifth read:

(4) The unity of Egypt and Sudan under the Egyptian crown and self-government for the Sudanese within two years in the framework of this unity.

(5) British forces and British officials to be withdrawn from the Sudan and the present régime in the Sudan to be terminated immediately upon expiry of those two years.

The 1936 stipulated that the Treaty of Alliance signed in London on August 26, 1936, together with the agreed minute orders and convention, also the two agreements of 1898 regarding the Sudan, to be abrogated immediately upon the entry into force of the new agreement."

British Proposals

H.M.G. made proposals on June 8 last, as follows:

"Despite the fact that no material progress has been made in the direction of a defence agreement, H.M.G., while maintaining their view that the question of the Sudan is entirely separate from that of defence, are prepared to open discussions on the Sudan with the Egyptian Government."

"H.M.G. hope as a first step to secure the agreement of the Egyptian Government to the principles set forth in an annex to this aide-memoire. These principles represent an earnest attempt by H.M.G. to formulate a common statement of objectives in regard to the future of the Sudan, and it will be obvious that they recognize the independence of Egypt and the Sudan, they enable the Egyptian Government to play their proper part in the evolution of the Sudan, and at the same time they take into account H.M.G.'s own commitments to the Sudanese people."

"If the Egyptian Government are willing to subscribe to these principles, it might lead to progress to work out jointly a programme of political and economic development in the Sudan."

"These principles have been drafted with the greatest care and with the object of revealing without to both sides further extracts from 'Anglo-Egyptian Conventions on the Defence of the Suez Canal and on the Sudan' (Cmd. 3219, H. M. S. O.) published by the British Government."

Egyptian and the Sudanese people, and also of avoiding any misconception of their true meaning, in the kind which contributed to the failure of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations in 1946."

Statement of Principles

An annexed Statement of Principles read:

"(a) In view of the dependence of both Egypt and the Sudan on the waters of the Nile, and in order to ensure the fullest co-operation in expanding the supplies available and in sharing them, it is essential that the friendliest relations should link the two peoples."

"(b) It is the common aim of Egypt and Great Britain to enable the people of the Sudan to attain full self-government as soon as practicable, and thereafter to choose freely for themselves their form of government and the relationship with Egypt that will best meet their needs, if they then exist."

"(c) In view of the wide differences of culture, race, religion and political development existing among the Sudanese, the process of attaining full self-government requires the co-operation of Egypt and the United Kingdom with the Sudanese."

"(d) The two Governments therefore agree to set up forthwith a tripartite commission, in order to help the Sudanese towards the goal in (b) and to assist them in formulating their future Constitution."

"It took the Egyptian Government until May 6 to reply. Their statement included the following passages:

Egyptian Reply

"The Royal Egyptian Government finds themselves obliged to call H.M.G.'s attention to the impossibility of going on indefinitely with the talks conducted between the two parties since July, 1950. These talks have lasted over a year without a glimpse of hope towards reaching the desired agreement. Indeed, these talks are no more than a further link in the chain of attempts made in vain by Egypt since the end of World War II to impress upon Great Britain the necessity of respecting Egypt's rights and of putting a stop to the aggression against her sovereignty and the integrity of her territory."

"It is obvious that H.M.G. lose nothing by this procrastination, but it has become extremely difficult for the Royal Egyptian Government and Egyptian public opinion to contemplate any further prolongation of this state of affairs. The remark made in the British Embassy's aide-memoire dated June 8 that the Egyptian counter-proposal do not appear to differ in essence from the claims put forward by the Egyptian Government as their objectives when they assumed power some 18 months ago is untenable."

"The Royal Egyptian Government cannot find justice between certain national rights and others. It cannot countenance separating the question of defence from that of the unity of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian crown. Indeed, beyond these two questions, some indivisible whole, and it is inevitable that both should be simultaneously settled and covered by any agreement to be concluded between the two parties."

(To be continued.)

Colonial Students' Welfare Committee

INVITATIONS TO SERVE on the Colonial Office Consultative Committee for the Welfare of Colonial Students in the U.K. have been accepted by the following:

Mr. J. E. Appiah (West African Students Union), Mr. Maurice Baker (Malayan Students' Union), Mr. R. Hopkin Morris, M.P. (Mr. Abdul Nazarril (East African Students' Association), Mr. S. A. Onyiah (Gold Coast Students' Union), Mr. M. A. Oyewole (Nigerian Students' Union), Mr. H. F. O'Neil (British Council), Miss Nancy Parkinson (British Council), Mr. G. P. Stevens, M.P., the Rev. R. W. Screeman, M.A., Mr. Dudley Thompson (West Indian Students' Union), and Miss Mary Tretshoff (Advisor to Overseas Students' London University).

The Colonial Office is represented by Mr. J. R. Williams, an Assistant Under-Secretary of State, and Mr. F. L. Keith, Director of Colonial Scholars.

Lord Munster, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is the Chairman.

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Agents for the Rhodesia area

"Muddy Waters" in Tanganyika Importance of Avoiding Merely Local Views

MR. C. JAM. ALPORT, M.P., vice-chairman of the Imperial Affairs Committee of the Conservative Party, said in the course of a recent broadcast talk to East Africa:

"Mr. C. J. Symington, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, is a soldier and business man who turned politician. Mr. Churchill's request during the war. He is a powerful figure in every sense of the word, and belongs to the school of Joseph Chamberlain rather than that of Oliver Stanley. He is in many ways the very opposite of his predecessor in the last Government, and his presence at the Colonial Office must mean an immense change in the atmosphere in which Colonial affairs have been conducted during the last six years.

"We do not know what reactions will be behind Sir Godfrey Huggins's recent criticism of the Southern Rhodesian Government of Mr. Griffiths's conduct of the Victoria Falls conference, but it would be a pity if the Colonial Secretary was discouraged from playing a leading part in achieving a goal at which all those concerned for the future of British Africa must aim. Sir Godfrey is one of the outstanding figures in African politics. I am sure that he could say something publicly which he did not feel that even he fully justified.

"Nevertheless, I have the impression that Mr. Griffiths's earlier ardour has been somewhat diminished. I am afraid that he may feel less inclined to shoulder the politically somewhat thankless task of standing up to the pressures of the Fabian Colonial Bureau during the critical period which divides us from the London conference on Central Africa in July. I hope and believe that a spirit of reasonableness will animate those of all races who wish to ensure a successful conclusion to the federation experiment."

Close Union Important for E. Africa

"Because many of us are convinced that closer union is essentially just as important for East Africa as it is for the Rhodesia and Nyasaland, we are rather alarmed at the somewhat inconclusive and muddled outcome of the proposals for Tanganyika constitutional reform. Whether a commission should have been appointed to undertake this task at this time is a matter of opinion.

"Its recommendations must, however, be prevented from erecting a new, and perhaps insurmountable, barrier to future co-operation between Tanganyika and the communities in other territories. My impression is that Conservative M.P.s interested in the problems of Africa would prefer to see action respecting its proposals postponed until such time as the problems of closer union in East Africa had been properly considered and solved. At the same time this must not delay indefinitely political adjustment in Tanganyika.

"Solely however, it is time that we saw the whole problem of constitutional change in the three territories in the light of the needs of Eastern Africa, rather than in those of local prejudices and aspirations. I think it most unlikely that any decision on Tanganyika will be reached until after the Parliamentary recess.

"The recent Parliamentary delegation has brought three new recruits to the ranks of members who intend to take an active part in African affairs—Mr. Evans and Mr. Colclough on the Opposition back benches and Mr. Julian Amery of our own. The fourth member of the delegation, Mr. Archer-Baldwin, has always had a close interest in East Africa, and has recently been re-elected chairman of our East African Sub-Committee."

"The delegation's report, I understand, contains emphatic support for the federation proposals, and its conclusions are endorsed by all four delegates. This is important, because it means that federation will have powerful support from the Socialist benches. Mr. Evans is a fearless and able debater, and Mr. Colclough is the leader of the Co-operative wing of the Socialist Party in Parliament."

"The Opposition are in the process of setting up a committee organization similar to our own. I imagine that Mr. Griffiths will be chairman of their Colonial Affairs Committee, and Mr. Oliver Stanley, when we were in opposition, presided until his death over our

Faulty Approach to Falls Conference But Important Advances Towards Federation

CANDID COMMENTS on the Victoria Falls Conference are made editorially in the current number of *The Times Review of the British Colonies*, which writes:

"The progress and achievements of the conference have been much underrated and misunderstood. The cause has largely in the inept Press arrangements made there, which virtually precluded the transmission of any accurate information or even informed comment to many London papers. The conference did in fact make some important advances on the road to federation."

"In the first instance, the then British Government committed themselves to favour the principle. This by implication handed the hands of the administrations in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which had hitherto been unable to take any positive steps, because a neutral attitude was prescribed for them.

"Secondly, the Southern Rhodesians moved several steps forward. They came in a three-party delegation representative of all the European population (bar militant Afrikanerdom) and a lunatic fringe on the British side. This delegation declared themselves in favour of federation, and made a significant concession to African fears by declaring that they would not seek to impose amalgamation without the consent of all races in all the three territories. That declaration should go far to meet the "thin end of the wedge" argument so often put forward by opponents of federation."

Momentum Must Not Slacken

"Finally, the Northern Rhodesian delegation, both European and African, pledged themselves to try to set in order racial difficulties within their own houses."

"The sum of these declarations could amount to something provided the forward momentum is not slackened now. Unfortunately there have been setbacks since, due to declarations on both the African and European sides calculated to increase racial tensions.

"That the results of the conference were not greater was due not to any failing in the delegates themselves but to the faulty approach made for which many parties must share in the blame. It would obviously have been wiser to force the implosion of such a scheme if genuine informed African opinion were secured against it. Yet the British Government had done nothing to explain its advantages to the Africans, while the Rhodesian settlers had done their best to present it as a white man's scheme by holding a previous conference at the Victoria Falls from which all Africans were excluded.

"The question is now whether this ground can be made good by a firmer lead being taken by those who really believe in federation. Time is now short before the reassembly of the conference which is planned to take place in London in July, and if the chance is missed, it is unlikely to arise again, since there are so many centrifugal forces at work in Central Africa which are bound to assert themselves should the project fail."

Africans Urged to Send Delegates to London

THE UNION OF DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS passed the following resolution at the annual general meeting in London:

"This meeting expresses its alarm at the Government's support for the federation of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in spite of the united and vehement opposition of the African peoples concerned, and condemns this policy of federation; emphasizes that constitutional changes undertaken in Central Africa without the full participation and consent of the African peoples concerned would be a betrayal of British obligations and of the whole concept of trusteeship; considers that the so-called constitutional proposals proposed for this federation would be without real value for the African people concerned, especially in view of the failure of such attempts elsewhere; and demands that constitutional changes be introduced in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland such as would prepare the way for full African participation in government; and that in Southern Rhodesia the interests of state should exercise its constitutional rights to veto discriminatory legislation."

"The meeting also resolved to send messages to the African National Congress in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland urging them to take steps to send delegates to London early in the New Year, so that the African people can be brought fully and in good-time before the British public."

"Among the executive committee of the body are Messrs. Fenner Brockway, M.P., Tom Driberg, M.P., and Reginald Sorensen, M.P., Leslie Hale, M.P. and Reginald Sorensen, M.P."

Rhodesia's New Link with Coast South-East Connection with Lourenço Marques

IT IS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED that the Rhodesia Railways Higher Authority, which met in Salisbury this month, has agreed that the Rhodesia railway system should be connected direct with Lourenço Marques by the construction of a new line between Bannockburn on the Shabani line and Guifra in Portuguese East Africa. The new link is known as the South-East Connection.

Rhodesia Railways were authorized to proceed at once with the construction in Southern Rhodesia of a line to the border, a distance of approximately 200 miles. Work is expected to start early in 1952.

The economics of the alternative routes to Lourenço Marques have been examined by an American firm of consultants, who have reported favourably on this direct link. The Shabani Railway has been bought by Rhodesia Railways and now forms part of the general system.

Sinoia-Kafue Construction

The Authority agreed in principle that the Sinoia-Kafue rail line (to the north) and across the Zambezi River) should be constructed after the south-east connexion.

The financial structure of Rhodesia Railways and the arrangements necessary to meet the cost of the expansion were also considered.

The Authority noted that Rhodesia Railways had appointed a publicity officer, with the object of providing the public with a realistic picture of the great extension of railway undertakings and of the problems facing the administration in meeting the ever-increasing demands.

Three New Chief Secretaries Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika

MR. H. S. POTTER, since 1948 Chief Secretary in Uganda, who has been appointed Chief Secretary in Kenya from March 15 next, joined the Colonial Administrative Service in Kenya in 1926 and became Deputy Financial Secretary 18 years later. In the following year he was transferred to Uganda as Financial Secretary.

MR. COLIN H. THORNLEY, Deputy Chief Secretary in Kenya since 1947, who is to replace Mr. Potter as Chief Secretary in Uganda three months hence, joined the Tanganyika Service in 1930, and nine years later was seconded to the Colonial Office for six years, for the last four of which he was principal private secretary to the Secretary of State. He then became Administrative Secretary in Kenya.

MR. A. M. B. HUTT, for the past year Deputy Chief Secretary and Member for Development and Works in Tanganyika, who will follow Sir Rex Surridge as Chief Secretary of the Territory when he retires this month, has done all his service in Tanganyika. He joined the administration in 1925 and became a provincial commissioner in 1946.

Negotiations are in progress between the Overseas Food Corporation and the Government of Tanganyika in connexion with the civil engineering and land clearing organization based in Nachingwea. As it is considerably larger than the reduced groundnut scheme requires, it is thought that it might be used for the general development of the Territory to undertake mechanized land clearing, railway construction, water and electrical supply, and road haulage.

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PERSONALIA

SIR JOHN HALL has joined the committee of the British Empire Society for the Blind.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR CHARLES MEDHURST has sold his Kenya farm.

MR. F. H. NORTON has been appointed Clerk to the Executive Council in Tanganyika.

MESSRS. T. H. McCLENN and L. M. HILL have joined the board of Messrs. Low and Bonar, Ltd.

MR. LAKE MITCHELL, secretary of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, has visited Kenya.

MR. D. C. SHERIDAN, Crown Counsel in Uganda, has been appointed Director of Public Prosecutions, Gold Coast.

SIR EDWARD WILSHAW will tomorrow receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of Birmingham University.

MESSRS. WILFRED BOWLES and HUMPHREY HULME have been appointed part-time members of the Raw Cotton Commission.

MR. E. A. T. DUTTON is Acting British Resident in Zanzibar, now that SIR VINCENT GLENDAY is on leave pending retirement.

DR. T. F. ANDERSON, Director of Medical Services in Kenya, who is on leave in this country, is due to return to the Colony on February 1.

DR. ALBERT SCHWARTZ has been elected a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in the Agency created by the death of Marshal Petain.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, attended a meeting of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board on Tuesday.

DR. LESLIE EDWARD STROBLING, Bishop of Mombasa, Tanganyika, will assume charge of the new diocese of South West Tanganyika, which will consist of that part of the present diocese of Nyasaland which lies in the Territory.

MR. W. W. HILME, who has just retired from the general management of Barclays Bank (C. & C.), has been appointed a member of the new London committee.

MR. JACK HOBBS, the former Surrey and England cricketer, is outward bound in the PRETORIA CASTLE on a visit to his son in Southern Rhodesia. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hobbs.

THE REV. WILFRED ANASTH, Bishop of Blackburn, who has been appointed prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, was chaplain of the King in Kenya from 1926 to 1932.

The Boy Scout Wood Badge was recently presented by the Governor of Southern Rhodesia to DISTRICT SOUTHMASTER MORRIS MPHELO, D.S.M., the first African to win the award in Rhodesia.

MR. JOHN HARE, M.P., a Parliamentary member of the Joint East and Central African Board, and a brother of Lord Eastowel, has been appointed vice-chairman of the Conservative Party. Mr. Hare has visited East Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. RONALD S. RUSSELL, M.P. for Wemyss South, who has been elected one of the two honorary secretaries of the Imperial Affairs Committee of the Conservative Parliamentary Party, was at one time a member of the council of the Institute of Journalists.

COMMANDANT J. S. K. BRINK, who has been appointed officer commanding the newly formed Active Chosen Force Unit, the Eighth Field Regiment, South African Artillery, served with the Seventh Field Regiment in the Ethiopian and Western Desert campaigns during the last war.

MR. T. D. WALLACE, who has been appointed Attorney-General and Member for Law and Order in Tanganyika, was Crown counsel in Kenya from 1934 until 1939, when he became acting assistant legal adviser to the Colonial Office. Since then he has been employed in Malaya and Borneo.

MR. ARTHUR WERNER LEWIS, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia, entered the Colonial Service in 1930 as a magistrate in Gambia, and was transferred to Kenya two years later. In 1936 he became Solicitor-General in Uganda, and was transferred to Jamaica as Attorney-General in 1939. Since 1943 he has served in West Africa, where he was appointed to the Court of Appeal four years ago.

MR. W. G. BEATON, who is retiring from the post of Director of Veterinary Services in Nigeria, has been appointed Director of the Inter-African Bureau of Epizootic Diseases to be established in Kenya at Muguga under the auspices of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. Mr. Beaton, who entered the Colonial Service in 1925, has spent his whole career in Nigeria. He has attended several conferences in Nairobi.

Passengers for East Africa

AMONG THE PASSENGERS outward bound for East Africa in the M.V. DURBAN CASTLE, which sailed from London on Friday, are:—

The Rev. and Mrs. G. G. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beers, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Bellman, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bouette, Lt.-Col. H. W. Brand, the Rev. M. Brennan, Mr. W. B. Btsh, Mr. and Mrs. J. Conway, the Rev. J. Costigan, Mr. A. H. Downshaw, the Rev. W. F. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. J. Goss, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. C. Juddell, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. McNally, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. McPherson.

The Rev. W. P. McVeigh, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. H. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Murdoch, the Rev. J. J. Murray, the Rev. D. J. Newman, the Rev. M. Nightingale, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rae, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Reeves, Mr. E. D. Renwick, Dr. and Mrs. G. M. Short, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Stephens, Col. H. Street, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ta Trewartha, Col. and Mrs. A. Vickers, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Warwick, Mr. A. V. Wheeler, Mr. A. Wood-Hall, Cdr. and Mrs. G. Woolker, and Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Wright.

Dar-es-Salaam—Mr. A. C. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cairns, Mr. A. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lee, Mr. C. S. Püllinger, Mr. A. J. Stevenson, Dr. and Mrs. J. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Walter.

Beira—Mr. J. R. Gales, Mr. H. D. B. Jeffares, and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Shaw.

THE BRITISH-INDIA LINER MANTOLA, which left London on Saturday, carries the following passengers, among others:—

Mombasa—Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Barlow, the Rev. H. R. Barry, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Black, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. A. Dark, Mr. D. Darling, Mr. D. S. Davis, Mr. W. G. Dyson, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Edwards, Mr. A. S. Folkes, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Folkes, Mr. R. H. Fulbrook, Mr. B. Garland, Mr. G. E. Harvey, Mr. F. M. Hicks, Mr. J. H. W. Hindle, Mr. N. W. Hocken, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Horne, Mr. E. W. House, Mr. C. A. Jolly, Miss D. E. Jordan, Mr. J. Kennedy, Mr. J. W. Key, Brigadier and Mrs. G. P. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. King.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Lien, Mr. W. B. Mathewson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Maufrey, Mr. G. J. H. McCall, Mr. D. A. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mudd, Mr. E. E. Parkit, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Pirie, Mr. A. H. B. Rex, Mr. P. D. G. Roe, Mr. E. H. Rowley, Dr. and Mrs. I. E. S. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. D. South, Mr. O. S. Smith, Mr. G. C. S. Stafraton, Captain M. St. Clair, Mr. H. Thomas, Mr. G. P. Town, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tuckwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Wallace, Major and Mrs. F. White.

Dar-es-Salaam—Mr. M. A. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Doherty, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Laffa, Mr. G. A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. H. Liddle.

Beira—Mr. and Mrs. T. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. B. R. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. E. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Martin, Major and Mrs. A. H. Smith.

Obituary

Mr. Arthur Hamp

WE are informed that the death in Farnham, Surrey, after a painful illness, of Mr. Arthur Edward Hamp, C.M.G., C.B.E., who joined the Kenya Public Works Department as an assistant engineer in 1917, transferred to the Uganda Railway two years later. He was intimately connected with the planning of the Usain-Gishu line under Major Gailey, and was for 4 years chief engineer of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, during which time he acted as general manager on several occasions. From 1942 until his retirement in 1946, he was general manager of the Tanganyika Railways and Port Services, and chairman of the Economic Control Board in this territory. He was popular with settlers, who ever found him a reliable, helpful, and entirely devoid of bias, official. He is survived by Mrs. Hamp, three daughters, and a son, who is on the staff of Messrs. Dorman and Co.

Lord Addison

LORD ADDISON, who died on Tuesday night at the age of 82, had led the Labour Party in the House of Lords since 1945. From that year until 1947 he was Dominions (subsequently Commonwealth Relations) Secretary, later holding the offices of Lord Privy Seal and Lord President of the Council.

MR. HAROLD EDWIN GOODSHIP, C.B.E., who has died in this country at the age of 74, after four years' service in Sierra Leone, joined the Uganda Railway as assistant chief accountant in 1908, became chief accountant seven years later, and deputy general manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours in 1928. He retired in 1932.

MR. JACK CARRUTHERS, who has died in Banket at the age of 82, was one of Southern Rhodesia's best-known pioneers. He was one of their representatives at the Coronation in London in 1937, and was made a freeman of both Salisbury and Bulawayo. His health and vigour were maintained into old age, and he made his last prospecting trip in his 85th year.

CAPTAIN E. E. HURST, D.C.M., who has died in Salisbury at the age of 65, was well known in the Marandellas district of Southern Rhodesia, being chairman of the local Turf Club. He went to the Colony in 1909, began farming in the Makwiro district, and in World War I served in the Royal Horse Guards, being decorated in the field.

MR. WILLIAM J. A. EDWARDS, stationmaster at Monze, Northern Rhodesia, was recently found dead from head wounds in his bedroom. A gun was lying beside him. Aged 47, he was married with two children, and arrived from Southern Rhodesia last year, becoming a member of the local Management Board.

MAJOR-GENERAL B. A. ROSS, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., who for some nine years served with the Egyptian Army and the Sudan Defence Force, commanding the Southern Area from 1930 to 1932, has died suddenly in London, at the age of 58.

MR. DOUGLAS ELLIOTT CHARLES ROMANNE STREE, a former member of the old administrative services of the British South Africa Company in Northern Rhodesia, has died in Lusaka.

MR. FREDERICK WIGGLESWORTH, who has died in London in his 82nd year, was a former director of Wigglesworth and Co., Ltd.

MAJOR W. R. BARKER, a former Game Warden in the Sudan, who retired in 1947, has died in this country.

MRS. NORA LUNN, of Stratford-on-Avon and Weston-super-Mare, has died at sea en route for Nairobi.

Sultan's Fortieth Anniversary
Message from the King

ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY of his accession His Majesty the Sultan of Zanzibar received the following message from the King on Sunday.

"I have much pleasure in sending warm congratulations to your Highness and to the people of Zanzibar on this the 40th anniversary of your accession. I am happy to know that you are in good health and that under your beneficial rule your Highness's dominion continues to prosper.

"I take this opportunity of personally thanking you sincerely for the very kind message of regard and sympathy in my illness which was sent to me on September 24. It should be grateful if you would convey my thanks to your subjects who were associated with you in the message.

Princess Unable to Visit Zanzibar

"I have been greatly pleased to receive also your message of November 27 in which you extend so cordial an invitation to my daughter and her husband to visit Zanzibar. It is a pleasure to express your feelings of friendship and loyalty towards myself. I very much regret that on this occasion I have to decline, and to the necessity of adhering to a strictly regulated programme it was not possible for the Princess and the Duke of Edinburgh to accept your very kind invitation. They also greatly regret this, and will look forward to an opportunity of visiting Zanzibar at some future time.

"The Queen and I thank you warmly for your congratulations on the progress which I am happy to see towards recovery from my illness."

Mr. Lehnax Boyd telegraphed on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Imperial Preference

TOWARDS BANKRUPTCY in Great Britain and the abolition of the sterling area within six months—that said Mr. J. S. Amery in his presidential address to the Empire Industries Association and British Empire League last week, was the last facing Mr. Churchill's Government. What still to be done could be achieved only by raising production, whose scale of production and by concentrating further attention upon Empire co-operation and Empire preference. In that connection the only serious difficulty was that of making the United States understand that no other policy would put this country permanently on its feet again. "We have strength and unity to the Commonwealth," the Americans now realized that a united Commonwealth and still more a united and strong British Commonwealth, afforded the only sure guarantee of peace and freedom in the world, they must understand that since they wanted that end, they must agree to the only means by which that end could be reached. To convince America was Britain's business.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

A MEETING of the general council of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association is to be held from January 8 to 15 in Colombo. Several of the smaller territories have been grouped together for the purpose of representation at the general council meeting. Mr. R. O. Stuckell, M.P., Leader of the Opposition in Southern Rhodesia, was asked to represent that Colony and MALTA, but since he is unable to attend, his place is being taken by Dr. T. Caruana Demajo, Speaker of the Malta Legislature. Kenya and Northern Rhodesia will be represented by Mr. C. H. Hartwell, M.L.C., Acting Deputy Chief Secretary, Kenya. Lord Llewellyn and Mr. W. Glenvil Hall, M.P., will represent the United Kingdom. Sir Howard d'Egville, the association's secretary-general, will also attend.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has been asked to assist in supplying labour for the Suez Canal zone, and has agreed to send a draft from the Rhodesian African Rifles.

Parliament

British Colonies and Commonwealth

£254m. Sum for All-India War

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS last week the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs was asked by Mr. T. REID what gifts had been sent to the territories by Britain to her Dependencies and Protectorate Territories from 1919 to 1945 and from 1945 to date.

Mr. A. T. LENNON BOYS: Gifts made by H.M. Government to British Dependencies and Mandated Territories and expenditure incurred on their behalf from 1919 to 1945 totalled approximately £254,996,000. The sums given or provided since 1945 amount to £254,996,000 approximately, of which £23,191,940 had been issued by October 31, 1951.

The hon. members, of course, aware that during the war the Government to H.M. Government can give more than £101,940.

Development of Backward Areas

Mr. T. REID asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would propose to the United Nations Organization that they should establish a system in which all prosperous States should contribute to a United Nations fund for the development of backward areas.

Mr. EDEN: "I feel that it is not possible at this time to undertake any few questions in support of such a proposal."

Mr. REID: Is the Minister aware that from the end of the First World War to 1945 this country had given the sum of £1,150 million to the Dependencies and Protectorate Territories during the war period when we gave not only troops—we gave up to £254m. to our Dependencies? Does he think that this little country can go on distributing such vast sums of money, and is it not absolutely essential to pass the burden to some extent to the United Nations?

Mr. EDEN: "I did not quite understand that to be the purpose of the hon. gentleman's question. We will certainly share any burden we are at present carrying, but I thought the hon. gentleman was asking me to shoulder yet another one, and I did not think I could."

Mr. HUSSELL asked for explanation showing the balance of international payments of exports, duty, Protectorate and Mandate Territory for 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950.

Mr. LENNON BOYS: "I regret that this information is not available."

Mr. REID inquired what proportion of the revenue of Kenya is provided by income tax and what proportion of that tax was contributed by Europeans and Indians respectively.

Income Tax Provides 20% of Kenya's Revenue

Mr. LENNON BOYS: "Approximately one-fifth of the 1951 revenue of Kenya will be provided by income tax. The information asked for in the second half of the question is not available in the Colonial Office. I have asked the Government to provide a gift, if it is readily available."

Mr. REID asked how far the secondary technical school started at Nairobi was open to all races.

Mr. LENNON BOYS: The Royal Technical College, Nairobi, will be open to members of all races in East Africa. The hon. member asked how much was collected from the European population in Uganda in education last year. The hon. member asked what were the conditions between the Government and the African educational facilities last year available in the country.

Mr. HUSSELL asked for a breakdown of the £254,996,000 of the Government's expenditure on the territories from the end of the war to 1945 and from 1945 to date. He asked for a breakdown of the £23,191,940 of the Government's expenditure on the territories from the end of the war to 1945 and from 1945 to date. He asked for a breakdown of the £23,191,940 of the Government's expenditure on the territories from the end of the war to 1945 and from 1945 to date.

Mr. B. POWELL: "I am not aware that up to a few months ago there was a staff of only four teachers in such a Government school of 450 pupils in Kampala."

Mr. A. F. BROWN: "I am not aware that up to a few months ago there was a staff of only four teachers in such a Government school of 450 pupils in Kampala."

Mr. F. BROCKWAY: "I am not aware that up to a few months ago there was a staff of only four teachers in such a Government school of 450 pupils in Kampala."

Mr. LENNON BOYS: "I am not aware that up to a few months ago there was a staff of only four teachers in such a Government school of 450 pupils in Kampala."

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MR. JOHN RENNIBASKED how many Indian students were in the country and what fees they paid.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am making enquiries on both points in the Education Department Office. I am making enquiries."

MR. KANEV: "I am glad to hear that Makerere was intended to be an inter-racial college, that it is alleged that Indian students are being charged fees of £300 per year each, and that as a result there are now only three Indian students in attendance at the college. I would like to see the hon. gentleman take steps to stop this racial discrimination."

Future of Makerere College

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "We certainly hope that this will in time become an inter-racial college, but its main purpose is to cater for Africans. We are making inquiries into one or two of the points which the hon. gentleman has in mind."

MR. CYRIL BENGE: "What are the figures of quantity and value of vegetable oils and fats produced in the Colonial territories in 1950."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The latest figures available are for the year ending June 30, 1951. Exports in that period were: coconuts and copra, 922,000 tons; vegetable oils, 298,000 tons; total value, £80m."

MR. R. S. HUDSON: "Do the groundnut scheme make any contribution to this total?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I cannot repeat one compared with that of private enterprise."

MR. E. SHIRWELL: "Does not the vast amount of material produced in the Colonial territories justify the Colonial policy of the White Government?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I do not quite see the application of what the hon. gentleman says. The promotion and production of raw materials is obviously a highly desirable objective, in which we are all engaged. The way to do it may well involve a certain amount of difference of opinion."

MR. FENNER BRACKWAY asked the Secretary of State whether the review of legislative and administrative racial discrimination in the Colonies undertaken by his predecessor had been completed, and whether it would be published.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "Copies of the survey of differential treatment between the laws of British tropical African territories were placed in the Library in August. A similar survey in regard to the non-African territories will be made available in the House later, when arrangements with the Governments are completed."

MR. FENNER BRACKWAY: "May I ask the hon. member in view of the very great importance of this report whether he will consider publishing it as a White Paper?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I think the hon. gentleman and others interested had better first look at the documents in the Library. They already amount to 50 or 60 pages, and it is open to further consideration whether the documents in the Library at this stage, with the reports already circulated, are not adequate for the purposes which we all have in mind."

MR. R. S. HUDSON: "Has the Colonial Government had increased the number of retired public servants of all grades during the last six months?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Kenya, and Trinidad Governments have introduced general increases during the last six months. Details of the schemes vary."

MR. REID: "In view of the fact that the pensions of civil servants who retired before the war have now a purchasing power of only about one-third to one-half of what they had when first given, will the Minister encourage all Colonies to increase the pensions of their retired civil servants?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The schemes vary very considerably, and any answer to you to all four would be inaccurate. To realize the difficulties of Colonial pensions, and the best protection H.M.G. can give to Colonial pensions, and others, to combat the growth of inflation in our economy."

MR. NABARO: "Will the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations state the output in tons from the Wankie coalfield during the past year and how much was received as imports by the U.K.?"

MR. FOSTER: "It would not be proper for me to answer questions about output at Wankie or the distribution of the coal mined in Southern Rhodesia as a self-governing Colony, and such matters are the concern of a Minister responsible to the Southern Rhodesian Legislature. No coal from Wankie was imported by the U.K. in 1950."

Immigration into Northern Rhodesia

MR. J. HYND asked how many Africans from South Africa entered Northern Rhodesia during the last three years as immigrants, how many of them were skilled workers, and how many were carrying out the work of overseers in place of Africans.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "No statistics are kept to show the number of immigrants into Northern Rhodesia speaking any given language. The information at their disposal is available."

"Of 5,516 immigrants in 1948, those born in South Africa numbered 2,390. The figures for 1949 were 6,533 and 3,146; for 1950 they were 7,390 and 4,178; and for the first six months of this year 3,644 and 1,956."

"It is estimated that 50% of immigration into Northern Rhodesia from the Union of South Africa is offset by re-emigration, and that 25% of immigration from the U.K. is similarly offset."

MR. J. HYND: "Does the total amount of money in the Northern Rhodesia African Farmers' Improvement Fund, and how many Africans had now received the bonus of 15s. per acre from the fund?"

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "At December 31 last there was £138,794 47s. 7d. in the fund. During the 1950-51 season 445 farmers qualified for the bonus."

MAJOR ANSTRUTHER-GRAY asked the Secretary of State whether he was aware that all male persons of 18 years of age in Kenya had been ordered to register for compulsory labour printing, and since this procedure was contrary to peace, order and good government throughout the Colony if he would countermand it at once.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "The answer to the first part of the question is 'Yes.' This is a matter entirely within the discretion of the Kenya Legislative Council, which has discussed this point at length."

SIR R. GIBSON asked the Minister of Supply what steps would be taken by engineering firms engaged in export trade to British Colonies to obtain the necessary licences for work.

MR. LEW: "At present only engineering firms are subject to control. Licences are issued to engineering firms by the Ministry of Supply, certificates for preferential treatment being granted exceptionally where important civil orders are being held up by lack of steel. This will be extended to other types of steel from February 24, 1952. There are no special arrangements for exports to British Colonies."

MR. J. JOHNSON asked the Secretary of State when he intended to fill the vacant place on the board of the Colonial Development Corporation, and if he would bear in mind the need of a member with experience of tropical agriculture.

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "My hon. friend hopes to announce at any rate one appointment very shortly. Experience of tropical agriculture is of immense importance to the corporation, but it does not necessarily follow that it is a members of the board that possess the special qualifications in that field can best serve the corporation."



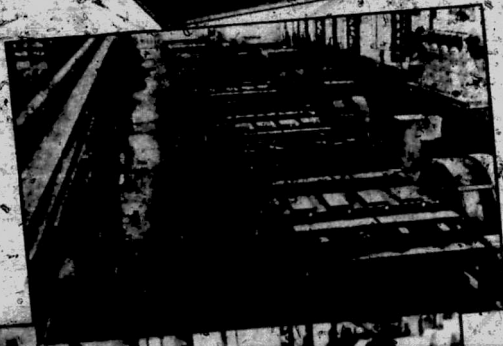
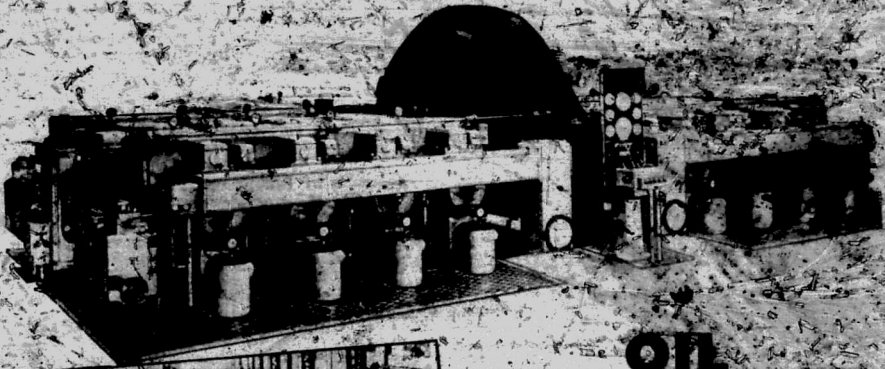
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions hope to raise £300,000 for the advancement of trade unions in undeveloped territories.

This year's crop through an expanded metal wall and opened the same presumably with a skeleton key. At Kampala post office and stole about £1,250.

A warning has been issued by the Uganda Game Department to hunters in the Kabaka's pool at Mengo that a three-foot crocodile has been located there.

A Native of the Teso districts of Uganda, armed only with a spear, attacked three lions which were eating one of his kinsmen. He killed one and drove off the other two.

Applications are invited for admission to the Indian School of Agriculture at Morogoro, Tanganyika, where a two-year course has been arranged. There are 10 vacancies.

Cenotaph at Lusaka

Penders have been invited by the Northern Rhodesian Government for the erection of a 33-foot cenotaph in Lusaka, to be built in dressed local fire stone with a reinforced concrete frame.

Between April and October 655 holiday makers from Rhodesia and South Africa visited Salima, Lake Nyasa, by the Viking excursion flights of Central African Airways. They are estimated to have spent £40,000 in Nyasaland.

A letter of protest is to be sent by the Northern Rhodesia Farmers' Union to the Government following the Economic Secretary's description of a resolution passed by the Midland maize growers as "rabble rousing vapourings".

A Karamojong African serving as a lance-corporal in East Africa Command won the mile race at the Kenya Police Sports in four minutes 50 seconds, beating the R.A.F. Middle East champion by 10 yards, and came second in the six-mile cross-country championship of the Nairobi sub-area.

The Central African Film Unit has now nearly 40 films in distribution, and has done most of the work of another 15. The British Embassy in Washington wrote of "Nyasaland, Land of the Lake," one of its productions: "We have never seen such beautiful colour or better photography. This film stands an excellent chance of distribution in the United States."

The winter edition of the *Times Review of the British Colonies* has a number of contributions of special African interest. They deal, *inter alia*, with the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme, Native Policy in Southern Rhodesia, and Africans as writers of letters to newspapers. There are career and character sketches of Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, and Lord Ismay, and a warm tribute to Mr. A. B. Cohen, Governor-designate of Uganda.

Two new minor political parties are now being mentioned in the Sudan Press. Hezb Allah or the Party of God, has aims similar to those of the Muslim Brotherhood, but has attracted scarcely any well-known Sudanese. The Republican Party, which supported the Independence Front until its dissolution a few years ago, is being revived without much success by its former president. Communist propaganda supporting the National Struggle Front has been found in the Three Towns.

Tshekedi, Khamu

(Continued from page 415)

Councils and other leading African chiefs. After leaving the reserve we visited Swaziland and had a very interesting meeting with the Paramount Chief, Sobhuza, who discussed with us the reactions of the quarrel in the Bamaqungu on the African race.

The meetings we had attended gave the impression that there was an overwhelming majority against the return of Tshakedi, but before coming to this conclusion there are other factors to be taken into consideration.

Tshakedi was banished from the reserve. His opponents, on the other hand, were in control of the tribe and free to organize opposition to his return. The Secretary of State had undertaken that, if a special joint *kgotla* took place, the banishment of Tshakedi would be suspended for the three weeks during which the arrangements for it were being made. He would then have been free to visit the reserve, organize his supporters, deal with any attempts at intimidation of them, and encourage them to come forward openly in his support. Further, at the joint *kgotla* he would have the opportunity of stating his case and attempting to remove what he considered to be unfair accusations against him.

Tshakedi is undoubtedly a man of very great ability and, in view of this and of his right of precedence, his presence at such a *kgotla* might have influenced many to have changed over to his side. It would also have been possible to have put in the last few years that were expressed in some quarters that his return to the reserve would lead to tribal violence and disorder.

It is not only to assess what proportion of the tribe would have been in favour of Tshakedi's return if he had been allowed to make out his case for it, but his opponents were to make out theirs against it. My own view is that, in spite of all that Tshakedi could have done, there would still have been a substantial majority against his return, so long as Seretse remained in exile.

The chief fear of very many of those who were opposed to Tshakedi's return would probably be removed had Seretse also been allowed to return. They would, for the most part, acquiesce in his return, if Seretse were back in the tribe as chief and agreed that Tshakedi might rejoin the Bamaqungu. Meanwhile conditions in the tribe are deteriorating owing to a lack of tribal leadership.

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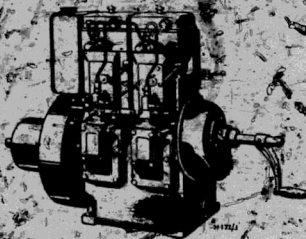
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Another port is at present under construction at Mtwara in Southern Tanganyika for the growing scheme, in connexion with which other miles of new railway have been built.

In these 50 odd years the Railway has been a chief agent in the amazing rapid progress of the territories it serves, and this progress continues. In 1940 the freight tonnage was 127 per cent. heavier than it was 10 years previously, and passenger tonnage had increased in the same time by 250 per cent.

The Railway, proud of its past record and alive to its present responsibilities, is sparing no effort to maintain and speed the development of East Africa.

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

Commercial Concern

W. H. Jones and Co. (London), Ltd., have issued a new price list and well-illustrated descriptive booklet which means that the company has transactions each year with about 2,400 manufacturers in Great Britain and another 400 in other countries. Mr. W. H. Jones, the chairman and managing director, who is a (forceful) advocate of free trade, explains why he wants all barriers swept away so that the world may have "free men, free money, and free markets". Of the territories to which this newspaper is devoted, the company is actively engaged in every market except the Sudan.

Only 5,636 tons of groundnuts have been harvested this year by the Overseas Food Corporation in Tanganyika, against an estimate of 8,000 tons. Mr. G. G. Gallet, chairman of the corporation, said last week that the mechanical harvesting plans is unsatisfactory, and that little can be done about the 30% or 40% of the Dramba crop which is ground uncollected. A new type of harvester, which has given good results in the United States, is being shipped for use in next year's harvest.

Clan Line

Clan Line (South Africa) Pty., Ltd., are reported to have acquired an interest in the South African Marine Corporation, which operates three American-built freighters of 7,600 tons between Cape Town and New York. The corporation was founded five years ago by Sir Arthur Harris, war-time head of Bomber Command.

Mr. R. H. Kester, formerly a director of the Overseas Touring Co., Ltd., is managing the new Mombasa branch of Thos. Cook & Son (South Africa), Ltd., which has now 11 branches operating in South Central and East Africa.

At the auctions in London last week 150 packages of Uganda teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 4 1/2d. per lb., and 592 packages of teas from Portuguese East Africa at an average of 3s. 3 1/2d. per lb. The African total since April 16 is 70,300 packages averaging 3s. 3 1/2d.

Whisky and spirits have been controlled in Uganda on the advice of the Department of Commerce Advisory Board.

Beira Town Sites, Ltd., incurred a loss of £569 (£595) in the year ended June 30, increasing the debit balance to £22,251.

Sisal Outputs for November

Bird and Co. Ltd. (a subsidiary of Sisal Estates Ltd.)—950 tons of sisal and tow, against 1,040 tons in November, 1950.

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—460 tons of fibre, making 9,285 tons for eight months.

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—170 tons of sisal and tow, making 275 tons for five months.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—110 tons of fibre, making 866 to date.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—71 tons of fibre, making 247 tons for 11 months.

Dividends

Messrs. H. J. and G. Simmonds, Ltd., brewers with interests in East Africa—Final 20%, making 24% (the same) for the year to September 30. Group trading profits were £912,019, compared with £750,565. Taxation took £24,500.

O.K. Bazaars (1929), Ltd.—Final 30%, making 50% for the year, against 46% and 5% bonus in the previous year.

Parry Leon and Hayhoe, Ltd.—10% (20%) for year to June 30.

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James Corporation Profit Doubled in 1950

THE AFRICAN JAMES CORPORATION LTD. after providing £18,500 for taxation, earned a profit of £22,800 in the year ended January 31 last, compared with £11,354 in the previous year. Trade goods stock reserve received £10,000, and a dividend of 6½ per cent. requires £3,890, leaving a balance of £13,659 to be carried forward against £9,755 brought in.

The issued capital consisted of £7,500 in A shares and £2,500 in B shares, both of £5. Capital reserve stands at £21,725, revenue reserve at £20,000, and current liabilities at £22,705. Fixed assets are valued at £12,464 and current assets at £614,443, including quoted investments at £21,363 (market value £22,642), unquoted investments at £1,402, and £24,223 in cash.

The trading turnover at most branches showed increases over the preceding year's figures, and the overall percentage margin of profit was also higher. The net profit from the company's tea plantations was slightly above that of the previous 12 months. Production of coffee further, though it fell owing to the shortage of native labour, and unfavourable rainfall, showed a favourable relation to the output of 1949. Further clearing and planting was carried out on the forest plantations, and the timber traded from the new harvest was sold at a favourable price.

The directors are Messrs. J. G. Stephen (chairman), L. H. Walker, W. A. Sand, and D. H. Ross. The 58th annual general meeting will be held in Glasgow on December 22.

Kamma Profits More than Doubled

KAMMA, LTD., a company holding 18,000 shares in Amboni Estates, Ltd., 10,800 shares in Kikwetu Sugar Estates, Ltd., and 5,215 ordinary shares and 400 preference shares in Ruvu Estates, Ltd. (all of £1 denomination), earned a profit of £27,996 in the year ended October 31 last, compared with £12,889 in the previous year. Luxation absorbs £18,795, general reserve receives £1,200, and a dividend of 2½ per cent. and bonus of 2½ per cent. require £6,968 leaving £4,926 to be carried forward, against £2,994 brought in. The issued capital is £44,250 in shares of 2s. each. Capital reserve stands at £8,363, revenue reserve at £22,540, and current liabilities at £16,672.

Fixed assets are valued at £54,166 and current assets at £37,725, including £31,572 in cash. The directors are Messrs. H. G. Ash (chairman), R. A. Angus, A. J. P. Nash, and J. Garton Ash. The secretary is Mr. G. Boreck. The 41st annual general meeting will be held in London on December 31.

Standard Bank Commercial Report

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

Kenya Colony.—On October 20, 483 bags of coffee were auctioned in Nairobi at an overall average price of 56s. 4d. 2½ per cent. but a slight shortage in the lower September sales. The forthcoming crops are wheat, maize, and barley, all reported to be satisfactory, although in some places, maize has been done by heavy rains, and a quantity of the coffee crop in the Nairobi district has started, but is being retarded by the rains.

The prices of the principal commodities bazaar has been maintained at a high level for most of the year. The stock goods market has benefited from a general rise in prices. With the new batch of cotton, the cotton wholesalers are beginning to stock up. Commitments continue to be met regularly.

Recent rains have had a beneficial effect on the cotton crop. The profitable estimate for the forthcoming season is 325,000 bales, approximately the same as last year. Prices for seed cotton are likely to be 10% higher all round.

Tanganyika.—The winter goods market has been strong and active, and there has been a tendency of prices to sympathy with quotations from Japan. The financial position is slightly easier, but commitments to Japan and India are very heavy.

Foodstuffs are satisfactory. Harvesting of cereals is almost completed, but indications are that yields will be below average. A hard coffee crop is expected from the Arushy, Moshi districts. No date of date of payment have been delivered to the cutting works in Moshi. During September, 8,126 tons of sisal and sisal tow had 94 tons of sisalviera fibres shipped from Moshi.

Zanzibar.—Business is more active and commitments are being met regularly. Some quantities of cloves are being delivered from Pemba, where there is an small early crop.



THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

ASSOCIATED WITH
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

1949
Under takings operated 1,000
Number of Consumers 1,000
Annual Consumption 1 million units
Capital £10,000

1950
Under takings operated 1,000
Number of Consumers 1,000
Annual Consumption 1 million units
Capital £10,000

1950
Under takings operated 18
Number of Consumers 27,000
Annual Consumption 110 million units
Capital £4,218,333

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER AND LIGHTING CO. LTD. Electricity Supply
100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. DAR ES SALAAM P.O. Box 11. Telegrams: TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. DAR ES SALAAM. Telephone: 400/220.

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Company Report

Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-Operative) Limited

Turnover for Year to July 31 Approached £7,000,000

Current Year's Business Well Maintained

Mr. James Mackay's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Limited, was held in Kisumu, Kenya, last Friday, December 1, to consider the twenty-ninth directors' report and statement of accounts.

MR. JAMES MACKAY, the chairman of the board of directors, said:

Ladies and gentlemen, it will be seen from the accounts in your possession that further progress has been made during the financial year to July 31, 1951, and I wish to open this speech of mine by telling you that, in my opinion, should the present economic trends continue, there is no reason why this financial year should not show results at least equal to those shown in the accounts now under review.

Before dealing with matters of policy, I wish to refer to one or two items in the accounts.

Accounts

In the account headed "Analysis of Establishment Charges," which account shows the overheads of your Association in aggregate for the year under review, it will be seen that there has been a general increase, and such increase can fairly be attributed to the increase in total turnover. The total turnover approached £7,000,000 (previous year, £5,390,000) and the turnover in the general trading account, was over £2,000,000 (previous year, £1,620,000). Part of such increased turnover was of course due to increased prices, but part must also be attributed to increase in volume.

Salaries show an apparent increase of approximately £11,500; but this requires an explanation, as in the preceding year there was included a bonus for the staff of one month's salary, while this year's figure includes for the first time a sum in respect of a staff profit-sharing scheme, which sum has been calculated as a fixed proportion of the distributed profits. In this year's accounts the figure included is approximately £15,000.

The charge for amortization of leasehold premises will be seen to be in the main of a non-recurring nature.

The maize trading account would have shown a result worse than the preceding year had it not been that from the export of 13,000 tons of maize during the year we made a profit of £2,482, which figure is separately shown on the opposite side of the account.

Trading and Agency Account

Comment is needed on the trading and agency account.

The gross profit percentage has risen from 7.1% last year to 10%, partly by virtue of the new head office stock control and shrinkage system which has been introduced. The closing stock figure is large, and is the result of the policy laid down by your board. However, it will be seen from the profit and loss account that the stock reserve has been further increased by £12,929 to £34,429.

The quantities of non-K.F.A. stocks which we held on August 1, 1950, had nearly been completely disposed of a year later, and I am pleased to say that they were disposed of at a small profit, without having to utilize the reserve provided.

The balance-sheet clearly indicates the results of increases in prices and the fall in the value of money, with substantial increases in the amounts owing by your Association on trade and sundry accounts and further substantial increases in the amounts due to your Association.

£400,000 Purchase of Gummies

Under sundry debtors the trade and sundry accounts figure of £618,898 includes a figure of approximately £400,000 in respect of new gummies which this Association took into stock soon after the end of the financial year to safeguard the interests of the grower.

I would like to digress here to state that after the harvest of 1950-51 your Association had in stock large quantities of gummies in respect of which we had paid the old price of Sh. 3720. Your Association has agreed to refund to Government the difference of Sh. 1/80 per bag, in order that the price of the new gummy for the present harvest could be kept as low as possible.

An analysis of the increase in the figure of buildings is given in the directors' report which accompanies the accounts, but I must explain that a major part of the cost of new buildings may be attributed to the 5,000-ton godown which we have recently erected at Arusha in the terms of our new agreement for cereals handling in the Northern Province with the Government of Tanganyika. This building has been magnificently erected by Messrs. Sterling-Astaldi, and was completed within the time-limit imposed, in anticipation of this year's harvest.

Tanganyika Cereals

In the near future, it is hoped that further talks will take place by virtue of which your Association aspires to an ever-growing share of the cereals handling in Tanganyika, to the benefit of the Government of Tanganyika, the grower and consumer of the Territory, and to ourselves, in our rôle as a farmers' co-operative.

I will leave the accounts now and deal with other matters of vital importance.

As early as last February your Association placed orders for 12,500 tons of double superphosphates, and I am pleased to be able to tell you that this action has resulted in our getting these essential supplies at a price lower than otherwise would have been the case due to the world shortage of sulphur. However, this importation has resulted not only in a greater strain on the port and railway authorities, but also in a great storage problem.

Silico-phosphates can also be had from Turbo and Njero. We are agents for both, and it is hoped that the supply will equal the demand next season.

Development of Unga, Limited

Unga, Limited, is still in the throes of major development, as was instanced by the opening of the new mill in Nairobi by His Excellency the Governor, on Wednesday, September 19 last. In these circumstances it is hoped that members will continue to be in favour of the policy of ploughing back into the business the major part of its profits, especially in view of the present improved position of your own Association, which, of course,

entirely owns Unge Limited. This plunging back of profits will not be the continued development of the wheat industry and of the wheat industry for the benefit of the producer.

Dr. S. J. ... consulting engineers is now to be made and is being studied by the principal parties concerned. The stage has arrived for a final decision to be taken, and it is hoped that this will not now be long delayed.

RAILWAYS with special reference to sunflower seed—No doubt members will be aware of the new tariff of railway rates, by which nearly all rates have been increased. Maximum and export concession rates have been abolished, and in some cases the extra charge is very considerable.

Bonus

BONUS ON PURCHASES.—Last year I stated that it was not only the aim of your board to achieve results which would enable us to pay dividends, but also, as a co-operative company, to pay a bonus on purchases. This is now possible and we have made reservation in these accounts for £60,000 for distribution to members at 24% on their credit purchases.

BONUS ON ORDINARY SHARES.—In accordance with our articles, you will be asked to approve of a 6% dividend on the ordinary shares for the period under review, also a bonus of 24% on these shares as some compensation for loss of revenue during 1949.

IBBOTSON COMMITTEE.—On the recommendation of the Vincent Committee, Government has recently appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Sir William Ibbotson, C.I.E., M.B.E., M.C., to investigate the operations of Maize and Produce Control, and to make recommendations as to the future handling of all produce handled by these controls and also all other scheduled crops. The names of members of this committee have been printed and meetings have taken place.

Fixing Prices for Cereals

CEREAL PRICES.—For barley it is expected that 25s. naked per bag of 180 lb. will be a minimum price. Obviously it must be more in line with the price of maize.

The sunflower seed pool is not shown separately in the accounts, but the pool payout of Sh. 33/30 per 100 lb. can be regarded as not satisfactory, taking into account the wide fluctuations of the export market. For the 1951-52 crop there will be two six-monthly pools as an experiment. This is at the request of some growers and by agreement with the Member for Agriculture.

There has been much controversy over the fixation of cereal prices, and the Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources has decided that a Maize Price Advisory Committee and a Wheat Price Advisory Committee, each with representatives of the main producing areas, should be set up to submit recommendations regarding price to producers.

In addition, a commissioner is due to arrive in January, whose terms of reference will include: to inquire into agricultural indebtedness; to ascertain what is a "fair" price to the producer for 1951 planted maize, cost of production, etc., and advise on a satisfactory basis of price fixation for future years.

This is long overdue, and we welcome the whole matter being put on a sound basis.

Production Methods and Costs

At the same time, all members would do well to examine carefully their production methods and costs. Quantity, quality, and preparation of grain, particularly maize, are not as good as they should be, and more detailed supervision would pay good dividends. Some producers have the idea that the price must be

fixed on cost of production plus, no matter what the costs are. Good farming practice on your part over a long period will always mean the highest, and coupled to the lowest costs.

Storage and shrinkage losses of maize and wheat in farm stores, after a given date, have been accepted in principle by Government as a consumer charge, but final figures are yet to be agreed.

The agency agreement with the Pyrethrum Board is on a percentage basis, and in view of the rise in the price of pyrethrum, talks have been initiated between the Pyrethrum Board and your Association with a view to reducing the remuneration paid to the K.F.A. and so benefitting the grower. It is hoped that a basis for successful renegotiation will be established, and that an announcement can be made in the near future.

In this latter connexion it is most gratifying to note that there is now closer co-operation between the Kenya National Farmers' Union and your own Association. Closer co-operation between all farming interests is one of the most urgent necessities of the immediate present, and it is the clearest duty of all concerned to do everything in his power towards attaining this end.

Most Representative Farming Organization

Your Association, with its membership of well over 3,000, can be considered the most representative farming organization in the Colony, and, by prior agreement with all other representative bodies, we wish with them to go forward with a single united policy. Then unity is indeed strength. But if single, isolated bodies or individuals endeavour to destroy such unity by following their own and different policies, then such lack of unity destroys the strength of the farmers of the Colony in any representations that may be made to Government. We must pay heed to this before it is too late.

STAFF.—One of the main reasons for the successful results shown in the year's accounts under review is the magnificent spirit of co-operation, which has been shown by the whole of the staff, to whom we extend our grateful thanks.

Mr. Hugh Hamilton has continued without remuneration throughout the year to render invaluable service to your board in his capacity as a nominated director.

ADOPTION OF ACCOUNTS.—Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me pleasure to propose the adoption of the balance-sheet and accounts and the directors' report for 1950-51, and I ask for a seconder.

A dividend of 6% on the ordinary shares for the year ended July 31, 1951, and a bonus of 24% were approved; payment of the dividend of 5% of the cumulative preference redeemable shares was confirmed; and it was resolved that a bonus of 24% be declared on the total goods purchased on credit from the company by the ordinary shareholders of the company severally during the year ended July 31 last.

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Company Report

Dwa Plantations, Limited

No Transfer of Domicile to Kenya

High Sisal Prices Unhealthy for Industry

Mr. S. R. Hogg's Statement

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Tuesday, December 11, 1951.

Mr. S. R. HOGG, the chairman of the company, presided.

In proposing the adoption of the directors' report and the accounts of the company for the year ended December 31, 1950, the chairman said:

"I regret that this meeting has been delayed, but, as was explained to you in my circular letter of September 12 last, it was not possible to compute the company's taxation liability, as at December 31, 1950, until certain outstanding matters had been cleared up.

"The most important of these was the question as to whether or not the company should bring to the credit of its profit and loss account a substantial part of the profit realized in 1949 on the sale of Mbinga Estate on the grounds that the assets sold included growing sisal. I am happy to report to you that after prolonged correspondence the Revenue authorities accepted our contention that no part of this profit was liable to taxation, apart from the usual balancing charges on plant and machinery, etc.

Kenya Taxation

"The other matters related to questions of principle which are under consideration by the Kenya taxation authorities, and although these matters have not yet been settled, the amounts involved are smaller, and we have included in our taxation reserves an amount which in our opinion is ample to cover the maximum liability.

"You will have noticed that on the inside of the back cover of the report we have included a map of Kenya showing the position of our estate at Kibweo. The suggestion that we should do so was made by a shareholder at our last meeting, and I hope shareholders generally will find the map interesting and helpful.

"The operations in the year to December 31, 1950, resulted in a profit of £49,077 after providing for all costs and expenses, depreciation, and maintenance of sisal areas, which compares with £30,192 in the previous year.

"After adding the amount brought forward from 1949, adjusted for a small amount of taxation under reserve, the sum available for appropriation is £83,175. Taxation, which includes an amount of £14,439 transferred to tax equalization reserve, requires £27,699, and a further transfer of £10,000 has been made to general reserve.

Dividend Limitation Drive

"Your board are gratified that the proposed dividend limitation, about which enough has been said in the last few months, will not reach the Statute Book. In the terms of the White Paper issued by the previous Government last July, the highest dividend we could have recommended would have been 48½%, but now we recommend a dividend of 40% on the ordinary shares for the year 1950, and we are glad that we can thus pass on to our shareholders some reward for their patience over the long period when they received no dividend at all.

"The fixed 6% dividend on the preference shares was paid during the year, and a participating dividend of 4% for the year 1950 will now be paid. Warrants for both dividends will be posted to-morrow.

"If the dividend recommended and approved by you to-day, the balance of unappropriated profit will be £5,912, which the directors recommend should be carried forward.

"In the balance-sheet issued capital reflects the increase in the ordinary shares by the issue to shareholders in February, 1951, which I referred to in my statement last year, and the capital reserve is correspondingly reduced. General reserve grew from £30,000, and taxation equalization reserve at £30,112, to

"No further addition has been made to the pensions reserve, as a staff pension scheme was instituted in August, 1950, through an insurance society, and the first premium is shown in the profit and loss account.

Fixed Assets

"The value of the fixed assets at the end of 1950 is shown in the balance-sheet at £148,067, compared with £109,729 at the end of 1949. Most of the increase is represented by the cost of further replanting of the old sisal areas and clearing of virgin areas on the Mpira portion of the estate. During 1950 a further 1,100 acres of the old areas were replanted, giving us a total of 2,261 acres of new sisal; 1,140 acres of virgin land were cleared at Mpira.

"Additions to buildings included work on new staff houses, one of which was completed during the year, completion of the new brush shed and power house, and the erection of more houses for the African labour. The main additions to plant were workshop equipment, generators and motors for the brush shed, two tractors, and further expenditure on bercholes construction.

Production Figures

"Output in 1950 reached 1,407 tons, and this was sold at the average f.o.b. price of £95 12s. per ton, compared with £77 per ton in 1949.

"Output for the first 11 months of 1951 has reached 1,200 tons, so that the year's output should just exceed the estimate of 1,000 tons which I gave you a year ago.

"As a commodity, sisal must be considered as speculative and vulnerable to all the usual risks attached to tropical agriculture, particularly drought. The history of sisal is not a satisfactory one for any investor. In 1931 the price fell to an all-time low level of £12 per ton c.f.f., and from 1931 to 1936 it was practically impossible for any estate to operate and profit after providing for the normal and necessary rates of depreciation and amortization.

"Since 1945 prices have soared, reaching in April of this year an all-time high record of no less than £248 per ton c.f.f. for No. 1 grade. As I have stated at previous meetings I deem, and still will deem, that such high prices are not healthy for the industry as a whole, nor for our customers, the spinners. They tend to encourage higher production costs and to reduce the end use of the commodity.

Trend of Prices and Costs

"A recession in prices has already started, probably sooner than was generally expected. The price of No. 1 grade to-day is £213, showing a fall of £35 per ton from the level reached last April. Unfortunately it is very difficult indeed to reduce costs of production to match in line with a falling selling price, and if prices continue to fall profits must show a downward trend.

"It is also my duty to point out that, owing to the considerable increase in the size of our board for many years, the various areas, except of course the recent expenditure on the establishment and development programme now under way, in the company's books at a figure well below current replacement cost. To meet this position, your company has, in the period of good earnings, built up a revenue reserve of £30,000. We are, therefore, whilst fully conscious of the difficulties before us, able to face the future with reasonable confidence.

"One of our chief difficulties has been, as I have explained at previous meetings, that the Dwa Estate is in a transitional stage, during which the old sisal areas are being cleared and replanted with new sisal. It has been necessary to maintain a balance between the old and the new areas, so as to provide new leaf as quickly as possible, while retaining sufficient of the old plants to provide an output which will maintain the company's earning capacity.

"As was stated in the circular letter sent to you last September, results for the year will be satisfactory, but each year brings its own special problems, and the rôle of prophet is a dangerous and thankless one, and I will not assume it to-day and attempt to forecast the company's future, except to say that your board are satisfied that under the present organization, both in London and in the Colony, a satisfactory business can always be carried on.

Threat of Export Tax

"The Kenya Government has announced its intention to impose an export tax on the f.o.b. value of all sisal exported from the Colony, and it is generally understood that the tax will be at the rate of 3%. The industry has protested against the proposed tax, and has submitted a statement in support of the protest.

"One of the major problems which we have to face, and which all sisal estates in Kenya are facing, is the current shortage of African labour. This is a direct result of the good rains experienced in the Colony early this year, which enabled the Africans to harvest good maize crops, providing them with food, and relieving them, in their view, of the necessity to work. Our own labour force fell by 30% between January and September of this year. This serious fall has reduced outputs in the latter part of this year, but vigorous steps have been and are being taken to recruit more labour.

Native Welfare

"Sisal is an essential part of the economy of East Africa, and we do our best to assist the Kenya Government in its activities in the field of Native welfare. We are making continuous efforts to provide modern housing for all our African workers, and to improve the food available for them, and I can say with confidence that the ration we issue are as good as, if not better than, those of any other estate.

"We have a court of elders on the estate, to which the Africans can take their complaints, and regular meetings of the court are held, at which our own law is administered. This innovation, only recently introduced, has been most successful.

"You will have seen in the directors' report that the managing director spent six weeks in Kenya in 1950 and two months this year. These visits are concerned primarily with the preparation of a development programme, in consultation with the general manager, and the long-term proposition, and plans must be prepared and carried out, also, to take care of future outputs, and it is considered that, as a result of these plans, even if the price of sisal should experience a greater fall than at present indicated, your company will be able to show reasonably satisfactory results.

Question of Dividends

"Your board are desirous that it will have been in the minds of the shareholders to inquire as to whether

it would be an advantage from their point of view for the company to transfer its control or registration to Kenya. This matter was considered over a year ago, and we came to the conclusion that whilst such a step appeared to be atractive in respect of taxation, there were on the other hand definite disadvantages, and on balance we decided against it. Recent legislation has in any case made the taking of such a step impossible without leave of the Treasury.

"With regard to taxation, it is true that tax on profits has to be paid both in Kenya and in this country, but there is now a double tax agreement between the two countries which awaits formal ratification, and in future our effective liability will be limited to the tax imposed by one country, naturally the one levying the higher rate.

Government Expenditure on Social Services

At the moment, of course, this is the United Kingdom, but taxation in Kenya is tending to increase. Government borrowing to meet capital expenditure is increasing rapidly, and with the improvement in the standard of living of the Native population, with which your board is whole-heartedly in sympathy, considerable Government expenditure must arise in respect of social services.

"Further in this connection, it should be realized that in these days of inflation there is a temptation to assume that Kenya is a wealthy country, thanks in fact to the case. Only a year ago there was not even a wheelbarrow in the Colony, and in terms of time we are still in an early stage of development, but there is a tendency for expenditure on social services to be dictated by political and social ideologies, very admirable in theory, but which, in truth and in fact, bear scant relation to the realities which actually exist in the Colony.

Shareholders Would Be Disfranchised

"If control were transferred, the directors of the company could meet only in Kenya and the annual general meeting would have to be held there. In other words, the shareholders, most of whom reside in Kenya, would find themselves totally disfranchised. I am aware that a London committee could be appointed, but such a body could act in an advisory capacity only, having no powers, as it had no powers, the object of the transfer would be completely defeated.

"Further, the marketing of our outputs carried out in London by the managing director, who is in close touch with world markets, which are concentrated in and through London, and the loss of the benefit of this contact might be serious.

"Finally, when your company needed finance for its development programme, the board were advised by the company's brokers that it would be impracticable to try to obtain it from its members or on the London market. Fortunately, through my own professional standing with the London banks, Barclays Bank (D.C. & C.) through its Overseas Development Corporation, immediately agreed to make available the sum of £50,000. Until this sum has been repaid, I am not prepared to recommend that any change be made to secure possible advantages of a doubtful value. Let me hasten to assure you, however, that we shall keep the matter well before us.

Tribute to Staff

"I should like to conclude by paying a tribute to my colleagues on the board, and to the general manager and his staff in Kenya, all of whom have worked together to achieve the results obtained, and I am sure you would wish me to send to the general manager an expression of your thanks.

"The reports and accounts were adopted, and the dividends on the preference and ordinary shares were approved.

"The retiring directors were re-elected, and the remuneration of the auditors was fixed.

The Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Company, Limited

Mr. Robert Annan's Statement

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GOLD FIELDS RHODESIAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, was held in London on December 4, 1951.

MR. ROBERT ANNAN presided, and said in the course of his address:

The balance of profit for the year of £81,454 is lower by £13,017, and, after deducting £23,439 for tax and £20,000 transferred to depreciation reserve, there is an available balance of £38,015, out of which your directors recommend a payment of 6d. per share, less tax absorbing £32,999, leaving £5,016 to be added to the unappropriated profit brought forward.

After providing for the dividend recommended there is a balance of £5,016 assets over current liabilities of £96,438.

Regarding our operations in Southern Rhodesia, land sales during the year amounted to 37,236 acres, leaving a total land holding of 45,335 acres.

Gold mining operations suffered from a severe shortage of labour, and there was a further increase in the cost of all supplies, resulting in a further rise in operating costs.

Under the prevailing conditions it was no longer possible to continue operations at the Wanderspruit mine at a profit, and the company has been put into voluntary liquidation. The investment has been well written down in our books. In the past, and now stands at a figure which we hope will be recovered.

Motapa Mine

At the Motapa mine the tonnage treated showed some increase, but costs were higher by about 1s. 9d. per ton, and there was a sharp drop in the value of gold due to the lower value of the ore reserve and to the increasingly refractory nature of the ore as the mine has been opened up. A thorough investigation of the metallurgical practice has been made, and modifications to the plant, which it is expected will improve the recovery, have been put in hand.

At the Sebakwe group the main operations have been directed to the erection of the treatment plant and the provision of housing and water supply. The main unit of the plant was completed in May and production of concentrate has begun.

During the year upwards of 74 properties were offered to the company, of which 67 have already been declined. Examination of the remainder is incomplete.

The company has for a long time retained its interest in a special coal grant of 3,486 acres in the Fuli district. In view of the great demand for coal in Southern Rhodesia a fresh study is being made of the prospects of this district.

As regards our mining investments, the prospects are favourable. In addition to the investments now paying dividends, we have interests in developing properties, such as Doornfontein, West Driefontein, and Welkom, which are all developing areas that promise to be of high grade and should come into production in the near future.

Through New Consolidated Free State and Exploration Company we have an interest in Harmony, another promising company of great promise. In addition, we have a 50% share carried on by the Exploration Company in the same area of interest. Our mining interests in general and Union Platinum should also do better in the increased rate of production. The indications are that our dividend income should continue to improve.

The report and accounts were approved.

Company Report

Mini, Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate

Mr. John A. Loram's Review

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF MINI, MINI (NYASALAND) TEA SYNDICATE, LIMITED, was held on December 6, 1951, at Sandewick House, 115-126 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

MR. JOHN A. LORAM, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following is the review by the chairman, which had been circulated to the shareholders with the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1951:

"I am glad to say that the weather was kinder to us during the past season, but even so the increase in crop from 593,453 lb. in 1949-50 to 653,330 lb. in 1950-51 is a testimony to the general condition of the estate.

The area of tea now stands at 651½ acres, of which 591½ acres are in full bearing.

The effects of the increasing tea area and the improving yields from the tea are beginning to create difficulty in the factory, where the accommodation for the leaf is barely adequate. Your directors have this matter in hand, and estimates for an extension to the factory with the necessary additional machinery are now being considered.

Satisfactory Labour Position

Apart from a seasonal shortage of labour during the heavy cropping period, the general labour position is satisfactory, and every effort is being made to provide the labourers with good accommodation and other amenities.

For the first half of the season the crop was sold to the Ministry of Food, while crop produced thereafter came to the London auctions. The net average sale price for the season was 30.42d. compared with 28.91d. for the previous season, a result which I think will be satisfactory to the shareholders.

The above good prices for the increased crop last year are reflected in a satisfactory increase in the net profit from £35,975 for the year 1949-50 to £46,211 for the year 1950-51. Taxation on last year's profits takes its toll at £28,400, which leaves a net surplus free of tax of £17,811, to which is added the amount brought forward of £2,417, making available £20,228.

Against the accumulated profits available there is charged the interim dividend of 12½% and the proposed final dividend of 15%, taking a sum of £7,793, which together with a transfer of £10,000 to general reserves makes the total allocation of available profits £17,793, resulting in £2,435 being carried forward to next year.

Building up Reserves

In my previous annual reviews referred to the directors' policy of building up reserves to strengthen the company's financial position, and as part of this policy £10,000 has been transferred to general reserve this year. The directors are of the opinion that the stage has been reached when they must consider, if a part of such reserves is not now capital permanently required by the company.

In my review in 1948 I stated in regard to our anxious for creating these reserves, that they were, firstly, to achieve financial security in the event of any adverse times; secondly, to provide sufficient liquid funds to carry us through that part of the season when no crop proceeds were received; and thirdly, to protect the company in some measure against high replacement cost of fixed assets, which at present are being depreciated only on par value.

For these purposes the reserves are considered by the directors as essential to the company, and therefore, as I have stated above, the directors have under con-

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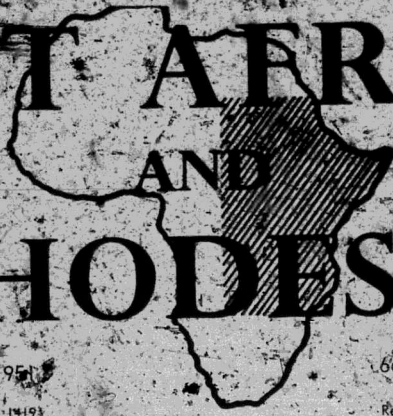
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PROTAGONISTS OF PARITY in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika made an even worse showing in the recent debate than was suggested by the abbreviated report upon which we based our **Irresponsibility on A Fundamental Issue**, comments in the leading article of November 22. The full *Hansard* record, now received by air mail, reveals the irresponsibility with which this fundamental issue was treated by the non-official members of the Legislature who were also members of the Committee on Constitutional Development. The report of that committee, which was signed by every European, African, and Asian non-official serving on the Legislative Council at the time, declared that "the only solution which is equitable and capable of obviating feelings of distrust and lack of confidence and of laying a sound foundation for the political development of the Territory is the equal distribution of non-official seats on the Legislative Council."

An earlier sentence in the same paragraph had, however, weakened that assertion by recording that "we have found it impossible

either on a basis of numbers, of financial interests, or of political maturity, to make any assessment of the relative claims to representation, by the three races." If the members of the committee were unable to make that assessment, how could they proceed to describe the one-one-one principle as equitable? Its equity could be derived only from a combination of the factors mentioned, yet the members of the committee had themselves admitted their inability to reach the decision on those grounds. Therefore, the truth must be that finding it impossible to reach agreement on any other basis, they accepted parity rather than confess their dilemma. That is no proof of the alleged equity, and in the debate not one argument was advanced, so far as we can see, to give strength to the weak but crucial paragraph 96 of the report, that which recommended parity; but one speaker after another unconsciously knocked away some of the props.

The whole purpose of parity, according to its proposers, is that of obviating feelings

of confidence and of firm foundation for political development. That expectation implies that they **Being Whittled Away**—realised a long period of parity for parity, for otherwise there could not be ground for the growth of a general feeling of confidence or adequate time in which to lay sound political foundations. The only possible deduction, then, is that those who signed the report did so in the expectation that the one-to-one principle would endure for a long period, and that was the construction promptly put upon it by those members of the public to whom the idea appeared.

Here, they said, was a plan which had manifest defects but a great merit of promising a long period of political peace. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA called prompt attention to the unreliability of that expectation, and already some of the signatories of the report are withdrawing from that position, apparently without recognizing that they ought simultaneously to withdraw their support from the idea of parity, and the recommendation that in Tanganyika the non-official side of the House should comprise seven Europeans, seven Asians, and seven Africans.

Mr. Scupham, leader of the non-official members, said in his debate: "It does not seem reasonable to me to expect that the sixty thousand Asians and seven and a half million Africans will

Parity Merely An Interim Expedient. accept for very long representation in the Legislature on a mere parity basis with the Europeans. Thereby he destroyed his own case; but that does not seem to have occurred to him, it was not mentioned by any subsequent speaker, and, so far as we are aware, it has not been noticed in any comment published anywhere. That is one of several indications of how unrealistically the issue has been treated. If Africans will not accept parity for very long, why does Mr. Scupham propose it now, when everyone, Mr. Scupham included, knows that there are very few Africans indeed in the whole Territory who are qualified by education and experience to fulfil the duties of a legislative councillor? Still less justifiable is it to raise the Asian representation if they too are thought unlikely to be satisfied for long. As if to confirm Mr. Scupham, so far as Africans are concerned, Chief Kideta Makwala said in a moderate, conciliatory, and able speech: "The proposals we have put forward, as far as I am concerned, are purely of an interim nature and can safely be regarded as being an expediency that is sincerely designed to foster harmonious

racial relations. But if this is merely an interim expedient, as we asserted in our first criticism, how can it obviate feelings of distrust and lack of confidence, and lay a sound political foundation?"

Chief Adam Sapi showed in the concluding words of a short speech that he has no more faith in parity as a basic, lasting principle, for he declared that "it is quite illogical for any community at this **Parity for Asians** stage to claim more seats than the other."

The crucial words are, of course, "at this stage," by which he must have intended to convey the thought that at the next stage Africans would expect something more than parity with the other races; and it is extremely unlikely that his provisional date for the next stage approximates to that of the Europeans who referred to the subject of timing. The truth is that "at this stage" it is quite illogical to give Africans the same number of seats as Europeans on the non-official benches. The only possible justification for that course in the special circumstances of Tanganyika could not be that it is logical (which it is not), or in the expectation that seven suitable Africans can be found, but because generosity in the matter would be wiser than an appearance of reluctance. But there ought to be no question of raising the Asian representation to seven. Not one convincing reason has been advanced by anyone anywhere for that unwarrantable injustice to both Europeans and Africans. Seven-four-seven would be a much more reasonable formula; the very maximum should be seven-five-seven, with the five Asians including one Arab.

Mr. J. C. Bayldon was another speaker who described the recommendation for equal numbers of each of the three races as a necessary expedient for the time being.

Could there be clearer proof **Parity Would than these admissions that Solve Nothing**, parity, if the Imperial Government were unwise enough to accept the recommendation, would not be regarded in Tanganyika as solving anything? What was offered in the summer as a formula for prolonged harmony has promptly shrunk even in the eyes of the proposers to nothing more than a temporary standstill arrangement. To pay so high a price for something of no benefit to Tanganyika, indeed, for something detrimental to the Territory, and, by implication, to East and Central Africa in general, would be foolish in the extreme. The Constitutional Committee was in agreement with responsible opinion of all races that for the next

... Council should continue with an official majority. A few lines later came the statement that an explicit aim of policy should be the achievement of responsible government with a non-official majority. The words mean anything those passages—signed, be it recalled, by every European and Asian non-official then sitting in the Legislature—were intended to imply that non-officials should within "the next few years" have a majority in the Legislature. Mr. Bayldon, one of the signatories, has now told the Council that he understands "the next few years" to mean "very long time."

To add to the abuse of language, Mr. Houry, another signatory, declared that "everybody knows that the next few years may be five years, or ten years, or fifty years, or one hundred years."

Trifling with The Public. What is one to think of men in public life with so flimsy a sense of responsibility? What would Mr. Houry, an advocate, and presumably a precisian in the use of language, say professionally of someone who held out a promise to do something "within the next few years" and later explained blandly that he expected the promise to be redeemed by his descendants two or three generations hence? He is well aware that no judge would accept in court the construction which he offered in the Legislature. Yet that is the way in which this grave issue has been trifled with in Tanganyika.

Mr. Scupham, indeed, went so far as to agree that the wording of paragraph 95 [the crucial one on parity in the Constitutional Committee's report] is unfortunate in that it does not express the true reasons for the recommendation. In political life anywhere—except apparently in Tanganyika—thirteen men who signed a document which they knew to be highly controversial, and afterwards declared through their leader that they had been so careless that they had not said what they meant would be deemed unfit for their offices, and any impartial person reading the non-official members in Tanganyika by the official record of this paralytic debate would be bound to reach unflattering conclusions. They have themselves asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to read the *Magsand*, which presumably indicates that they fail to recognize the wholly unconvincing character of the debate. Mr. Lyttelton is not likely to make the same mistake.

The only speech which even partly faced the facts and drew the logical conclusion was that of Mr. R. W. R. Miller, who had not been nominated to the Legislature when the Constitutional Committee was set up.

Only Critical Speech Was Left Unanswered. Mr. Miller, indeed, scorned the idea that Africans could within three or four years acquire enough experience to be successful members of Council. He pointed out that from the whole of Tanganyika fewer African boys had been able to pass the Cambridge School Certificate in each of the last three years than from a single class of European boys in one secondary school in one town in Kenya, and emphasized that if the method of nomination to the Council by the Government were discontinued the African seats would be filled not by the best men available, but by "clerks and political corner-boys." Mr. Miller objected strongly to any increase in the number of Asian members; predicted that changes in the proportion of racial representation would lead to racial antagonism, not to harmony; and took the line that it was "quite immaterial from what races non-official members were drawn provided each and every one is able to play his full part in the Council's deliberations, and is prepared to use his full abilities for the good of Tanganyika and not for personal or racial interests." Was it a mere coincidence that this was the last speech but one on the non-official side? In any event, that was highly convenient to the advocates of parity, for had it been made earlier, some of the other non-official members would have had to attempt to answer it.

Moreover, the member for Law and Order, the Government spokesman who concluded the debate, who had been chairman of the Constitutional Committee, made no serious endeavour to reply to Mr. Miller's points of criticism; but he did make the ludicrous assertion that the committee's recommendations "were a logical development of the great principle attributed to Cecil Rhodes of 'equal rights for all civilized men.'" In a debate notable only for a series of unconvincing speeches and reckless statements, that can rank with any of the earlier absurdities. Does not anyone who sees that the quantitative expedient which he advocates is irreconcilable with Rhodes's essential qualitative principle? The fundamental, is our case against parity, what it makes nonsense of the only safe and equitable policy of equal rights for all civilized men, which the government's civilized

Parity Makes Nonsense of Rhodes's Principle.

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Notes By The Way

Meeting Difficulty Half-Way

MR. J. M. GREENFIELD, Minister of Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, who has gone out of his way in a public speech to declare that "the only remedy for the present federation hitch is the complete amputation of Nyasaland from the scheme," shows a strange way of promoting the cause: he professes to support, and an impulsive willingness to admit a defeat which need not frustrate the efforts of the federationists. It is true that he described my proposal as a purely personal opinion which was not shared by most of his colleagues, but what did he hope to gain by propagating the idea of a much more amicable plan than that which the London Conference of Ministers had unanimously rejected as infeasible?

Cabinet Responsibility

He did the speech according with the doctrine of cabinet responsibility. There is no reason to believe that the Prime Minister and other members of the Southern Rhodesian Cabinet have reconciled themselves to the exclusion of Nyasaland, and if Mr. Greenfield felt so strongly on that aspect of the issue that he considered it his duty to voice his disapproval with the colleagues on the public platform, he should surely have resigned from the Cabinet beforehand. But if, as I take to be the case, he does not feel as strongly as that on the matter, silence would have been the better course.

Collective Inconsistency

WHILE MR. HUMPHREY DOWNES, Kenya's press officer, is on leave in this country, his post, which was established at the behest of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, has been abolished by their pressure. An appointment which they considered it desirable to create in January is destroyed in December as part of a campaign for economy in Government expenditure. The decision raises once more the whole question of Kenya's information services. For about a decade EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has continued to declare that they have not been treated with proper seriousness by the Government or the non-official members of the Legislature, both parties having been content to authorize substantial expenditure year after year without obtaining anything like an adequate return. A committee which reported on the subject last year did so with manifest incompetence, as was pointed out in detail by this newspaper at the time. One of its recommendations was the creation of the post which the non-officials themselves have now abolished. So much for the wisdom of the proposal and the collective consistency of the non-official members.

Kenya Dithers

WHAT KENYA NEEDS is a really experienced and outstanding able man in charge of its information services, a man of such calibre that he could and would contribute to decisions about Government policy and actions. Under such leadership the department would quickly be seen to be one of great importance. The lack of such an organization must now cost the country dearly, for there was never a time at which it was so essential to have an adequate two-way flow of information (in the wider sense of the word) between Government and the public (of all races). Kenya has appeared never to understand this simple truth. At any rate, it has failed to act adequately in the light of it. Will the Colony continue to dither until it is faced by dire difficulties which might have been averted, or assiduously minimized, by the right kind of information services?

Libertarians Crave A Diktat

IT IS SOMEWHAT IRONICAL that the Society for Civil Liberties in Kenya should petition the Secretary of State for the Colonies to assume the office of dictator, for that is the plain meaning of the request that the Minister should override the decision of the Legislature in the matter of finger-printing. This means of identification is anathema to the society, which, however, on its own showing, was able, despite the cordial help of certain local publications, to persuade only a very small proportion of the European population of the Colony to register strong objection to the proposal.

Appeal to Whitehall

THE question now is whether the desirability or otherwise of finger-printing is beyond the local Legislature and Government to Whitehall for the exercise of authoritarian powers, which, if used in any other cause, would presumably be denounced by the society as intolerable. Such fundamental inconsistency can scarcely induce public confidence. Ridicule is not a weapon much used in public affairs in Africa, but, if it were, this incident would offer even a trained an excellent opportunity. So that the society's case may be fairly judged by the public, it is published in full on another page. I am not surprised that, since the above comments were written, the Minister of State for the Colonies has declined to intervene on the ground that the issue is one for the discretion of the Kenya Legislative Council.

Apartheid

BY FIVE VOTES TO TWO, with one abstention, the Executive Committee of the Tanganyika European Council resolved to "rule out contact with the Union of South Africa on the subject of constitutional developments." It is astonishing that two members of the governing body of the organization, which claims to speak for the non-official European community, should still wish to embark upon a course which did so much harm when it was adopted by Kenya a couple of years ago; and that another member should be a neutral on a proposal so inherently dangerous. Were the three members of the committee unaware that Kenya's settler leaders quickly repented of their blunder?—which was sharply and widely criticized in the Colony and hotly resented in both Southern and Northern Rhodesia, whose leaders are adamantly opposed to political contact with the Union because its declared policy conflicts fundamentally with that of all the British East and Central African Dependencies.

Indifference or Ignorance?

ARE THE THREE MEMBERS of the T.E.C. Committee indifferent to recent history or merely ignorant of it? Whatever the explanation, their attitude must seriously weaken the organization. It was attacked in speech after speech by European non-official members of the Legislature in a recent debate in the Territory; its Tanganyika branch is in open conflict with headquarters, and funds are almost exhausted. If it is to survive, the council must quickly establish firm and widespread public faith in its policy and competence. The resolution quoted above will increase comprehension, not confidence, and tend to split European non-official opinion, not unite it. Unless a case quickly find a sound and generally acceptable policy, the T.E.C. can hardly survive.

Rapid Increase in N. Rhodesia's National Wealth

Revenue Now Estimated at Three-Quarters of Southern Rhodesian Figure

THE ASTONISHING PROGRESS made by Northern Rhodesia in recent years was emphasized by SIR GILBERT BENNIE, Governor of the Protectorate, in a recent speech in Bulawayo.

He said (in part):

"Government revenue in Northern Rhodesia for next year is estimated at over £234m. That compares quite favourably with Southern Rhodesia's estimated revenue of £204m. for the financial year ending next March.

"In 1946 the revenue of Northern Rhodesia at a little over £34m. was approximately 30% of that of Southern Rhodesia for 1946-47 at about £112m. In 1948 Northern Rhodesia's revenue of £64m. was less than half that of Southern Rhodesia for 1948-49 at £134m. In 1950, at a little over £122m., Northern Rhodesia's revenue was approximately two-thirds of Southern Rhodesia's at £183m. In 1951 Northern Rhodesia's estimated revenue at £154m. is approximately three-quarters of Southern Rhodesia's estimated revenue for 1951-52 at £204m.

Five Years of Rapid Progress

"Thus during the past five or six years Northern Rhodesia's revenue has advanced from a position of approximately three-tenths of Southern Rhodesia's revenue to one of approximate equality.

"In 1946 our European population was approximately 22,000 and the African population 1,650,000. For 1951 the figures are 37,000 and 1,900,000. In 1946 the national income was approximately £22m., in 1951 it is estimated at £40m.

"In 1946 the mineral production was approximately 210,000 tons, valued at £24m.; in 1951 it is estimated at 330,000 tons, valued at £67m. In 1946 our total exports were just over £13m.; in 1951 they are estimated at £66m. Our imports in 1946 were approximately £8m.; in 1951 the estimate is £334m. It is expected that this year our external trade will top the £100m. mark, a new record.

"It is also estimated that at the end of 1951 Northern Rhodesia's surplus funds (that is to say, reserve fund plus general revenue balance) will amount to over £8m., and that the public debt will amount to some £124m., of which over £74m. is in respect of loans raised on behalf of Rhodesia Railways, leaving a net debt of some £50m.

"Northern Rhodesia's prosperity depends to a very large extent upon the copper mining industry, but other base metals play their part; for example, zinc to the value of over £34m. was exported during the first nine months of this year, and lead to the value of over £13m.

Dangers in Narrow-Based Economy

"The Government of Northern Rhodesia well realizes the dangers inherent in the country's having too narrow an economic base, and is doing its best to broaden that base by encouraging the development of other industries. Apart from other measures, £250,000 was set aside this year for industrial loans to assist in the development of industry by the provision of capital in cases where other existing means of assistance are not available on reasonable terms. It is proposed to vote a further £500,000 next year for the same purpose.

"Any of you who have recently examined the industrial and business development in such towns as Lusaka, Ndola, and Livingstone will realize how rapid and how surprisingly large that development has been.

"Our farming industry is expanding. The production of tobacco reached a record of nearly 104m. lb. last year, compared with 41m. in 1946, while the increase in maize acreage from 56,000 acres in 1946-47 to approximately 117,000 acres

in 1950-51 is worth noting. We are still far from being self-sufficient in meat, milk, butter, cheese, bacon, groundnuts, and wheat, but we are increasing our production of most of these articles.

"I gratefully acknowledge the very large measure of help that we have received and are receiving from Southern Rhodesia. Without Wankie coal and Copper mining industry we should be in difficulties, and we do appreciate the fact that the supply of coal to the Government has resulted in power stations and industries in Southern Rhodesia not obtaining all the coal they have required in recent years.

"Southern Rhodesia has also supplied us with large quantities of cigarettes, tobacco, fertilizers, furniture, footwear, sugar, tinned and bacon, and I am told that last year 12.9% of Northern Rhodesia's imports came from Southern Rhodesia.

"Until recently Southern Rhodesia was carrying the full capital burden of the Railways, and even now is carrying about four-fifths of it. Town-planning in Northern Rhodesia has been done to a very large extent by officers of the Southern Rhodesia Town Planning Department.

Statistical Office's Valuable Work

"We have also benefited from the work of the Statistical Office in Salisbury. Quite properly, such departments of the Southern Rhodesian Government as have assisted Northern Rhodesia have got their things first. On one occasion I was anxious to get information from the Statistical Office about Northern Rhodesia's balance of trade and balance of payments, but it was politely put that I should have to wait for some time until certain information required by the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Finance for his budget had been collected for him. I regretted the position. No one is less anxious than I to get between the Minister of Finance and the balancing of his budget in these anxious days.

"We in our turn should like to help Southern Rhodesia. Some 48% of our public works in Southern Rhodesia, 10,000 of them are based on contracts, and some 70% of the labour at Wankie Colliery comes from Northern Rhodesia. In 1950 some £50,000 worth of railway sleepers were ordered from Northern Rhodesia for Southern Rhodesia.

"We also export to Southern Rhodesia some of our best Government officers for recruitment. Economists would no doubt describe that as our balance of trade, and I think our export of brains with an export of brains is a means of great value to Southern Rhodesia.

"All this means that very close economic and social sur-ties between two countries—a fact that is clearly recognized and expressed in the recent statement made by the Government of Northern Rhodesia in the name of the Federation. I am not here to put forward any proposals, but I have, however, given a few suggestions which I think have a certain relevance when the question of the Federation is considered.

"Having had almost four years' experience of dealing with the Northern Rhodesian point of view with the economic problems that are of common concern to the two countries, I consider that we must get a better arrangement than we have at present. In many ways it is remarkable that such a high degree of neighbourly co-operation and mutual help has been achieved under the present make-shift and imperfect system, something on the general lines proposed by the London Conference of Officials should be a distinct improvement.

Hydro-Electric Schemes

"In view of misunderstandings that have arisen, I should like to make clear the attitude of the Government of Northern Rhodesia to the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric scheme and the Kafue Gorge hydro-electric scheme. The Government of Northern Rhodesia is taking steps to engage a firm of consultants to investigate the possibilities of a scheme at the Kafue Gorge. This does not necessarily mean that we shall not participate in the Kariba Gorge scheme in co-operation with the Government of Southern Rhodesia. It means that we should like to have the potentialities of the Kafue Gorge investigated, at least of the Kafue Gorge have been before we come to any definite conclusion about either scheme. Both schemes will be ultimately needed to supply the rapidly expanding power requirements of the two territories.

"If, on investigation, it appears to be possible to bring an interim scheme into operation on the Kafue River some time before the first stage of the Kariba scheme could be concluded, such a scheme would materially assist both Rhodesias at a time when ever-increasing demands for 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. Such an interim scheme would be designed to be complementary to, and

capable of doing it, the main Kariba scheme and also the smaller one on the Kafue River.

There is still a long way to go before we are able to get in the first stage of power from the Kafue

scheme at a much smaller capital expenditure proportionately than is involved in the first stage of the Kariba scheme. In the circumstances I am sure that you will agree that Northern Rhodesia is acting sensibly and not parochially in this matter."

Problems of Higher Education for Africans

Present Prosperity Should Yield Benefactions for Learning

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR AFRICANS was debated in the House of Commons recently.

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.) said that higher education must not be side by side with secondary education because Africans must produce more of their own leaders, especially doctors, dentists, teachers, and lawyers.

They need a university on their own soil. Last year there had been about 114 Africans in their own universities out of 2,763 in all Colonial territories, but over 4,000 came to this country, and many went to South Africa and the U.S.A. A distressing feature was the alarmingly low proportion of women: only 43 were in colleges or universities in the whole of Africa.

Wonderful work was being done in West Africa, but in East and Central Africa there was a real one. Only Makerere had been brought up to university standard, in science there were 68 men and one woman at the college, in the medical faculty 30 men and no women, and in the education department 38 men and no women. A grave defect in the medical faculty was that Africans who passed their degrees were not accepted by universities in Britain. Only three Indians and one European were students.

It would be unfair to compare Africa's colleges with those in Britain, but at the Gold Coast university college there were 11 staff and 213 students, a ratio of 22:1. In Nigeria the ratio was 20:18, but in East Africa it was only 31 for 237 students, giving the low ratio of 3:10. At Makerere Natives were dependent upon Makerere, which was and now being lifted out of its old inferior status.

The Kenya Government had given last year 31 university bursaries to Europeans to enable them to come to this country, 24 to Asians, and only 12 to Africans.

United Kingdom's Great Generosity

The Colonial Development and Welfare Board had been extremely generous, giving £1,100,000 to the East African college and £400,000 to Nigeria. Kenya was increasing its annual grant to Makerere. The Gold Coast Marketing Board had donated £2m. to education. But what of the Cotton and Coffee Boards? Much money had been made from Tanganyika, it would be a magnificent gesture to give money for the benefit of the Native people. Technical education is badly and woefully lacking. Many more British teachers and university lecturers should go out to help. Here is a magnificent chance for wonderful work.

MR. J. M. ALPORT (Cons.) agreed with Mr. Johnson's appeal for more British teachers for Africa, but deplored the impression that we did not welcome African students to this country.

Makerere had made great strides in recent years and it was important that the standard of teaching and of the degrees should correspond with those demanded in this country.

He hoped an engineering faculty would be started for development in Uganda, made it vital to produce a high standard of technical education. The technical college in Nairobi, in connection with Mr. James Griffiths had played a substantial part, would give engineering diplomas, but equal facilities should be available at Makerere.

The Kenya Government's grant to the Nairobi technical college came primarily from European taxpayers. Development of technical education in East Africa was more important at present than the training of lawyers and arts students.

Mr. Alport was concerned about the apparent lack of interest for higher education in Central Africa, but was glad that in the federation proposals this subject came under the federal government, which would develop aid development

Many of Africa's problems could be solved only if we elevated the status of African women in their community. A basic deficiency lay in the facilities for primary and secondary education for African girls.

I ask the Minister to consider the possibilities of employment for those who have finished their university education. Every effort should be made to create opportunities for suitable employment in Government service. We must not lose the great capital asset which this improved education provides for Africa by allowing the money, energy, and enthusiasm to run to waste as a result of failure to provide opportunities."

Care Needed in Student Selection

MRS. EIRENE WHITE (Lab.) said that the greatest possible care should be taken with Colonial students, both in selecting them for courses in this country and with promising students with an imperfect knowledge of English.

I speak with some knowledge of this, because the university college at Aberystwyth, with which I have personal associations, and where Colonial students are very happy, has had one or two instances of students having to be turned down at the end of the first year, which is a very humiliating and disappointing experience.

Students going overseas should normally be post-graduate students or those seeking some specialized training or education after their primary degree course was over. At undergraduate the students were particularly sensitive emotionally, not having reached stability in their own outlook on life.

Higher education for women was in a serious state in East and Central Africa. In Northern Rhodesia one small secondary school catered for girls, and in Nyasaland there was no secondary education whatsoever for girls. Kenya had only one such school, there was one in Zanzibar, two in Uganda, and efforts were being made to provide at least two in Tanganyika.

We do not wish to be in the least ungrateful to those who have already shown generosity and public spirit, and no one will quarrel over the way in which people's contributions, but Sir Philip Mitchell has long ago publicly drew attention to the high standard of life being enjoyed in this Colony. That makes this a suitable moment to suggest that further benefactions to seats of learning, being the tradition we have built up in this country, would now come amiss.

It is only through education that we shall be able to solve the difficulties in the multi-racial communities. Until we have an equivalent in Africa of the British middle classes we shall not have the leaders from the African people.

MRS. W. SOMMERSET (Lab.) said: "The African gains a great deal by coming out of his own environment and continuing a seat for three or four years, and as we pass by visiting other parts of the world."

East African Students in Britain

It was the credit of the British Council that the number of the students in this country had fallen from about 500 in 1946 to about 200 in 1949. The work was also being done by the Victoria University, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the International Council of Christian Students, the British Council, and the University of London. The British Council had been doing a great deal of work in this country, and the Victoria University had been doing a great deal of work in this country. The Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. had been doing a great deal of work in this country. The International Council of Christian Students had been doing a great deal of work in this country. The British Council had been doing a great deal of work in this country. The University of London had been doing a great deal of work in this country.

Students from the East African countries had been coming to this country in increasing numbers. It was a great deal of work that was being done by the British Council, the Victoria University, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., and the International Council of Christian Students. It was a great deal of work that was being done by the British Council, the Victoria University, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., and the International Council of Christian Students. It was a great deal of work that was being done by the British Council, the Victoria University, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., and the International Council of Christian Students.

Mr. LENNOX BRYD, MINISTER OF STATE FOR COLONIAL AFFAIRS, said that the Government had been glad to oblige the Opposition by changing the subject of the debate from the original one of Central African federation. A short adjournment debate would not have been suitable for the first Parliamentary discussion on that important project.

"I have no reason to doubt that there will be a very fair discussion indeed on federation, after the House's reasonable. The Government appreciate very much the patience and sympathy shown by Mr. James Griffiths to the problems of federation in Central Africa, and we are deeply indebted to his zeal and understanding and also to that of Mr. Gordon Walker."

"If federation transcended party dispute, so did higher education. A tribute should be paid to the work of the late Oliver Stanley, in whose term of office as Colonial Secretary, two epoch-making educational commissions have been set up for colonial territories.

Colonial undergraduates are very welcome in London and other centres, but the Government would make to their future welfare was to stimulate in every way possible the development of Colonial universities. Post-graduate training should become the British universities' contribution to the future leaders of Africa."

The problem of higher education had been very much in the minds of the officials who had prepared the report on closer union in Central Africa. Indeed, they saw that problem as providing one of the strong arguments for federation.

The British Government were watching with great interest the development of the Rhodesia University Association, and the House would have watched with pride the steady progress made by Makerere, which Mr. Lennox Bryd hoped to visit shortly.

It was not proposed to have an engineering faculty at Makerere because it appeared better to concentrate such teaching at the new technical college in Nairobi. Makerere was now quite full, and new hostels were being added as fast as possible. It was true that the cost of maintenance of students at Makerere was high—about £600 per year per student—but this would diminish considerably as the number of students steadily increased.

Partnership the Only Solution

"Problems will be solved only by a partnership of all races in which leadership schemes come more and more from Africans themselves," the Minister concluded. "We have a great responsibility in Africa, and are anxious to share it with Africans, believing that partnership will bring prosperity and happiness hitherto undreamed of."

Africans Decline Governor's Request to Discuss Partnership

Serious Decision of African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia

A SPECIALLY CONVENED MEETING of the African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia has declined to participate in the preliminary definition of partnership, despite the earnest plea of the Governor that it should do so.

SIR OLIVER RENNH said in the course of a long address:

"At the recent Victoria Falls Conference the representatives of African interests in Northern Rhodesia explained that Africans would be willing to consider the question of federation on the basis of the report of the London Conference of Officials after the policy of partnership in Northern Rhodesia had been defined and, as so defined, put into progressive operation.

"Since that conference the Government and members of the Legislative Council have been giving consideration to the question of defining the policy of partnership and of putting it, as so defined, into progressive operation.

Confidence Statement Rejected

"Recently, however, meetings of Africans which included members of African urban advisory councils and African members of the Legislative Council, as well as members of this council, have passed resolutions which appear to repudiate the statement made at the Falls Conference and also to reject the policy of partnership a policy approved by Northern Rhodesia several years ago both by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and by this Government.

"Partnership, the policy accepted both by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and by the Government of Northern Rhodesia, is the only such policy for this country, and the only policy that can serve the best interests of Northern Rhodesia and all its inhabitants.

"Some Africans are apparently under the impression that the policy of partnership has been introduced only in recent months. This is not so. The underlying principle of partnership is that all sections of the community shall work together for the good of the country, and of all its inhabitants, and that the interests of one section of the community shall not be subordinated to the interests of another section. This has been accepted

by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom for many years.

"I would also remind you of a motion that was carried unanimously in the Legislative Council in 1945. This motion read:—

"That this Council recognizes that the interests of Africans and Europeans in the territory are interlocked, and considers that the policy of subordinating the interests of either section of the community to those of the other would be fatal to the development of Northern Rhodesia."

"In 1948 consideration was given at a conference in London at which two Africans from Northern Rhodesia were present to the question, among others, of a clear and simple definition of the relationship between Europeans and Africans in the development of Northern Rhodesia.

No Subordination of Either Race

"It was agreed that that development is based on a genuine partnership between Europeans and Africans, that there could be no question of the Government adopting a policy of subordinating the interests of either community to those of the other, and that the present and future interests of Northern Rhodesia can be served only by a policy of whole-hearted co-operation between the different sections of the community, based on the real interests of both sections.

"Two Africans, selected by the African Representative Council, attended that conference, and made no reservation of the statement of policy agreed to, which was afterwards embodied in the African Representative Council by vote. Formerly, Mr. B. S. Hudson.

"The staff of the recent Victoria Falls Conference, there were also two African representatives from Northern Rhodesia. The terms of the final communique were very fully discussed with them, in my presence before it was adopted, and they agreed to it in which the following sentence occurred:

"The African representatives of African interests in Northern Rhodesia expressed the African attitude by voting to consider the question of federation on the basis of the report of the London Conference of Officials after the policy of partnership in Northern Rhodesia had been defined and, as so defined, put into progressive operation."

"There was general agreement in the conference that economic and political partnership between Europeans and Africans of the only policy under which federation could be brought about in the conditions of Central Africa, and it was recognized that any scheme of other association would have no full effect to that principle.

"It is therefore obvious that a recent years representative of this council have accepted partnership as the approved policy.

"The emphasis placed on partnership in Government circles

represent any change in the policy of the Government so far as Africans are concerned. The policy of partnership it always has been, namely, to set Africans on the road to economic, social and political progress, and to help them in this development so that they may take their full part with other sections of the community in the economic and political life of the territory.

"The conditions in Northern Rhodesia are such that this goal can be achieved only by a policy of partnership between all sections of the community. In particular, there can be no question of the Government's subordinating the interests of any section of the community to those of another. The present and future interests of Northern Rhodesia can be served only by a policy of whole-hearted co-operation between all sections.

"European and African interests are essentially complementary, and all of us here are fully conscious of the extent to which in Northern Rhodesia European skill, ingenuity, enterprise and energy, combined with African labour, have made possible the remarkable economic and social progress of the past 20 or 30 years.

Protectorate Status Unaffected

"I also wish to emphasize that the policy of partnership is in no way inconsistent with the Protectorate status of this territory, nor does the implication of that policy affect the ultimate responsibility of H.M. Government for Northern Rhodesia. It does not weaken the connexion between the Colonial Office and Northern Rhodesia, nor does it jeopardize African land rights, which are safeguarded under the Orders in Council.

"Partnership can best be described as a way of life and an attitude of mind based on a recognition by each community of the advantages of co-operation and mutual understanding and the resolve by all sections of the community to assist each other in the development of this territory in the best interests of all its inhabitants. It thrives on honest intention and good-will.

"For Africans it implies gradual and steady progress on all fronts—and much progress has been made already—until in due course they can take their full part with other sections of the community in the economic and political life of the territory.

"In the political sphere partnership implies that any constitutional arrangement must include proper provision for both European and African and proper safeguards for their rights and interests. Your presence here today testifies to the extent of the political progress already achieved. Africans have also direct representation in the Legislative Council. The existence and development of African provincial councils, urban advisory councils, and Native authorities are further evidence of the progress made.

"To enable you to assess the advance made in the economic field, I would ask you to cast your minds back 20 or 25 years, only in this way can the progress that has already been achieved be measured. There is still much room for further advance, but it must be worked for and earned.

"It is the resolve of the Government of this territory as well as of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom to assist Africans along the road of progress on which their feet have already been set. For this very reason the assistance of Africans in defining partnership and their co-operation in implementing this policy will be of the greatest assistance to the Government. I would add that it will also be of great benefit to Africans themselves.

"At this session, therefore, you will be invited to say whether you agree to take part in consultations with a view to defining partnership, and also whether you confirm the statement which was made on your behalf at the Victoria Falls Conference.

Complex and Urgent Problems Ahead

"I ask you to give most careful consideration to these very important questions. From your answers the Government will know whether it can count upon the co-operation and help of this Council, as I earnestly hope and pray it will be able to do, in dealing with the complex and difficult problems that lie ahead: problems that are of the greatest concern and importance to the future well-being and prosperity of the African community whom you have been chosen to represent.

"That emphatic request by the Governor was repeated by the African Representative Council deciding that it did not desire to take part in the preliminary definition of partnership, but wished a Governmental proposal to be referred to the Native authority councils, urban advisory councils and provincial councils, and finally to the African Representative Council.

"A motion to that effect was carried by 22 votes to none after a lengthy debate, during which two amend-

ments were defeated. Four members, including the two Africans in the Legislature, Mr. Yamba and Mr. Sokota, refrained from the final voting.

"In opposing the motion, Mr. Yamba said that if members were interested in seeing Northern Rhodesia progress, and if its inhabitants safeguarded, the Council would do well to join the Europeans in the consultations on partnership. He could see no wisdom in rejecting the offer and suggested that a committee be formed to meet the Europeans to discuss the definition without being in any way committed to the final decisions.

Mr. Sokota moved an amendment to that effect, but it was defeated by 15 votes to eight.

Mr. Yamba then put forward an amendment that the Council would be prepared to discuss a definition of partnership if opportunity could be given it to discuss the matter with those whom it represented. That motion was also lost, by 19 votes to three.

"The general feeling was that it was the duty of Government to define the policy of partnership and submit its definition to both Europeans and Africans for examination and consideration.

"Fourteen members refrained from voting on the motion asking Council to confirm the statement made by the African representatives at the Victoria Falls Conference. The motion was defeated by seven votes to five.

Mr. John Moffat's Comment

Mr. John Moffat, a nominated member of the Legislative Council representing African interests, subsequently declared that that was an extraordinary situation, because every member of the African Representative Council was fully cognizant of what had taken place at the pre-conference meeting held to discuss what statement was to be presented at the Victoria Falls.

"He said: "It appears to me that when the highest African authority in the country not only behaves in this manner, but so plainly indicates its lack of confidence in me personally, a situation has arisen which will be quite intolerable for any person who wishes truly to represent African interests in the Legislative Council."

Mr. Moffat added: "Under such conditions I see no useful purpose that I could serve in furthering African interests in the Legislative Council. Unless this absurd situation can be righted during the present session of Council, I regret it may be necessary for me to take steps to correct the situation on my side."

In view of Mr. Moffat's statement, Council decided to reassemble in committee on the following morning before adjourning *sine die*.

By 25 votes to none it carried the following motion: "That this Council has heard with great concern the statement made by the Secretary of State on November 21 on Federation, and considers that it was too early for him to have made an open statement on the matter. Most speakers declared that the statement had come as a disappointment to Africans."

"Final analysis of the Northern Rhodesian census, taken last May, shows that in that month the European population was 37,221 (including 20,153 males). There were 1,092 Coloured persons and 2,529 Asians (1,693 males). Africans in employment comprised 202,580 adult males, 137,776 juveniles, and 8,520 females. Of the total, 31,553 were Natives of other territories. The largest European centre was the Kitwe district (5,458).

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Rhodesians—And All of One Company

Two Cabinet Ministers Speak on Federation

TWO MEMBERS OF THE CABINET of Southern Rhodesia have made public speeches recently on the subject of Central African Federation.

Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Minister of Transport and Education, said in One Oue

"Northern and Southern Rhodesia are linked and are complementary. Problems of transport, power, coal, communications, and even roadstuffs could be more easily dealt with if we were all under one Government, and I am strongly in favour of the federation of the three Central African territories.

"I was very much struck during the visit of the representatives of the International Bank by the importance they see to attach to federation, and it was apparent from the questions they put that they considered, from the bankers' point of view, that the three countries together would be a much safer investment risk. They did not, of course, say so, for these bankers rightly consider that they should not interfere in our domestic affairs. They were here to see for themselves the chances of investment in this country.

Door Was Not Slammed

"It was a great pity that the talks at the Victoria Falls broke down. However, the door was not slammed. It is an aim worth pursuing, not only because of the way our affairs are interwoven and because of the larger economic strength of a combination, but because of the necessity to maintain the essentially British character of Central Africa.

"We British believe in our way of life and in our destiny. We have settled in this country, and our children, and in many cases grandchildren, have been born here, and we intend to make it into one of the greatest parts of the British Commonwealth.

"We are, however, in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland an inter-racial community, and to make a successful federation we must study all the races and try to get the best out of them all. No one of them can be sacrificed for the benefit of the others.

"Since the Europeans have been here the lot of the Native races has advanced considerably. Many of them, though admittedly a very small proportion, are now civilised human beings just as you or I, and are entitled to be treated as such. This proportion will increase, and these people are entitled to take their part in a racial partnership. The guidance, initiative, and direction of affairs will for many generations, I think, have to be provided by the Europeans, but provision must be made for the advancement of the Indians, the Coloureds, and the Native races. There is room for us all if we perform our part wisely.

Offer of Partnership

"In a Federal Parliament there will have to be room for Natives as well as Europeans. The big difference between the United Kingdom Government's outlook and that of ourselves is that the U.K. Government—or at all events the last one—is apparently under the impression that all Natives are capable of expressing mature opinions, whereas we know that at present only a minority can do so.

"We must make it clear to the Native races that we are offering them a chance of partnership, but there is no chance whatsoever of this part of Africa becoming another Gold Coast. We can make a success of federation, I feel sure, but it will need wise guidance, and the suppression of any racial section is entirely out of the question.

"An interesting experiment was recently started on the Railways, where an Industrial Council has just been

set up, comprised of equal representation of trade unionists from the Native trade unions and European railway representatives. The result of this experiment will give us an indication of how the Natives are progressing on European ways. Meetings held last week in Bulawayo show that considerable progress is being made by them.

"We shall all look forward to the next federation conference in London, but nothing will come out of it if only representatives of the representatives of other countries go over with their hands tied and only prepared to lay down terms that suit themselves or themselves. If the object is worth while we must be prepared to give as well as take.

"One last thing: I urge you to remember, whether we were Scots or English, high-born or low, whether we were Welsh or Irish or Afrikaners, whether we are Coloured, Asiatic, or Africans, we are now of one company, for we are all Rhodesians.

Mr. J. M. GREENFIELD, Minister of Internal Affairs, speaking in Bulawayo, criticized some of the White Paper proposals, saying, *inter alia*:

"The only remedy for the present federation hitch is the complete amputation of Nyasaland from the scheme, so that Southern and Northern Rhodesia may then work out a system of closer association." Mr. Greenfield suggested as a possible compromise a parallel to the arrangement which exists between Britain and Northern Ireland, whereby the latter has its own Parliament and Government but at the same time sends M.P.s. to Westminster.

Minister's Personal Views

"These are my personal views," the Minister emphasized, "they are not shared by most of my colleagues, who feel that the economic advantages of Nyasaland's joining into a federation are very great and that we should attempt to preserve them." While there were strong economic reasons for the inclusion of Nyasaland, that territory had also, probably been included in the London Conference proposals for political purposes.

If only two States were federated, a position might arise in which both demanded equality of position, which would not be acceptable to Southern Rhodesia. Nyasaland, therefore, seemed to have been brought in as a balancing factor. "My own view—a personal view—is that Nyasaland, so far from being useful from the political side, is actually a difficulty."

Under the London conference proposals, the Federal House would consist of 33 members, and of these 33 it was suggested that 13 would be nominated persons. Three would be nominated from Southern Rhodesia to represent African interests and the same number from Northern Rhodesia for the same purpose, likewise there would be three from Nyasaland, and additional four would come from Nyasaland who would not be members elected as we elect Members of Parliament. They would be nominated.

So that from Nyasaland comes a bloc of seven nominated persons. This would make it very difficult under the London conference proposals to operate under the party political system of government in a Federal House. You would have only 13 elected members, with 13 nominated members. If you attempt to work the party political system with only two parties and it would be unlikely that there would be only two—you would have these two parties contending for 26 seats, and you might have a situation where, after an election, the seats are fairly closely divided. When you have these 13 unpredictable persons who can juggle about with the balance of power in various undesirable ways. The most objectionable feature of the London conference proposals is the large bloc of nominated persons.

Seemed pretty clear, Mr. Greenfield said, that there could be no hope of amalgamation with Northern Rhodesia and

(Continued on page 464)

Protests Against Compulsory Finger-Printing

by the Secretary of State by Society for Civil Liberties

EVERY CONSERVATIVE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

has been sent a memorandum by the Society for Civil Liberties in Kenya, which has simultaneously asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies "to intervene in order to preserve His Majesty's loyal subjects from the degradation of compulsory finger-printing."

All males in Kenya between the ages of 16 and 65 are due to appear for registration this month, and are liable to three months' imprisonment and a fine of £25 if they do not comply with the law.

According to the society, which is described as an association of settlers, "many hundreds of European settlers, and some Asians, are prepared to suffer imprisonment rather than submit to the degradation which is being forced upon them."

The memorandum headed "Compulsory Finger-Printing of the Male Inhabitants of All Races in Kenya" is in the following terms:

Call for U.K. Intervention

It is hoped and believed that H.M. Government will intervene in order to preserve His Majesty's loyal subjects from the degradation of compulsory finger-printing.

For easy reference the salient facts are set out below in an extremely condensed form:

(1). In 1947 the Kenya Legislative Council passed The Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1947 which provided (*inter alia*) that all male persons in the Colony of Kenya between the ages of 16 and 65 were to be registered and that the finger and thumb prints of all such persons were to be recorded. No provision was made for the registration of women, old men, and children.

(2). The provisions of the ordinance relating to compulsory finger-printing received little publicity prior to the passing of the ordinance, and though Government set up a committee to hear evidence on the ordinance, little evidence was in fact heard, largely because few people knew that compulsory finger-printing was even in contemplation, and for some reason the European elected members appear to have failed to publicize the matter in their constituencies.

(3). Early in 1949 it was announced in the Kenya Press that compulsory finger-printing was to be enforced on the Colony. There was an immediate public outcry, and public meetings were held by the white settlers in the main centres of the Colony to protest against compulsory finger-printing and to urge an amendment to the ordinance to the effect that finger-printing should not be compulsory for literate men of all races who could prove their identities by other means.

Sixteen to One Against Finger-Printing

"The results of the votes at Nairobi, Eldoret, and Mombasa are as follows: Nairobi, for compulsory finger-printing, 48; against, 76; Eldoret, for, three; against, 68; Mombasa, for, two; against, 280—giving a total of 53 for and 668 against. It will be seen that at the three main meetings the voting was over 16 to one against compulsory finger-printing.

"Mr. E. A. Vasey, then the European elected member for Nairobi North, a constituency in which almost half the voters are Government servants, held a referendum in his constituency. On July 4, 1949, the results were announced. The questions asked and the answers given are set out below:—

Are you in favour of national registration? Yes, 437; no, 74.

Have you a conscientious objection to giving your finger-prints? Yes, 387; no, 238.

Do you wish to press for an amendment of the law to permit exemption from finger-prints where other means of identification can be found for people of any race? Yes, 395; no, 114.

Mr. George Jones, the member for Mombasa, also held a referendum in his constituency. The voting was as follows: for universal registration, 138; against, six; for finger-printing of all persons, 11; for other means of identification, 119; ready to waive, if necessary, objection to finger-printing in order to secure universal registration, 54; unwilling to waive objection, 65.

As a result of the public outcry, on October 11, 1949, the Kenya Government announced that Sir Bertrand Glancy, an Governor of the Punjab, had been appointed to carry out

an inquiry into the provisions of the ordinance. This appointment was requested by Kenya Legislative Council on August 16. The commissioner was appointed to review the Registration of Persons Ordinance, 1947, and make recommendations for any amendments to the ordinance that he may consider necessary or desirable.

"The commissioner proceeded to hear evidence from members of all races. His report, published on February 1, 1950, contained the following passages: "Owing to pressure on space, the questions given in the memorandum have been abbreviated.—"

(12). Against finger-printing as the sole and compulsory system of registration many voices have been raised in protest. These protests have been expressed by representatives of all communities. Nor is there any room for doubting the strength of feeling genuinely prevailing in many quarters. The underlying and almost universal argument can be stated briefly as follows:—

Alternative Method Admissible

"Granted that in certain cases finger-printing is the only way in which a man's identity can be safely established, this is no reason why the same system of identification should be made universal, where a man has advanced sufficiently in the matter of education to be able to satisfy the registering authorities by other means. He should be allowed the option of an alternative method of registration.

(13). Supporters of this school of opinion are virtually unanimous in agreeing that if an alternative is forthcoming, it must be open to all communities. It has been admitted that, if there is to be a practicable dividing line between those who can be regarded as eligible for an alternative method of registration and those to whom no such option can be extended, differentiation in this respect must be based on some form of literacy test.

"It has been generally recognized that, if any test of literacy is to be devised, it must, to meet the requirements of the registration authorities, be conducted in English, the official language of the Colony. It would add very considerably to the costs of registration, besides giving rise to other complications, if a variety of languages were made permissible.

(14). A very small proportion of witnesses represented that the ordinance should stand as it is in this respect and that no alternative should be permitted. One reason is the contention that all practicable methods of identification finger-printing is the most infallible. The practical validity of the argument would seem to depend on whether any alternative can be discovered which is capable, at least within prescribed limits, of establishing with a sufficiently close approach to certainty the identity of the individual concerned. If such a method can be found, the ordinance may be capable of achieving its object without compulsory universal finger-printing.

(15). Those who are unable to pass the required test will not be in any way affected by the introduction of an alternative. They will stand in the same position that they were in before; there can be no question of their being downgraded. In the case of the illiterate a finger-print is recognized all over the world as the only satisfactory substitute for a signature. This is borne out by the practice adopted in the normal course of events on such occasions as withdrawals from the Savings Bank, the receipt of wages, the acknowledgment of agreements, and the issue of licences.

(16). The crucial question remains whether an alternative can be found which will adequately serve the purpose required.

Most Infallible Method

"There can be no denying that finger-printing is the most infallible of all practicable methods of identification, it follows that any alternative must involve elaborations; it may in some cases entail personal inconvenience which the registration authorities with the best will in the world, may not be able to eliminate, if they are to carry out their duties conscientiously. It will always be open to those who prefer the simpler method to register by means of that system.

(17). It is accordingly recommended that the ordinance should be amended so as to provide for an alternative method of registration. This recommendation is not intended to apply to aliens, in whose case the method of registration should be confined to finger-printing alone.

"On August 17, 1950, Kenya Legislative Council adopted Sir Bertrand Glancy's report by 25 votes to 10. All European elected members except one, who had however voted for Glancy's appointment, and all Government members voted for the adoption of the report.

"The Acting Chief Secretary told Legislative Council that the next move would be the submission to Legislative Council

PERSONALIA

MR. P. S. SEHMI is president of the Sikh Union, Nairobi.

SIR STEWART and LADY STILES have left London for Gibraltar.

DR. A. G. FARR, a specialist in industrial health, has visited Tanganyika.

The Governor of Mozambique, COMMANDER G. M. EIXEIRA, has visited Kenya.

MR. J. S. PULLINGER, is now bound for Dar es Salaam in the D. S. CASTLE.

MR. IVOR THOMAS has written a pamphlet entitled "Did Mary Rise from the Dead?"

MR. W. FLETCHER, M.B.A. has been appointed to the board of the Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.

MR. T. A. CRANER, a civil engineer in Nyasaland, has been transferred to Gold Coast.

MR. A. G. MCPHERSON, a district engineer in the Gold Coast, is to be transferred to Uganda.

MR. NANI KALIDAS MEHTA has given more than £8,000 to improve the frontage of Kampala's town hall.

MR. B. C. A. RIDLEY has been appointed chairman of the Electricity Control Board of Northern Rhodesia.

MR. ABDUL HASHAM GHANJI has been elected president of the Zambiar Indian National Association.

LOUIS LOWITZ, who recently visited Kenya, has been elected chairman of the board of trustees of the Tate Gallery.

MR. F. W. L. MACDERMOTT, High Commissioner for Canada in the Union, has been visiting Northern Rhodesia.

MR. B. LIPSCHITZ, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lipschitz, of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, has joined the Royal Engineers.

MR. J. ISMAT, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has received the degree of Doctor of Laws of Bristol University.

DR. W. H. BURKITT, of the Colonial Medical Services in Tanganyika, will fly back at the end of this month after leave in England.

T. SHEKEDI KISAMA, the former regent of the Bamahwato tribe in Bechuanaland, left London by air on Sunday for Johannesburg.

MR. GEORGE BANKS, who has been secretary of the Broken Hill Golf Club for nine years, has retired and plans to live in Knysna, Cape.

SIR GODFREY HIGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will address a lunch-time meeting of the Royal Empire Society in London on January 24.

MR. C. G. EASTWOOD, of the Colonial Office, is to address the Royal Society of Arts on January 10 on "The Contribution of the Colonial Empire to World Food Supplies."

MR. G. F. M. VAN EEDEN, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, with Mrs. VAN EEDEN and their two young sons, have arrived in this country by air.

MR. CLYDE HIGGS, who has a farm in Northern Tanganyika, spoke on "Living in the country" on Friday's "Calling the Rhodesias and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C.

MR. MENZIES-KITCHEN, a lecturer in agricultural economics at Cambridge University, will arrive in Kenya in January to study some of the Colony's agricultural problems.

MR. J. MILLARD has been elected president of the newly formed flying club in Moshi, Tanganyika, of which MR. G. PETTIT is hon. treasurer and COLONEL TAPTON hon. secretary.

MR. COLIN BISHOP will be chairman of the committee organizing next year's Royal Agricultural show in Kenya, the first to be held at Mitchell Park, Nairobi.

MISS FANNIE STATION MOLLER, an Australian mission-ary who went to Kenya in 1921 and is now retiring to her homeland, has been thanked by the Governor for her devoted work among Africans.

CAPTAIN J. J. C. CLARK, formerly of the Royal Engineers, has been awarded £10,000 damages against two Africans, the owner and driver of a motor bus, for injuries sustained in a street accident in Kenya.

A paper by MR. ARTHUR LOVERIDGE on the reptiles and amphibians of Tanganyika Territory collected by MR. C. J. P. JONIDES has been published as a bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Harvard College, U.S.A.

MESSRS. R. GRAHAME BELLON, H. JOHNSON, G. L. G. S. GAWTHORP, M. TAYLOR, F. D. H. WELDON, R. S. WOLLEN, and one Government representative have been appointed to the committee on organized marketing of the Coffee Board of Kenya.

MR. J. PARTRIDGE, secretary of the Imperial Tobacco Co., Ltd., and MRS. PARTRIDGE, who have been visiting the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, arrived back in England last week in the CARNARVON CASTLE.

MR. FRED PAYNE has been re-elected chairman of the Lusaka Chamber of Commerce. The vice-chairman is MR. G. GLASSER, and the other members of the committee are MESSRS. S. HILL, H. K. MITCHELL, J. C. I. NICHOL, B. S. RITCHIE, and R. C. R. VELLE.

MR. A. McLEAN is the new president of the Ntola Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. B. TIERNAN, vice-president. The other members of the committee are MESSRS. J. MINCHUK, E. J. McLELLAN, B. M. DUNN, J. W. TROUT, T. G. WATSON, and A. W. PHILLIPS. Last year's President was Mr. J. C. BROWN.

MR. R. V. STONE, who has been elected president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, is deputy chairman of the Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., proprietor of cigarettes in the Mufindi district of Tanganyika, and a former non-official member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of that Territory. In the 1914-18 war he served in the Royal Field Artillery.

The late J. S. SANDS was the only Rhodes Scholar from the East or Central African territories to qualify for an advanced degree in the academic year 1950-51. The examination results include: MR. D. W. EWING, Rhodesia, and St. John's (Jurisprudence), first class; MR. B. R. FIELDS, Rhodesia and Queens (English Language and Literature), second class; and MR. R. C. SIMMON, Rhodesia and Exeter (Natural Science), fourth class. Mr. Salmon represented Oxford University against Cambridge in athletics.

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 much of which can be obtained from no other source. The air subscription rate to the territories of Kenya, Uganda and Southern Rhodesia inclusive is £11.00 per