

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

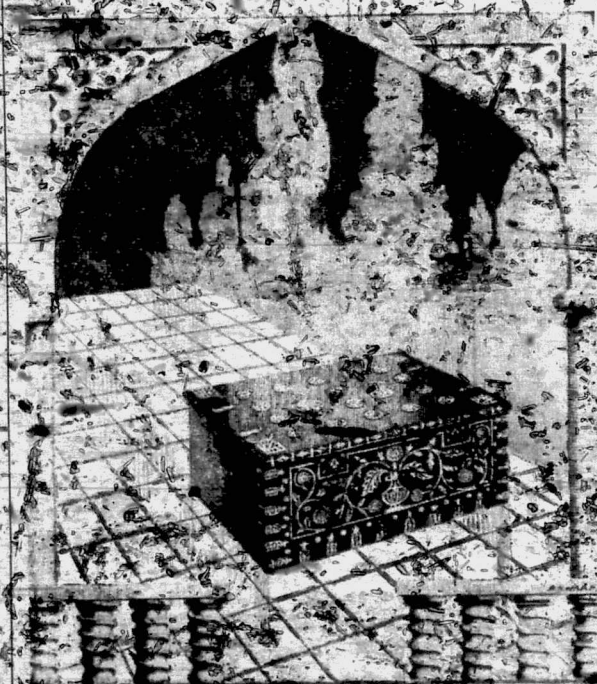
Thursday, June 12, 1932

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an east african story



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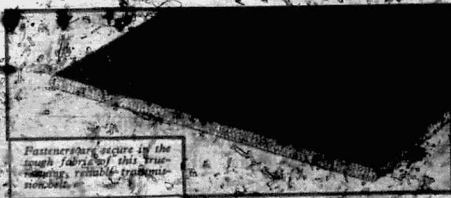
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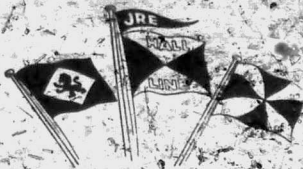
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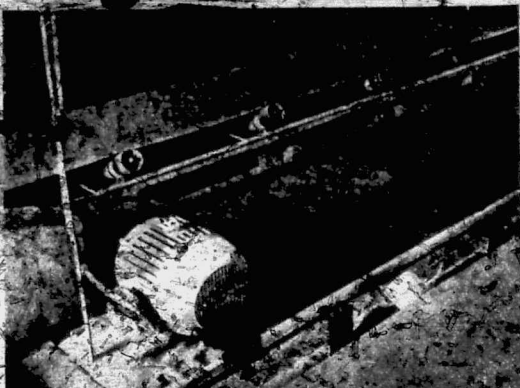
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Founder and Editor:
F. S. JOHNSON

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE OUTRIGHT CAMPAIGN which Mr. R. O. Stockil has led for the Opposition in Southern Rhodesia, has launched against the plan for Central African federation in Rhodesia. Mr. R. O. Stockil's speech involves him in far greater responsibilities than he appears to realize, judging, as the public must from the speeches in which he is seeking to frustrate a movement which has the support of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. As one of the Southern Rhodesian delegates to the recent conference in London, he had the advantage of hearing all the arguments and counter-arguments, and of satisfying himself that any scheme must demand compromise and concessions from each participant, including Her Majesty's Government in Great Britain, which is from seeking to adhere stubbornly to previous proposals, readily accepted amendments for which convincing cause could be adduced. It was obvious that the resultant proposals, which are shortly to be published as a White Paper, must be less than perfect, but the gravamen of Mr. Stockil's complaint appears to be precisely that—that Southern Rhodesians ought to prefer to bread to something less than the whole loaf on which a few extremists had set their hopes. A more dangerous moment could not have been chosen for such reckless diversionary tactics, which put party politics before the safety of the State, and it was surely irresponsible to launch an attack before the public knew the proposals on which their judgment is to be invited.

The safety of the State is clearly at stake, and it cannot be safeguarded by a policy

which there is a real chance of establishing a Federation the test of which is a real chance of establishing a Federation of British Purpose, which would alone offer British Central Africa long and guaranteed what it is now fashionable to term viability, those who ought to be the senior partners in an invigorating new venture are asked to abstain because they cannot dictate their own terms and because everything will not be plain sailing under federation. What arguments to put before Rhodesians, who have built so splendidly through courage, comradeship, and common sense! That spirit of generosity and of adventurous initiative will surely spurn such narrowness and timidity. If the full facts are put before them, their response cannot be in doubt, the risk is that divided councils might emerge from misunderstandings, produced by activity in criticism which was not adequately corrected by factual explanation of the advantages of federation and of the price which the territories would have to pay for the defeat of a plan which has become the crucial test of British purpose in Colonial Africa. Federation is now nothing less than that, and its abandonment would do incalculable harm to Southern Rhodesia, as to her neighbours.

How completely Mr. Stockil misconceives the whole project is evident from his assertion a few days ago that federation could be a bridge to Gold Coast. Ideas and would mean a reversal of the first answer to the first astonishing statement is that extremist

Opposition Leader's sign to Colonial Office Grave Indiscretion: control. The best

who would transfer political power to the millions of inexperienced and mainly illiterate Africans, savagely oppose the plan for federation, and any plan for closer union, because they recognize that any development in that direction would represent the most serious obstacle to the domination of Central Africa by African politicians within a few years. The realism of these Africans (many of them seekers after place and power) and the fantasy of Mr. Stockil are now allied. He may not like the position, but he has created it, either deliberately or by a levity of which no sane man should be guilty. We will explain in detail how federation could promote Gold Coastism. If his claim were reasonable, all the African politicians would favour federation. If they oppose it bitterly, Nor can it be true that federation would mean a reversion to Colonial Office control, for the essence of the proposed constitutional change is that a number of services common to the three Dependencies would become the responsibility of a Federal Parliament, with which no Secretary of State would be unwise enough to interfere unduly. As to the public services not transferred to the Federal Authority for Southern Rhodesia, there would be no change whatever *vis à vis* the Colonial Office. So Mr. Stockil's arguments fail on all counts.

Disregard of South-West Africa a corridor Vital Facts. through which to build a railway to a new port on the West African coast. Is it not manifest that a federation would not only have a better title to Dominion status than a single Colony, but be better able to supply the funds and men required by the new status? Would the case for boundary adjustments not be stronger in a federation than now? Does Mr. Stockil not understand that if the federal scheme were destroyed, funds for developments of all kinds would not be forthcoming from the United Kingdom or other sources because the confidence of investors would waver, and the old dream of an outlet to the west would consequently remain a vision? His contentions, though purporting to demolish the case for federation, do exactly the opposite. If logic will not persuade him of the error of his present course, he might reflect on the fact that he has made himself the chief champion in Southern Rhodesia of the Banda school of emotion and disregard of facts.

Notes By The Way

Kenya African Union Again

THE KENYA AFRICAN UNION—which some of the most extreme of Socialist M.P.s have encouraged to overestimate its importance—has now had the effrontery to inform Her Majesty's Government by way of a resolution that the Governor-designate, Sir Evelyn Baring, should never be acceptable to Africans in Kenya, because, in the view of the little clique who run the K.A.U., he is "an official closely identified with the policy of appeasement towards South Africa, who has apparently approved South Africa's racist policy." The misleaders of this precious union do not, of course, offer any evidence to support their accusation that Sir Evelyn approves a "racist policy," doubtless because they cannot. Not for a moment do I believe that one African in ten thousand in Kenya would wish to show to the new Governor anything but the courtesy due to the Queen's representative. The spokesmen for the K.A.U. experience no such inhibition, though gross discourtesy is fortunately still rare among Africans.

At Home

Mr. Victor Mervin's East African Commissioner in London, tells me that Mrs. Matthews and he will be at home to East Africans in and visiting London during the summer months. They have fixed on the afternoon of the third Wednesday of the month as a date which does not appear to clash with any other regular African meeting, and they have arranged that the parties shall

be held at East Africa House, 36 Great Cumberland Place, Marble Arch, W.1, because that will give many of their guests an opportunity of leaving East Africa the opportunity of seeing the club and acquainting themselves with its valuable work for the improvement of inter-racial relations. When he recently took up his duties as Commissioner and succeeded to the chairmanship of the management committee of the club, Mr. Matthews quickly became enthusiastic about its achievements so far and its potentialities. Mrs. Matthews and he hope that as many East Africans as possible will come to the club on Wednesday next between 5.30 and 7.30 o'clock, and that they and others will note the third Wednesdays of July and August in the same connexion. In September the at-home will be on the fourth Wednesday.

Generous Gifts

OF KENYA'S PIONEERS few can have kept more copious notes and taken and retained more photographs of the early days than Major Robert Foran, who has written a number of books on the Colony and frequently contributed articles about it to the British and American Press. Now I hear that he has presented to the MacMillan Memorial Library in Nairobi more than 250 photographic negatives of historical interest, many dating from the years 1904 to 1910, and quite a number of them being unique. He has also given the Nyamathi Club the negatives of photographs taken in the Nairobi

area all his photographs of the 3rd K.A.F. to that battalion, and those of the old British East Africa Police, now the Kenya Police, to the Commissioner. The recipients will have been grateful for these additions to their archives. Other old-timers in the territories might well follow this initiative, and so make sure that early records in their possession are given or bequeathed to the public bodies likely to care for them and make the most use of them.

What Evidence?

The *London Observer*, which has lost no opportunity in recent months of overestimating the extent of African opposition to Central African federation, and of exaggerating the importance of some of the African spokesmen, wrote on Sunday that there is evidence that Mr. Stockill's appeal to reactionary sentiment may prevent Sir Godfrey Douglas from winning the coming referendum by a "commanding majority." What evidence of that kind can there be within a few days of the opening of Mr. Stockill's campaign? I should not have thought that there could be any, and certainly not enough to justify such a comment in a national newspaper which expected to be considered dispassionate. But the *Observer* may not want impartiality in its reference to African affairs; that is unquestionably the impression derived by many readers. Mr. Stockill's statements are examined in a separate article in this issue. It would be tragic indeed if the future of Southern Rhodesia and the neighbouring territories were to be adversely influenced by such ill-fortunities.

Jingoism

JINGOISM IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA was the headline given by the *Uganda Herald* to a news agency report from Salisbury that Mr. R. O. Stockill, leader of the Opposition, had declared that the two main political parties in Great Britain were vying with one another to give away what was left of the Empire. Is not the plan for federation which Mr. Stockill now attacks designed to strengthen, not weaken, British Central Africa? How then can it be argued that it is part of a policy designed to give away the Empire? The *Uganda* newspaper could evidently not fathom the thoughts and statements of the leader of the Liberal Party in Southern Rhodesia, and neither can I. What an old-fashioned Liberal in the British sense of the term would react to some of his recent assertions leaves little scope for imagination. A few short, sharp words would doubtless suffice.

The Road to Ruin

SURRENDER OF A COLONY by a nervous British Government to the demands of local populations, being the theme of Mr. John Connell's new novel, "Time and Chance" (published by Constable), it has a special interest for those concerned with Colonial affairs. His characterization is excellent, whether it is that of a Governor, the members of his personal staff, or the local Civil Service; of the plotters for power, or people who do no more than fit across the scene. The story gains momentum naturally, and the struggles in high places on both sides are well contrived. The woods-minded extremists, white and black, who dream of the early forfeiture of British responsibilities in and for the Colonies should read this book. There are passages of which they will be proud, but if they will persevere to the end they will be able to surmise the ruin of several centuries of work, most of it honest, much of it devoted and disinterested, and free of prejudicial to the Colony or its peoples. Though the scene is set in Africa, some of the machinations bear unpleasant resemblance to what some enemies of British Africa would like to happen there.

Pressed to Lose Money

THE DROP IN SISAL PRICES has been sharp and rapid, and the result of the industry, philosophic as the

present developments, whilst their companies can report record profits they are presumably as pleased as other mortals, but for a considerable period they have been in a lull about the stimulus given to the development of synthetic substitutes by the extraordinarily high prices which have ruled for many years since the outbreak of war. It is not easy to be optimistic for sisal at any price, especially for the United States stockpiles. Across the Atlantic much headway has been made by scientists and industrialists in their search for suitable alternatives for sisal, and such encouraging progress has been reported in the manufacture of glass fibres that large producers of the natural product in East Africa have stood the prospect of substantial loss of business with a dollop of uneasiness. Now that prices have fallen below £145 per ton, top quality sisal is now being sold below £145 per ton, which is £115 lower than the peak price reached last year or so ago, and on that basis the industry does not fear the competition of substitute products, nor would it be perturbed if the price receded still further.

From Sellers to Buyers' Market

THE CHANCE OF ANYBODY'S GUESS, especially that of the weather prophets for the forthcoming harvest, will influence prices very considerably. If crops are good, the manufacturers of binder twine (which still claims so high a proportion of the world output of hard fibres) may clear their stocks and buy substantial quantities of the raw material. If inclement weather should adversely affect the growing crops, sales of binder twine will be much lower, and will be carried over, and demand for sisal will be much reduced, and in the absence of demand, the price will sag. As a further unknown factor of importance is whether or not the U.S.A. will want to add to her stockpiles, all these circumstances mean the experts cannot make confident predictions. They are grateful for a long spell of highly remunerative prices, which have enabled the estates to improve their finances out of all recognition, and often their production methods also, but they are not unduly worried by the change from a sellers' to a buyers' market in the product.

Study Tour

PROFESSOR W. M. MACMILLAN, of St. Andrew's University, will, I hear, shortly leave London by air for another study tour of Central Africa, his purpose being to make renewed contact with opinion of all kinds, not least African opinion. Those who know him and his writings will take it for granted that this approach will be essentially that of a student of African affairs, one with an extensive first-hand experience of South Central and East Africa. He will fly to Blantyre via Nairobi, travel through Nyasaland by car, go on to Northern Rhodesia, and then visit Southern Rhodesia, spending about six weeks in each of the three territories.

Not First

NYASALAND'S CLAIM to be the first territory in British Central Africa to employ uniformed motor-cycle police does not seem to have been made somewhat casually, and it is reminded that in September, 1950, Northern Rhodesia introduced a force of 100 of these Europeans with a car and motor cycle, based mainly on Kitwe, and that late last year the unit was expanded to include at each main station a uniformed European provided with a motor-cycle and employed on full-time traffic duty. Nor is that the end of the refutation of Nyasaland's claim, for Southern Rhodesia has had similar units for some years.

Kenya has a tremendous opportunity to demonstrate to the world that a multi-racial community can develop this country in harmony and for the benefit of all. — Mr. E. Mathu, M.C.E.

First Birthday Honours List of New Reign

Awards to East Africans and Rhodesians

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

ALLEN, CARLETON, KEMP, C.B.E., since 1931, Oxfords, Secretary to Rhodes Trustees and Warden of Rhodes House since 1934.

Born in Australia in 1887, and educated at Normanston University of Sydney and New College, Oxford, where he obtained first class honours in jurisprudence in 1912. Served with the Middlesex Regiment, 1914-19, attaining the rank of Captain. Author of many publications.

DE A. B. F. R. M. R. for political and public services.

M. P. P. for Shephard, 1935, and of South Africa since 1936. Has shown considerable interest in Rhodesia. A director of a number of limited companies, including the Wharf, Chartered Bank and General, Ltd., Fanti Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd., and General Services Investment Trust Co., Ltd.

BONDIE, BERNARD HEWITT, chartered accountant. Represented Zuluana on the Joint East and Central Africa Board for some years. Visited Zanzibar in 1936 to report on the rubber industry for the Colonial Office. A director of numerous companies, including the London and Colonial Investment Co., Ltd.

WEBB, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, since 1937 director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization.

Fellow of University College London. Served with the Suffolk Regiment, 1914-19. Among posts he has held were those of assistant director of Rothamsted Experimental Station, director of the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research in India, and scientific adviser to the Middle East Supply Centre. Served assignments to Palestine, West and East Africa in 1946.

AMB, JOHN EDWARD STUART, C.M.G., since 1939 Political Liaison Officer between Tanganyika and the United Nations.

After serving with the Buffs and the King's African Rifles in the 1914-18 war, he joined the Colonial Administrative Service in Tanganyika in 1919, becoming a provincial commissioner in 1939 and Administrative Secretary three years later.

MACKENZIE, EDWARD MONTAGUE COMPTON, O.B.E., author.

Spent several months in the bush in 1948, returning through East Africa, and in his book "All Over the Place" wrote of his travels. Author of "Eastern Epic," the record of Indian soldiers in the Eritrean campaign of the last war.

MARSHALL ALDERMAN SIDNEY MORATHO, I.C.S., D.L., M.P. for Sudan and Cheam since 1945. For political and public services.

A director of companies, including Marshall Food Products, Ltd. He has supervised the East African section of the Visiting Kenya Commission.

COMMISSIONER OF HONOUR

EDMUND DE VON HAHN, WALTER M., D.L. for political and public services.

Has been a Member of Parliament since 1918 and has held several ministries. Visited East Africa some years ago, and was chairman of the war-time commission on higher education in West Africa.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, C.M.G.

VISCOUNT KNOLLYS, C.M.G., M.B.E., D.F.C., for services as representative of F.E.M. Government on the International Maritime Conference.

A local director, Cape Town, of Barclays Bank (D.C.A. & A.), from 1929 to 1932, and chairman of F.I.A.C. 1943-47.

A member of the Executive Committee of the C.M.G. M.C.G. and Commissioner in Canada for F.E.M. Government in the United Kingdom.

Joined the Home Civil Service in 1925, and served with the Goldstream, General Staff, transferred to the Colonial Office in 1922. Additional posts include Secretary to the Parliamentary and Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1924 and private secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Dominions Office. Member of the U.K. Delegation to the League of Nations Assembly 1929-31, and member of the negotiations with Egypt in 1930. Deputy High Commissioner for the U.K. in South Africa 1939-40.

K.C.M.G.

LAUTHERNE, KENNETH WILLIAM, C.M.G., O.B.E., since 1960 Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Leeward Islands.

Born in 1907, and educated at Marlborough and Clare College, Cambridge; he entered the Colonial Administrative Service in 1930 and after service in Sierra Leone and Palestine served in the Colonial Office from 1936 to 1941 when he became Colonial Secretary in Jamaica, and two years later Administrative Secretary, Development and Welfare, West India. Returned to the Colonial Office in 1947 as Director of Information Services.

C.M.G.

BRINSON, EDWARD TREVOR, Chief Secretary, Nigeria, since 1951.

Born in 1907 in Johannesburg, and educated at Wolverhampton School and Exeter College, Oxford, he served in the Administration in Northern Rhodesia from 1932 to 1938, when he went to the Colonial Office for a year, and then joined the office of the Prime Minister for the Colonial Office in 1943 and to three years, returning to the Colonial Office in 1943 and to Northern Rhodesia in the following year. From 1946 to 1949 he was Administrative Secretary, Uganda, and Chief Secretary Central African Council for the next two years.

BOURDILLON, HENRY TOWNSEND, assistant secretary, Colonial Office.

Born in 1913, and educated at Rugby School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, he joined the Colonial Office as an assistant principal in 1937, becoming private secretary to the Secretary of State two years later and assistant private secretary to the Secretary of State later in the same year. After being lent to the Foreign Office, the Cabinet Office, and the Ministry of Education, he returned to the Colonial Office in 1944 and was promoted assistant secretary the next year.

CLARK, WILLIAM ASHLEY WAIR, C.B.E., a senior officer in the Colonial Service, tasked for duty as assistant secretary in the Commonwealth Relations Office.

Entered the Colonial Service as a district officer in Kenya in 1931, becoming an assistant secretary in the Dominion Office six years later. He was seconded to the Dominion Office in 1939 and was named private secretary to Mr. Attlee and Viscount Cranborne at various periods between 1942 and 1945 when he was appointed Chief Secretary to the Central African Council for three years. From 1948 to 1950 he was Chief Secretary to the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, and was then seconded to the Commonwealth Relations Office.

FLETCHER-COOKE, JOHN, Colonial Secretary, Cyprus.

Born in 1911, he entered the Colonial Office in 1934, becoming private secretary to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State three years later. Joining the Malayan Civil Service in 1937, he was on military service from 1942 to 1945, prisoner of war, 1942-45, and accompanied the constitutional commission (Sir Harold Gurnam) to Malia in 1946. In 1948 he was appointed Colonial office representative with the permanent United Kingdom delegation to U.N.O. in New York.

HALL, ROBERT DE ZOUVERE, Member for Local Government in Tanganyika since 1950.

Born in 1904, and educated at Williston School, Liverpool University, and Cambridge University, he entered the Tanganyika Administrative Service in 1926, and became a provincial commissioner in 1947.

LEECHMAN, ROSLAY, OBE, Member for Social Services and Civil.

Engaged in coffee farming in Tanganyika in 1921, he joined the Administrative Service four years later and became Labour Commissioner in 1946 and Member for Labour, Education and Social Welfare in 1948, the title of his post being changed to Member for Social Services in the same year. During the war years he was seconded at different times to the East African Economic Council and the Directorate of Economic Control in Aden. Deputy chairman and executive officer of the Economic Control Board of Tanganyika from 1945 to 1946.

MAYMOGDADOTOS JOHN GEORGE, legal Counsel, Indian Government.

MAXWELL, JAMES ROBERT, for services to local government in Kenya.

Went to Kenya in 1912 and was elected an alderman of Nairobi in 1948 and mayor last year.

SHURLEY, EVELYN PHILIP SEWALLIS, O.B.E. Chief Secretary and Commissioner for Native Affairs, with Somaliland Protectorate, and recently Acting Governor. Educated at St. Columba's College, Dublin, and Sandhurst, he served with the Royal Irish Fusiliers from 1918 to 1929, and then joined the Somaliland Protectorate Administrative Staff. He served in the military forces in 1940 after the outbreak of the Protectorate, returning with the Protectorate to serve with the Occupied Territories Administration in Somalia and the rank of lieutenant colonel.

SMITH, RAYMOND, assistant secretary, Colonial Office. Educated at the City Boys' School, Leicester, and Trinity College, Cambridge, and appointed to the Colonial Office in 1935, he was assistant private secretary to Lord Harlech in 1937 and to Mr. Malcolm Macdonald in the following years.

TYSON, GEORGE ALFRED, for public services to Kenya.

A past president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, and an alderman of Nairobi, where he was for many years in business as a land and estate agent. Has been active in many public causes.

WELSH, SIR ALLAN ROSS, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Southern Rhodesia, 1935-52.

Born in South Africa in 1875, and educated at Dale College and the University of South Africa. He practised law in Johannesburg for three years before leaving for Bulawayo in 1899. Three years later he went into partnership with Sir Charles Coppins, "Electoral M.P. for Bulawayo" in 1927, he retired owing to ill-health that year. He was knighted in 1948.

WILCOCKS, CHARLES M.D. FRANK, Director of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Retired in 1938 from the post of tuberculosis research officer in Tanganyika.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

K.B.E.

CHICK, ALAN DE LOUIS, Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government.

Born in 1904 and educated at King's School, Chesham, and the London School of Economics, he joined the Sudan Government Service in 1930. Has been a member of the Executive Council of the Legislative Assembly since 1948.

C.B.E. (Civil Division)

CLEGG, BARLEY THOMAS, for services to the British Empire Cause Campaign.

DAZIGEL, MAX, formerly Minister of Finance, Southern Rhodesia.

GERMOND, JEAN DANIEL ARNAULT, first assistant secretary, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

O'ROURKE, MICHAEL SWANSTON, O.B.E., Commissioner of Police, Kenya, since 1950.

STUBBS, WILLIAM FREDERICK, O.B.E., Provincial Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia. He was appointed to the B.S.A.P. in 1922, transferring to the Northern Rhodesian Police three years later, and to the Administrative Service of the Protectorate in 1932, and was seconded to the Labour Department in 1940, and was Labour Commissioner from 1944 to 1948.

TINDALL, SAMUEL SWANSON, Development Commissioner in Uganda.

Affiliated to the Indian and the Gold Coast, he went to Uganda as Director of Public Works in 1947, a member of the Uganda Electricity Board.

O.B.E. (Military Division)

LANGLEY, LIEUT. COLONEL MORRIS ROBERT, Dairymple, L.D., Bechuanaland Police.

Joined the Colonial Police in 1922 in Swaziland, transferring to Bechuanaland two years later, and becoming Deputy Commissioner, a director of Pest Control (Central Africa), Ltd.

TOWERS, LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN ECIL, Royal Rhodesia Regiment.

O.B.E. (Civil Division)

ALDDDS, FREDERICK, export manager, British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ELIAS, HAROLD OWEN, Postmaster-General, Nyasa Land. Seconded from U.K. Postal Service in 1949.

GRANT, ALAN, for public services in Northern Rhodesia.

GRAVES, HENRY ALEC, agricultural manager, Bechuanaland, Cape Province, Colonial Development Commission.

HAYLAND, PHILIP, for services in Northern Rhodesia, lately Director of Irrigation, Southern Rhodesia.

ILLSTON, ALFRED CHARLES HENRY, deputy chief engineer, Mechanical Engineering Department, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

JAMISON, JOHN DE COLAS, senior botanist, Uganda, where he entered the Colonial Agricultural Service in 1931. Was for two years seconded to the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in the Tanganyika Territory.

KELLY, MAXWELL FREDERICK ARTHUR, Clerk to the Sudan Legislative Assembly since 1932. Joined the Political Service 22 years earlier.

LE MAITRE, ALEC LONSDALE, for public services in Tanganyika.

General secretary, Tanganyika Sisa Growers' Association, and secretary of Tanganyika Sisa Board. After working with the Sisa Bank and the Sisa Board, he joined the Tanganyika Sisa Board, working with Bird and Co., Ltd. for eight years before joining the Sisa Growers' Association. Has served for many public bodies, including Tanga Townships Authority, of which he was president from 1946 to 1950.

METHUEN, COLONEL JAMES ALLAN, for public services in Southern Rhodesia.

After apprenticeship with the British and Colonial Co., Ltd., he joined the staff of Rhodesia Engineering Works, and in the following year established the Local Engineering Works in partnership with his brothers. Having joined the Southern Rhodesia Engineers in 1903, he served on the First World War front in West Africa, and on the Italian front, winning the D.S.O. (Preston) medal in Umbria, 1940-46, and hon. colonel of the Rhodesian African Rifles, 1949. Initiated the Rhodesia children's holiday camp in Beira.

PURCHASE, DR. HENRY, Surgeon, lately chief veterinary research officer, Kenya, served in Northern Rhodesia from 1931 to 1945.

RASHBROUGH, JOHN, Town Clerk, City of Nairobi.

SELLERS, WILLIAM M.L.A., Director of the Colonial Film Unit, Colonial Office. Spent 20 years in the film industry in the Colonial Service, seconded to the Ministry of Information at the outbreak of war to make propaganda films for African recruiting. A member of the team sent to East Africa in 1949 to teach Africans to make their own films.

SMART, MRS. MARY, for social and welfare services in Uganda. Wife of the Bishop of Uganda. Has been president of the Uganda Council of Women.

SWINNERTON, ALBERT RICHARD, personal, Commonwealth Relations Office.

TURKEL, SYDNEY FREDERICK, Director of Surveys and Lands, Northern Rhodesia. Entered the Colonial Service in 1905 as an assistant surveyor in Northern Rhodesia. Was on military service from 1929 to 1931. Appointed Commissioner, Land and Surveys, 1946.

WELLS, WOOD WILLIAM JAMES, hon. treasurer, Kenya Chamber of Institutions in Northern Rhodesia.

Born in Bulawayo in 1905, he was educated at Bulawayo and Natal, later he entered the Southern Rhodesia Income Tax Department in 1929. Since 1930 he has been in practice as a chartered accountant with Messrs. Pulbrook, Wright and Partners, now senior partners in firm of the Rhodesia Society of Accountants, 1947. A member of the Rhodesia Research and Industry Board, the Southern Rhodesia Agricultural Marketing Affairs Board, and the Building Costs Commission. A director of Pest Control (Central Africa) Ltd. and 22 other companies.

T. H. BROWN, ROBERT, Assistant Land Secretary, Kenya. Entered the Colonial Service as a district officer in 1928. In 1936, was private secretary to the Governor of Kenya.

to be completed next week.

Lords Debate Colonial Development Corporation Report

Lord Osmore Admits Error of Socialist Government

THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION'S report for 1951, presented recently in the House of Lords, most speakers concentrated on the financial structure of the corporation.

LORD OSMORE (Lab.), a former Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that knowing its failure, he was not a whole-hearted admirer of the Colonial Office, which must, however, be given credit for much Colonial development. Great contributions had also come from the City of London and elsewhere, and to fill the gap between Government and private enterprise the C.D.C. had been formed.

Most of the cream had by then been skimmed off, but the Labour Government had thought it essential to establish the corporation to undertake projects unattractive to private enterprise. It was expected, taking one year with another, to break even financially. Perhaps the Labour Government had been over-optimistic in expecting the successes to carry the losses.

1951 was a year of continued operation, retrenchment and consolidation. No new ventures were started, 53 under-ventures were in operation, and seven had been abandoned or liquidated. Trading losses were £643,404 and office expenses £120,043, which seemed rather high. Cumulative losses were put at £44m. by Lord Osmore, though there were four. They could not be written off.

Luxurious and Privileged Atmosphere

He hoped that regional organization would ensure careful management and selection of the right type of scheme, and that the lavishness of offices, accommodation, secretaries and typing assistance, provision of cars, etc., which afflicted so many large public and private corporations, was a thing of the past. It would be much better for the corporations to operate away from the luxuries and privileged atmosphere of Mayfair.

It was admitted that even pilot schemes had to be financed out of capital, they might not succeed, but the expenditure had to be met by the successful projects. The obligation to repay loans from the Treasury advances inevitably forced the corporation to act for safety, despite the fact that certain schemes were a dead-end to spot in Colonial development as a whole. Though Colonial development meant paying the risks, the corporation was in a financial straitjacket. It should be asked whether it should be written off and the C.D.C. should be kept for promising schemes by the Colonial Office.

Colonial Governments, municipalities, authorities, the U.S. Point Four programme, the directors of commodity reserve funds, etc. Pilot Schemes should be charged etc. Government funds for the big commodity reserve funds.

Practically every new scheme must be tried out on a small scale first. I have had the privilege of being for nearly two years chairman of the Colonial Research Councils. More and more as I went round research stations I found that preliminary ideas based on the best expert advice, which I have to be 100% right and sometimes 100% wrong some other time, I found that something which had been carefully studied and approved by the research staff.

Colonial development is not to be written into the map or taken up in a hurry. It is not to be done on the hub and wheel principle of the Colonial Research Council, with its administrative unit, seeds and equipment, its supplies, seeds and stores, etc. for supplies, credit, foodstuffs, advice, veterinary assistance, and so on, the perimeter consisting of individual colonies, but the whole serviced by the central farm. It is to be done in the form of a group of villages in the form of a central farm, or a group of villages, again to be serviced by the central farm, or a group of villages.

LORD BALFOUR OF INCHRYE (Cons.) replied that responsibility for any luxurious Mayfair premises must be borne by the Labour Government, and that Lord Osmore's statement that they had found little to be left in Colonial development in 1945 was hardly consistent with the oft-heard Socialist allegations of neglect of the colonies.

Despite increased losses, the 1951 report showed a decline

and more soundly-based structure. Among the lines of spheres with existing commercial interests lay the best prospects. Nevertheless, he supported the suggestions for a new financial structure.

No British business house had a staff capable of administering the amazing variety of enterprises now scattered over various territories, must be encouraged. The great mining corporations could put at their disposal facilities, knowledge, and experience available to the corporation in 40 years. There were still pioneers especially in Central and East Africa, who could be consulted for good effect.

Shortage of Risk-Taking Capital

LORD OSMORE thought there was a good deal to be said for Colonial Governments carrying out pilot schemes. The present shortage of risk-taking capital was due to prevailing high costs, heavy taxation, and limitation of capital. Formed to fill this gap, the C.D.C.'s terms of reference were not really designed but practically incapable of achievement.

Profits were supposed to be large enough to carry losses, but they were not enough to do that. They were capable also of attracting commercial capital. Yet the corporation was inhibited from competing with commercial capital. It was small blame that they had so far been unable to show more successful results.

To run 40-odd enterprises from London was a nice little arrangement. Decentralization would mean the ultimate creation of a Colonial Development Corporation, which would have their own advisory councils and boards.

In no circumstances should the C.D.C. become involved in mining, there was a great deal of money to be made in the field. As to the many projects investigated, there were commercial concerns with infinitely more experience of that type of work. The corporation's most useful function was in providing certain services or background machinery for the development of agricultural production, including forestry. They should not undertake farming themselves.

Consider the background machinery for the Gezira cotton scheme, one of the most amazingly successful pieces of Colonial development, a three-partnership scheme. Roughly speaking, Government provides the water, the cultivator the land, and the private estate the cotton ginners and the grading, ginning, and marketing. Another example was cotton in Uganda, where many of the ginning difficulties would have been avoided by a partnership organization like the C.D.C. built and owned the ginners and run them on the basis of a legitimate profit.

Private Enterprise Partners Needed

THE EARL OF PERTH (Lib.) said in a maiden speech that the corporation, although engaged in pioneering work, borrowed capital on hard terms and at a fixed rate—an arrangement impossible in the commercial world. The capital structure required reconsideration. The C.D.C. should seek experienced private enterprise partners instead, many of the projects showing successful progress were those in such partnership.

LORD MILVERTON (National Lib.), who was a part-time member of the C.D.C.'s board for three years until July last, described the report as fearless, fair-minded, and ruthlessly factual.

Lord Osmore's remarks about luxurious offices overlooked the fact that offices must be sought when they could be rented. As for Colonial organizations using the C.D.C. as a grant, the opposite was needed. The C.D.C. had been born in a rather unbusinesslike, Utopian atmosphere, and most of those concerned—Government, Opposition, public, or board—had thought out whether the purpose to which defined was attainable within the principles so nobly set out.

To carry the total consolidated objectives of £44m was completely in variance with ordinary commercial practice. That and other things, including Colonial taxes and overheads, meant that each scheme required a gross return of 10%

Technical Training in Uganda Scheme Estimated to Cost £1m.

AN IMPORTANT PROGRAMME of technical training has been announced by the Uganda Government.

Government junior technical schools will be replaced by three-year training courses for pupils recruited from primary standard VII and will include workshop training, extra-mural work in business, practical work in agriculture, electrical, printing and automobile fitting and a certain amount of general education.

Mission technical schools will produce the village craftsmen so essential to any community development, but that does not preclude their possible development to the same standards as the other junior secondary technical schools in Fira, Soroti, Fort Portal, and Mbale, which will be expanded to take 250 pupils each by 1953.

New buildings for the Kampala Technical School will accommodate 350 day boys and 50 boarders, and the school will be advanced to full secondary status. A second full secondary technical school is to be built in Jinja on the same lines with 300 day boys and 200 boarders. Each school may cost as much as £120,000.

Additional financial assistance will be given to technical schools organized by the Chamber of Commerce, Agricultural and Mechanical Societies to enable them to expand their existing technical centres and to start new ones. To qualify for these grants, schools must conform to the syllabus for the Uganda Government junior secondary technical schools.

Apprenticeship and Hard Work

Apprenticeship training, some of a junior secondary technical level, will be essential to produce fully competent technicians and craftsmen. Apprenticeship must follow, showing an ability that the employer may develop his craftsmanship by. The work must be practical experience in the daily routine of the business. A master-apprentice scheme is to be initiated this year. The most experimentally selected pupils will be recruited in groups, each under an apprenticeship officer to Government, Government and large employers who have suitable facilities for training and the willing to cooperate in the scheme.

Technical schools will train 1000 boys in 1952. Government technical schools and Government apprenticeship schemes will be regarded as the best equivalent to normal education in possible under existing conditions.

Apprenticeship training will be paid wages commensurate with their training, but not being established in their articles and will be for a minimum of 12 months, and not more than 24 months, except where it is more than that is not possible. The normal length of apprenticeship is one or two months in the technical field. These wages will enable them to prepare for examination as a class of the City and Guilds of London Institute. The examinations equivalent to the standard of 12 months' training.

At the end of the five-year period instituted, an apprentice should be capable of joining one of the leading trade tests at the Trades Testing Centre which will be established in Kampala. The Government will be organized and initially confined to the main trades, such as mechanics and electricians, but trade tests of other important trades will be provided in the order of their importance.

The Royal Technical College, which will be established in the 10 African territories, will be a first step towards a welfare grant. Examination will be held for the purpose of all sorts and rank equally. The Government will undertake of higher education, and the Government will be determined to be a matter of great responsibility. The general industrial development of the territories. Courses of study will be open for both between two and five years. Medical preparatory studies for the examinations in the professional institutions of the United Kingdom.

The Government is starting the new technical programme of training at the Government departmental training schools, the Engineering School in Kampala, the Survey School in Entebbe, the Agricultural Schools in Soroti, and Bukhara, the Veterinary School in Nabyeya, the Hygiene School in Mbale, and the Posts and Telegraphs School in Nairobi. These schools expect to recruit largely from students leaving the top classes of the Kampala and Jinja junior secondary

schools and from the Government technical schools. Students with a minimum of secondary technical background should have already been possible. The new scheme is expected to assume in due course positions of responsibility in Government services.

Under the new scheme, the estimated expenditure for the total capital and annual recurrent costs cannot be furnished, but the Government is expected to be less than £1,200,000 and £100,000 respectively.

U.M.C.A.'s 90th Anniversary

THE CHURCH IS INTERESTED and belongs equally to the Europeans and Africans, but it has no special competence to solve the complex problems of political or economic organization, nor may it be wise to be identified with the exclusive claims or aspirations of any particular race or Government," said Canon Bloomfield, general secretary of the U.M.C.A. at its 90th anniversary meeting, held last week in the Central Hall, Westminster.

"We must seek the justice for both European and African, and a more fruitful and more adequate representation on either side," he continued. "So long as Europeans must learn to trust Africans and Africans to trust Europeans, and this means that each must be worthy of trust, there is no other path to peace or happiness in Central Africa."

The Rt. Rev. Leslie Stradling, Bishop designate of the new Diocese of South West Tanganyika, and now Bishop of Masasi, said that building a cathedral would not be easy for something worthy of the new diocese and the new Africa was needed, it would be better to wait a number of years until it could be accomplished. "In East and Central Africa was far from static. The great word was development, and the great word and great discoveries in southern Tanganyika meant that there would be large industrial populations in the middle of the new diocese. If so, there must be a ministry for the Europeans and Africans working on the projects.

The need for an adequate indigenous clergy and a self-supporting African Church were stressed by the Bishop of Zanzibar, the Rt. Rev. William Scott Baker, who said that while there were cases of Africans giving up highly paid work to train for the priesthood, the number of Africans offering themselves for service was not sufficient to fill the gaps caused by death, resignation and retirement.

Other Christians must be made aware of their financial obligations. Wages had risen for skilled Africans but there was no comparable increase in contributions to Church funds. It was hoped that the position would be improved with the establishment of an all-African Church Finance Committee.

Whether development in Africa was political or economic, the future would depend largely on the effectiveness of Christian influence, the influence of a very small minority.

U.S. Capital for the Colonies

THAT THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION should become a finance and investment corporation, concerned with primary development, particularly in Africa, was suggested by Mr. C. J. Alport, M.P., in a recent broadcast discussion with Mr. Aiden Crawley, who felt that many projects now financed by the C.D.C. or under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts were in subjects for outright grants by the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Alport suggested the establishment of a Colonial Experimental Organization to conduct field research, surveys, and other schemes. Both speakers agreed on the importance of attracting more capital and man-power from the United States to development projects in the British Colonies.

Church of Scotland and Africa Federation Viewed with Concern

AT THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY in Edinburgh, the Church and Missions Committee presented a report on international interests, Commonwealth interests, economic and industrial interests, racial and social interests, and church interests.

Under the section "Commonwealth Interests" the following "deliberances" were passed unanimously:

(1) The General Assembly welcome the setting up of new constitutions in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, and trust that this political development will ensure the future well-being of the people of these territories.

(2) The General Assembly, noting the interest in movement towards a Central African federation, and viewing with concern the actual proposals now being made, urge upon Her Majesty's Government that full consideration be given to African opinion and that no scheme should be adopted without consent and co-operation of the Africans.

(3) The General Assembly reaffirm their belief that racial discrimination, wherever it is found, breeds suffering and elements of instability, which is contrary to the will of God for men.

(4) The General Assembly urge that in view of the pending Anglo-Egyptian negotiations the pledge to the aid of the Egyptian people, and the ultimate self-determination of Egypt, to be secured.

Youth Fellowships

Youth Fellowships in Inverleith, Granton, and Wardsley, and the Corstorphine University Fellowship of the presbytery of Edinburgh have sent the following statement to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies:

"We members of the British public who are charged with the maintenance of peace, order, and good government throughout many parts of Africa, we now with grave misgivings the proposals for the federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. We are informed that this scheme has already met considerable resistance in Central Africa, especially in the Congo, and it is clear that the Africans generally support federation increasingly and are in many cases prepared to remove their co-operation in industry and local government if the plan is put into operation.

"We feel that such a situation, involving as it would administrative dislocations, economic disorder, and bitter hatred, must be avoided at all costs. It appears to us that we have now reached the stage when to proceed further on a federal basis would almost certainly spoil our reputation as the trustees of dependent Colonial peoples, and make a serious breach in the solidarity of the Commonwealth.

"Thus we respectfully suggest that Her Majesty's Government take the step of announcing publicly that they will no longer consider federation as an approach to closer association. We recommend that attention be focused on more practical alternatives excluding amalgamation of a league.

Progress through Partnership

"We are convinced that genuine progress will be made if partnership is put into practice courageously and recognizably instead of being confined to statements of policy. To this end we suggest:

- (1) that African representation through African representatives be doubled in the two northern Legislatures;
- (2) that Africans be brought on to the Executive Councils;
- (3) that the social colour bar in transport, hotels, shops and offices be discontinued;
- (4) that the African educational system be expanded for its fuller use might be made of voluntary agencies; and
- (5) that suitably qualified Africans be recruited for senior posts in the Civil Service.

"We shall be most grateful if you will be kind enough to arrange means whereby these suggestions may be worked out.

"Those responsible for the above statements are clearly inadequately informed of the subject as a whole, and their expression of confidence in their proposals suggests that they cannot have studied the nature of the campaign now being waged by African and other extremists. It is expressed, for instance, at the recent meeting in London organized by the Africa Bureau and addressed by Africans from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. —Ed.]

Opportunity in Africa Enigma of British Policy

THE REV. H. K. ORCHARD, foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society, speaking in St. Martin-in-the-Fields Church, London, last week on "Opportunity in Africa," said that the world now regarded that continent as one of opportunity.

But there was much to alarm the Christian observer in the popular interpretation of this new era in Africa. It was inadequately realized that this age of development in Africa must also be an age of re-examining the almost unexplored areas of human relationships. The political future of multi-racial territories was the enigma of British policy in Africa, and the opportunity for its solution presented exhilarating possibilities.

The other part of education in British Africa was still under the management of the churches and the missions, with generous financial assistance from the Governments; and we must succeed, said Mr. Orchard, "in putting a Christian stamp on the emerging culture of the new Africa. Education must be more than the equipment necessary for securing a job. Yet there is a danger of the Church being strangled by its commitments in the educational field through the shortage of Christian teachers, African and European."

Mr. A. G. Cowling Retires

MR. A. G. COWLING, who has retired from the post of Secretary for Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia, was described at a presentation ceremony as "among the great civil servants of this or any country." A large gathering of Government officials in the Cathedral Hall saw the Minister of Internal Affairs present Mr. Cowling with a rosette on behalf of members of the Department, whilst a record cabinet was the gift of heads of divisions, represented by Mr. T. S. Chegwidden, chairman of the Public Services Board. Mr. Cowling became a master at Plumtree School in 1916, but left on active service soon afterwards, attaining the rank of captain and being awarded the Military Cross and Croix de Guerre. After 10 years at the school, during which he often acted as headmaster, he was promoted to inspector of education. In 1933 he became chief education officer, served on numerous boards and commissions, and in 1935 was appointed secretary for Internal Affairs. He is now chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Council. Mr. A. D. EVANS, his successor, was public prosecutor in Salisbury from 1934 to 1937, served for three years as secretary to the State Law Revision, and became legal adviser eight years ago. He acted as chairman of the Public Services Board for five months in 1949, and became Assistant Secretary for Internal Affairs in April, 1950.

Plumtree's 50th Anniversary

"IN CENTRAL AFRICA TO LEAD, it is the conduct of the individual citizen and his reaction to the problems of the day that will reflect the stature of our achievement," said Mr. P. B. Fletcher, Southern Rhodesia's Minister of Native Affairs, when he spoke at the golden jubilee sports dinner of Plumtree School. "To the outside world," he said, "Southern Rhodesia is something of a curiosity. She seems to have assumed responsibility quite out of proportion to her small population. It is not understood how a mere handful of people can acquit themselves with dignity and distinction in war as well as in peace. The answer is to be found in our educational institutions, of which Plumtree is a shining example." Mr. R. W. T. Rolfe, the headmaster, said that the 50th anniversary of a school in a country little more than 60 years old was an event of great importance, and he paid tribute to the headmaster in over 39 years of Mr. Hamond.

Race Relations in British Africa

Mr. Fenner Brockway v. Mr. Alport

THE DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS BILL

introduced as a private member's measure by MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (LAB.) was taken out in the House of Commons recently. After the debate had lasted for just over an hour a Conservative member pointed out that fewer than 40 members were present, and the House was accordingly adjourned.

Moving the second reading, MR. BROCKWAY explained the Bill's subject title as "To establish throughout the United Kingdom and the non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates a standard of human rights and freedoms applicable to all Her Majesty's subjects without distinction of race, colour, sex, language, religion, birth, or other status."

The Bill was based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in 1948 by the United Nations General Assembly by 48 votes to none, with eight abstentions. The nations which had abstained had been the six from the Soviet bloc, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa. The Declaration was, he thought, one of the six great human documents for liberty and the bettering of man. The Bill emphasized that the Declaration should be applied to the non-self-governing territories.

The need for self-government in the Gold Coast, which we hope will attain full Dominion status within a year or two. Kenya has a Legislative Council and an African population of five millions, but that population is not allowed to elect a single representative to the Legislative Council. With Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and African territories after another, in which the Africans have not the right themselves to elect representatives, it cannot be argued that in such conditions we are interfering with the democratic rights of another country when the majority in those countries have no democratic rights at all.

Pride in British Treatment of Other Races

In the United Kingdom the equalities urged in this Bill are broadly accepted. The sense of the colour bar is not strong here, but there are still cases where it operates. One of the largest housing organizations in London, a private company, which probably lets more flats than any other company, has a clause in its contracts not only by which no coloured person may rent a flat, but by which Europeans who rent the flats are not even allowed to have coloured visitors on those premises. But on the whole one can speak with pride of Great Britain in its treatment of Asian and African peoples who come here.

"When in Kenya 18 months ago I was in the company in Nairobi of Dr. Kabala, the research officer of the United Nations in East Africa, and also with a very high official of the office of the Indian High Commissioner, two very distinguished men. I spent one hour in the city of Nairobi trying to find a restaurant where I could sit down at a meal with them. After an hour I had to go to a low class half establishment down town. There is no justification for that."

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT (CONS.) "What is for the hotels Indian or European owned?"

MR. BROCKWAY "Certain South One was owned by an Indian and I walked out when he would not serve my African and Indian friends. He came to me and said, 'I can be no other.' The regulations of the licence under which I operate do not allow me to serve any African or Indian an intoxicating liquor."

MR. ALPORT "Surely Mr. Brockway is aware that the whole object of that legislation was to safeguard the Africans from being sold intoxicating liquor and exploited?"

MR. BROCKWAY "It is sheer paternalism for Europeans to say that we are to have the right to sell and drink what we like but that the Africans and Coloured shall not have that right. This means that we are to let Indians, restaurateurs, owners of wine bars, and so on, go on getting intoxicating liquor but just as ordinary people as anyone is not ashamed of that, I have been ashamed of it."

MR. BROCKWAY "I have never seen this even in the House there is no such thing as a colour bar for the Coloured in the context of what I am talking about. I have seen a European, an African and an Asian."

MR. DOUGHERTY "I said nothing of the sort about any colour

bar, but the principle of the regulations—one may call them paternalism—which prevent coloured people from getting those things which they should not get. There are regulations in Britain which prevent Europeans getting things they should not get."

MR. BROCKWAY "I was describing how I was refused a meal even without intoxicating liquors. I am not bothered only with Europeans. I came back from Kenya unlike many other friends, hopeful about the future of that country, even on this issue of the colour bar, because I found a group of Europeans there—Sir Charles Mungana, Mr. Derek Erskine and others—who are very courageously standing for equality between the races, and, indeed, taking the initiative to try to break down what I have just been describing."

There are even severer forms in Northern Rhodesia. There it is not the custom for Africans and Asians even to travel in the same vehicle or to use the same post offices as European customers. In the shops they must buy through balconies.

"It may be said that it is unnecessary to introduce this Bill because a Commission of the United Nations is now working out a plan on this matter. The greatest possible encouragement would be for Parliament to pass this Bill. Great Britain with its great tradition and history of human rights surely has the right to give some leadership to other nations on this matter."

Mr. Alport's Reply

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT (CONS.) thought that Mr. Brockway had done a great injustice to the development which had taken place as a result of British association with Africa over the past century.

The primary reason why we are to-day in East, Central and West Africa is because of the determination of Dominion in Britain in the 19th century to end slavery. Right to the end of the East African slave trade about 70,000 to 80,000 Africans a year lost their lives in that evil trade. Although this country had a part in the West African slave trade, it was we who ended it there.

The Bill was set wrongly in the perspective of continuing conflict and cruelty. It was worth remembering that what was happening in South Africa to-day was the direct development of the policy and principle followed in the Gold Coast; such a policy had been followed in South Africa at the time of the Union in 1909. Perhaps it was unfair to say it, but present happenings there were in a way the result of the opportunity given to it by carrying a liberal principle to its logical conclusion.

Abolishing Safeguards for Africans

One of the most important points in putting any law on the Statute Book was that that law should be capable of practical application. The logical conclusion of Mr. Brockway's principle of equal treatment for all races in Kenya would be to undo the existing regulations passed to safeguard Africans. That had been recognized by Governments of all parties as in the interests of Africans.

As to African trade unions, the main opposition came from African employers or Governments but European trade unionists. The Bill would not get that problem right. Mr. James Griffiths, who had considerable influence with the Northern Rhodesian mining unions, had used his good offices in that direction; that was the practical and proper way of tackling the problem.

MR. ALPORT asked if Mr. Brockway, when in Nairobi, had joined the United Kenya Club, which had been set up by East African Europeans in conjunction with African and Indians to provide the facilities which Mr. Brockway had sought.

MR. BROCKWAY "I am full of appreciation for that club. Those premises were not available when I wanted to give this meal. But to say that the club has been formed for his purpose does not mean that there is any justification for hotels as a general rule declining to accept Africans and Indians."

MR. ALPORT "I am not disputing that point. What I am endeavouring to put forward is that a movement of opinion in Kenya which has been going on for a good many years aims at producing the practical improvements in race relations which I understand the Bill seeks to provide. Though this

spontaneous movement of racial solutions will be reached on the spot.

There has been a good deal of talk about discrimination aimed to exist in Southern and Northern Rhodesia against Africans receiving technical training. In the report on Rhodesia's annual education there were listed 23 skilled occupations in which Africans were already employed and had opportunity for training and apprenticeship.

Mr. S. PATER (L) says: "A good many provisions in this Bill are premature and impractical, but ought we not to consider the principle?"

Mr. S. PATER: "I entirely agree. I do not know of any member who would dissent from the principle already well established, of the necessity for co-operation between the races. What we must not do is to give the impression that we do not understand the grave difficulties which exist in Africa and here it appears that we are prepared simply to make a *carte blanche* declaration of the fact."

We should rather encourage all developments here and overseas which aim at improving partnership and co-operation between the two races. Fundamentally, this question of race conflict in Africa derives from several considerations. One is a differing set of values, a different stage of social development between one set of races and the other. It is not simply a problem of clash against whites in Rhodesia, the Uganda has shown that also a problem of the Indian against the African.

Communities Must Find Common Ground

Until we can ensure that more and more Africans do not only enjoy the privileges of this equality but to accept the obligations which are equally important, we shall not solve the problems of race conflict. The great weakness in our attitude to race in Africa arises from the fact that communities there have not been able to find a way of providing a proper common ground between the European and the Africans or Indians who have accepted all that the European has claimed in the past to provide the basis of their civilisation.

I am extremely proud of the great achievements not only of the Governments and civil servants in Africa, but also of the charter companies and the individual settlers as well. Mistakes have been made, but that is inevitable when a new civili-

zation reaches one which has progressed little beyond the Stone Age. This Bill has a number of weaknesses. The real interest of trying to ensure a hopeful future for Africa can best be served by showing to those who have to solve the problems on the spot the understanding and sympathy which alone can enable them to accomplish their task. At that stage the Bill was counted on."

Kenya Election Results

KENYA ELECTION RESULTS received at the time of going to press are as follows (Kenya member)

COAST: Mr. G. Cooke, 181; Major G. A. Heath, HQ; Mr. G. Moulden, 61.

Nairobi: WASSI: Colonel E. S. Grogan, 770; Mr. J. R. Gairth, 70.

MALDEN: Crosskill, 298; Mr. H. E. Burton, 173.

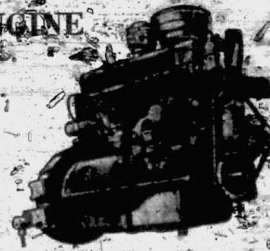
NAIROBI: Mr. A. P. Shaw, 362; Lieut. General N. M. Smith, 347; Mr. G. Mayer, 68.

Members returned unopposed are: Colonel S. G. Gherrie (Nairobi); Mr. W. B. Havelock (Kiambu); Mr. Michael Blundell (Rift Valley); Lady Shaw (Ukamba); Mr. L. R. M. Wetton (Uasin Gishu); Major A. C. K. Seretechi (Nzoia); and Mr. C. C. Gher (Mombasa).

NON-MUSLIM EASTERN ASIAN: Mr. A. B. Patel, 3,874; Mr. D. G. Mehta, 2,846.

BOAC are planning to provide two types of service to East, Central and South Africa—a "cannon ball" service at normal fares with the Comet I and II, and fast, comfortable, tourist class services at fares perhaps 30% lower when the new Bristol Britannia aircraft is ready.

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PERSONALIA

MRS. A. R. PORTER will leave London by Comet in a few days to return to Johannesburg.

A daughter was born in Nairobi a few days ago to MR. JUSTICE RALPH WINDHAM and MRS. WINDHAM.

THE REV. S. DOUGLAS GRAY, of Chingola, Northern Rhodesia, is on his way to England for a short holiday.

MR. ROBERT and LADY STEVEN have arrived back from their visits to South Africa, the Rhodesias, and Nyasaland.

GENERAL SIR JOHN SHEA left London on Monday for Northern Rhodesia. He plans to return in the middle of next month.

MR. WILLIAM SHEARER has asked to be relieved of his duties as chairman of the Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd., but will remain on the board.

MRS. A. G. SCHLUTER will leave an East African colour film at a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London at 10.30 p.m. on June 11.

COUNCILLORS ORSBERG and GEORGE YOUNG have been elected aldermen of Nairobi, and COUNCILLORS NAKHOO and MOHAN SINGH have been elected to that dignity.

MR. V. R. HOGG, chairman of Owa Plantations, Ltd., is about to leave London for his annual visit to Kenya. MR. W. H. HARRIS, the managing director, will accompany him.

PRINCESS ASHLEY, Princess of Adelaide, will attend the Rhodesia Fairbridge hall at Londonderry House on June 25. Tickets may be obtained from GWYNETH WILKINSON, of the LADY BEDFORD BESS.

LIEUT. G. A. CAVENISH, R.N., and MISS ANNE MAY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. May of Mombasa, have announced their engagement. Miss May was a journalist in Kenya until she came to London.

THE RT. HON. L. S. AMERY, M.P., last week received the honorary degree of L.D. of Cambridge University. The Order is given on his prowess as a successful man of letters, and moulding from his Oxford days onwards.

MR. JOHN EDWARD NEALL and MISS HALARY MARION KINGSLEY-HEATH, only daughter of the late Colonel A. V. Kingsley-Heath, at one time Commissioner of Police in Kenya, and Mrs. Kingsley-Heath of Haslemere, have announced their engagement.

MRS. WILLIAM GEORGE MCHARDY, fourth child and only daughter, son of the late William McHardy, formerly of East Africa and of the staff of the East African Office in London, and Mrs. McHardy, of Aberdeen, and Miss JUNE ANGELA CUMMINGHAM-JARVIS were married in Scotland last week.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER, former Financial Secretary in the Sudan, visited last week the Nile had come for a full-dress Commonwealth Conference to evolve a long-range economic programme and to enable the Commonwealth and Empire to approach the United States on a united front.

THE VENERABLE JOHN BOWEN, District Grand Master of English Freemasonry in Egypt and the Sudan, was given a special welcome at last week's quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of England, at which the Grand Master, LORD SCARBOROUGH, spoke of his recent visit to South Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. A. W. TUCKER, former director of Barclays Bank (D.C. and O.), has been elected president of the British Bankers' Association. MR. C. R. HILL, London manager of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., who has been elected a vice-president, served with the bank in all the East African territories and became Inspector of East African branches in 1938.

MR. TERENCE HAYES, Governor of Tanganyika, who was in London last week, sailed for New York in the QUEEN ELIZABETH yesterday to attend a meeting of the United Nations Trusteeship Council. He expects to return about the end of this month.

The engagement announced between PRINCE YUKKA GALITZINE, only son of Prince Nicholas and the late Princess Nicholas Galitzine, and Mrs. SIMONE SANDFORD JOHNSON, of London and New York, only daughter of Colonel B. Sandford Johnson and the late Mrs. Sandford Johnson, Prince Galitzine has travelled widely in South, Central, and East Africa.

DR. R. A. L. GALLEY has been appointed Director of Colonial Products Research, following the retirement of SIR JOHN SIMONSON, and will also assume responsibility for the work of the Colonial Products Advisory Board from DR. R. FURLONG, who was due to retire before the end of 1951, but has agreed to remain for a further year as deputy director of Colonial Products Research.

MR. JAMES MASTER spoke in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.C.G. of his visit to the Great Rift Valley as representative of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce. At the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre were his suitcases packed to fly to Nairobi was building the first national theatre in the Colonial Empire, and Lord Pethick-Lawrence suggested that he might visit Kenya.

MR. PATRICK DENNER, M.P. for Basingstoke, who has announced that on medical advice he will not contest the next general election, was for some years a member of the Executive Council of the South East and Central Africa Board, and for a few months in 1944 Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a member of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies from 1939 until 1945.



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PLAYER'S MEDIUM NAVY CUT TOBACCO

Obituary

**Mr. Leonard Aldridge, C.B.E.
Chairman of Mitchell Cotts Group**

MR. LEONARD ALDRIDGE, B.A., chairman of the Mitchell Cotts group of companies and founder and chairman of the Anglo-French Consolidated Investment Corporation Ltd., died suddenly in Rapallo on Sunday at the age of 67.

He had led an extremely active life, and probably no chairman of great commercial groups with headquarters in the City of London spent more of his time abroad for the purpose of being in close and constant contact with the overseas subsidiaries. For years he travelled everywhere in his own aircraft, which carried a secretarial staff, files and other office equipment, and when important developments were in hand he would thus arrive at the crucial moment and not in the way of a ninth business which competitors had not sought so energetically.

Keenly interested in his own part in his mind and affections, though his interests extended to many other parts of the world. He was indeed a director of about 50 companies, and chairman of many of them; their operations embraced wholesale and retail trading, shipping, engineering, coal mining and exporting, steel manufacture, and primary production.

The Mitchell Cotts group had important East and South African interests when he joined the board, and with restless energy he set himself to expand those connexions, first by now covering North, East, Central, and South Africa, with subsidiary companies registered in Egypt, the Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Southern Rhodesia, and the Union.

He was the very active chairman, who flew from one office or branch to another, surveying, co-ordinating, and controlling, not as a coldly calculating money-spinner, but as a sympathetic chief, who took a personal interest in all his staffs, wanted to know and share their problems, and help them to deal with them for themselves and their colleagues. He was gifted with a remarkable memory, and it was said in the organization that he never forgot even the most junior employees who were made to feel that they should burden themselves to him.

Reviving Imperial Trade

Having built up a large trade between Great Britain and France and her Colonies through the Anglo-French Corporation, which brought him into close relations with the Middle East, he turned his attention to opportunities within the Empire, especially in Africa, becoming chairman of all the Mitchell Cotts companies in Africa and of the British East Africa Corporation, Ltd., East African Sisal Estates, Ltd., East African Extracts Corporation, Ltd., Natal Navigation Collieries and Estate Co., Ltd., the Transvaal Navigation Collieries and Estate Co., Ltd., and other well-known enterprises. In these and other ways he did much to strengthen trade links between the Empire and between the Empire and other countries.

Throughout the last war he was engaged on paramilitary work in the Middle East. He was one of the principal assistants in the Middle East Supply Centre, for which he worked in Egypt, Persia, and the Levant. Then he was made economic adviser to H.M. Minister for the Levant States, and afterwards to the mission to Syria and the Lebanon headed by Sir Edward Spears, and was appointed British representative in the Office des Cereales Painables. He was a member of Lord Home's Man-Power Committee for the Middle East and of the Levant Ports and Trade Committee, and

tion and storage in England for these services he was made C.B.E. in 1946.

Keenly interested in work in the East End of London, he was chairman of Pilgrim House Settlement. He was honorary colonel of the 1st City of London Cadet Regiment, a freeman of the City of London, and a liverman of the Coopers and Paviors Companies.

He was twice married, secondly to Miss Marguerite La Roque, of Montezem, France, who survives him with a daughter by his first marriage.

Sir Archibald Weigall, K.C.M.G.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL SIR ARCHIBALD WEIGALL, B.T. & M.A., who died at his home at Ascot last week at the age of 79, was chairman of the Royal Empire Society from 1926 to 1936 and King of Arms of the Order of St. Michael and St. George from 1936 until his death. He was Conservative M.P. for a Lincolnshire division from 1919 until he was appointed Governor of South Australia in 1920. For many years he had interested himself closely in British African affairs.

**Nyasaland Government Again Criticized
Convention Repeats Request for Inquiry**

THE CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATED STATES OF NYASALAND, having criticized the Government of that Protectorate in connection with the grant of large sums for the establishment of another newspaper for Africans and asked for a commission of inquiry into the matter considered at a recent meeting a confidential letter which had been received from the Government.

Proposing that the Government's answer should not be accepted, and that the Convention should continue to press for a commission of inquiry, Mr. J. Rumsey described the letter as a "sarcasm" which did not affect the need for an investigation of the financial aspects of the matter, and the experience of the staff appointed.

The Hon. Major D. Henderson had seconded the motion, and said that the statement now made confidentially by the Government should have been circulated to every public body in the country before the project was launched and the money spent.

Mr. G. B. Dyer, a non-official member of the Legislative Council, suggested that the whole issue showed the need for the Convention and the Chamber of Commerce to speak with one voice on such a matter.

Mr. Rumsey proposed that if a commission of inquiry was still refused by the Government, the protests of the public should be sent through it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Text of Reply to Government

It was decided to write to the Government:

While noting that Government states that the expenditure of Government revenue and grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts are a concern of the general public, but that the same cannot be said of trust funds, which are a concern of the trustees, the Convention of Association is of the unanimous opinion that the European population of Nyasaland are morally responsible for ensuring that trust funds are spent wisely, and to the benefit of the contributors of the funds, and in such matter as will not by the trustees open to a charge of extravagance.

The Convention regrets that in view of the letter received by it from the Government, it is unable to change its original opinion that a commission, composed as originally suggested, be immediately appointed.

The Convention fully endorses the contents of the letter addressed to the Government, bearing the signature of the Chairman of the Committee on May 13, in which the Convention requested information of a financial nature which, if a normal commercial enterprise would have ascertained before making any payments.

The Convention can see no reason for the refusal to grant a commission of inquiry if Government are satisfied with the answer in which they have organized the project.

It was decided that the subject should be further discussed

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Iraq has recognized King Farouk as King of the Sudan.

The next meeting of The Uganda Legislative Council will be held in the Town Hall, Kampala, on July 10.

All B.O.A.C. services were restored on Tuesday after the restrictions imposed owing to the strike in the United States oil refining industry.

The Governor of Kenya held a ceremonial parade and inspection to mark the grant of the title of Royal East African Navy to the former East African Navy.

By permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a garden party will be held in the grounds of Lambeth Palace on June 28 in aid of the British Empire Society for the Blind.

A train carrying about 200 passengers on the East African Railways near Voi on the border between Kenya and Tanganyika was derailed last week through a collision with a rhinoceros, which was the only casualty.

For publishing a seditious document in Uganda two Africans have each been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. It was alleged that they had addressed to various officials and public bodies a document calculated to raise hatred and discontent and provoke feelings of hostility between Africans and Europeans.

It was erroneously stated in our last issue that Messrs. H. and G. Simonds, Ltd. of Reading control East African Breweries, Ltd. and that a son of the late G. S. M. Ashby was manager. The interest held by Messrs. Simonds does not constitute control, and Mr. Ashby is a director, not manager, of East African Breweries, Ltd.

Egypt Attitude to the Sudan Mahdi Pasha's Delegation Returns

THE SUDANESE DELEGATION representing Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahdi Pasha, the Independence leader, which has been visiting Egypt at the invitation of the Prime Minister, Hilaly Pasha, left Alexandria by air on Tuesday for Khartoum.

Both Sudanese and Egyptian spokesmen emphasized the cordiality of the discussions, but it is premature to draw deductions concerning the results of the talks, the critical point of which is the claim of the King of Egypt to sovereignty over the Sudan also.

The Cairo correspondent of *The Times* cabled on Monday:

The Independence movement in the Sudan has been harshly treated by the Egyptian Press in the past and Egypt's policy was linked with the Sudan Ashigga movement whose leaders enjoyed little influence in the Sudan and spent most of their time in Egypt.

It was realistic in the first place to widen the scope of the dealings with the Sudan and it is thought here that Morteza Pasha el Maraghy, Minister of the Interior, who was educated partly in the Sudan while his late father, the Sheikh Maraghy, was Grand Khadi there, has had much to do with this realism.

The reticence of the delegation and the Government makes an estimate of the results for the moment speculative. The King's title was left last in the discussions. Before that the broad lines of the discussions was concerned with the evolution of an independent Sudan and the methods whereby Egypt might assist therewith with confidence and the Nile water agreements. It is impossible for Egypt to abandon the King's title to Egypt and the Sudan, and last week Iraq and Saudi Arabia recognized it.

The new Afghan ambassador will present his credentials thus addressed also. Mahdi Pasha will not receive the title before the Sudan is able to express its wishes, but it is hoped that the delegation will be able to agree tentatively with Egypt on a way of dealing with this intractable problem for the moment.



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GOLD: The legend of Jason and the Argonauts and their quest for the Golden Fleece is an interesting example of the way in which the passage of time tends to surround disreputable exploits with a ray of romance. It is now generally accepted that the voyage of the Argo was in fact a marauding expedition directed against the unfortunate inhabitants of Colchis who extracted alluvial gold from the river silt by a process involving the use of serpents. Although gold was one of the earliest metals known to man, the amount produced by the whole of the ancient world would seem insignificant when compared with the present production of the Union of South Africa. Here the famous Witwatersrand goldfield alone has produced in less than seventy years, nearly 420 million ounces of the gold worth approximately £2,260,000,000. We can always provide full and up-to-date reports from our branches in the Union for businessmen who are interested in market conditions or commercial undertakings in the country. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at the address given below.



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Parliament

Colonial Timber Resources
Coal Development in Tanganyika

MR. R. RUSSELL (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary: "The House of Commons recently what steps were being taken to make greater use of the timber resources of the Colonies?"

MR. H. HOPKINSON: "The development of Colonial timber resources is being assisted by the granting of concessions by Colonial Governments on terms designed to encourage efficient exploitation and to permit natural regeneration of the original forests and fiscal measures favouring the local conversion of logs to timber, as well as the improvement of communications. Large-scale plantations of exotic trees have been made, especially in East Africa. Expansion of the research into the pulping properties of Colonial hardwoods is also planned. In some of these developments the Colonial Development Corporation is playing a part."

Some indication of the success of these measures is given by the expansion of Colonial timber exports from approximately 15m. cubic feet in 1947 to about 40m. cubic feet in 1951. This expansion has, however, also been greatly encouraged by the restrictions on supplies of softwoods on account of currency difficulties and the consequent high prices paid for tropical hardwoods."

MR. R. RUSSELL (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary when he expected coal to be produced from the newly proved coalfields in Tanganyika?

MR. H. HOPKINSON: "There has already been a small sample output of coal from these fields, but their commercial development depends on rail transport. The coal alone, however, might not make a railway economic, and therefore no decision about building a railway can be made until economic and engineering surveys of Southern Tanganyika, which are expected in about two months' time, have been completed. In any event it will hardly be possible to complete a railway before 1955. Meanwhile exploratory work continues on the coal-fields."

Progress of Technical College

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked what progress was being made with the new technical college for Nairobi?

MR. HOPKINSON: "The Governor of Kenya laid the foundation stone last month."

MR. JOHNSON: "Is the Minister aware that to have there is no further technical education in the whole of East and Central Africa, which has a population of about 20m. Africans? Can I have an assurance that he will keep a jealous and vigilant eye upon the future development of this new lamb of ours in East Africa?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "Certainly."

MR. JOHNSON asked how many secondary technical and secondary commercial schools there were in Kenya?

MR. HOPKINSON: "I am asking the Governor of Kenya for this information."

MR. JOHNSON: "Is the Minister aware that I think that is a disappointing answer? It is very important that we feed the technical college of the future with many school-leavers from our technical and commercial schools in this part of Africa?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "There are probably no exact counter-parts in Kenya of the secondary technical and commercial colleges in this country, but there are schools which may be regarded as their equivalent."

Mbari Settlement Scheme

MR. HENNER BROCKWAY asked the Colonial Secretary of State whether, in view of the fact that the Wamuru, in Tanganyika, petitioned the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations in August 1951, against the intention of the Tanganyika Administration to evict them from their land, and that they were evicted in November 1951, before the Trusteeship Council had had an opportunity to consider this petition, he would instruct that the tribe be reinstated with compensation for the losses they had suffered, pending a consideration of their petition by the next meeting of the Trusteeship Council?

MR. HOPKINSON: "The petition is a long and detailed document, and the right of a petition to an authority is given, action shall be taken before the authority has had an opportunity to consider the petition."

MR. HOPKINSON: "The terms of the land settlement scheme in the Wamuru area were drawn up and publicly announced in July 1949. After that arrangements went forward for carrying out the scheme. It was not until two years later, when the time came for the move to be made that the Wamuru concerned petitioned the Trusteeship Council."

"As Mr. James Griffiths has said on many occasions, it

is better than to have them evicted. As far as the position of the petition is concerned, it is not the practice, and we could not agree, that H.M. Government should undertake to accept their direction in regard to the day-to-day carrying out of policy."

Hospital Finance

MR. J. JOHNSON (Lab.) asked what hospitals and other health facilities financed by the Kenya Government were open to all races?

MR. HOPKINSON: "All hospitals and health facilities entirely financed by the Kenya Government are open to all races, with two exceptions. The exceptions are the European hospitals in Nairobi and Kisumu, where there are separate hospital facilities for other races."

MR. PETER FREEMAN (Lab.) asked why the building, now occupied by the British Marines, at Shinda, in the Province of Hamasin, Eritrea, and valued at approximately £200,000 was to be demolished, and if he would consult with the Governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia before any action was taken on this matter?

MR. SELWYN (Lab.) understood that there are no British marines in Eritrea, and that of five such places as Shinda in Eritrea. At Shinda, in the Hamasin Province, there are two camps, the Upper Dongollo camp and the Royal Naval Ammunition Depot, but there is no intention of undertaking demolitions at either. The second part of the question does not therefore arise."

MR. HALE asked the Colonial Secretary whether he could report the extent to which H.M. Government, as administering authority in Tanganyika, had succeeded in issuing to the inhabitants of Tanganyika a progressively increasing share in the administrative and other services of the territory, and giving figures of the number of personnel involved, in accordance with the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement.

MR. HOPKINSON: "I assume that the hon. member is referring to the indigenous inhabitants. The distribution by rates of posts in the public service is given in Appendix V to each annual report on the territory. The report for 1950 is in the library. The 1951 report will be placed there when it is published, probably in July. The senior and more responsible posts are still filled by non-Africans, but one objective of the education development plan now being carried out is to raise the standard of African education and so enable Africans to qualify for appointment to these posts."

MR. HALE: "Is the Minister aware that, when this mandate had passed from the League of Nations to the United Nations, his Ministry entered into a solemn undertaking in the form of Command Paper 11,081, to proceed progressively to give democratic representation and participation in administration to the indigenous population, and will he make it clear to the House that he intends to proceed with that as rapidly as possible?"

MR. HOPKINSON: "I think I made that clear in answer to the question. As I have said, the plan of the Tanganyika Government for the development of African education is published in the annual report for 1950. Its main features are increases in the target figure for pupils in primary and secondary schools; for the gradual replacement of district by middle schools; increased provision for girls' education; and an increase in technical training facilities."

Daraprim

A NEW ANTI-MALARIAL DRUG called Daraprim is now available, as a result of three years' work in the Wellcome research laboratories in London and New York. In many bad malarial areas in the tropics a single dose of less than a grain has cleared the parasite from the blood and relieved fever in acute cases. During recent tests in Africa Dr. L. G. Goodwin deliberately exposed himself to infection for six months, wearing no socks or mosquito boots at night, often sleeping without a net, and allowing himself to be bitten by mosquitoes known to be infected; but daily doses of the drug kept him free of malaria. Daraprim is tasteless, and there are no toxic effects to cause sickness or depression.

East African Dinner

JULY 1 is the date for this year's East African Dinner in London, at which the chief guest will be Sir Philip Mitchell, who in the previous day will relinquish the office of Governor of Kenya and conclude a term of nearly 21 years in the Colonial Service. Details will be announced shortly. Applications for tickets may be made to the secretary, Miss Young, at the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London.



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Lords Debate on C.D.C.

(Report continued from page 1229.)

LORD OSBORNE: "If that is the Colonial Secretary's view, what is the point of having a Colonial Development Corporation? Why not leave development to private enterprise?"

THE EARL OF MUNSTER: "The suggestion about the Corporation going into partnership with private firms naturally provides a source of private equity capital. There is therefore nothing to prevent these joint undertakings from having a measure of equity capital to provide a buffer. As things stand so long as the Corporation does not need to earn more than the right-angled rates of interest over its whole field of operations, it is favored compared to private enterprise."

"Comments in the Press suggest that, since the Corporation repays over a period of 70 years, it must in effect carry a net return on capital of something of the order of 10% before any scheme can be economic. Such a view is also advanced as evidence that the Corporation is unduly handicapped. The Colonial Secretary takes a rather different view. As he sees it, the Corporation must earn the net current rate of interest on its capital plus a margin to meet overheads, and must make provision for lean capital repayments. This I submit does not mean that for 40 years it must earn an additional 3% or thereabouts, besides maintaining its capital intact."

"The object of its operations is, after all, to utilize the capital advanced to create assets which will provide a net return in the shape of interest and overhead charges. If it succeeds in creating those assets it will have a capital fund out of which payments and redemptions of capital can be made. It is, in fact, the Corporation's policy, and one with which the Government would heartily agree, that from time to time it should seek to sell going concerns at reasonable commercial prices."

"Provided it manages its affairs like a business concern, it should in the course of time be in a position to liquidate its capital obligations, and the fact that it is a permanent organization operating on a large scale should increase rather than diminish its opportunities to maintain that capital."

— Mistakes and Failings —

The Under-Secretary doubted whether the obligation to repay capital and interest was responsible for the difficulties encountered by the Corporation. The losses and difficulties were primarily due to the early nature of its task, and to its own mistakes and failings. The immediate essential objects were to complete the improvement of its organization and to concentrate in future on high-welfare projects.

Arrangements for dealing with past losses had been sympathetically considered by the Government, but no real purpose would be served by taking such action now. Nevertheless, they were prepared to relieve the Corporation from liability for interest in respect of capital advanced to date which could properly be deemed dead, and also to provide advances on medium terms in addition to the long-term advances which would be for the Corporation to indicate its preferred method of financing when operating in future for capital assistance.

The Corporation had suggested that they should have an allocation of £200,000 out of the figure of £1,000,000 for investments and marginal cases, and that meanwhile some part of their existing resources should be allocated for this purpose with guaranteed replenishment. The Government thought that the Corporation must seek to carry out investigations in the same way as any commercial concern, allocating a proportion of its resources for this purpose.

Whilst in a few isolated cases the Corporation had acted in the capacity of a finance house, the vast majority of the existing schemes were not of that nature. The Earl of Munster defined five distinct headings of policy: (1) the Corporation must be given more time to prove itself; (2) speculative projects must be restricted to a minimum; (3) the Corporation must continue to run its house in order; (4) it must deal with commercial-type projects; (5) it could not be given capital on artificially favourable terms.

Referring to Viscount Hudson's speech on the Bechuanaland project, the Under-Secretary explained that the Corporation had had an option over 16,000 square miles, of which 9,000 square miles had been taken up during the past year. A Colonel van der Post had recently visited the ranch, and had described its possibilities as endless, given the right managerial approach and development policy.

The Government accepted Mr. Justice Upjohn's recent report on the Lord Trevelyan incident, and thought it best to let bygones be bygones. They had the fullest confidence in Lord Reith, and hoped that under his wise guidance the Corporation would prosper.

Architecture in East Africa

MR. GEORGE PERKIN, broadcasting in the B.B.C. programme to East Africa on "Nairobi's Architecture," said:

"As regards the future buildings of Nairobi, what do I think the most suitable forms of expression to be? The deciding factors will, of course, be climate and the materials at your disposal."

"Taking the climate into consideration first, I should like to see a more open and less inhibited type of planning. It should like to see courtyards and patios exposed to the sky, deep colonnades for shade, corridors, balconies, partly open on one side, and verandas, windows designed to shade from the sun and glare as well as to let in light, more balconies, more terraces, more colour, and more trees in the main streets."

"Stone is your principal building material, and to a visitor arriving in Nairobi for the first time the general impression is of an overpowering greyness everywhere, which is a pity, because the sunshine and general exuberance of your city suggest anything but a grey and sombre gloom."

"Many people consider the local stone a thing of great natural beauty, but used by itself it is not heavily endowed with great vitality. It is perhaps a little heavy and dull when used in large elevational areas. But, if used in conjunction with lighter materials, like concrete, for instance — it comes miraculously to life. Have you noticed how even a little white paint on metal window frames will do much to liven up the surrounding stonework, as opposed to the much favoured 'leopards green'?"

"Among my first impressions of Nairobi was the fact that the roofs of houses never seemed to be altogether fitted to climate, further down — rather like looking at a well-dressed woman with the wrong hat on."

"Mangalore tiles on stone walls generally look pale and insipid, the two colours being too closely allied in tone. If Mangalores have to be used, then plastered walls will look better beneath. Many houses look happier with tiles, or, in my opinion the Mangalore tiles better still, with their deeply patterned textures."



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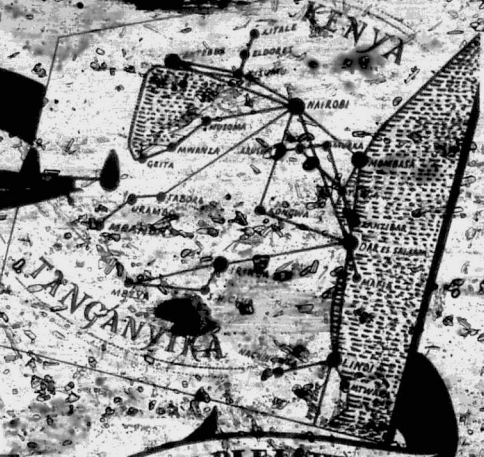
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Sir F. Vernon Thomson on Proposed Increase of Capital

THE 62ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on June 5 in London.

SIR F. VERNON THOMSON, B.T., G.B.E., who presided,

Accounts

The report of the directors with the audited accounts of the Union-Castle Company and of the Union-Castle group, for the year ended December 31, 1951, now submitted, together set out the position of the company clearly.

The net profit of the group exceeded that for 1950 by about £204,000. This was due primarily to a marked increase in the profits of one of the company's subsidiaries, King Line Limited, which, as members will be aware, owns a fleet of cargo ships engaged in general trading and accordingly benefited from the improvement in world trade in 1951 and the higher world market rates of freight.

The net profit of the Union-Castle Company itself for the year 1951 after providing for debenture interest, depreciation, taxation, etc., amounted to £1,287,926, that is approximately £193,000 less than for the preceding year.

Unusually High Costs

The company's revenue from passenger and cargo traffic was substantially higher than for 1950, but this was more than offset by the continued serious increase in operating costs throughout 1951. The voyage costs of the company's vessels, which increased by more than £1,200,000 in 1950, compared with the preceding year, increased by a further £2,000,000 in 1951. Every item of expenditure incurred in operating our vessels cost more during the past year, and especially oil fuel.

The rising costs, which have to some extent been masked by the earnings from increased cargoes during the past few years, cannot be borne and absorbed indefinitely by the company without effect upon rates of freight and passenger fares.

The rates of freight charged on cargoes carried to and from the Union of South Africa are fixed by an agreement with the South Government. Moderate increases were agreed by that Government operative from July 4, 1951, but already the benefit of these has been more than neutralized by further rise in costs.

Further substantial increases arise in the cost of tonnage, and to what was already a very grave problem. To maintain the company's service at its high standards of efficiency and regularity, it is essential to replace older vessels from time to time, but shipbuilding prices have reached such a high level (double those of even 1945) that only urgent need would warrant the economic risk involved in ordering new passenger tonnage for the company's services, at present rates of freight and passage money. Thus to replace one of our mailships now would cost well over £5,000,000.

It is plain that the Inland Revenue allowance in assessing income for liability, based as it is on the original cost and not upon replacement cost, is by itself quite inadequate to finance the construction of replacement tonnage at current high costs. If this state of

affairs continues for a protracted period it must lead inevitably to the diminution of the British mercantile marine. In my mind this would be disastrous nationally, as has been proven by the experience of the two world wars.

Whilst recognizing that this is undoubtedly a difficult problem, I would again urge that amounts reserved for the construction of replacement tonnage during this period of inordinately high shipbuilding costs (the largely true inflation or depreciation of currency) should not be taxed if they are so utilized in rebuilding the mercantile marine. An arrangement of this nature is already in operation in the Scandinavian countries.

Importance of Reserves

In the absence of such tax adjustment we must try to safeguard the company during these times by putting to reserve what we can for replacement tonnage. The average dividend upon the ordinary stock for the past 10 years has been 7½%. As stated on previous occasions, it is essential that a substantial part of the company's earnings, already depleted by taxation, should be retained in the business. Only thus have we been able since the war to rebuild our fleet to its present size and efficiency, and only thus can we hope to obtain essential revenue and to maintain the standards of service which we aim to provide for our passengers, shippers, and the overseas territories the company serves.

In accordance with this policy, we have again transferred the sum of £1,000,000 to general reserve.

We have also transferred the sum of £30,000 to Staff Provident account.

After payment of the preference dividends and the proposed dividend of 12½% to the ordinary stock, the balance carried forward is approximately £1,300,000, as compared with £1,925,000 brought forward from 1950.

Capitalization of Reserves

At an extraordinary general meeting to follow this meeting, it will be proposed that £2,740,000 of the company's reserves be capitalized and distributed to the ordinary stockholders as ordinary shares on the basis of one ordinary share of £1 for each £1 ordinary stock held at the close of business on May 21, 1952. The new shares will forthwith upon issue be converted into ordinary stock.

The accounts before you to-day show that the actual capital employed in the company's business is far in excess of its issued capital, even on the basis of the existing book values of the company's fixed assets, which are valued very conservatively. The Board has decided that the time has now come to bring the issued capital of the company more into line with the capital actually employed in the business.

The capital employed in the business has been augmented substantially during the past seven or eight years by ploughing back a large part of our earnings and investing it in essential new tonnage upon which, from the end of the war to December 31, 1951, we have spent over £16,000,000. This capitalization of part of

the reserves will but recognize existing facts, since so large a part of the reserves is already invested in ships.

To provide the ordinary shares required for this purpose, it is proposed to convert the 2,500,000 unissued preference or participating preference shares of £1 each into additional ordinary shares, making with the 260,000 ordinary shares at present unissued, a total of 2,760,000 unissued ordinary shares of £1 each. We propose also to increase the authorized capital of the company (now £8,240,000) to £10,000,000.

Voting Rights

At present there is exact parity between the company's issued preference and ordinary capital, and as both ordinary stock and preference shares carry one vote for each £1 unit, there is also equality of voting power. The issue of this further £2,740,000 ordinary stock without increasing the assets will disturb the parity of voting.

It is accordingly proposed that the voting rights of the existing preference capital should be done up for the purpose of a poll or any resolution which up the company or to reduce its capital by a repayment of preference capital, in either of which events the interests of the preference shareholders would be particularly affected. The preference shareholders' position will be enhanced by the elimination of an issued participating preference shares from the capital structure, which will also be improved thereby.

The opportunity is also being taken of amending the borrowing powers of the directors in order to bring these into line with modern practice.

In connection with these capitalization proposals, may I say that it would not be prudent to expect the same rate per cent of dividend to be maintained after the ordinary capital has been doubled. Accordingly, if a holder sold any of the new stock which will be issued to him he would be disposing of part of his existing proportionate interest in the assets of the company, and correspondingly his expectations of future dividend.

Fleet

The company's fleet has been maintained in a highly efficient state, and happily was operated throughout the year without serious accident.

Mail Service

The frequency and regularity of the company's weekly mail service between Southampton and Cape Town throughout the year compares favourably with that provided over a similar distance between two countries in the world, and although its continued maintenance and regularity year after year have come to be accepted as a commonplace, it is in fact an outstandingly fine service of which we may well be proud, and the more especially in view of the many difficulties which impede the successful operation of regular liner services to-day.

Round Africa and Intermediate Services

With the release of the DURBAN CASTLE and the WIMBORNE CASTLE from the mail service in the latter part of 1950, it was possible to operate the Round Africa Service in both directions throughout the year by larger and faster tonnage, and the earnings of these services showed a gratifying improvement.

The RHODESIA CASTLE entered the Round Africa Service in October, 1951, and has now satisfactorily completed two voyages.

New Tonnage

The delivery of the KENYA CASTLE, which we had hoped would be made before the end of 1951, was unfortunately delayed until February this year, as a trade dispute between those engaged on her construction. It had been our original intention to sail her in the Round Africa Service early in January, but it was

not possible to begin this service subsequently until the end of March, she was accordingly utilized for a cruise in the interim, which proved most acceptable to the passengers.

The third vessel of this class was successfully launched at Belfast on April 24, 1952, when she was named BRAEMAR CASTLE by Mrs. Goyer, wife of His Excellency the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa. It is hoped that this vessel will be delivered in November, 1952.

To supplement the company's cargo tonnage, orders were placed with Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Limited, for two general cargo vessels, each of about 7,300 gross register tons, it is expected that these vessels will be delivered in December, 1953, and February, 1954, respectively. They will be named TANTALON CASTLE and PHENAGEL CASTLE.

Passenger and Cargo Traffic

There was a gratifying increase in the number of passengers carried outwards and eastwards by the company's vessels in 1951, but the numbers travelling homewards from South Africa fell slightly. As a result of the increased accommodation available in our Round Africa vessels, the passenger traffic to and from East Africa was again higher than for the preceding year.

Cargo traffic outwards and homewards showed an improvement in almost all the trades in which our vessels are engaged.

It is by no means certain that the volume of passenger and cargo traffic carried by the company's vessels in 1952 will be maintained. The imposition of a further limitation of imports into the Union of South Africa to assist in the balance of payments position, already having its effect in reducing the volume of outward cargo offerings.

Port Congestion

Congestion at a number of South and East African ports occurred in 1951, and in some cases has continued ever since. At certain ports it has been more severe than ever before, entailing very serious and expensive delays to a large number of vessels, including many belonging to this company.

The problem continues to receive the urgent attention of the Governments of the respective territories, together with the various authorities more immediately concerned, but in some cases it is clearly a problem which can only be finally solved by a long term programme of port development and increased transport facilities between the coast and inland centres.

In the meantime, curtailment of the number of vessels calling and the volume of cargo passing through the congested ports is unfortunately essential in order to alleviate the grave situation which has arisen.

Southampton Dock Facilities

The proposed erection of shed and warehouse facilities for the company's mail vessels at Southampton has now been approved by the British Transport Commission, and it is hoped that the work will be undertaken without further delay. When finished these will provide greatly improved amenities for passengers embarking on and disembarking from the company's vessels at that port, and will materially assist the efficient and expeditious handling of cargo.

New Offices

The Bill promoted in Parliament by the company to permit its acquisition of two small remaining pieces of the churchyard of St. Benet's Gracechurch, which are completely surrounded by the company's head office premises, received the Royal Assent last August, and the ground in question has now been purchased.

Plans for the erection of a new head office for the company have been prepared, but in view of the

present restrictions on the erection of new buildings these cannot be proceeded with for the time being.

Board

It was with regret that the Board of Directors received from Mr. C. J. Daister his resignation, to take effect from December 31 last. Mr. Daister had served on the board for 15 years, and his colleagues greatly valued this association.

"Unhappily, Sir William Clark has also found it necessary to tender his resignation for reasons of health, to the regret of his colleagues.

To fill the two vacancies which thus arose, Sir George Erskine, C.M.E., and Mr. F. C. Howard have been co-opted to the board. In accordance with the articles of association they retire at this meeting and offer themselves for re-election. I feel certain that the company will benefit greatly from the addition of these two distinguished gentlemen to the board.

Output

In some respects the situation in the season in which we are engaged is more difficult to-day than at any time

since the war. I think we can look forward to a satisfactory demand for the services which we provide.

Staff

The company's staff have carried out their duties fully and with zeal, and I wish to take this opportunity of expressing on behalf of the board our appreciation of the good service rendered by the company's personnel ashore and afloat.

The report and accounts were adopted and the retiring directors were re-elected.

At an extraordinary general meeting held immediately after the annual general meeting resolutions were passed increasing the capital of the company to £10,000,000, converting the unissued preference shares into ordinary shares, authorizing the capitalization of reserves and the issue of the ordinary stockholders one new ordinary share for every £1 of ordinary stock held, and altering the articles of association.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

Dwa Plantations, Limited

Satisfactory Results for the Year

Mr. S. R. Hogg's Statement

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF DWA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED, was held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on Thursday, June 5, 1952.

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

In proposing the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951, the chairman said:—

"Your directors are pleased to be able to present to you this report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1951, at an earlier date than usual, and it is hoped that it will be possible to hold the annual meeting at about this time each year in the future.

As I indicated to you last December, the results for the year will be found to be satisfactory, the profit before providing for taxation amounting to £27,511, compared with £49,077 in 1950, despite a substantially lower output. The fall in output was due to labour shortage which began to affect us halfway through the year. Production from January to July, 1951, was at the rate of 90 tons per month, falling from August to December to the rate of 75 tons per month.

The Accounts

"Adding to this year's profit the amount of £5,072 brought forward from the previous year, the sum available for appropriation is £63,523. Taxation, including an amount of £2,395 transferred to taxation equalization reserve, absorbs £32,572, and your directors recommend the transfer of £15,000 to general reserve. The fixed 6% dividend has been paid on the preference shares, and a participating dividend of 4% is now to be paid. A dividend of 30% of the same rate as paid last year, absorbing net £6,993, is recommended on the ordinary shares, leaving £1,076 to be carried forward.

"In the balance sheet, issued share capital shows an increase of £2,000, the nominal amount of 25,000 ordinary shares of 2s. each allotted to Barclays Overseas Development Corporation in exercise of the option given to them under the debenture securing their loan to the company. The shares were issued at a

premium of 1s. per share, and the maximum £1,000,000 is shown in the balance sheet.

General reserve now stands at £60,000 and the retained profit and reserve shows a small increase to £34,608. This is a grossly calculated figure, consisting partly of initial allowances on plant and machinery purchased and partly of income tax on expenditure on expanding the rubber areas, which is allowed as a deduction by the Inland Revenue in our computations, but which will be given off in our accounts in later years as a part of the cost of the sisal produced therefrom.

Private Loan

The amount of £16,250 which had been borrowed from Barclays Overseas Development Corporation at the end of the year 1951 is shown in the balance sheet. This balance of this loan of £50,000 has since been drawn.

Current liabilities are higher than at the end of 1950 because of the unpaid Kenya income tax. These had been a delay in the settlement of the computations for the year 1951. But these have now been agreed and the tax has been paid in 1952. The increase in the total of the current liabilities is more than offset by the increase in current assets.

Fixed assets show an increase in value of nearly £40,000, which consists of the further expenditure on the rubber planting and cultivation of new areas and on additions to agricultural machinery and railways and transport facilities. This capital expenditure is part of the development plan on which we are engaged, which will assure us of sufficient first-class land to maintain and increase our outputs in the future, and of the machinery and transport to deal with it.

Except for a small amount of just over £4,000, the balance-sheet value of the fixed assets after depreciation shown at £194,000 is represented by capital expenditure incurred in the four years 1948-51 inclusive. This means that there is no value on your balance-sheet for fixed assets which were in existence five years ago, all such assets having either been sold or written off out of

processes have an indication of the strength of your company's balance sheet.

Labour

I have too early yet to estimate our output for the current year. Owing to labour shortage we have produced only 500 tons in the four months January-April, 1952, that is, at the same rate as during the last five months of 1951. There is as yet no indication of any improvement in labour conditions, which in general throughout the industry in Kenya, but everything possible is being done to recruit more labour and our general manager, Mr. Bennett, is taking a leading part in the efforts of the industry as a whole in making to improve its labour force.

We ourselves have made our estate as attractive as possible to the Africans. We are steadily building new houses for them with good cooking facilities and a piped water supply, and we continue to provide facilities for sports, education and medical attention. The estate council of Eldoret has continued its work and has helped to maintain the relations between management and labour.

In common with most commodities, sisal has experienced a fall in price. I informed shareholders meeting last December that the price of No. 1 sisal, which reached a peak of £248 in April, 1951, had fallen by December, 1951, to £213, and although there was a brief rally in January and February of this year, the price has since fallen to £143 per ton. The world supply and demand for fresh fibres have now reached approximate balance, and prices are likely to fluctuate. I think myself that world production will increase, and unless there is an appreciable increase in demand the tendency may be for prices to fall still further.

Healthier Condition of Industry

This should, however, make for a more healthy condition in the industry and, unless the fall in price should be much more serious than is contemplated, your company can earn satisfactory profits.

The price of undergrade sisal, which comprises almost the whole of our current output, has fallen to £120 per ton. Fortunately, owing to forward sales which we had made, our output for the first five months of this year has been sold at an average price of £168 per ton, and we still have forward sales of 160 tons at £165 per ton. It has not been possible to make further forward sales, partly because it was not known what grades would be available later this year and partly because of the labour position which might result in still lower outputs. In any case, spinning have been holding in for some time, and if they bought forward at all would do so only on the basis of the price ruling at the date of shipment.

While we have endeavoured in the last few years to maintain production from our old leaf, and to earn profits sufficient to provide shareholders with a reasonable return—and I think I can claim that we have been successful in this endeavour—we have at the same time undertaken an extensive development programme with the object of ensuring an adequate leaf supply in the future. Over 3,000 acres of the old areas have been replanted, and all the new sisal is in good condition.

Sufficient agricultural machinery has been provided to enable us to deal with the problem of keeping these new areas weeded, and we have had a new weed-cutting machine designed for us, which we hope will reduce the labour force required for this operation. The machine is nearing completion, and it is hoped to ship it shortly.

In addition to the replanting of the old areas, a further 3,000 acres of new land has been cleared, and 420 acres of this was planted between November, 1951, and January, 1952. Further plantings will be made each year on this new area.

One hundred and fifty acres of the new leaf planted in 1951 can be regarded as plants, but the plants have not yet been cut, and they will probably not be cut until the end of this year, and only a high cut will be taken. Further areas will mature next year, and from then onwards our output should rise steadily, subject to labour conditions. The increased output and the higher grades which the new leaf will yield will reduce our costs, and will offset to some extent the lower prices.

You will appreciate that the greater the acre to which I referred last year, during which the old sisal areas are being cleared and replanted with new sisal, is approaching an end.

Research in Sisal

We keep in close touch with the High Level Sisal Research Station at Eldoret in Kenya, and in fact, we have allowed the Research Station a small plot on our estate on which they conduct experiments in sisal growing. In connection with research, planting in numbers which require the closest supervision, not only as to selection of areas most suitable, but also as to methods of sprouting, weeding, and cultivation, and we receive the utmost help and assistance by way of advice from the research station at Eldoret.

An import duty of 5% on sisal, imposed by the Kenya Government came into force on January 1, 1952, and this duty may cost us over £3,000 during the current year.

You will expect me to discuss to some extent the possible impact of the newly imposed excess profits levy on the profits of the company. By adopting the years 1948 and 1949 as our standard years, and after allowing for the increase of capital and undistributed profits, we shall probably have a standard of approximately £49,000. It is too early yet to estimate our profits for the year 1952, but if they should be the same as in 1951, our total taxation liability is likely to be some £1,500 higher than the figures provided in our 1951 accounts. This increase will, however, arise in part from the cessation of initial allowances as from April 5, 1952, and we shall therefore be able to utilize part of the taxation equalization reserve towards the increased liability.

The question of the possible removal of the seat of control of the company to Kenya is still well before your board.

Thanks to Staff

I should like to conclude my remarks with an appreciation of the services of the staff in Kenya during the past year. The general manager, Mr. Bennett, and his staff have carried out their duties loyally and efficiently.

No effort is spared by the board in caring for the welfare of the staff, and working conditions are, I am certain, as good as on any estate in Kenya, and the staff on their part respond excellently.

The periodical visits which I and the managing director make to the estate contribute much to the happy spirit prevailing. As a matter of fact, your managing director, Mr. Heley, and I are flying out to East Africa in the next two or three weeks on our annual visit. You will, I am sure, wish me to send to Mr. Bennett and his staff an expression of your thanks.

The report and accounts were adopted and the dividends on the preference and the ordinary shares were approved. The retiring director was re-elected and the remuneration of the auditors was fixed.

At the subsequent extraordinary general meeting the resolution to amend the company's memorandum of association to empower the company to pay a retirement pension to the managing director was unanimously resolved.

Clan Line Steamers

THE CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LTD., after providing £1,442,575 for taxation, £12,470 for profits of subsidiaries earned before acquisition by the company, £26,304 for profits applicable to minority shareholders in subsidiaries, and £222,995 retained by subsidiaries, earned a profit of £53,902 in the calendar year 1951, compared with £51,119 in the previous year. Capital redemption reserve receives £7,500 and pensions reserve £150,000, and future tax and pensions reserves of subsidiaries £291,014. Interest on the preference shares requires £41,869 and a 35% dividend on the ordinary shares £110,250, leaving a balance of £33,773 to be carried forward, against £95,291 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £760,000 in 5% cumulative first preference shares, £500,000 in 5% cumulative redeemable (1955-65) first preference shares, £250,000 in 5% cumulative second preference shares, and £600,000 in ordinary shares. Capital reserves stand at £8,175,877, revenue reserves at £1,814,779, and current liabilities at £8,775,839. Fixed assets are valued at £1,170,167 and current assets at £4,713,587, including £1,170,229 in cash.

During the year the CLAN MACINTYRES, 6,560 tons, was added to the fleet, which now consists of 49 Clan ships and 12 motor tugs, with a total tonnage of 111,111 tons, was sold to the CLAN MACINTYRES, 6,100 tons, the CLAN STEWART, 8,400 tons, here to MALCOLM, 4,400 tons, and six other ships totaling 50,400 tons were building at the time of the report.

The directors are Lord Rotherwick (chairman), Sir W. Nicholas Cayzer (vice-chairman), the Hon. H. R. Cayzer, the Hon. M. A. R. Cayzer, Major Stanley Cayzer, and Messrs. G. S. C. Cameron, E. H. Bedford, Alexander Macintosh, and James G. Dumfries. The secretary is Mr. Andrew Irvine.

Dwa Plantations Increased Profit

DWA PLANTATIONS, LTD., earned a profit of £59,611 in the calendar year 1951, compared with £49,077 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs 292,375, general reserves receives £15,000, interest on the preference shares requires £1,729, a 30% dividend on the ordinary shares £6,993, and a participation dividend of 4% of the preference shares £1,433, leaving a balance of £26,090 to be carried forward, against £5,912 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £54,900 in 6% cumulative participating preference shares of 10s and £44,398 in ordinary shares of 2s. Revenue reserves stand at £85,684, reserve for income taxation at £2,662, provision for pensions at £10,000, loan at £16,442, and current liabilities at £64,844. Fixed assets are valued at £194,000 and current assets at £104,236, including £51,675 in cash.

Output of sisal and tow during the year amounted to 1,020 tons, and for the first four months of the current year to 300 tons. On March 31 the company owned 2,703 acres of mature and 2,291 acres of immature sisal.

The directors are Messrs. S. R. Hogg (chairman), E. Portlock, C. H. Brand, and W. H. Heley (managing director). The 1st annual general meeting was held in London on March 28, and was followed by an extraordinary general meeting at which a resolution connected with the granting of pensions and gratuities to employees and ex-employees was discussed.

Porter's Cement Industries

PORTER'S CEMENT INDUSTRIES (RHODESIA), LTD., and its subsidiary Porter's Cement Industries (Bulawayo), Ltd., earned a consolidated profit of £139,936 in the year ended November 30, 1951. Interest on the preference shares requires £5,800 and a dividend of 3% on the ordinary shares £30,000, leaving £19,741 to be carried forward, against £2,885 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company consists of £100,000 in ordinary shares and £80,000 in 7% cumulative preference shares, both of 1s each. Capital reserves stand at £36,250, revenue reserves at £108,644, amount owing to the subsidiary company at £23,500, and current liabilities at £235,038. Fixed assets are valued at £104,644, plant at £80,644, trade investments at £39,000, investment in the subsidiary at £165,000, and current assets at £167,134, including £2,885 in cash. During the year the Umpire works began production of asbestos-cement tiles.

The directors are Messrs. William Brown (chairman), W. A. Porter, H. F. Bradley (alternate), E. E. Durrant, Colonel Sir Ellis Robbins (alternate), E. S. Newton, and Sir Digby Burnett (alternate), J. H. Mitchell.

The 8th ordinary general meeting was held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on May 29.

Of Commercial Concern

Messrs. Tozer Kemsley and Millbourn (Holdings) Ltd., report that current assets have risen from £6,831,249 to £11,312,515, largely owing to goods in course of shipment at £2,248,444 (£2,304,833). Debtors are up from £6,435,558 to £10,000,226 and receivables from £2,245,833 to £2,250,174. Current liabilities and provisions of the group have increased from £3,578,547 to £8,727,216, with trade and other payables figuring at £5,893,439 (£2,804,118). Shareholders' equity increased from £734,157 to £1,526,306 and acceptance credits by £165,000 in £1m.

At last week's auctions in London 1,035 packages of Nyasaland tea were sold for an average of 2s. 2.01d. per lb., 96 from Tanganyika for 3s. 5.49d., 48 from Kenya for 4s. 1d., 48 from Uganda for 2s. 9.20d., and 194 from Portuguese East Africa for 1s. 10.89d.

The best estimate of the yield of the Tokar cotton crop in the Sudan is only 70,000 small Kantars. The large drop from the last estimate is attributed to the failure of the late sown crop and the heavy damage caused by white ants.

Kenyan interests have bought coffee estates in Buganda which were previously in the ownership of Buchanan's Ibis group. The area involved is some 6,000 acres, and the average annual output of robusta coffee has been about 600 tons.

Sena Sugar Estates

Sena Sugar Estates, Ltd., announce that 43.6% of the £480,000 6 1/2% mortgage debenture stock offered to shareholders and debenture holders at par was applied for; the balance has been allotted to the underwriters.

Messrs. Bovill, Matheson and Co., Ltd., have acquired the old-established business of J. Sutherland and Co., Ltd., the well-known Mombasa clearing and forwarding agency.

Controlled maximum selling prices of timber in Kenya have been increased by 20% owing to higher costs of production.

Ethiopia shipped about 240,000 bags of coffee to the United States last year, as against 140,000 in the previous year.

Fourteen new railway engines and 30 wagons for Rhodesia Railways reached Beira last month.

East African cotton prices have been reduced by 4d. per lb. in the U.K.

Dividends

Messrs. Low and Bonar, Ltd. Final 12 1/2% and bonus of 2 1/2% less tax, making 20% for 1950-51 and a jubilee bonus of 2 1/2% from capital profits and not liable to tax. Gross profits of the group reached a record of £1,471,000 (£884,000), on which taxation is £799,000.

Ohlson's Cape Breweries, Ltd.—Final 17 1/2%, making 22 1/2% for the year to March 31 last. Net profit was £200,832 (£258,477), after tax of £254,000 (£207,000), and after crediting profit on sale of property and surplus plant. The company has large Rhodesian interests.

Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd.—Interim 3% on capital doubled by share bonus.

Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd.—Interim 2% tax free (the same).

Sisal Outputs for May

Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa Ltd.—570 tons, making 1,095 tons for two months.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—170 tons, making 1,944 tons to date.

Bird and Co. (Africa) Ltd.—1,125 tons, against 821 tons in May, 1951.

Dwa Plantations, Ltd.—96 tons, making 390 tons for five months.

Mining

S. Rhodesian Gold Output Declining Lowest Since 1905

THE LOWEST MONTHLY GOLD OUTPUT since 1905 was recorded in Southern Rhodesia in March, when the total output of 38,308 oz. was valued at £475,496, excluding premium sales, which yielded £11,837.

Monthly output of gold last year averaged 40,575 oz. compared with the wartime peak average of 68,874 oz. in 1940. By 1948 that monthly average had fallen to 42,870 oz.

Signs that a peak may have been reached in the Colony's overall mineral output—which has in recent years masked the gold decline—are shown by the first quarter's production value for this year of £1,928,158, which is slightly below the figure for the previous quarter, £3,982,003. Last October the record figure of £1,372,153 was registered; the March output was worth £1,311,862.

Although the exceptionally wet Christmas and New Year season had some effect, asbestos output figures, which have shown a remarkable rise in recent years, have not shown the same tendency since October, in fact, the December total of £58,223 was the lowest for 10 months. March, however, showed a recovery to £482,599, but the average value per ton fell significantly by £8, or 10% between February and March.

There has been a sharp fall in the value of the Southern premium gold transactions, as reflected in the monthly payments per oz. for recent monthly sales, which were: February, 8s. 11d.; March, 6s. 3d.; April, 5s. 10d.

Mining Dividends

TURNER AND NEWALL, LTD., has declared an ordinary dividend of 3% for the year ending September 30, 1952, of 1s. 6d. per share, payable on September 30, 1952, on shares held on July 12.

NCHANGA CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD., has declared a dividend of 37½% for the year ending December 31, 1951, of 16s. 2½d. per share, payable on December 31, 1951, on shares held on October 15, 1951.

TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., has declared a dividend of 10% for the year ending December 31, 1951, of 1s. 0d. per share, payable on December 31, 1951, on shares held on October 15, 1951.

Mining—Rhodesian Asbestos

THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS CO., LTD., report that in the year ended December 31 last there was a mining profit of £5,652 and a loss of £1,016 after meeting London expenses and depreciation, increasing the debit balance forward to £21,245. The issued capital is £250,000 in 1s. shares. Fixed assets appear in the balance-sheet at £184,261, development at £33,707, and current assets at £24,325, including £1,876 in cash. Creditors total £16,207.

The total production of asbestos fibre was 721 tons and the proceeds of sales amounted to £50,558. The board decided not to renew the option on the company's Kestry Cross property, because during the six months' option no work had been done beyond superficial examination. The other properties are regarded by the board as valuable assets.

The directors are Messrs. T. G. M. (Chairman), J. W. Cooper, A. R. Parnham, J. G. M. (Secretary), and H. Harman Jones.

Tanzania Gold

THE TANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., report that in the year ended December 31 last there was a mining profit of £5,652 and a loss of £1,016 after meeting London expenses and depreciation, increasing the debit balance forward to £21,245. The issued capital is £250,000 in 1s. shares. Fixed assets appear in the balance-sheet at £184,261, development at £33,707, and current assets at £24,325, including £1,876 in cash. Creditors total £16,207.

Progress of Mining

Rhodesian gold production in the year ended December 31 last was 405,750 oz., valued at £4,754,960, excluding premium sales of £118,370. The total production of asbestos fibre was 721 tons and the proceeds of sales amounted to £50,558. The board decided not to renew the option on the company's Kestry Cross property, because during the six months' option no work had been done beyond superficial examination. The other properties are regarded by the board as valuable assets.



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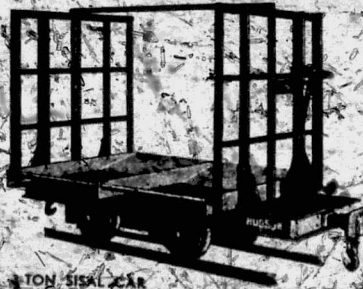
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White Paper on Central African Federation



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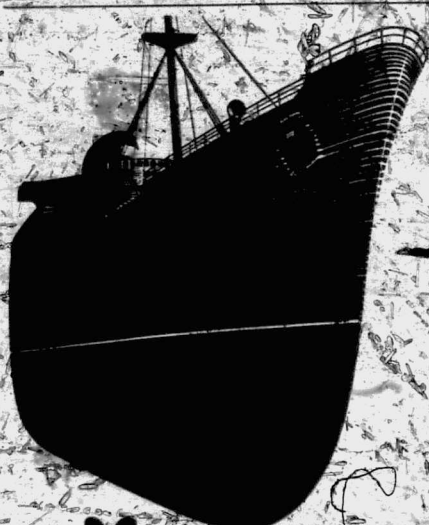
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Joelson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE DRAFT SCHEME for a "Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland" which was published yesterday afternoon as a White Paper is the first detailed plan of the kind on which public opinion will be able to express itself. Evolved in conference between the representatives of the three territories most closely concerned, and those of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, the State paper is a severely practical document, which, regarding the need for federation as obvious, applies itself to the mechanism of the proposed new organization, federal and territorial. It devotes little space to explanation, and makes no attempt to strive after effect. The aim of last month's conference in London was to formulate a plan acceptable to all the participating Dependencies, but whether it was wise to draft the resultant White Paper in terms so devoid of popular appeal is at least doubtful. The very destiny of Central Africa, and indeed of Britain in Africa, depends upon the outcome of this issue, and our own view is that that sense both of gravity and of high opportunity should have been the dominant note of the White Paper.

Such notes are scarcely struck. Indeed, many intelligent persons may discontinue reading the draft or surrender the attempt to master it because of the method of presentation. They can be recommended to read the pamphlet now published by the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association, and quoted on other pages of this issue. It puts the case for federation with moderation, candour, and complete conviction. The complexities were satisfied that such a statement ought to be issued at the same time as the White Paper (of the details of which, they could, of course,

have no knowledge). They could not know that their effort would be rendered the more important by the acceptance of the White Paper, but that is the case, and study of the two documents together is to be recommended. The one, unofficial, establishes the case for federation and destroys the criticisms of that course; the other, official, almost ignores both the case and the criticisms and presents a practical plan.

Those who are not specialists on Central African affairs, on some aspects of them, would be unlikely to detect the concessions which were inevitable if an agreement was to be reached. Comfort through compromise made could not be avoided, and that means that fond hopes had to be disappointed in one quarter or another. But the case is strengthened by that proof of mutual willingness to put the general wellbeing above sectional preferences, which is not to say that the Federation will start with all the advantages which might have been attained if all parties to the long negotiations had done all that they might. Some of them were overworked; some were subject to political pressures which they could not disregard; and some scarcely troubled to disguise their indifference, or even hostility, yet a unanimous plan has now emerged. That is the essential point. There will be regrets that this or that service is to be included or excluded (especially no doubt, that agriculture, the main industry of the federal area, is to remain a purely territorial responsibility), but deficiencies in detail can be remedied in the future when the Federation has gained that measure of general confidence which wise leadership should assure.

The rabid opponents of any form of closer association in Central Africa will derive no comfort from this scheme. It contains no

thing to which honest minds could object. They must recognize that African interests are so carefully and adequately safeguarded that there can be no validity in the assertions, reiterated *ad nauseam* by misleaders, misinterpreters, or manipulators of African opinion that Native interests are gravely prejudiced. There is nothing whatever in the White Paper to justify that allegation, and any speaker or writer who repeats it ought to be challenged to quote chapter and verse in support of his charge. When the twenty-seven senior officials representing the Governments of Great Britain, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland made their detailed study and report last year, we wrote that they had been scrupulous to protect African interests. That affirmation can be repeated without risk of exaggeration in respect of the plan now worked out by official and non-official delegates.

If they did not include more Africans, that was the fault and responsibility of the Africans from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, who, having been brought to this country at the expense of the taxpayer for the specific purpose of representing the views of their people, declined to enter the conference room, even

though they were urged to participate by their Labian and other friends, including at least two former Socialist Secretaries of State. But these Africans from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, naïvely imagining that their obduracy could kill federation, would listen to no advice which conflicted with their own obsessions. The two Africans from Southern Rhodesia were wiser; they attended, contributed continually and usefully to the discussions, impressed their European colleagues, and yet kept themselves perfectly free to express whatever opinions they wished on their return home. That showed responsibility and courage; now they will be tested on both counts. We trust with results which will be creditable to them and advantageous to their people and Central Africa generally. Africans must now understand that federation is the policy chosen by all the Governments concerned, and that they would consequently be most unwise not to co-operate to the limit of their capacity. Since some of the most vociferous African opponents have made very extreme statements in public, they probably consider that they have burnt their boats. That need not worry other Africans, who can supply themselves with better helmsmen and oarsmen, and from that new leadership make their contribution to the crew of the ship of the new State.

Notes By The Way

Counter-Attack

ON THE EVE OF PUBLICATION of the White Paper on Central African Federation, the recently formed London Committee of the United Central Africa Association introduced itself to the public, first through a mention in a B.B.C. news bulletin, and then at a Press conference held at the Connaught Rooms, London, in order to give representatives of the leading London, provincial, and overseas newspapers an opportunity of cross-examining some non-official advocates of federation. Vigorous opponents of any constitutional advance of that kind have been active up and down the country in recent months; and, in consequence, they have received a great deal of attention by the Press, especially in Scotland. Their campaign, if ardent, has been essentially emotional; though it has laid great stress on the first-hand experience of the campaigners, it has been surprisingly inaccurate. The aim of the U.C.A.A., on the contrary, is to be factual and constructive; not imaginative and destructive, and to challenge British opinion to make its decision on knowledge of the immense importance of the issues involved.

New London Committee

Sir GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, is president of the association, and Mr. Roy Welensky and Mr. M. B. Barrow are the non-official leaders

in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland respectively, are vice-presidents. The committee in London has in Prince Yureka Galitane a chairman who is able and willing to devote much time to the duties he has assumed at the request of leaders in Central Africa who were impressed by his grasp of affairs, experience and judgment. His colleagues, who were also invited to serve by Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Welensky, are Mr. Alistair Gibb, Major Lewis Hastings, Mr. F. S. Joelson, and Major W. J. Wilson, with Mr. John Wallace as secretary; he was for many years a member of the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia, which left on promotion to become head of the Central African section of the Colonial Office. Prince Galitane left again for Africa in a few days ago. Mr. Gibb has recently returned from one of his frequent visits, and Major Wilson will fly back to Lusaka shortly. The closest personal contacts are thus assured with events in Africa. All the members are in touch with public opinion in this country through their many connections, and two of them have special experience of the Press and broadcasting. The first statement by the London Committee was issued on the day before the White Paper was published.

Parity No Solution

THOSE WHO FIRST PROPOSED that there should be

"parity of representation" on the non-official benches of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika—seven Europeans, seven Africans, and seven Asians—based their case on the assumption that such an arrangement would provide a long-term solution to the complex problem of finding a basis acceptable to all communities. This newspaper promptly rejected the notion that so impetuous a step would do anything more than whet the appetite of a tiny minority of politically minded and highly vociferous Africans. Yet every non-official member of the Constitutional Committee of Tanganyika that is to say, all the non-official members of the Legislature at the time, declared themselves in favour of parity.

Visiting Mission Report

NOW A VISITING MISSION of the United Nations has reported that its members are unanimously of the opinion that parity is not a long-term solution, and that they found that the proposed arrangements would be reluctantly accepted only as a temporary measure by the organization which represents emergent Africans in the Territory. So EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA was right in its assessment and the Governor and all the non-official members of the Legislative Council can claim that the Visiting Mission is a reliable witness; and it is quite safe to state that its view will carry as much influence at the United Nations than anything said by residents in Tanganyika, whether official or non-official.

Draft Federal Scheme Published as White Paper

Detailed Proposals Prepared in Recent London Conference

THE WHITE PAPER for federation of the three British Central African territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, which was prepared in the conference held in London in April and May of this year, was published yesterday afternoon as a White Paper.

A brief historical preface is followed by statements on the April Conference and the draft federal scheme bearing the signatures of the heads of the delegations, the Marquess of Salisbury and Mr. Oliver Lyellton, Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, respectively, Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Gilbert Rennie, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and Sir Geoffrey Colby, Governor of Nyasaland.

Twenty-seven pages are then given to details of the scheme for what is to be known as "The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland"; the preamble to the constitution of which would declare that the territories are the rightful home of all their lawful inhabitants, whatever their origin, and that the association of the territories in a federation under the Queen's sovereignty would conduce to the security, advancement, and welfare of all their inhabitants.

Exclusive and Concurrent Lists

The Federal Legislature would, it is proposed, have exclusive power to make laws in respect of 32 separate subjects, namely:—

- External affairs; extradition; defence; immigration; aliens; citizenship of the federation; import and export control; exchange control; and promotion of exports; control of the distribution and of the wholesale and retail price of such manufactured and unmanufactured commodities as the Governor-General may specify; customs and excise; currency; coinage; and legal tender; companies and corporations; insurance; bills of exchange and promissory notes; copyright; patents; trade marks and designs.

The construction, alteration and maintenance of all roads within the Federation scheduled as inter-territorial; railways and ancillary services; aviation aerodromes, and ancillary services; telegraphy, posts and telecommunications; broadcasting; electricity supply; radio-active minerals; and the generation, supply, and use of atomic energy; primary and secondary education of persons other than Africans; higher education (including higher education of Africans); weights and measures; archives; the federal public service; audit of federal public accounts; Federal Supreme Courts; establishment and constitution of any other federal courts; legal proceedings between the Federal and territorial Governments or between territorial Governments; legal proceedings by and against the Federal Government.

These 32 subjects form what is known as the Exclusive List.

There is a Concurrent List of matters on which the Federal and territorial Legislatures may make laws with federal law prevailing in case of inconsistency. On the Concurrent List are the following:—

- Deportation; movement of persons from one territory to another; purchase and sale of commodities by Government; marketing boards; development of industries; banks and banking; bankruptcies and insolvency; hire-purchase; roads other than those mentioned above; road-rail crossings; other than those mentioned above; road-rail crossings; other regulation of road traffic; water, including canals and other inland waters, catchment areas, water supplies and storage; water power, irrigation, drainage, and embankments; control of silt, and riparian rights; distribution of electricity.

Scientific and industrial research, other than veterinary and textile research; the service and execution in any territory of the civil and criminal processes and judgments of the courts of any other territory; prisons; care and protection of minors; European police recruitment; European police training; police force central reserve; criminal investigation department and records; health;

Promotion of tourist traffic; national parks; town planning; geological, trigonometrical, topographical and cadastral surveys; production and distribution of Government films; censuses and statistics; and jurisdiction of federal courts (subject to the provisions of the constitution).

Laws relating to trade unions and industrial conciliations are the main territorial.

It is not intended that anyone of any race should sit both in the federal Legislature and a territorial Legislature.

Ministers, including a Prime Minister, will be appointed by the Governor-General, who will be advised by an Executive Council of Ministers.

Summary of the Scheme

The scheme is thus summarized in the White Paper:

Preamble.—The preamble sets forth the main principles underlying the scheme. It draws attention to the desirability of the three territories associating for common purposes while retaining their separate identities. It reflects understandings about the interests of Africans to which effect is given elsewhere in the scheme, and emphasizes that these three territories are the rightful home of all their lawful inhabitants, whatever their origin.

Chapter I proposes that the Federation shall be known as "The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland," and leaves it to the Federal Assembly to decide where the capital of the Federation is to be located.

Chapter II provides for the division of legislative powers between the Federal and the Territorial Legislatures (which within their exclusive spheres are to be subordinate to one another). It sets out a number of subjects on which only the Federal Legislature may make laws, and also specifies a number of other subjects with which both the Federal Legislatures and the Territorial Legislatures may deal, provided that in cases of inconsistency the Federal law shall prevail.

It also allows the Federal Legislature to delegate power to legislate on Federal subjects to the Territorial Legislatures, and (within certain defined spheres) allows the Territorial Legislatures to delegate power to the Federal Legislature. All subjects not specifically allotted to Federal Legislature remain the responsibility of the territories, and care has been taken to ensure that the Territorial Legislatures retain control of those matters which most closely concern the welfare of the African population.

Part 3 of this Chapter provides that the Federal Assembly will consist of 33 members, of whom 17 will be from Southern

Rhodesia, from Northern Rhodesia and seven from Nyasaland. Of these 35 members, 33 will be elected. There will be nine members representing African interests, and the scheme is designed to secure that at least six members of the Federal Assembly shall be to say two from each territory, and be Africans.

The scheme also provides that the Federal Assembly will elect a Speaker either from among its own members, or, if no one is elected, that if a member of the Assembly is elected, he will thereupon vacate his seat as a member of the Assembly.

Chapter II makes provision for such matters as voting in the Federal Assembly and the assent to Bills. It also prescribes that the life of the Assembly will, unless it is dissolved earlier, be five years.

Chapter IV provides that the Assembly will be represented in the Federation by a Governor-General, an Attorney-General, a Secretary of State, a Home Minister and other Ministers and assign appropriate departments and duties down to that except in certain instances where the Governor-General or a Minister will be required to act in accordance with the advice of his Ministers.

Provision is made for the federation to delegate executive authority to the territories, and (within defined limits) for the territories to delegate similar authority to the federation.

African Affairs Board

Chapter V, *The African Affairs Board*—The board, apart from the chairman, will consist of a European and an African nominated by the Governor of each territory—a total membership of seven. The chairman and the members of this board will be independent of the Federal Assembly and Executive, and the chairman will be appointed by the Governor-General with the approval of H.M. Government.

The Board's powers are designed to ensure that any federal legislation which appears to the board to discriminate in terms or in operation between Europeans and Africans to the disadvantage of the latter, will require to be referred to H.M. Government. In addition, the board will be entitled to make representations to the Federal Government on any matters affecting African interests.

Chapter VI, *Finance*—The question of the finances of the Federation requires further expert examination and is referred to a Fiscal Commission, whose terms of reference are set out. The commission will be required to investigate the financial consequences of setting up the Federation and

to make recommendations about revenue and expenditure, borrowing powers, and the transfer of assets and liabilities from the Territorial Governments to the Federation.

Chapter VII, *The Federal Public Service*—The first part of this chapter refers to the setting up of a Civil Service Preparatory Commission, which is to work out the details of how the federal public services are to be established, including the arrangements for transfer to the federal public service of some of the officers and other employees at present serving in the territorial civil service.

The second part provides for the setting up of a permanent Public Service Commission which will recommend appointments, promotions, and transfers.

Chapter VIII refers to the establishment of a Federal Supreme Court, whose members will include at least three judges who are not members of the High Courts of the three territories. It is intended that this court shall have original jurisdiction and also be the court of first appeal from the High Courts of the three territories. The establishment of the Federal Supreme Court will require further examination by the Judicial Commission in terms of reference set out.

Provision for Constitutional Amendment

Chapter IX deals with a number of matters not dealt with in other parts of the scheme, included among these are the provisions for the amendment of the constitution. These require that any amendment must be carried by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of the Federal Assembly and be referred for the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure.

There is also provision that if a territorial Legislature or the African Affairs Board has objected to any Bill to amend the constitution, Her Majesty's assent to the Bill can be given only by Order in Council, which would be laid in draft before the United Kingdom Parliament.

The scheme makes it clear that power to amend the constitution includes power to institute a second chamber at any time that is thought desirable.

Conclusion—The scheme endeavours to safeguard the essential interests of the three territories and all their inhabitants and to strike a fair balance between them and create a federation possessing, both economically and politically, adequate scope and strength for its work and requirement that the territories themselves shall continue to exist as vigorous entities, independent of the federation, within the sphere of government assigned to them.

Federation the One Way to Inter-Racial Partnership

Statement by the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association

A PAMPHLET has been published in the following terms by the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association—

Urgent Need for Federation. Today in Southern Africa the British Commonwealth faces one of its gravest crises. As Mr. James Griffiths, Colonial Secretary in the late Labour Government, warned, "I think the House and the country ought to know that the policy of *Apartheid* [racial segregation] is casting a sinister shadow over Africa."

Federation the Only Way

In order to check the spread northward of these sinister tendencies, it is now imperative to unite the islands to the mainland, Rhodesia and Nyasaland into a larger unit, and more stable federation, which will be capable of preserving the British way of life and of strength to the Commonwealth in Africa. The United Kingdom must take this obvious precaution in the interest of the vast population of the three territories. Not to do so would be interpreted throughout Africa and elsewhere as proof of weakness of British leadership, and such a failure could only encourage extreme and irresponsible courses by both white and black nationalists.

Federation is the only way of safeguarding the British connexion in Central Africa and of maintaining and promoting a working partnership between black and white in which Africans are free to advance as their capacities and skills improve.

In Southern Africa the fundamental problem is that of race relations. Many Britons have made the region their home and have invested their labour, skills, and savings in developing the country with the aid of the Africans. Before the advent of the European half-century ago the African, in the intervals between tribal wars, earned a poor subsistence from the soil without any idea of progress towards the standards of western civilization. Indeed, there are great areas remote from European enterprise in which the population is still living at bare subsistence level.

It is the European who has provided, and still does provide, the urge, the capital, the technical ability, and powers of organization—in a word, the leadership—which has raised the region from barbarism to the beginnings of economic and social advancement, and enabled it not only to transfer the local standards of life but to contribute copper, chrome, asbestos, lead, zinc, cobalt, tobacco and other dollar-saving commodities to the trade of the sterling area. The remarkable achievement has produced the wealth which is opening the way for the African to take a fuller share of the profits and privileges of civilization.

Opportunity Open to All Africans

British tradition demands that this broad road of opportunity should remain open to all Africans as they advance from tribal life up the scale of civilization. The aim of the policy of *Apartheid* to the South is to close that road. It is a policy inspired by the white

man's fear of being swamped by the great African majority and his anxiety lest black competition should drag down his living standards.

Ideal of Partnership.—The British in Central Africa also has these fears, but he is willing to attempt a different and more hopeful solution in the policy of partnership.

Enlarged Partnership

What is partnership? As stated by Sir Geoffrey Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia: "Partnership is based on the rejection of any policy of racial discrimination and supremacy, and a sincere acceptance of the fact that black and white are indispensable to each other and that each must, by his words 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 policy."

It has also been well defined by Sir G. Higgins as "Partnership can best be described as a life and an attitude of mind based on a recognition of the community and 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 the territory in the best interests of all its inhabitants. It implies a sincere intention and good will for Africans to make gradual and steady progress on all fronts, and such progress to be made already—until in due course they can take their full part in the development of the community in the economic and practical sense of the territory. Its political sense must include provision for the rights and interests of Europeans and proper safeguards for their rights and interests."

To this principle the three Central African governments are devoted. Success in the partnership between black and white in Central Africa would provide a practicable alternative to apartheid.

Conditions for Partnership.—But partnership must overcome two insurmountable obstacles to succeed: first, the white settler's fear of domination by the African majority; and secondly, the African backwardness and fear of white domination. The only reality only sustained economic development can surmount these formidable obstacles to full partnership. Sufficient wealth must be produced to raise African levels of living, health, and education without lowering the standard of life required for maintaining a white civilization. This can be achieved only by the wise investment of large sums of money. This in turn demands confidence in the future of the territories, and the only guarantee of stability and racial harmony is federation on the basis of partnership.

Rightful Home of All Inhabitants

Ideas of lowering European standards in the African level, instead of raising the African to the European level, are reactionary and unpractical. Without the Europeans the dynamic, progressive force behind economic development would be destroyed, and with it hopes of African progress and prosperity. Mr. Creagh Jones, the former Colonial Secretary, acknowledged this when he said in Northern Rhodesia in 1949: "European settlement is, in my judgment, imperative for the welfare and advancement of the country. Central Africa must be recognized, as indeed the major political parties in the United Kingdom have recognized it, as the rightful home of all its inhabitants, white as well as black."

British Responsibility.—British opinion should therefore realize that its imperial trust in Central Africa is as much one of providing security and incentives to the white community, which alone at present is capable of giving the economic leadership, as of ensuring safeguards and opportunities for Africans.

The great merit of Government plans (as disclosed in the public documents) for federating Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is that they do both. They guarantee both security for Europeans and opportunity and advancement for Africans; and, at the same time, provide the most hopeful political framework for inter-racial partnership and economic development for the region as a whole.

Security for Europeans.—It is certain that federation will remove the best obstacle to partnership by giving the white Rhodesians that sense of security and responsibility which will ensure their continued co-operation in the advancement of the African. It is equally certain that a rejection of the federation proposals will harden their attitudes and convince them that they are more than ever in danger.

For 20 years the whites north of the Zambezi have feared that the United Kingdom had little interest in their welfare, and have aspired to be joined with their southern kinsmen in an unqualified self-governing Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesians have been equally obstructed by the tendency in the United Kingdom to champion the cause of the African in Northern Rhodesia to the point of regarding the European

as an alien invader. The United Kingdom Government, anxious to avoid the possibility of trusteeship for African territories, refused such an explanation. Instead, the Southern Rhodesian Europeans were admitted into an increasing share of responsibility in government and in that trusteeship for Africans.

The Northern Rhodesian whites now feel justified in view of their great contribution to the progress of the country in asking for a further gesture of confidence and a still greater share of self-government by the establishment of a federal government for common services for the three territories, in which the already self-governing people of Southern Rhodesia will have a big contribution to make to their less developed neighbours. Federation is the only means of confidence capable of answering Northern Rhodesian aspirations of removing the European's fear and encouraging the attitude of partnership among the European population.

Nyasaland is vitally concerned, both from the standpoint of safeguarding the agricultural and other industries established by European initiative and capital, and because large numbers of Africans from the Protectorate are in the habit of working in the Rhodesias. If Nyasaland were not included in the federation, chance for its all-round development would be made almost impossible to find.

African Rights Guaranteed

Guarantee for African Rights.—A gesture toward the Central African Europeans, however, is not enough. There must also be the strongest guarantees in the federal constitution that the ideal of partnership proposed and pursued after federation has been brought about. Clearly, the United Kingdom Government would have considered any scheme which did not satisfy this vital test.

It has been often said that the safeguards such as reserved powers, which have been features of post-World Colonial constitutions, would be too weak and ineffective to provide the guarantee required in Central Africa. This objection has been fully met in the present scheme. After prolonged study and intensive discussions, entirely new devices have been worked out which are as nearly fool-proof as Constitutional ingenuity can make them. And these are the leading feature of the present federation proposals for Central Africa.

They are such as to guarantee that no right, privilege or opportunity which the Africans now enjoy will be abused or diminished in any way should the federal authority be brought into being.

Nothing worries Africans more than the security of their rights in land. In this subject the Government presented to the Conference on Closer Association of the Central African Territories have agreed that the Orders in Council governing Crown, Native Reserve, and Native Trust lands in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland cannot be abrogated except with the consent of the United Kingdom Government. There is, therefore, no alteration in this vital safeguard for African land rights.

The federation scheme also contains the strongest checks upon the federal authority so that even if it wished it would be unable to discriminate against Africans in favour of Europeans. An independent and statutory African Affairs Board, composed of three Africans, three Europeans and a Chairman nominated by the Governor-General, will act as a local watchdog for African interests; and this board will have the power to see that any discriminatory measure is referred to the United Kingdom Government.

Elected Africans in Legislature

Even more important, the way has been opened in the Federal Legislature for elected Africans to protect their own interests directly. Each of the three territories will be represented there by two elected African members. This provision in itself is a very promising constitutional advance for the African population and a good assurance that they will not be debarred from their due share in federal government as their political experience increases.

Above all, federation will involve no United Kingdom withdrawal from its obligations towards the African population of the region. The power of the United Kingdom to advance African interests will be undiminished.

Only a limited number of common services will be transferred to federal control, the United Kingdom will, when necessary, have preponderant powers through the Governor-General, the African Affairs Board, and its residual sovereign authority to maintain the principle of partnership; and the United Kingdom Government will still control the two northern Protectorates of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia as they do now. There is, therefore, no danger whatever that federation will be the first step toward abandoning trusteeship of these two territories. And it may be inferred that the constitution of the Federation, if it is set up, could not be changed in any particular way without the consent of the Parliament and Government of the United Kingdom.

It seems evident, therefore, that the present federation

proposals offer security to Africans as well as Europeans, and thus provide the political conditions most favourable to inter-racial partnership.

Nature of African Federation.—It is now for the British to judge whether federation is the best hope of partnership in Central Africa. No sound judgment is possible unless white as well as black interests are considered as complementary. A vigorous campaign of misrepresentation against federation has already been launched before the proposals have been considered; and it is true that a few Africans from the two Southern Protectorates have come out against it.

Africans Suspicious of Change

The African opinion is normally opposed to any change when it is obviously beneficial to Africans. Thus African opinion originally resisted health and education measures and is still resisting soil conservation programmes. The African whose political experience and horizon hardly extend beyond his village could scarcely be expected to judge correctly in his own interest the larger issues of federation.

Since the Protectorate Governments, especially that of Transkei, have unanimously agreed that federation is the best solution to the race problem it is reasonable to press federation in order to advance African interests despite their initial and constitutional dislike of change.

Economic Need for Federation.—Federation can also do much to encourage the pressurising economic conditions for partnership. The economies of the three territories are both complementary and interdependent. They are complementary in their supply of land demands for labour, and increasingly in their production and consumption; they are interdependent from their geographical position; they are contiguous, are all land-locked and also largely dependent on the one port of Beira and as far as the Rhodesias are concerned on a single railway system. Only if a single agency is set up empowered to co-ordinate economic policy can the maximum development of the region take place. Federation offers just this opportunity.

The economies of the three territories taken individually are unbalanced and vulnerable to trade fluctuations. Northern Rhodesia is almost entirely dependent on copper, Zambia on agricultural products, particularly tobacco, and the Southern Rhodesia, whose economy is more diversified, is largely dependent on the demand for and price of a few specific products, notably tobacco, gold, asbestos and chrome.

Federation Will Expedite Development

Despite spectacular post-war development the natural resources of the area remain largely untouched. If these are to be opened up and developed to best advantage without waste or overlap, they should be studied as a whole, against the overall needs of the territories. Development of power resources is a striking case in point; for in addition to the extensive coal-fields at Wankie, there are two hydro-electric projects within a few hundred miles of them, one in Northern Rhodesia, the other on the border between the Rhodesias. There is an obvious need that all three sources of energy should be developed in a complementary and not competitive manner. A federal authority would provide the effective co-ordinating agency.

By the region's single economic pathway federation would ensure there would be more efficient localisation of industry and division of labour. Moreover, the larger the more stable the economy, the more favourable the atmosphere for investment, and the greater the market for United Kingdom exports.

Above all, the acceptance of the federation proposals will speed the economic development of the region upon which the success of partnership, the progress of African and European alike depends. The federal authority will be able to implement a programme for the whole region, with consideration when it is realized that although there are at present three Governments, the region is one economic unit for purposes of communications, labour, etc., and this fact the three Governments are economically complementary. Federation will remove the present political uncertainties of the region and the danger from the South, thus encouraging capital investment and white immigration.

The history of the British Commonwealth is one of growth and integration of small Colonies into larger associations. There is every reason why the Central African territories should conform to this proved pattern. Federation must be brought about now, or the time will have passed, and the Imperial position will have been allowed to drift aimlessly into disunity and stagnation.

More than 2,600 Africans have been trade-tested in Northern Rhodesia since the inception of the scheme in 1950. About 1,840 passed the tests.

Labour Statement on Commonwealth

Britain Must Be the Commonwealth First

"LABOUR'S FOREIGN POLICY" is the title of a pamphlet published last Friday by the Labour Party. The statement is to be considered by the party's annual conference, which is to be held this year in Morecambe, in late September and early October.

The section on the Commonwealth reads:

The Commonwealth in its present form is the supreme example of an international organization which positively helps towards the development of a world society, since it imposes no limitations on co-operation between its members and other States outside.

It is also a bridge between the peoples of European stock and the peoples of Asia and Africa, a bridge whose importance in the years to come cannot be overestimated.

The Labour Party therefore believes that Britain must put the Commonwealth before all other regional groupings. Political co-operation between members of the Commonwealth should be ever more fruitful and effective. There is no reason why this should not be achieved through the informal methods of consultation in use at present. Indeed, the attempt to set up a more rigid machinery might well cause dangerous divisions within the Commonwealth.

Economically the Commonwealth is capable of very great development to the benefit of all concerned. The Labour Government shifted the way between 1945 and 1951 and gave a lead which resulted in the great experiment of the Marshall Plan. We are rightly committed to further action on these lines to raise the wealth and living standards of the peoples of the under-developed areas.

Future of the Commonwealth

The future of the Commonwealth as a home of many races depends upon rejecting all forms of racial discrimination. The peaceful co-existence of all peoples irrespective of colour within the Commonwealth is one of its greatest contributions towards world peace. The Labour Party believes that Britain has a unique responsibility to ensure the well-being of the peoples of the Commonwealth not of our race.

India, Pakistan, and Ceylon have achieved full self-government and have become equal partners with the other Commonwealth countries. Bold measures of political advance have been initiated in the Gold Coast, Nigeria and other Colonial territories. The economic and social basis for responsible self-government has been strengthened by development and welfare schemes, the establishment of universities, and other educational and social services. The Labour Party seeks to continue as speedily as possible this peaceful transition from Empire to Commonwealth.

A short reference to African affairs is made in the following terms:

Africa too is feeling the same deep social stirring as has come to full expression in Asia. Here Britain is both Colonial Power with direct responsibility for the African peoples and an equal partner in the Commonwealth with the white Government of South Africa.

Lasting friendship between Britain and the peoples of Africa depends on attaining full co-operation between all races in order to achieve genuine democratic government and the economic stability needed to maintain it. Such co-operation must ensure the progressive recognition of equal social, economic, industrial, and political rights.

Throughout her dealings with the other white peoples in the continent of Africa, Britain must pay special regard to her rôle as guardian of African interests. All new proposals must be tested against this touchstone.

Britain occupies a unique position in the world. Her widespread responsibilities, her long experience of international affairs, her position as the pivot of the Commonwealth give her great opportunities to influence the development of the world for good or ill."

Parity Not a Satisfactory Long-Term Solution in Tanganyika

Points from the Report of the Visiting Mission of the United Nations

THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION to Tanganyika Territory has presented a unanimous report in which many tributes are paid to the British Administration and the beneficial influence of the European community.

Dr. de Marchena (Dominican Republic) was chairman of the mission, the other members of which were Mr. G. R. Laking (New Zealand), Mom, Chao Dhakrit Khidako (Thailand), and Mr. William C. Cargo (U.S.A.).

Reaching Tanganyika from Ruanda-Urundi on August 17, 1951, the members remained in the Territory until September 12.

From the report the following passages are quoted:

Chief Kidaha Makwaia, an African member of the Legislative Council since 1945, has been appointed to the Executive Council. The mission considers that membership on the Executive Council is of the highest value in training persons for political responsibility. It is aware that a high standard of education and judgement is necessary for such membership and that for the moment there may be no other Tanganyika Africans of Chief Kidaha's high calibre. The mission nevertheless hopes that the Administering Authority will keep in mind the desirability of appointing additional African members.

Asian and African Proposals

The Asian Association informed the mission that it desired the immediate introduction of a common roll for non-African communities. This would mean that European and Asian voters would register on a single electoral roll and all persons so registered would be entitled to vote for all non-African seats on the Legislative Council. The association was prepared to agree that, for the present, an equal number of these seats should be reserved for Europeans and Asians. Eventually, it considered that a common electoral roll should be introduced for all communities.

The Chinese Cultural Association expressed the feeling to the mission that the Africans were entitled, by reason of their numerical preponderance, to a greater representation on the Legislative Council than other bodies, but stated that they were prepared to accept the Constitutional Committee's proposals that the non-official side of the Legislature should consist of seven Europeans, seven Africans, and seven Asians, as the best terms obtainable for the present. At a few meetings with other Africans the proposals were welcomed but without further comment.

The representations by Africans on constitutional matters were made to the mission by the headquarters and various branches of the Tanganyika African Association, which can be regarded as representative of educated African opinion. A large proportion of its members are Government employees and teachers. The mission was told by the headquarters officers that the association has about 5,000 members, and the mission met with branches of the association in practically every town of importance that was visited.

The association appears, however, to have little influence among the great majority of Africans in tribal areas. During the past three years it appears to have made a great advance towards political maturity and towards a better organization, but it still appears to lack a precise programme, to be loosely organized, and to have certain internal constitutional troubles.

consequence, there were considerable differences in the statements made to the mission by the various branches.

African Representation

The association had, however, agreed on a detailed memorandum which was presented to the appropriate sub-committee of the Committee on Constitutional Development. The memorandum suggested that the Legislative Council should consist of the Governor, 12 official members, nine African and seven non-African non-official members in the provinces, and two representatives elected on a provincial basis from Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

When the mission held its meeting with officials of the association, in Dar es Salaam, the attitude of the association towards the report was not completely clear. The spokesmen reiterated the proposals contained in the association's memorandum to the committee. They expressed the view that the committee had made a mistake in attempting to strike a blow at realists who were not satisfied with the proportion of non-official seats proposed for Africans.

Nevertheless, they did not entirely exclude acceptance of the committee's proposals if they could be satisfied that parity was only a temporary phase. They stated that they hoped to prepare a memorandum on the subject for submission in due course to the Trusteeship Council.

The mission has no specific recommendations to make on this matter, but its view is that such a major step should await the time when the political education, maturity, and experience of the African communities have advanced to a point more consonant with the position of equality in the population as a whole. If a non-official majority is to be instituted in accordance with this criterion, it is clear that it cannot be established in the immediate future. The precise timing will depend on the efforts of the Administering Authority and of the officials to promote in a sympathetic spirit the political development of Africans and equally the response of the Africans themselves to these efforts.

Official Majority Should be Retained

The maintenance of an official majority presupposes, of course, a continued exercise of direct legislative control by the Administering Authority. The mission considers that the Administering Authority should continue to exercise that control in the interests of all communities until the legislative body can be established on a more representative basis than is possible at present. Some of the representations made to the mission indicate that not all sections of the population appreciate fully that it is the Administering Authority itself, and not the more advanced section of the non-African population, which is the trustee of the Territory. This principle is made explicit in the Trusteeship Agreement.

If the official majority is to be maintained for any length of time the question of the ratio of representation on the Legislative Council in the immediate future ceases to have the same degree of urgency as it would have otherwise. The solution to be sought is the one which offers the best prospects for maintaining harmonious relations between the various communities and for promoting the political advancement of the more backward of them, while at the same time offering all communities an adequate opportunity to express their points of view.

The officials with whom the question was discussed, both in Tanganyika and in London, were of the opinion that the parity principle would have such an effect and would lead to a situation in which political groups would be formed on the basis of social and economic issues rather than on racial lines. In the hope that this objective may thereby be advanced, and having regard to the unanimous approval of the parity scheme by the Committee on Constitutional Development, the mission feels that the committee's proposal for equal representation of the three main races on the Legislative Council represents a useful step in an interim measure.

Electoral Roll

How to proceed does not consider that the principle of equal representation offers a satisfactory long-term solution.

The mission hopes that the functioning of the proposed new Legislative Council will lead before long to a situation in which it will be possible to depart from the principle of communal representation, and believes that the use of a common electoral roll with appropriate qualifications might form a bridge between the proposed system and a more representative one. It believes also that there is already support for this view among important sections of each community.

As regards the time limit which has been put forward for implementation of the Constitutional Committee's recommendations, the mission appreciates that the period of five years suggested by the Governor represents an improvement on the committee's recommendation, and also that the new Legislative Council cannot be brought into being until the ground work has been properly prepared. On the other hand, the mission has some doubts about whether it will be either wise or practicable to delay the implementation of the reforms once a decision on the question of principle has been taken and made public.

The institution of an electoral system for the African members of the Legislative Council is admittedly a complicated matter. However, it would appear possible to proceed almost immediately with the election of European and Asian members and, by continuing the practice of appointing the African members during the time necessary for the institution of an electoral system, presumably of an indirect character, for that community. Such an arrangement would at least be preferable to a long delay in the implementation of any of the proposals.

Position of African Civil Servants

Research has been made into the difficulty of finding a sufficient number of qualified Africans to fill the proposed seats on the Legislative Council, and the Committee on Constitutional Reforms recommended that it should be made possible for African Government servants to become members of the Legislative Council on resigning their positions temporarily, while retaining their pension rights.

The Governor has expressed the view that it is open to domestic African Government employees to be allowed to remain in the service if they wish to become a non-official member of the Legislative Council, but in his meeting with the mission he expressed more serious misgivings on this subject.

The mission is in favour of keeping the Civil Service free of political connexions. A strong and impartial Civil Service is of great value as a stabilizing influence in government, and Africans themselves necessarily have a primary interest in the development of such a service. The mission, from its observations in the Territories, is not convinced that there is a shortage of Africans with sufficient education for membership of the Legislative Council. In any event this is a difficulty which will diminish as more Africans receive secondary and higher education.

If it should be established, however, that there is a persistent and substantial number of qualified Africans outside the Civil Service, the mission considers that the committee's recommendation must be adopted as a temporary measure only.

Transferring Political Institutions

The mission was favourably impressed by the efforts of the Administering Authority to transfer African political institutions as quickly as possible into modern forms of African local government. On the institutional side an important change has occurred during the past three years, but few of the institutions thus set up seem yet to possess much initiative. The mission has the impression that, on the whole, development is proceeding along sound lines.

The time has, however, arrived when a major restructuring of the legislation governing the activities of Native authorities and district councils is called for. It should be possible to decide upon a pattern of African local government for the whole Territory, even though it might not be possible to implement it at present except in a few districts. A more precise definition of the functions and financial powers of these bodies will also be required. The division of functions between the municipal arrangements between the central Government and the Native authorities are at present largely on an ad hoc basis. A more precise division and one that would not require such frequent reference to Dar es Salaam should be introduced.

Another need is a great improvement in the conditions of service of employees of Native authorities. With the increase in functions of these bodies, senior employees like secretaries, treasurers, and court clerks now perform important functions. All training for such positions is of a purely local nature, and the salaries of these posts vary a great deal; they are generally much lower than those of comparable posts in the Government service.

It is clearly important to attract more educated Africans into local government employment. The mission believes that steps should be taken to raise the pay and other conditions of important Native authority employees to a level comparable

with those of Government service, and that the Government, in due course, a local government employee should be permitted to transfer to Government service. The inter-change of personnel between the various districts should be examined.

School for Local Government Employees

The Government of Tanganyika has stated its intention of establishing a school for local government employees. The mission hopes that the project will be carried forward with all reasonable speed.

The mission considers that the Tanganyika Government through its local officials, should take a more direct part in the development of modern African political institutions at the local level. Present methods of disseminating news to work well in those areas where the desire for progress is widespread among Africans, but in these areas the pace of development may be expected to quicken. In the more backward areas, however, the African seems far too complacent, and a more dynamic approach seems necessary if he is to be persuaded to better his existence.

The Women's Corona Club

Widening Field of Activity

THE WOMEN'S CORONA CLUB held its annual dinner in London on Tuesday. The club was formed in 1937 from women members of, and wives of men in, the Colonial Service and the Colonial Office. For some years they dined together once a year, while their colleagues and husbands in the Corona Club dined with their Secretary of State, but from that purely social beginning the club has found an ever-widening field of activity. It caters to its members, to women going overseas for the first time, and to women living in the territories in which members of the club live.

When parents work abroad, children often have to be left at home for their education. That involves finding suitable schools and good holiday homes, at which mothers can leave their small sons and daughters with confidence and at ease. It is a growing problem now that grandparents and other relations with smaller homes and no domestic help are less able than they used to be to welcome children regularly during school holidays.

The Women's Corona Club started last year to collect information about private homes, holiday accommodation, nurseries and schools specializing in the care of children whose parents are abroad, and the club while not guaranteeing such accommodation, has established panels of members in different parts of the Empire who are prepared to visit and report their personal views on places in their areas; and many members have themselves given hospitality to children whose parents are abroad.

Rapid economic development and the expansion of social services in Colonial territories is causing an increasing number of people overseas, and the club is helping to smooth the way for some of those leaving this country for the first time. A series of social functions has been organized, talks are given by women just back from overseas. Films are shown of life in Colonial territories, and opportunities are provided for members to meet each other, exchange information and impressions, and put their own experiences to the benefit of the wives of newly appointed officers in these areas, who have been special guests on these occasions.

The club is in close touch with the major voluntary organizations for women in this country so that their experience can be made available to women working overseas.

Although some of its activities have been undertaken at the request of the Colonial Office, and three members of the committee, Mrs. L. Paskin (hon. secretary), Lady Sandford, and Mrs. H. B. Sheppard, are fully occupied at the Colonial Office in dealing with its affairs, they work on a voluntary basis and the club is a non-official organization.

Ethiopia To-Day

MR. G. C. SCHLUTER, chairman of Messrs. Edm. Schluter & Co. Ltd., who has just returned from a visit to Ethiopia, writes in the monthly market letter of his company that the Russian invasion in Addis Ababa is understood to have a staff of 400. Road conditions in the country are now generally so poor that lorries normally take eight days to cover a distance equal to a two-hour motor. Prices are so high that the buying power of the Ethiopian dollar is worth only about 1s. though the rate of exchange is seven dollars to the £.

Improvement of Race Relations in Bantu Africa

Mr. W. A. Godlonton on the Need for an African Charter

GOOD RACE RELATIONS in Bantu Africa are a vital element in the advancement of international understanding, good will and peace.

Owing to the rate at which the world's population is increasing, the latest scientific methods of conservation and development of all the resources of what was Darker Africa less than 80 years ago have become an urgent necessity for the good of all mankind. But that is a task far beyond the present powers of the Bantu Africans alone. Indeed the extent and value of their contribution to it now depends, and will in the foreseeable future continue to depend, mainly on the supervision and instruction of a host of European professional, technical, and industrial experts.

Because of that background, a compelling need has arisen for an African Charter, by which a mean agreement, which is the result of negotiation between representatives of all those States in Africa. For as many of them as possible that have substantial Bantu populations, including representative of the non-European racial groups in the respective States.

One main purpose of this agreement would be the delimitation of Bantu Africa into areas of two classes—those available for permanent European settlement, or to use a convenient title, "western civilization regions," and those in which Bantu interests shall be permanently paramount, or "African civilization regions."

Declaration of Principles and Purposes

The other main purpose would be the declaration, in as clear a form as possible of such political, economic, and social principles and purposes governing the relationship between European, African and other non-European racial groups, as are accepted as common to all or to specified regions in either of the two categories.

As a corollary the agreement should also provide for the professional, technical, and administrative organization necessary to co-ordinate and conduct research into race relations questions, to exchange information, and to arrange periodical or special conferences between the States concerned.

The partition of Bantu Africa, which 75 years ago was an ally between several European Powers, is becoming a competition between the European and Bantu peoples. Until a reasonable arrangement is made between them their relations will always be strained by the uncertainty, and by the suspicion and distrust that are bred by uncertainty.

We must recognize that Europeans will not readily give their strength, skill, and money, or risk the lives or health of themselves and their families, in reclaiming a wilderness inhabited by barbarians, in meeting and overcoming the dangers to life and health, and in building homes, towns, roads, railways, and other services and amenities, unless they believe that they will be able and entitled to keep and pass on to their descendants what they have toiled to create.

Moreover, when such settlers have transformed the African wilderness, and at the same time contributed to the betterment of Natives who were savages when the transformation began, they cannot justly be asked to expect to acknowledge the supremacy of Native interests in the regions they have permanently occupied and improved.

The Africans can say that they were here before the Europeans, that they are far more numerous, and that

if they cannot attain civilized standards without our help, we cannot develop the country without theirs.

But in the first two facts there is no merit, rather the contrary, since the Bantu, when they had the country to themselves, contributed so little to the sum of human progress, their case for a claim on the value of the continent in that area, and willing to make to the new Africa.

The Vision of Rhodes

Such new points are by no means irrationally. In European civilized regions there would be fair play for all, and the same points would be reconciled if the Europeans were to offer and the Africans to accept an association or partnership in which the value of the respective contributions are in general recompensed by corresponding participation.

That vision was part of the picture conceived by Rhodes—the picture of a great civilized western European State, to the welfare of which its citizens, white and black, would be dedicated, and in which they and their descendants would live and rest their bones, as he wished to rest his, and in which the black men and women would be assisted to rise to the position where their chances would be equal, and they would use Rhodes's own words, "come into affairs."

But the picture is now blurred and distorted by the shadows cast by conflicting and unresolved claims, by the interpretations of men with lesser vision, experience or skill, and by the unco-ordinated action of responsible Governments.

To illustrate what is happening, I will read three statements, each unrelated to the others, but all referring to Northern Rhodesia.

The first is by a Native, Nelson Namulango, who, in 1948, was a candidate for the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council. Referring to self-government proposals made at the time by the non-official members of the Council he said:

"We believe that the proposals are only a hoax. The truth is that the Colonial Office's policy that our interests are paramount has frightened the Europeans. They are trying to drag us to the south. We want Northern Rhodesia to remain a Native State. The countries of our brothers in the south were taken with bloodshed, but we up here thought the Europeans had come to rescue us from savagery."

Mr. Crech Jones on Place of the European

Now listen to Mr. Crech Jones, speaking in Salisbury in 1949, when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"Permanent white settlements need to be controlled because Northern Rhodesia is a Protectorate. Africans have been guaranteed certain inherent rights, and therefore in agricultural development there are definite limitations so far as Europeans are concerned. Nevertheless, it is clear that for the economic well-being and social development of the territory the European must have a permanent place, and it has been British policy, while safeguarding the interests of the African, to encourage a degree of European development."

Lastly, the following comment was made as recently as January 23 last, by James, a gifted and regular contributor to that very highly respected Conservative Weekly paper, the *Spectator*. Having quoted a remark by Sir Godfrey Huggins that it was "absurd that someone should be allowed to stir the interests of Shoreditch, for example, should manage the affairs of Central Africa," he wrote:

"The Colonies, too, though the Colonial Secretary, manage to a greater or less degree in different cases the affairs of African Dependencies, and for reasons familiar enough to every student of Africa, it is very necessary that should till the Africans attain the capacity to manage their own affairs unaided."

You will agree that anyone who has perused this mixed brew of assertion, obscure pronouncement, and general inference is likely to be uncertain, suspicious, and distrustful.

We know that several different race relations policies, varying from extreme liberalism to deliberate and provocative repression, are being followed at one time by the respective European Governments, and without any joint attempt by those Governments to bring about a common basis upon the differences and