

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday June 6 1952

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An east african story.

Blotting sand is not used today but in the ledger for 1875 appears the entry:

1/1 Bottle Blotting sand 3/34
Seyyed Ali Bin Sood.

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Government Fully Committed to Federation

...applicable to their respective problems or to find grounds for common or mutually helpful action.

If we were to ask why there is so little co-operation we should probably be told in a stage whisper: "There must be no interference in a domestic matter" - as if a continental or international question becomes domestic because a collection of Poon-Bahs portentously calls it so.

The thing would be ridiculous if it were not so tragic, for not only does this motley array of principles and policies and this want of co-operation display to the Africans everywhere an extraordinary lack of European statesmanship, but it is related to the other wrong ideas which these are very often equally reluctant to discard.

The want of responsible government to Africans in the Gold Coast is a case in point, for that event has been adopted by the other territories as a precedent.

But the same principle respects those in, for example, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia, and in still greater degree those in Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

Consequently, if the matter had been handled in co-operation with the Governments of other territories, the implications and timing of the proposed grant would have been discussed and mutual steps taken to fix the most favourable time and to prevent Africans in other territories from being misled by the event.

Trustees or Contractors

The position in African civilization regions may not prove very controversial. The Europeans will be either trustees or contractors. If they are contractors their position will be fixed by their contract.

Trusteeship is analogous to regency. The trustees would have full powers to govern, but an obligation to train the wards in such duties and to pass control to them when they consider them fitted.

There may, however, be regions for which permanent limitations would have to be arranged. In Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa there are many areas reserved exclusively for Africans which are delimited as African civilization regions, are nevertheless too small or too interspersed among or encircled by European civilization regions to be able over to sustain, except in a local sense, independent political administrations, nor economic institutions, such as railways, telegraphic undertakings, or extensive irrigation schemes.

The search for common principles and purposes governing race relations in the European civilization regions is more difficult. If, for example, it were agreed that partnership is a common purpose in these regions, what does the term partnership mean?

There are clear distinctions between the business partnership which may be an family and a civic partnership between the subjects or classes which form a State. They need have no relation in common, save the willingness of the persons or groups concerned to co-operate in a more or less defined purpose. But willingness is the either of obligations of inducements, and inducements leads to a partnership have little resemblance to those usually leading to a business one.

The main factor is not the state of being in partnership but the inducements that can be expected to bring it about and maintain it. The negotiating Governments would therefore be concerned mainly with the principles and purposes governing such matters as health services, political representation, education, training and freedom of competition in professions, trade, industry, and so on. The task may appear formidable, but there is no reason to doubt that much could be achieved by patient negotiation.

A Widening Gulf

But we cannot ignore the serious obstacles presented by the gulf which separates the policies of the British and Union Governments, a gulf that has widened so noticeably during the last four years.

This gulf has a history going back to the transportation of the slaves in 1834. That event gave rise to the traditional compassion which so many people in Great Britain have since felt for the poor heathen of their imagination, a compassion that should not be denied provided it is allied with a due realization of the facts of the situation.

In contrast with that sentimental but detached outlook, the Boer voortrekkers, who were summarily deprived of their lands but denied fair compensation, and who had repeatedly fought bitter battles with the heathen to save themselves and their families from mutilation or death, began a hegemony over the Natives that has also become traditional and has not left very much room for compassion.

But Britain also fought many wars with her habitually belligerent Native tribes and their leaders, and these wars, though the gulf was at one time gradually narrowing to bridgable proportions, which might well have led to the adoption of a

...with complete... related with... on both sides... all that... been disastrous because the... the astute use of its... other substitute... for reason in the... many...

...in these circumstances, and with rapidly increasing... and development... can deny that a concerted effort by all Governments and racial groups to eliminate as many as possible of the matters of difference and uncertainty in race relations throughout South Africa would be an act of the highest statesmanship?

...and the Central African Federation which is now being so thoroughly investigated will, if it is accomplished, be a first step in that act.

One would think the syllable expresses what is threatening to tear Africa to bits, it works like this in the hearing of the word is...

Parliament and Colonial Legislatures

Special Aid May be Provided

Mr. WINTERBOTTOM (Lancashire) on the adjournment paid when tribute to work of the staff of the House in assisting the Legislatures of all Crown Colonies which were moving towards self-government, particularly that of Mr. Fellowes, the clerk assistant, who had rendered much valuable service all over the Commonwealth, and had visited among other territories the Sudan. In the past few months he had prepared the standing orders for the Legislature of Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad, and Nigeria.

At the annual general meeting of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, Mr. A. D. Dodds-Parker had been asked an extra clerk at the Table should be appointed to assist in this work, and Mr. J. Griffiths, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, had spoken in support.

Mr. Winterbottom felt that the appointment should be a fairly senior one, and urged the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs to approach his Secretary of State in the matter. The business was not temporary. In no fewer than 12 Colonial Legislatures there had recently been very considerable advances, and all benefited from the assistance of a "real" expert in Parliamentary procedure.

Since Great Britain had brought those new States into being, it was her duty to help them in the Parliamentary procedure which we had developed through the centuries, and which did not grow up of itself. Much troublesome trial and error would be avoided if an expert in this country were available to aid them in their early days.

Sir Edward Keenan testified to the great eagerness shown by the Legislative Assemblies both of Nigeria and the Gold Coast to understand and where applicable to follow, British procedure.

Mr. A. D. DODDS-PARKER spoke of the success of the Clerk's assistant's visit to the Sudan.

Mr. HENRY HOPKINS, Minister of State for the Colonies, thanked Mr. Winterbottom for raising the matter, and agreed about the importance of enabling Colonial Legislatures to benefit from British experience of Parliamentary procedure. There were certain important differences between Colonial Legislatures and Parliaments, for example, most Colonies had a single chamber system. They varied considerably according to the state of political advancement.

The staffing of the clerk's office was, of course, a matter for consideration in the first instance by the Commission for Regulating Offices of the House of Commons. The appointment of a special member of the staff, after Colonial Legislatures would seem to offer many advantages. He would have to travel extensively, but it was equally important that he should not spend the whole of his time abroad.

The question was put and agreed to.

**Authority of Government Flouted—
African Police Killed by Bamangwato Rioters**

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT was made last week in the House of Lords by Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations:

"A deputation composed of certain members of the Bamangwato tribe recently visited this country for the purpose of asking Her Majesty's Government to reverse the decision taken by them that they had come with regard to the tribute to be paid to the Bechuanaland Government. I had two interviews with them. I thought so all that they had to say which contained nothing new, and explained to them at length the reasons why it was not possible for the Government to alter its decision.

"I also gave them a document incorporating my statement to them in order that they might transmit it to their fellow-tribesmen and told them that in order that the expenditure on their journey should not fall on the tribal funds, H.M. Government would defray the costs of their tickets. It will therefore be clear that they were treated not only with courtesy but with generosity."

On May 21 the deputation arrived back in Seacow. On May 26 the district commissioner proceeded to the Kgotla ground in order to announce to the tribe the terms of my reply to the deputation and the Government's further policy.

"He found there a number of tribesmen, not large but extremely vociferous, who had obviously been organized for the purpose of preventing the Government's views being communicated to the tribe, and in fact the statement could not be made. Tribesmen who wished to speak or to listen to the Government statement were prevented from doing so."

Firm Action Necessary

"This was clearly a deliberate challenge to the authority of the Government, and firm action became necessary. It was essential to prevent misuse of the traditional meeting-place by a minority group. Accordingly, on May 31 the district commissioner issued orders that no meetings should be held in the Kgotla-place without his permission and that Bechuanaland law restricting the brewing and consumption of liquor should be strictly enforced.

"Two attempts on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning to defy the first order were successfully dealt with by the police. But unfortunately on Sunday afternoon, June 1, concerted attacks were made by a bigger group, many of them the worse for drink, and among whom were many women, on the small force of police stationed at the Kgotla ground.

"The two European officers, who with great gallantry saved their ground, were seriously injured before being rescued by police reinforcements, and eventually in the face of a hail of stones and sticks the police had to retire, leaving the mob in possession of the Kgotla ground. Three African policemen were unhappily killed."

"The situation remained difficult until reinforcements had been brought in from Basutoland and Southern Rhodesia. With the arrival of these reinforcements and the Commissioner's Police from Mafeking the situation was rapidly restored. Raids in Seacow resulted in the arrest of the ringleaders and many of those responsible for Sunday's rioting. Constant patrolling restored order through the town. The police then turned to other areas which might be affected. The administration and the police are now in complete control of the situation, and it is expected steadily to improve.

"It is clear from all the reports I have received that this was a deliberate attempt by a small faction of the tribe to flout the authority of Government. Only a minority of the tribe took part in the disturbances—a maximum of 800 out of a total population in the reserve of 100,000. It is significant

that on May 26 many leading Bamangwato, in defiance of Government and the discouragement of Her Majesty's representative, went to the Administration for advice and guidance.

"Secondly, a considerable proportion of the rioters were under the influence of drink. This is itself evidence of the serious deterioration in the tribe to which I have referred in earlier statements. The first step may be to restore law and order and to punish the ringleaders. This breach of the peace, which has led to the death of three police officers in the execution of their duty, steps are already being taken to this end, and steps to transmit to the general body of the tribesmen the statement of Government policy which it was the object of the incident facing to keep from them.

"There is good reason to hope that, when that has been done, the great majority of the tribe, who are moderate, loyal, and peaceable will turn to the essential business of selecting a new chief."

Statement in the House of Commons

MR. JOHN FOSTER, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, made a similar statement in the House of Commons.

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Leicester): While I join with the Under-Secretary in expressing sympathy for the disturbances and sympathy with the relatives of those who have been killed and injured, may I ask him three questions?

"First, did the district commissioner proceed to the Kgotla ground in order to convey to the tribesmen the decision of the Secretary of State? Will the Under-Secretary say whether arrangements were made for the conveying of the Kgotla so that the delegation could have been received by their fellow-tribesmen on the interview with the Secretary of State?"

"Secondly, it has been said that the solicitor who advised the tribe, Mr. Frankel, who accompanied the delegation here, on hearing that there was some disturbance, offered his good services to intervene to prevent further disturbance and that his offer was not accepted. Has the Under-Secretary any news of that and, if so, does he not think it would be wise to use the services of anyone who is bringing his influence to bear to prevent disturbances of this kind?"

"Thirdly, is it the Under-Secretary's information that the disturbances were due in part to the fact that the tribe have made up their minds that they will not make nominations or select a new chief, and if that turns out to be the view of the majority what then will be the policy of Her Majesty's Government?"

MR. FOSTER: "With regard to the first question, the deputation was certainly allowed to go to the Kgotla, and, in fact, the date of the Kgotla was put off from May 23 to 26 at the request of those who came from England. But it now becomes clear that the reasons given for necessitating that postponement were not made in good faith. The delegation had arrived on May 20, and the adjournment to May 26 was in order to pack the Kgotla with agitators.

"With regard to the second question, I do not know anything about the offer of the solicitor, and, of course, we must rely on the Administration to deal with that matter. However, I will take note of the information which Mr. Griffiths has furnished."

Tribesmen Express Regret

"With regard to the third question, it seems clear that the disturbances were the work only of a minority. Many of the Bamangwato tribes, as I have approached the district commissioner after the disturbances on May 26 and before the serious riots and expressed their dissatisfaction and regret at what had happened. It seems to me that, once this minority has been firmly dealt with, the tribe will turn to the election of a new chief."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I gather that the date of the Kgotla was postponed in order to enable the delegation to report. Does the Under-Secretary now tell us that at that adjourned Kgotla on May 26 it was made clear that the Administration had invited the delegation to report on their interview with the Secretary of State?"

MR. FOSTER: "I cannot tell Mr. Griffiths that, because the Kgotla was entirely abortive. The district commissioner was going to give the message, but nothing happened because he was shouted down. There was this group who were determined that he should not convey to the tribe what had been decided in London."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "My information—it may be wrong—is that some at least of the resentment felt was at the fact that the Kgotla had been called. It was known that the district commissioner was to convey the views of the Secretary of State but that no arrangements had been made for the

Results of Kenya's General Election

Mr. Michael Blundell Now the European Leader

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, who was returned unopposed for the Rift Valley Constituency in the Kenya general election, has been elected leader of the European non-official members, and Mrs. Wilfrid B. HAYLOCK, representing Kiambu, has been elected their chairman. They are now the two European non-official members of the Executive Council of Kenya.

Mr. Alan Keyser, re-elected unopposed by the Trans-Nzoia, had intimated that he did not wish his name to be put forward again for the leadership. Indeed, until just before the election he had not proposed to stand, but under the pressure of his friends he then agreed to serve in the new Council, though not as leader of the Europeans.

The other members returned unopposed are Colonel S. G. Gherrie (Nairobi North), Lady Shave (Ukamba), Mr. L. R. M. Wellwood (Uasin Gishu), and Mr. C. G. Usher (Mombasa).

Last week we reported that Mr. S. C. Cook had been elected for the Coast, Colonel E. S. Grogan for Nairobi West, Mr. W. E. Crosskill for Mau, and Mrs. A. R. Shaw for Nyanza.

Mr. Erskine and Lord Delamere Beaten

Perhaps the surprise of the election has been the return by Nairobi South of Mr. Norman F. Harris, a former mayor of the city, with a majority of 358 votes over his nearest opponent, Mr. D. O. Erskine, in a three-cornered contest, the other candidate, Mr. L. E. Vigar, receiving only 371 votes. Four years ago Mr. Erskine beat Mr. Harris by a heavy majority.

In the Kiambu electoral area Mr. Humphrey Slade beat Lord Delamere by 84 votes, and in Mount Kenya Group Captain L. R. Briggs defeated Colonel T. C. C. Lewin by 191.

In the non-Muslim constituencies Mr. A. B. Patel won the Eastern seat, Mr. J. S. Patel the Western, and Mr. Chanan Singh and Mr. C. Madam the two-member Central area. No fewer than five candidates in that contest forfeited their deposits.

Mr. S. G. Hassan won the Muslim East election and Mr. I. E. Nathoo Muslim West. Sheikh Muftood Saleh Makawi is the elected Arab member. His colleague, who is nominated, is Sheriff Abdullah Salim.

The nominated African non-official members are Mr. E. W. Ngunjiri, J. Jeremiahs, Mr. M. Gikonyo, Mr. T. M. O. Tambo, Mr. W. W. W. Awori, and Mr. W. Odeh. In the last Council there were only four African non-official members.

Nominated Non-Official Members

The nominated non-official members are Mr. D. L. Blunt, Mr. Mervyn Cowie, Mr. G. Maidani, Edya, Colonel W. S. Marchant, Mr. E. J. C. Neep, Mr. John L. Riddoch, Sir Ebood Pirbhai, Dr. S. D. Karve, Chief Oko Mukima (Machakos), Mr. Isaka Okwiri (an African assistant administrative officer), and Sheikh Mohamed Ali Said (acting Uwakil of Malindi).

The official side of the Council will consist of Mr. H. S. Potter, Chief Secretary and Member for Development; Mr. J. Whyatt, Attorney-General and Member for Law and Order; Mr. E. A. Vasey, Financial Secretary and Member for Finance; Mr. E. R. St. A. Davies, Chief Native Commissioner and Member for African Affairs; Major F. W. Cavefish-Bentley, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources; Mr. C. H. Hartwell, Deputy Chief Secretary and Member for Education and Labour; Sir Charles Mortimer, Member for Health, Lands and Local Government; and Mr. A. Hope-Jones, Member for Commerce and Industry; Dr. T. R. Anderson, Director of Medical Services; Mr. F. W.

Comptroller of the Exchequer, Mr. E. N. Griffiths, Jones, Solicitor-General; Mr. W. Puddle, Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. G. M. Edden, Director of Agriculture; Mr. R. W. Taylor, Director of Public Works; and Mr. West D. Wadley, Director of Education.

Mr. E. B. Kettle, Acting Labour Commissioner, has been appointed a temporary nominated member during the absence on leave of Mr. Crosskill.

Nominated Non-Official Members Position

The Chief Secretary said on Monday: "The nominated non-official members may vote according to conscience unless the Government wish a specifically applied. If they feel unable to accept the Government's policy, which will be used as sparingly as possible when applied to any particular issue—they are at liberty to resign."

All seven candidates for the Non-Muslim Central Constituency of Nairobi handed their resignations to the Chief Secretary of Kenya before the election, on the ground that the election was not being conducted in a fair manner. The Indian Primary School, where the voting took place, was the scene of disorders when thousands of voters mingled in the entrance for three hours, occasionally breaking through the police cordons. After petitioning the district commissioner to declare the election null and void, which he said he had no authority to do, the candidates having requested the Member for Law and Order, decided to announce their resignations if elected. Why election will probably be held next month. The district commissioner stated that the 36 booths should have been sufficient to deal with a number of dealing with 1,500 persons a day. The number of voters is estimated at 1,600.

The new Council was opened on June 12 by Sir Philip Mitchell.

Kenya Meat Commission Criticized

REPRESENTATIVES OF ALL RACES supported the following resolution at a meeting held in Mombasa under the chairmanship of Mr. Collins:

"That we, citizens of Mombasa of all races, resolve that, whilst fully appreciating the necessity of encouraging agriculture and stock raising, one of the most important basic industries of this country, and realizing that any provocation of conflict between town and country is against the best interests of all, nevertheless feel that the Kenya Meat Commission as at present organized and controlled does not serve the best interests of the country as a whole, and request that the Governor will appoint a commission to conduct a public inquiry to investigate and report on whether the Meat Commission shall be abolished or reformed, and further request that any amendment to the Ordinance should provide adequate representation to the country, business, consumers and business representatives. We further request that pending the findings of this commission the price of meat effective from May 27, 1952, be reduced and maintained."

Mr. S. V. Cook said that he and others had expressed doubts about the success of the commission in Legislative Council, and that conditions in the Colony were very different from those in Southern Rhodesia, and even there many people were dissatisfied with their organization, which had been Kenya's model.

Appeal for Racial Tolerance

AN APPEAL FOR RACIAL TOLERANCE was made by Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, in a recent address in Salisbury. "We are reaping the fruits of our policies in the past when we set out to improve the health of the African, to teach him to grow more food, to educate him, and set him on the road to civilization," he said. "We have to recognize that there are a large number of Africans on the ladder of civilization. They are on different rungs, but they are all trying to get up. Southern Rhodesia's future will be very largely affected by the way in which the different groups treat one another."

British Empire Society for the Blind

Mr. John Wilson's Appeal

"About three million people in the British Colonies are blind," said Mr. John Wilson, secretary of the British Empire Society for the Blind, when he made the "Week's Good Cause" appeal on Sunday evening. He said (see page 186):

"During the last few years I have travelled 40,000 miles through the Colonies. I've been to most of Kenya where half the tribesmen have eye diseases and to parts of Uganda where one person in seven is blind."

"In the Colonies for which the British people are responsible upwards of a million people are blind—three times the number of blind people in Britain and America put together. Millions of others have painful and incapacitating eye diseases. The challenging fact is that the quarters of all this could be prevented."

"If something went wrong with your eyes, you would go to an eye doctor. But if you lived in most Colonies, you probably would not be an eye specialist within hundreds of miles. If you were blind, as I did when I was a boy, you would learn Braille and be trained for a job. But in most Colonies there are no schools where blind children can get the care and help they need. Education is the main occupation of the blind."

Work in 40 Colonies

"Two years ago the British Empire Society for the Blind was formed to deal with this problem and get together the skill and money needed for the biggest job ever tackled by workers for the blind. The society works in 40 British Colonies, with people of every race, creed, and colour, to save sight and to bring new hope to the blind. Teachers are being trained and schools are being planned. Soon every colonial language will have its own Braille alphabet."

"But this Empire movement is being slowed down

by lack of money. The Colonies are raising all they can but have not the resources to deal with this problem. Surely they have a right to look to us in the Home Country, as we look to them in time of peril."

Donations may be sent to the society at 15, Victoria Street, London, E.C. 1.

East African Dinner

THERE IS STILL TIME for contacts in this country who wish to attend the East African Dinner to be held in London on Tuesday, July 1, to obtain tickets from Miss Young, secretary of the Dinner Club, c/o The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.C.

The principal guests will be Sir Philip Mitchell, who on the previous day will receive after 40 years in the Colonial Service, Sir of them in Africa, and Lady Mitchell, among those who have indicated that they will attend. Mr. Oliver Lyellton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor-designate of Kenya, with Lady Mary Baring, Mr. F. S. Joelson, this year's president of the Dinner Club, will be in the chair. The price of tickets for members of the Dinner Club is 27s. 6d., and for non-members 30s.

Another Criticism from Nyasaland

MR. H. GIBSON, a former non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, and for years general manager of the Nyasaland Railway, wrote recently in the *Nyasaland Times*:

"The man in the street is kept ignorant of how the revenues of this country are being spent, and I consider it time our non-official members demanded that the general public should be informed. It was evident that the Colonial Office were not satisfied with the present situation when they found it necessary to send out one of their senior advisers to examine conditions, and laid down certain conditions with regard to a loan—a state of affairs unique in the history of Nyasaland."

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PERSONALIA

CAPTAIN W. GRAZEBROOK has arrived from Nairobi PRINCE YORUK GALITZINE has landed on Sunday by air for East Africa.

MR. J. B. GRIFFIN, the new Chief Justice of Uganda, has arrived in Kampala.

SIR ALAN GARRETT anderson left £100,017. Dues of £126,124 has been paid.

Colonel G. ALTHUS POWSONBY arrived back in England from his tour of duty last week-end.

MR. J. N. BAINEY spoke in Sunday's *Evening East Africa* programme of the B.B.C.

COLONEL G. H. VAN DER POST is due in London this week by air from Central Africa.

MR. J. N. BAINEY will fly back to Southern Rhodesia in a few days after his leave in London.

Mrs. ARTHUR HARRIS, who has been appointed Acting Director of Man-power in Kenya.

LIEUT. COLONEL ERIC K. BUSHELL, has been appointed a director of Nyassa Plantations, Ltd.

MR. and MRS. A. B. MASSIE will leave London in the middle of next month to return to Dar-es-Salaam by sea.

SIR EUGEN MILLINGTON-DRAKE has arrived back in London from his five-months' tour of West Central and East Africa.

SIR FRANK Watson, chairman of the Kenya Agricultural Board, and LADY WILSON have recently visited Southern Rhodesia.

VICE ADMIRAL SIR GODFREY N. OLIVER, wearing his flag in the M.S. Kenya will visit East African ports during this and next month.

A ball, the first to be held at Government House in Kampala, for about 20 years, was recently given by SIR ANDREW and LADY COHEN.



Wills's
CAPSTAN
NAVY CUT TOBACCO

MR. J. D. REYNOLDS, the new Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, married recently in Salisbury to Miss Jacobson of Harare.

SIR EYEN DARING, Governor-designate of Kenya, will pay his first visit to East Africa House, the intellectual club in London, on June 25.

MR. C. DORMAN of Nairobi spent a few days in London last week on his way to the United States, from which he will return about mid-July.

Cosmopolitan to Mr. and Mrs. REGINALD MOSELEY of Broadway and formerly of Kenya on the birth of a son while on holiday in this country.

MARSHALL JOHN A.C. SIR JOHN SLESSOR, who will on January 1 next relinquish his post as Chief of the Air Staff, served in the Sudan during the 1914-18 war.

EVELYN RENNIE, wife of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, opened an appeal for a training centre for the blind in the territory with a broadcast from Lusaka last week.

SIR GEORGE B. BORD-STOOKE, Governor of Sierra Leone, is due in England in a few days. He will be on leave until mid-September, spending most of his time in Cornwall.

SIR GEORGE USHER, who recently made a long tour of the Rhodesias from his home in Natal, and LADY USHER have arrived in England by air for a stay of about two months.

The Queen has approved extension for one year, to February, 1958, of the term of office of Sir GILBERT RUSSELL as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia.

Membership of the Executive Council of Uganda has been increased by four by the appointment of Messrs. A. N. MAMU, B. J. MUSAKA, J. T. MURISON, and S. B. KULUBAY.

The funeral service for MR. LEONARD ALDRIDGE, chairman of the Mitchell Cotts group of companies, took place privately at St. Michael and All Angels, Stoke Newington, last Friday.

MR. F. G. HOBBS, a director of Messrs. Gurney and Co., left for East Africa by air on Tuesday, and will visit Iran and Palestine. Mrs. HOBBS will accompany him as far as Nairobi.

MRS. LANCELOT USSHER, widow of the late Sir Campbell Tait, a former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in London from South Africa. Before returning in August she will exhibit some of her paintings.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, arrived in England at the beginning of last week by air from Dar-es-Salaam, and left in the QUEEN MARY three days later. He expects to return to London from the United States at the end of this month.

MR. J. D. REYNOLDS, President of the South African Institute of Race Relations, and adviser on Native Affairs to the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., has recently visited the Sudan, and is now in Geneva on his way to London.

MR. BRUCE HUTT is Acting Governor of Tanganyika during the absence from the Territory of Sir EDWARD TWINING, and MR. S. V. S. LESLIE, Member for Finance, Trade and Economics, is acting as Chief Secretary, while continuing to perform his ordinary duties.

THE HON. ANTHONY CAYZER, younger son of Lord Rotherwick, chairman of Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., and Lady Rotherwick, and the HON. PATRICIA BROWNE, elder daughter of Lord Oranmore and Browne, and of the Hon. Mrs. Hew Dalrymple, were married in London last week.

DR. and MRS. V. H. BOYLES, ARCHDEACON and MRS. G. CALCRATT, MR. and MRS. F. A. CURRY, DR. KATHLEEN KEEN, DR. JANE MURKLEJOHN, DR. G. KELHAM, DR. and MRS. J. J. G. HANRATTY, and DR. and MRS. D. H. H. ROBERTSON are on their way to East Africa by sea.

LORD PACE, the first Lord of the Admiralty in the late Socialist Government, who is keenly interested in the work of the Agricultural Bureau (which has been appointing Central African Federations) has received an Oxford on election to an ordinary studentship at Christ Church and a lectureship in politics.

Mr. H. A. FOSBROOKE, senior sociologist in the Tanganyika service since 1949, addressed the Royal Anthropological Institute on Tuesday on "The Tribes of North-East Tanganyika." He illustrated his address with overhead slides, and dealt with the click-speaking nomads, the Nilo-Hamitic pastoralists, and Bantu and other agriculturists.

MR. E. H. FRASER, South African Minister of Economic Affairs, has arrived in Southern Rhodesia by air as the guest of the Prime Minister, SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, for talks on the Customs Union (Interim) Agreement between the two countries, which was signed in 1948. A report on the progress made in the elimination of tariffs and other restrictive regulations on commerce will be prepared for submission to the G.A.T.T. session to be held in Geneva in October.

MR. H. S. MAIDMAN has arrived in London by air from Nairobi to give evidence as a former secretary of Speccoloid Ltd. in a case in which certain persons are accused of conspiring to induce the acquisition of shares in this company in 1943 by dishonest concealment of material facts. Mr. Maidman said in evidence that he had resigned from the company because he was not happy about what was not being done concerning losses. Later he rejoined the company and became a director.

SIR SIDNEY CAINE, who has accepted the appointment of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya, entered the Inland Revenue Office in 1925, transferring to the Colonial Office three years later, and after service in Hong Kong from 1937 to 1940 returned to the Colonial Office. Two years later he was a member of the Caribbean Commission, and was appointed Financial Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the same year. Assistant Under-Secretary of State in 1944 and Deputy Under-Secretary in 1947, he became 3rd Secretary to the Treasury in the following year. He expects to assume his new duties in September.

MR. SYDNEY SAWYER and MR. JOHN WILSON have arrived in London from Southern Rhodesia to begin a six-weeks tour under the auspices of the Princess Elizabeth Birthday Fund (whereby two young persons from each country exchange visits). The two Rhodesians will be received by THE QUEEN on July 8. Their travel programme includes visits to the West Country, Wales, the Lake District, Scotland, Coventry, and Stratford-on-Avon; they will watch the Test Match at Lords and the Wimbledon tennis tournament, see Parliament, Windsor Castle, the Inner Temple, and the Old Bailey, and have tea at 10, Downing Street, with Mrs. CHURCHILL.

The annual lunch of the Uganda Society in Scotland, which has been held in Perth, marked the 22nd anniversary of the formation of the society. It was attended by MR. and MRS. BELL, MR. C. BENNETT, MISS BRIDGE, MR. S. CARRIS, MR. and MRS. L. COX, MR. and MRS. I. B. FRASER, MR. and MRS. R. W. FRASER, MRS. H. HUDSON, MR. and MRS. H. MACDONALD, BRIGADIER and MRS. J. R. MACNAB, MR. and MRS. H. D. D. MACKAY, DR. J. P. MITCHELL (president) and MRS. MITCHELL, DR. and MRS. J. H. NEILL, MR. and MRS. D. W. ROBERTSON, MR. and MRS. D. SMITH, MRS. J. SMITH, MR. J. B. STRUTHERS (hon. secretary), MRS. and MISS STRUTHERS, MRS. J. M. WALLACE, MR. and MRS. A. B. WATSON, MR. and MRS. W. R. WORK, MAJOR COLONEL F. WORKMAN, MR. W. YOUNGER (hon. secretary) and MRS. YOUNGER.

Obituary

D. C. B. W. Arnold

DR. C. B. W. ARNOLD, who had spent many years of his distinguished career as an agricultural scientist in Nyasaland, has died in this country after a long illness. After some years in Ceylon as a science master, he became chief chemist and agricultural adviser to a British firm in Calcutta, managed the fertilizer section after the first world war, and then spent two years studying in Britain, including a period at Rothamsted. In 1926, having spent two years of sugar plantations in British Guiana, he arrived in Nyasaland where he was for 14 years in the service of the Imperial Tobacco Company. He had been retired for less than a year, however, when in 1941 he was asked to fill the post of chemist and research officer in the Agricultural Department. He played a leading part in formation of the Nyasaland Society, and had also been director of the Nyasaland branch of the British Red Cross.

FATHER JOHN COLEMAN, who has died at St. John's Coloured School, Salisbury, aged 64, was an authority on the Sindebele and Shona languages, a world-famous entomologist, and a keen philatelist. For most of his life he fought against a lung disease, having been told 25 years ago that he had but a few months to live. Born in London, he went to the Union at 14. At 30 he was ordained in Port Elizabeth, he arrived in Rhodesia in 1907 and seven years later settled in Salisbury. For 23 years he was chaplain of Emerald Hill Orphanage. He was the author of a grammar book on the Shona and Sindebele languages.

MR. ERIC LOUIS PHARAZYN, a New Zealander, who was one of the early settlers in the Trans-Nzoia district of Kenya, has died in Kitale at the age of 61. After serving in the 1914-18 war, during which he received the White Eagle of Serbia for hison work, he went to Kenya, where his farming interests were chiefly concerned with stock. He served throughout the recent war with the East African Pioneer Corps. He leaves a widow and two sons.

SIR JAMES FINLAY, who has died in St. Andrews, Scotland, at the age of 73, was at one time chairman of the Forest Products Research Board and of the Colonial Office inquiry into the training of forestry officers. From 1926 to 1951 he was chairman of the Inter-University Council convened to deal with Colonial education, and he was a member of the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies.

MR. AUGUST QUELL, who first went to Southern Rhodesia in 1888, has died in Bulawayo at the age of 89. Born in South Africa, he joined the British Bechuanaland Police at 16, and was selected as one of the police to accompany Sir Sidney Sheppard on a visit to Lobengula. He subsequently resigned and followed the pioneer column into Rhodesia, establishing himself as a transport contractor in Matabeleland.

MRS. ROSE ALLEN, wife of Mr. Cyril Allen, former editor of the Salisbury Standard Mail, has died in Southern Rhodesia. A daughter of a Minister of Agriculture in the old Natal Government, she was a keen golfer and singer, and two years after her marriage in 1921 accompanied Mr. Allen to Rhodesia, where she farmed near the Iron Mine and later near Gatooma.

MRS. MINNIE COULSON, widow of Thomas Coulson, who went to Kenya in 1898, has died in the Colony at the age of 80. She leaves two sons and two daughters, 11 grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren, all of whom live in the Colony.

THE EARL OF LELTHAM, who died in Ireland last week, was private secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1917.

Letters to the Editor

Chitimukulu's Assertions Retuted

Sir Stewart Gore Browne's Reply

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.—
I have just seen the account in your issue of May 2 of a speech made by Chitimukulu, Paramount Chief of the Bemba tribe, at a meeting in London of the Africa Bureau the previous Saturday, in which he is reported as saying that he remembers seeing David Livingstone as a boy, and that the latter had been sent by Queen Victoria to make an agreement with his father.

In actual fact, Livingstone visited Chitapangwa Chitimukulu III in 1867, and spent from January 31 to February 20 of that year at his village. For the present chief, Chitimukulu IX, to remember seeing the explorer he would need to be well over 90 at present, whereas he is about 60. Further, Chitimukulu III, whom Livingstone visited, was not the present Chitimukulu's father but his great-uncle. Nor was Livingstone an emissary of Queen Victoria, negotiating treaties, but a missionary explorer, the substance of whose conversations with Chitimukulu Chitapangwa, which related largely to barter, is fully recorded day by day in his diary (Chapter I of Vol. I of the "I. A. S. Journals"). It was not until 1898, after some spasmodic fighting, that the Bemba country was taken over by Mr. Robert Codrington, who had been appointed Deputy Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia earlier in that year.

These details are of chief unimportant, but in *scripta manent*, and the chief is reported by you as saying that "the British Government and people want to violate the agreement made between Queen Victoria and my father," which is a serious charge even in a federation debate. I can only assume that he was wrongly interpreted, since statements like that quoted above can only damage the cause he has at heart.

Shiwa Ngandu,

Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

STEWART GORE BROWNE.

Colonial Judiciary Needs Reform

Lord Chancellor's Opinion Criticized

TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.—

SIR.—Some time ago the Lord Chancellor was questioned on the independence of the Colonial judiciary. The reply was reassuring—that the Colonial judiciary were as independent as the judiciary in England. Some years' experience of the working of the Colonial Legal Service has convinced me that the Colonial judiciary are not as independent as their brethren in England. In order that readers may be able to judge the matter, I will state how a man becomes a judge in that service.

Call our man A and assume that he is appointed a magistrate. His initial salary depends on experience and war service. Suppose A starts at £1,000 p.a. He is on probation for two years at the same salary. If confirmed by his appointments he will receive yearly increments of £45 until he reaches the maximum salary of £1,320.

At the end of every year his Chief Justice and the Governor must submit a confidential report on his work, etc., to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Information, and thereafter increments, depend on a good report.

Let us assume that A has been confirmed in his appointment, that he is ambitious, and wants to become a puisne judge, and then possibly a Chief Justice. If A has not obtained an adverse report he should after about 12 years' service be appointed a puisne judge at

the rate of £1,500 (salaries after from Colony to Colony, based on the average).

A, still a young man, wants to become a Chief Justice. His Chief Justice and the Governor must submit confidential reports; and an indifferent report will diminish his chances of becoming a Chief Justice.

A, now a Chief Justice, being still comparatively young and active, would like further promotion and increase of salary and pension. He would like to become, say, president of the West Indies, West African or East African Court of Appeal (at a salary of about £3,000). Provided the Governor's report is favourable he has a chance of ending his career in one of these posts.

From the outset A has striven for promotion, and to achieve his goal he must always obtain good reports. After all, who can blame a young magistrate if he gradually orders his life and views in a manner accessible to those who can make or mar him? The same thing, in a different form, takes place when one is appointed a judge. That magistrates, judges, and Chief Justices should ignore these matters would be contrary to human nature. The great majority may do so, but there are others who must consciously or unconsciously be influenced by these factors.

Compare the Colonial Legal Service with the judicial system in England. There a stipendiary magistrate has no competitors; he does not strive for promotion; there are no annual reports; and he has, apart from the Home Secretary, no superior officer to whom he must account. This position of judges in England is even stronger. They are appointed directly by the Queen; their salary is charged against the Consolidated Fund; there are no annual reports; and they draw the same salaries and pensions.

It would seem clear then that the service conditions of magistrates and judges in the Colonial Legal Service differ so materially from those of their brethren in England that, until they are altered and the faint administrative taint removed, they cannot be regarded as being as independent as the judiciary in England.

I suggest the following reforms: that all Chief Justices and Judges be paid the same rate of salary, together, if necessary, with a cost-of-living allowance where conditions, etc., differ; that all such salaries be provided for by each Colony and paid into a central fund under, say, the control of the Crown Agents; and that such school-day anomalies as reports be abolished.

Yours faithfully,

CRUICK

Mr. J. Mahon, a member of the Kenya Medical Department, and Dr. V. D. Van Someren, a biologist of the Fisheries Department, have discovered that the simulium fly, which causes blindness, feeds on the backs of freshwater crabs.

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Criticisms of Southern Rhodesian Budget Prime Minister Disappointed with M.P.s

DISAPPOINTMENT at the way Southern Rhodesians had received a difficult budget was expressed by Sir Godfrey Huggins, the Prime Minister, when he announced the withdrawal of the proposal for purchase tax.

"It is most unfortunate," he said, "that the Minister of Finance was away in London after introducing his budget because in his absence a campaign has been worked up and become quite popular, and he was not here to counter the campaign or smooth out certain difficulties which might have arisen in regard to purchase tax."

The proposal had been based on two ideas: to produce revenue to help balance the budget and to reduce consumption of non-essential imports. "We are up against a difficult situation—to make good the losses of the recent droughts and play our part in saving the pound. We are working for ourselves and not for the United Kingdom, as some people have suggested."

Imports and Exports

Some people said that development must not be halted; but what would happen if they could not pay for it? Imports must be cut unless the Colony could suddenly increase its exports and production of real wealth.

"I am very disappointed that Members of Parliament have not been prepared to lead in this connection, but have followed the crowd. What is not generally realised is that merchants in the Colony have been doing a fine business locally, but at the same time imported so much stuff that nationally they are ruining the country."

Sir Godfrey reminded the House that he had last year told the Colony that many people sought things regardless of whether they could pay for them. People had been living in

a "loose" manner. All taxes were an abomination, but the country must be able to produce revenue. The Prime Minister then described the alternative proposal to purchase tax, a 1% additional import duty on passenger motor vehicles, and a 2% surcharge on income tax for one year only.

"I am disappointed that the public was not prepared to take a difficult budget to save the pound and meet the £8m. lost through the drought."

Mr. R. Q. Stockill, Leader of the Opposition, alleged that the Minister of Finance was completing his original task of complete State control. The Colony's financial position was not so gloomy as painted by Mr. Whitehead and could be even better if more minerals were exported. Instead of a sound financial policy to encourage increased farming and mineral output, however, they were given an experiment in academic theory.

Taxes on Undeveloped Land

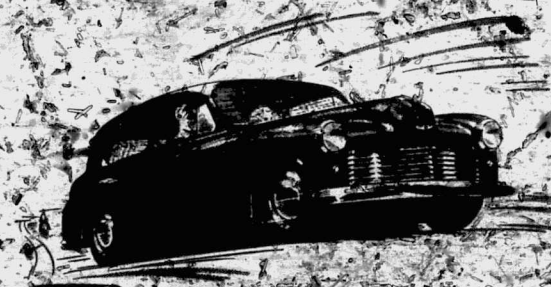
Mr. L. J. W. Keller (Ind. Labour) suggested increased super-tax and higher taxes on undeveloped and unoccupied land, excess profits, and the railways. Taxation had now passed the limit and the ordinary wage-earner could pay the Government stamp duty had said a couple needed £80 a month to live properly. Government expenditure had increased by 200%—200%—in the last five years, and could be cut.

Mr. Keller said that some 3,600 people in the Colony paid super-tax on incomes totalling £10m. The tax should be raised by 1s. not 1s. 6d. Over 1m. acres of land were unoccupied, kept for speculative purposes: it should be taxed at 5s. an acre.

Mr. J. R. Denton Young (United Party) suggested a commission to investigate the tax structure. The budget was inflationary, and if Mr. Whitehead persisted in his policy, the House would have to take drastic measures to alter it.

Mr. G. Munro (Rhodesia Party) said that the real shock of the budget was the amount of money needed to cover last year's overspending, exceeding £5m. He urged increased help for mining.

Mr. D. MacIntyre (United Party) thought it the most deleterious of the 18 budgets which he had heard. Its effect would be to induce increased demands for higher wages; it would not stop spending or reduce people's standards of living. Whilst appealing for steps to aid the sterling area, the Government had done little to check its own administrative expenses.



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Birthday Honours List

(Continued from last week)

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER K.V.O.

REAR ANTHONY, C.V.O. O.B.E.
After service with the King's Liverpool Regiment in the 1914-18 war, he entered the Colonial Office in 1921, and served there until 1939. During this period he was private secretary to Lord Harlech, 1926-29, and secretary to the Colonial Office Conference of 1930.

FRIGGIAN, AIR COMMODORE EDWARD HEDLEY, C.B.
C.O. D.F.C. (A.C.)
Captain of the King's Flight since 1936. Accompanied the Royal party on their visit to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia in 1947 and the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to Kenya this year.

M.V.O.

BALLANTINE, CAPTAIN RONALD GEORGE, and PARKER, CAPTAIN ROBERT CLIVE, B.O.M.C., pilots of the aircraft which carried the Royal party to Kenya and back for their visit to Kenya earlier this year.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER I.S.O.

CLARK, WILLIAM WATSON, M.B.E., principal, Colonial Office, and **MILLER, OLIPHANT BELL**, forest officer, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE Honorary O.B.E.

MUKUNA, BALAMU JABELL, Katsikiro, of Bunyoro, Uganda.

Appointed to the Uganda Legislative Council in 1950 and reappointed for a further year. An official visitor to the Festival of Britain last year, after which he went to the United States. A member of many public bodies, including the Labour Advisory Committee, the Standing Committee on Finance, the authority into money-lending in the territory, and a committee recently established to consider all aspects of African education.

M.B.E. (Military Division)

GIBSONS, CAPTAIN BYRON, Southern Rhodesia Air Force, **WHEPERLEY, CAPTAIN (MISS) PATRICIA MARY**, Women's Military and Air Service, Southern Rhodesia.

M.B.E. (Civil Division)

ANDREWS, FREDERICK, chemist, lately senior executive officer, Commonwealth Retail Office. **BAKER, REGINALD**, father executive officer, Engineering Stores Department, Crown Agents for the Colonies. **BALFOUR, CECIL JOHN**, general manager of the Over-Seas Loans in Scotland. **BAYLA, DURGA**, director of public services in Uganda. **BELL, MRS. VIOLET**, Mrs. **EDITH LORNA**, for services to women's education in the Somaliland Protectorate. **BODDY, WILLIAM**, for public services in Kenya (branch secretary of the British Legion in the Colony). **BROOKING, ROBERT**, inspector of arms, Stores and Ordnance Department, Sudan Government. **BRANS, LOUIS MARTIN**, senior assistant superintendent of police, Entebbe, Uganda. **BRACKEN, JOHN JOSEPH**, inspector (headquarters, Ministry of Education), Sudan Government.

COLLIER, OWEN BELL CAMPBELL, acting general manager of Eritrean Railways. **AYRINE, MISS KENNETH AUSTINE**, British South Africa Police Reserve. **DEARLY, MISS CAROLINE MARTHA**, for services to women, Uganda. **EDMAN, ARAB CHEIKHAYO**, chief, Karamoja, from the REV. **FREDERICK ARTHUR**, missionary in the Quo Quo district of Southern Rhodesia. **FRYER, SENIOR COMMANDER MARJORIE ELIZABETH**, wife A.T.S. (Miss Foster), a member of the committee of the British Club (for services to visitors from overseas). **GRAY, and** **SHAW, MISS DOUGLAS**, for miscellaneous services in Northern Rhodesia. **HESS, MISS ADM. NAYLOR**, for services to the British Club in Nyasaland. **HOWARD, ROYALD HORACE**, lately senior municipal supervisor, Northern Rhodesia. **HOOPER, DAVID McALPIN**, assistant supply manager, Harland and Wolff, Ltd., Belfast.

KELLY, MRS. WILHELMINA, nursing sister, Tanganyika. **KIPP, ORAHAM WINOGRVE**, compound manager, Wankie Colliery, Southern Rhodesia. **LEON, BENEDICT SAMUEL**, for public and social welfare services in Southern Rhodesia. **MILLER, ADAM McINTOSH**, manager, Uvinza salmine, Tanganyika. **MORRIS, MISS HORTENSE**, for public services in the Seychelles. **MORRIS, STANLEY HOWE**, inspecting engineer, Crown Agents for the Colonies. **MORRISON, JAMES**, bacteriologist, Sudan. **PENDERED, ARTHUR**, marketing officer, Native Affairs Department,

Southern Rhodesia. **POPE, GIDEON ELLIOT**, agent in Johannesburg, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland. **REID, ADAM CHRISTOPHER, M.C.**, assistant district officer, Uganda. **REID, FREDERICK HAZELWOOD**, Euro-Bean process server, Kenya.

SLADE, MRS. BLANCHE, school teacher, Port Sudan parochial school. **SMITH, MISS KATHIE ADAMS**, assistant public relations officer, Harland and Wolff. **MRS. PATRICIA ELLEN**, deputy town clerk, Nairobi. **NOZDORF, Rhodesia**. **TEMPLEMAN, FREDERICK GEORGE**, stationmaster, East African Airways. **Dar es Salaam**. **THAKUR, SAMBI VYAS**, office assistant, Lands and Mines Department, Tanganyika. **WARD, SISTER FAITH ENA**, sister in charge, Church Missionary Society, East Settlement, Makumbura, Tanganyika. **WATKINS, COLONEL WILLIAM**, chief engineer, East African Airways, and **WATSON, THOMAS SHIELDS**, assistant engineer manager, Harland and Wolff, Ltd., Belfast.

HONORARY M.B.E.

HUSSEIN JURDH, for public services in the Somaliland Protectorate, and **MWELA, JAMES HENRY**, assistant warden, St. Mark's College, Mwanza, Northern Rhodesia.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL (Military Division)

KASARE, JONATHAN, warrant officer class II, East African Armoured Corps. **MUKASA, SILEMENE**, warrant officer class II, East African Rifles, and **MURAIT, SGT. MAJOR**, Royal Southern Rhodesia Air Force.

BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL (Civil Division)

AKARIE, JAHRET DIBO, special air instructor, Medical Department, Kenya. **BYRBAERO, KESUGA**, clerk, grade 1, Accountant-General's Department, Tanganyika. **DAVIDSON, KEMARA CREATH**, superintendent of transport and buildings, Government House, Nairobi. **JUMBE, LILA**, head correspondent, Tanganyika. **LEVI, SAMUEL**, first grade clerical interpreter, Judicial Department, Mombasa. **MOMAHED, OMAR**, dresser grade I, Native Civil Hospital, Mombasa. **PARLI, GIDEON RONALD**, game scout, Tanganyika. **TALATI, ABASSI RUSTOMI**, tally first grade clerk, Immigration Department, Mombasa. **WAMBANGA, WAININA**, agricultural instructor, Agricultural Department, Kenya.

KING'S POLICE AND FIRE SERVICE MEDAL

GRIFFITHS, LLEWELLYN C.P.M., assistant superintendent, Commandant Police Training School, Kenya.

COENIAL POLICE MEDAL

ANTHIGA, MTR. ANTHE MTR., assistant inspector, Kenya. **BABURAI, HANSRAJ**, chief inspector, Kenya. **BROCKWELL, DENIS MONTAGU**, assistant superintendent, Northern Rhodesia. **CLELAND, KENNETH**, deputy commissioner, Uganda. **DARE, inspector**, Northern Rhodesia. **DE LE HEY, NORMAN LOUIS**, assistant district commandant, Kenya Police Reserve. **DOLIVERA, LOUIS JOHN**, assistant superintendent, Nyasaland. **ENGLEBROCK, JAMES SWINICK**, assistant district commandant, Kenya Police Reserve.

FERRISTON, GODLEW BRADSHAW, SIR **KENYA WILSON**, Chief, o.b.e., provincial commandant, Kenya Police Reserve. **GIBNET, LEONARD JAMES**, chief inspector, B.S.A.P. **HALSE, CHARLES**, NEVILL, superintendent, Southern Rhodesia. **HUGHES, COURT, ROBERT DOUGLAS**, HASTMAN, superintendent, Uganda. **KASHIWE, PETER**, INVESTIGATOR, inspector, Uganda. **KINYUA, ABERDON**, senior sergeant, Kenya. **LAWRENCE, FREDERICK SEYMOUR**, senior superintendent, Tanganyika. **LOPDELL, ROBERT HUGH OSWALD**, provincial commandant, Kenya Police Reserve. **MAKABOEA, SYDNEY BERNABEO**, SGT. MAJOR, ZANZIBAR. **MARSH, MCKELL**, inspector, Northern Rhodesia. **NEHINDU, SGT. ALFRED MATHE**, Bechuanaland Protectorate. **NISSEN, MORRIS THEODORE**, assistant superintendent, Northern Rhodesia. **NGWAZI JOHNSTON**, detective assistant superintendent, Nyasaland. **MURISMAN, inspector**, Somaliland Protectorate. **ONYEMA, ERINAYO WATSON**, inspector, Uganda. **MAJOR, inspector**, Kenya. **OMIENO**, lately assistant inspector, Kenya. **RAHIM, HUSSEIN AHMED**, chief inspector, Zanzibar. **ROWE, WILLIAM NORMAN**, inspector, B.S.A.P. **ROWLEY, LIEUT. COLONEL EDWARD HUGH D'ALESSIO**, B.S.A.P. **SHABO**, African station detective, SGT. B.S.A.P. **THOMAS, AUSTON CORRY**, senior superintendent, Kenya. **TYLER, HARRY**, superintendent, Kenya and **WELLS, CHARLES ABRAHAM**, senior inspector, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

QUEEN'S MEDAL FOR CHIEFS

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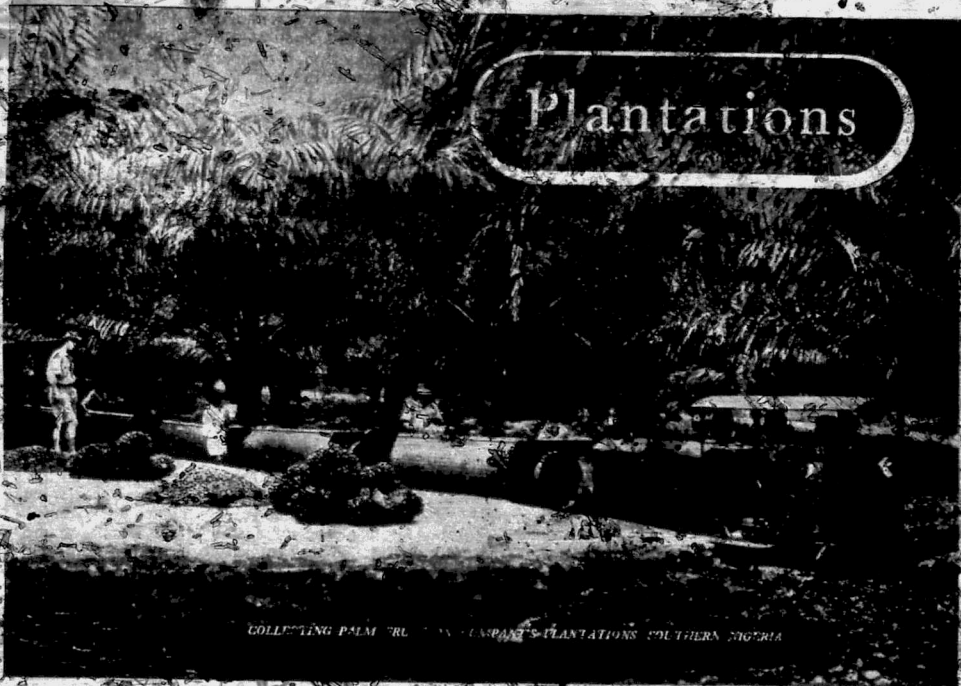
ISITA, GOWANGURE, Lango district, Uganda.

Silver

Kenya—**MORAI IGNATIO** and **SERGELO JEREMIAS**, Somaliland Protectorate. **SULTAN DERER**, Tanganyika. **RUHINDA BERNARD TREGO**, Uganda. **MUGWANYA MATAYO**, SGT. PAULD, SGT. JOSEPH, and **WINDUYA PHILIP**.

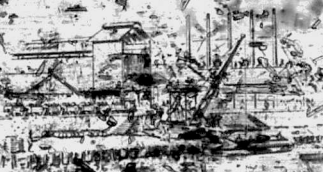
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council will discuss its situation on June 28.

Three judges have been charged in Uganda with issuing a European (to steal a flag from a district court.

Three Africans were buried alive and killed while digging a narrow latrine trench near Kampala, when one side of the pit collapsed.

East Africa's first photographic journal, *Photo News*, is being prepared for publication next month. The editor will be Mr. R. Naidoo.

Several Rhodesians were among the 400 pilgrims from Southern Africa to war graves in Europe, who were received by THE QUEEN at Windsor Castle.

A troop of armoured cars from Kenya has just been training at Bwana Mkubwa, Northern Rhodesia, after concluding a six days' visit to Lusaka on Monday.

Civil servants in Southern Rhodesia will from July 1 pay 12½% of their gross salary in rent if they occupy Government houses. Rents were formerly fixed by regulation.

Six Basutoland chiefs and councillors will shortly visit Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia to study local government and agricultural development.

Students in Uganda

Applications are invited by the Director of Education in Uganda for a limited number of bursaries to enable European students in the territory to resume their education overseas.

Two Indians have each been sentenced in Uganda to five years' imprisonment with hard labour for receiving stolen property from Africa. Their appeal has been given.

The price of fish in the Seychelles was decontrolled in September on the basis that supplies would be increased. For various reasons, including a bad fishing season, prices are now higher, not lower.

A development committee has been formed by the Chagga Native Council in Tanganyika to manage the local coffee programme, on which £10,000 from the coffee cess will be spent within a five-year period.

A mechanized support company consisting of a scout platoon armed with Bren and Vickers guns and a mobile mortar section armed with Finch mortars has been added to each of the three northern corps of the Sudan Army Corps.

Enlightened Italian administration in East Africa had mended the ruptured relations between Italy and Ethiopia, said M. Giovanni Fornari, the Italian Administrator of Somaliland when he recently arrived in Naples on leave.

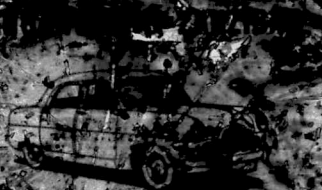
At the third Commonwealth and Empire Health and Tuberculosis Conference, which will be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, from July 8 to 11, the morning of the third day will be devoted to tuberculosis in British Colonial territories.

Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, told Seretse Khama when he received him last week that action had been taken in the Bamangwato Reserve to restore order. Seretse had expressed anxiety in connexion with his property since his agent had been arrested.

A second-class airmail service for printed and commercial papers, samples and literature for the blind has been introduced within the East African territories by the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration at the rate of a shilling per oz. above the surface charge. A new service, to be known as "Bee" (Bridges Airmail) is introduced at a charge of 10 cents with a limit of 2oz.

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Parliament

Labour Officials in the Colonies
Meat and Grain Production

DETAILS OF LABOUR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS and trade union advisers in British African Colonies were requested in the House of Commons last week by MR. HECTOR HUGHES (Lab.).

MR. H. HOPKINSON (Minister of State for Colonies) replied: "There are heads of Labour Departments in all the territories concerned, except Gibraltar (where the Senior Commissioner acts as Labour Commissioner) and Somaliland, and those officers are responsible for advising the Governments on trade union and labour matters.

"There are employed generally on permanent and pensionable terms, a few being engaged on contract. They are either officials of the Colonial Administrative Service with suitable local experience and aptitude or men sent out from the United Kingdom with experience in labour administration or in the trade union movement.

"Possible special duties and duties of every Labour Department are: (a) advice to Government on labour matters generally; (b) encouragement of collective bargaining and the necessary institution of statutory wage-fixing machinery; (c) study of existing labour organizations and advice on principles of organization and collective bargaining; (d) improvement of industrial relations by maintaining contact between employers and workers and providing all help in facilitating the parties to trade disputes.

"(e) introduction of regular and efficient inspection of all workplaces with a view to establishing healthy and decent conditions and reducing accidents to a minimum; (f) protection of women and juvenile workers; (g) enforcement of labour laws; (h) periodical review of labour law in relation to international labour conventions; (i) introduction and supervision of workers' compensation schemes; (j) introduction of public employment exchanges where necessary; (k) collection and publication of statistics on various matters connected with labour.

Conference of Commonwealth Ministers

MR. T. BROWN (Lab.) asked if the President of the Board of Trade would consider the advisability of convening the conference of Commonwealth Ministers with a view to securing a greater co-operative economic policy.

MR. P. HORSLEY (C) : "It is our hope to discuss these matters with other Commonwealth Governments. Our object would be a frank and full discussion with them on other common interests in this field. Measures of close and frequent consultation between Governments in the Commonwealth, which the conference of Finance Ministers in January reaffirmed their aim, is proceeding as a matter of day-to-day business.

MR. HUGH GAITSKELL (Lab.) : "The Government intend to summon such a conference, or at least to do so, immediately the other members of the Commonwealth whether they are in favour of such a conference?"

MR. HORSLEY (C) : "H.M. Government have not summoned a Commonwealth conference in that sense. There are substantial advantages in having a general conference but that is not the only method of consultation.

MR. T. REID (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary if, in view of the urgent need for agricultural schemes in the Colonies, especially in order to take account of future land in many territories, the would depart from the normal practice of spending under the 10-year development plans only amounts as much on economic development as social services.

MR. HOPKINSON (C) : "The expenditure within development plans must be related to the long-term needs of each territory, but H.M. Government continue to emphasize, as they should, the Government the importance of devoting particular attention to economic development of each.

Wealth-Producing Schemes

MR. REID asked what wealth-producing schemes had been sanctioned in these Colonies as the result of the work of the Colonial Primary Producers' Committees, part from those undertaken by the Colonial Development Corporation and Overseas Food Corporation.

MR. HOPKINSON (C) : "The purpose of the committees was to review the possibilities of increasing the production of different commodities in the light of present and prospective world needs. Their reports, which are being developed in accordance with the Colonial Government and by private enterprise. It is not possible to say which of these various schemes should be selected, since the committee reported results separately on the committee's work.

MR. REID asked what were the prospects of the United Kingdom obtaining an appreciable supplies of beef and mutton from Colonial territories.

MR. HOPKINSON (C) : "A few tons of mutton and beef from East Africa and some mutton from the Falkland Islands, there are present a surplus beef production available in Colonial territories. In most territories there is a large and growing demand for meat, which is at present unsatisfied. Imports of these meat from any parts of Africa would in any case be impossible owing to the risk of infecting our own live stock with rinderpest. Therefore there is little prospect of obtaining appreciable supplies from the U.K. from the Colonies in the foreseeable future.

MR. REID asked the Colonial Secretary if he would take steps to expand the growing of wheat in the Colonies.

MR. HOPKINSON (C) : "Wheat, which in the colonies is almost entirely a winter crop, is more exacting in its soil and climatic requirements than cereals such as sorghum and millet, but where conditions are suitable cultivation is being encouraged primarily to meet local requirements. If a suitable hybrid maize could be developed, that would increase production. Apart from that, any large expansion could only be at the expense of other crops.

Sisal Prices and Substitutes
Tanganyika's Higher Production

THE FALL IN PRODUCTION OF SISAL PRICES has not yet encouraged any important buying, says the current monthly trade report of Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd., which continues:

"This time of year sisal spinnings are disinterested in placing forward orders because they are not in a position to calculate how much baler and binder twine will be used for the season's crops.

"In recent years shortage of sisal has made it necessary for spinners to cover their forward requirements, but with declining trade and increased fibre production it appears that we are now returning to more normal conditions. Producers have generally moved well ahead, but there is some nervousness regarding the general inference that sisal prices have been at a previously high level.


"The manufacturing of glass fibre twines in the United States has gone beyond the experimental stage, and fairly important quantities are being manufactured on a commercial scale. As spinners have shown concern at this new development, which would cause strong competition with natural fibres, the recent sharp fall in sisal prices may have a setback to the development of glass twines.

"Early crop reports give hope of good harvests in many parts of the world; and, unless there are set-backs, consumption of twine should be large.

"For the first quarter of 1952 British East African sisal production showed an increase of 2,202 tons over the year. This large increase in Tanganyika of 5,800 tons has been largely offset by the decrease in Kenya production.

"Unfortunately it is not so simple from the Portuguese Colonies are still being curtailed on account of export restrictions. This has led to additional offers being made to the U.S.A. with the result that prices have fallen considerably.

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LOOKING DOWN ON KILIMANJARO.



B.E.A.C. Branches in East Africa

Mount Kilimanjaro in Tanganyika, some 19,565 feet, is the highest mountain in Africa and an extinct volcano. It was first seen by Rebman and Krapf in 1848. Although German by birth, Dr. Ludwig Krapf was a British missionary.

From 6,000 ft. to 10,000 ft. the mountain is covered with forest. With the exception of the north side, there are highly successful coffee and maize plantations at from 4,000 ft. to 6,000 ft. The forest belt varies from 2 to 7 miles wide. Kibo, the western summit, is called "Ngai Nge," the House of God, by the Masai.

Professor Hans Meyer and Ludwig Purtscheller reached the highest point of this summit in 1889. The ascent of Kilimanjaro does not call for mountaineering experience, although great physical endurance is required. It is symbolic of the times that East Africa is now looking to the area Kilimanjaro to provide its sulphur needs from the crater of the extinct volcano.

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Of Commercial Concern

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), in a statement of accounts to March 31 last, showed issued capital at £9,278,875, reserve funds at £7,200,000, and liabilities and other accounts at £4,239,204,325. Assets at £26,981,100 include advances to customers and other accounts at £158,255,614, investments at £106,335,803, bills discounted at £80,391,000, and £76,191,200 in cash.

Most of the factory of the Nyasa Tea Estates, Ltd., near Cholo, has been destroyed by fire, which began in the withering lot. Some of the rolling machinery is recoverable, but little else. Fortunately, the factory was built in two parts, and the drying room and its machinery were saved.

At last week's auctions in London 1,378 packages of teas from Nyasaland fetched an average of 2s. 1.13d. per lb.; 228 from Kenya, 2s. 11.71d. per lb.; 420 from Portuguese East Africa, 2s. 6.37d. per lb.; 54 from Tanganyika, 3s. 0.89d. per lb.; and 82 from Uganda, 2s. 6.74d. per lb.

Subscriptions to the Southern Rhodesian Government "top" loan, opened on May 15, had totalled £1,625,000 by June 15. Issued at par, and redeemable between 1972 and 1977, the loan will close at the end of September, or earlier if the Minister of Finance should so decide.

Major General John Buckley, chairman of the Uganda Company, Ltd., announced at the general meeting on Tuesday last that the company maintains further capital, preferably from existing shareholders. The text of his address appears elsewhere in this issue.

Messrs. Matthew Hall and Co., Ltd., the London chemical and industrial engineers, have opened an office at Abercrombie House, Bulwark, Mr. J. Searle, who was in charge of the Manchester branch for some years, has been appointed manager.

The Supplies Department of the Seychelles Government has published a trade directory, which gives information about imports and exports, customs duties, and the names of all importers and exporters. A tourist booklet is to be published shortly.

Sudan Trade

Imports into the Sudan last year were valued at ££4,991,000, compared with ££27,056,000 in 1950. Exports were ££63,889,000 (££33,133,000). Great Britain supplied ££14,612,000 of the imports and took ££42,777,000 of the exports.

Low and Bonar, Ltd., in a statement on the group position of November 30 last, show current assets at £6,656,825 (£5,330,573) and current liabilities, at £3,089,342 (£2,355,579).

Lusaka's 26th annual agricultural show and industrial exhibition will be opened on July 14 by Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer.

On June 11 there was a heavy rain, and 20,649 tons of cargo in the Mombasa port were exported.

The sub-branch in Soroti, Uganda, of the Indian Bank of India now operates on a full-time basis.

Dividends

Messrs. Whiteaway Laird and Co., Ltd., draughts and merchants with branches in Kenya, have declared a dividend of 10% (7½% for the year ended February 29 last). Net profit amounted to £116,386 (£79,666), after providing £239,217 (£104,534) for taxation.

Greatmans Stores, Ltd., interim 7½% (the same) on the ordinary and A-ordinary shares. The company has Southern Rhodesian interests.

Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

A TOTAL of 37,660,876 lb. of Southern Rhodesia's fine-cured tobacco crop, estimated at £1,000,000 lb. has so far been sold at auctions in the country for £1,049,888. British buyers have secured about two-thirds of the quantity offered. During the first week prices averaged 46.3d. per lb., dropping to 41.04d. in the second week, and later hardening to 47.71d. The average price to date is 44.03d. per lb. Fine-cured tobacco from Northern Rhodesia sold in Salisbury averaged 34.12d. per lb. The best tobacco sales in Fort Jamon, Northern Rhodesia, ended with a record market price for medium grades being very low. A total of 229,227 lb. of Baccarat leaf averaged 22.50 lb. per lb.

Cheaper Air Travel

A NEWSCHEDULED AIR SERVICE between London and Nairobi at reduced fares has been introduced jointly by Airwork, Ltd., and Hunting Air Transport, Ltd. under an association agreement with B.O.A.C. Both companies have been operating aircraft on the route on contract. The new class of travel, known as C rate, which takes two-and-a-half days, with night stops at Malta and in the Sudan in each direction, includes an allowance of 66 lb. of luggage and all meals and accommodation. The cost is £35 single and £180 return.

Novel Savings Issue

THE FIRST ISSUE of savings bonds in the Sudan is expected in August. The borrowing and lending of money are common in the country, but as it is not considered that the Government should deny the domestic preference, the bonds will bear no interest. Instead, three annual drawings will be made in the year. For each three-monthly issue of ££100,000, units of ££1 will be available at prices of ££10, 10 of ££25, and one of ££50. At the end of the year the bonds will be redeemed at par.

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Statement on Bamangwato Riots

(Report continued from page 1285)

delegation to report. Will the Under-Secretary make an inquiry into that?"

MR. FOSTER: "I will certainly make inquiries." MR. FRANK BROCKWAY (Lab.): "Will the British Secretary make a very careful inquiry as to the reports he has received, because it is the desire of all of us that this state of affairs should not continue in Bechuanaland? Will the Under-Secretary ask whether the tribe itself does not claim the right to call a *kgotla* and that a *kgotla* was held at which the full statement of the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations was read and that was followed by a report of the delegation and that all the facts were set out?"

Secondly, can he say whether his department has received an offer from Seretse Khama to assist in the present situation in Bechuanaland, and whether his Ministers will consent to that offer? Thirdly, in view of the importance of Bechuanaland becoming a model of racial equality, does the Government in the Union of South Africa, will the Under-Secretary do his utmost to secure a situation there where the democratic wishes of the people may be fulfilled?"

MR. FOSTER: "The hon. gentleman's information is entirely at variance with the information received by the department, naturally I will have inquiries made. With regard to the question, it is the view of Her Majesty's Government that any breach of the law and order may be rightly dealt with."

MR. LESTER FRASER (Lab.): "Whose law?" MR. FOSTER: "The hon. gentleman asks, 'whose law?' I would have thought any British law would condemn the death of three African policemen. With regard to the offer made by Seretse Khama, I have no knowledge of it myself, but I will pass it on to the Secretary of State."

MISS S. LEE (Lab.): "There was a passage in the Under-Secretary's statement which I should like to have clarified. On the first occasion when he used the phrase 'the worst for drink,' he at the same time said that the women took a very active part in those demonstrations. I know we all want to be careful about statements which go out from this House, and I think the impression could legitimately have been given that the women were drunk, and therefore their action was irresponsible and unrepresentative. I think it is very important that this should have this point clear, because Mrs. Seretse Khama is of very well with her husband's tribeswomen. There is a good deal of strong feeling there."

"Many of us were impressed by the members of the delegation to this country. They seemed responsible and, in fact, distinguished men, and therefore it is very hard for us to accept the impression given in the statement that this was just an unrepresentative rabble and that the women taking part were drunk."

kgotla Racked with Agitators

MR. FOSTER: "I am afraid it is the fact as regards many of the people taking part. There was a lot of drunkenness about, and, as I understand, it was a minority rabble. The *kgotla* had been packed with agitators, and many of the tribespeople, men and women, were worse for drink. The hon. lady probably knows it is contrary to tribal custom to introduce women into the *kgotla*. If they were in that state, one can only understand the results of what happened."

MR. J. SNOW (Lab.): "The Under-Secretary will recall that twice within recent weeks I asked him whether a meeting had taken place between the Primate of All England and the Secretary of State on this matter. Twice he told this House that he had no knowledge of this meeting. Is he aware that

the Lord Bishop of Exeter has announced at a diocesan conference that he has had a meeting with Lord Salisbury, and will Mr. Foster's frankness be such as to tell us what happened at that meeting?"

MR. FOSTER: "If the hon. member says the Lord Bishop of Exeter had a meeting, I am also unaware of what took place at that meeting."

MR. SNOW: "The Under-Secretary should know what went on at that meeting."

MR. P. BARNARD (Lab.): "Would the Under-Secretary at any time agree that there were no disorders at all in the tribe during the long time when Seretse was living there with his wife after their marriage? Would he make a statement on the resignation of Keaboka, and is he satisfied about the legality of all the present actions of the district commissioner?"

Resignation of Keaboka

MR. FOSTER: "I am satisfied of the legality of the present order of the district commissioner. I can remember disorders when Keaboka was in power, but by a factional rabble of men and women to make a statement about observers sent out by the late Government to Keaboka. I understand, however, as chief tribal representative, and he has also been deprived by the district commissioner of his warrant."

MR. DUBERG: "What does the Under-Secretary think of this?"

MR. FOSTER: "I think he was right."

MR. PAGES (Lab.): "The Under-Secretary referred to a minority. Is there any doubt as to the vast majority of the tribe want Seretse to come back, and is the Under-Secretary not in fact referring to the leadership of the people who want Seretse back and who divide as against the general followers, are the minority? Or is it mean anything except that some of these people who want Seretse back are more active than others?"

MR. FOSTER: "That activity resulted in the deaths of three policemen. Preferred by a minority because our legislation is and we believe it that the majority of the tribe are not awfully and drunkards. There was a minority which did murder three African policemen. The hon. member knows that during the debate it was agreed that there was a majority of the tribe who wanted Seretse back, but for the reasons adopted by the Labour Government, and with which we agree, we thought it would not be in the interests of the tribe that Seretse should return."

New Chamber of Commerce

A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE has been formed in the Southern Rhodesia of Tanganyika. The new chamber has headquarters in Harare. The membership is already 39 and it is expected that this number will shortly be increased. The first chairman is Mr. C. E. Smith of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), and the vice-chairman is Mr. Valentinus Ramdas of Messrs. Daval Katana and Sons, Ltd. The other members of the committee are Messrs. S. T. Thanki (secretary); K. D. Tani Gani Mili, Abdurassul Nafiji (treasurer); Karimjee Iwanjee and Co., Ltd.; T. K. H. Willinson (Smith Mackenzie and Co., Ltd.); L. Edwards (Iwentsche Overseas Trading Co., Ltd.); H. P. Dharaaji (Highlands Commercial Union, Ltd.); A. P. Poojara (Universal Traders, Ltd.) and L. Owen (A. Baumann and Co., Ltd.).

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*Company Report***The Uganda Company, Limited****Another Year of Prosperity****Major-General J. Buckley's Review of Interests**

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on June 16 in London.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. BUCKLEY, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., in the course of his speech, said:

"At last year's general meeting Mr. Holland-Martin prefaced his remarks by expressing to the resignation of Sir Theodore Chambers from the chairmanship of the board and recorded an appreciation of the valuable services he had rendered to the company over a number of years. It is my sad duty this year to inform you that Mr. Holland-Martin, in turn, has found it necessary to resign from the chairmanship. I am happy to say, however, that he remains on the board.

I should also like this opportunity to report that we have recently lost the services of our general manager, Mr. J. T. Simpson, who has been appointed chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation.

The Accounts

Again I am pleased to report a year of increased profits and prosperity. The group's gross profits rose from £202,256 to £256,848. The net profit after charging depreciation and other items recorded in the accounts and providing £80,217 for taxation, amounted to £126,150, as compared with £95,411 in the previous year, and the carry-forward has increased by £17,430 to £133,207.

In view of our increased trading and the diverse possible activities of the group, your directors are already considering the raising of still further capital, preferably from existing shareholders, to replace or partly to replace the temporary loans we have been compelled to engage in. Shareholders will receive due notice should your board decide upon this course.

Visits of Directors to Uganda

Mr. Buxton visited Uganda in August and September, 1951, and both Mr. Higgin and I made a visit in February and March of this year. Although not proposing to reiterate all that Mr. Holland-Martin told you last year, I would like to emphasize a few of the points he made. The hydroelectric scheme at Jinja is going ahead at a great pace, the dam being half way across the Nile on the day I visited the scene of operations, and, speaking as a layman, I was extremely impressed with all I saw. Truly this great work is a tremendous tribute to British enterprise and engineering.

Jinja itself is becoming a hive of industry, as apart from the Calico Printers' factory, now being erected, a huge grain storage plant and other buildings are in course of construction. The cement and mining ventures in Uganda are going apace and are growing in stature—in fact, on all sides, one encounters evidence of the live potentialities of the Protectorate.

Amazed at Progress

Not having visited the territory for several years, I was amazed at the signs of progress and obvious possibilities for the employment of capital, skill and enterprise; and with our multitudinous interests in Uganda we can hardly fail to share in the general prosperity which the country promises.

Our electrical department should benefit as the result of electrical development generally, and the railway extension already approved must inevitably lead to the creation of feeder roads and the employment of more road transport, which in turn should increase our motor lorries, cars, and buses and provide additional work for our maintenance shops.

Without wishing to paint too attractive a picture, I cannot avoid stating how immensely I was impressed with all I saw. Particularly gratifying was the kindly attitude of the Governor and senior Government officials who I met towards The Uganda Company, Limited. It is reassuring to know how well we stand with the Government.

Subsidiary Companies

The Uganda Company (Cotton), Limited. During the year under review we increased our profit under this head. The prospects for the current year may not be quite so good owing to the excessive rains and also to the considerable quantity of cotton remaining unpicked.

Mr. Holland-Martin in his speech last year referred to the political shadow hanging over the Uganda Cotton industry, and I will endeavour to amplify what he told you then. The Bill for the reorganization of the cotton ginning industry has now passed through the Legislative Council. The object of the Bill is to reduce the number of ginneries; to hand over a proportion of remaining ginneries to African ownership; and to schedule to them any new ginneries which may be necessary as the crop increases. My own personal reaction to the scheme is to deplore it, and I saw or heard nothing in this connection to encourage the employment of capital expenditure on the modernization or installation of new plant or constructional improvement of existing ginneries.

Record Sales

The Uganda Company (Africa), Limited. Once again I have pleasure in reporting increased sales and profits from the motor department, where we have achieved record figures. This department, together with the electrical and industrial division, which is also showing gratifying progress, constitutes The Uganda Company (Africa), Limited, which company also plays a prominent part in our administration by acting as managers and secretaries of its associate production companies.

The future development of Uganda will necessarily largely depend on the establishment of more elastic communications and, as Ford and A.E.C. agents, we monopolize to a considerable extent the motor transport requirements and supplies to cope with the growing demand that improved communications will create.

East Africa Tea Estates, Limited. The East African Tea Estates, Limited, made further substantial progress, and once more earned a record profit for the year. Mityana continues to bear well, and we see now at the beginning of the build-up towards a substantial output from their Kamukuma estate, with its new factory.

With the changing conditions in the tea markets of the world, we are giving special attention to improve

ments in our marketing arrangements and to the question of raising still further the quality of your production. It appears clear that world markets are tending to become congested with common and inferior qualities of tea at steadily falling prices. On the other hand, the demand for better qualities remains relatively unchanged.

As the shareholders know, we are a half-owner of the Toro Tea Company, which operates in the Fort Portal area. I am glad to be able to report that a short time ago this company completed the purchase of the Fort Wavertree tea estate from Captain H. N. Naylor, O.B.E. We are confident that this addition to the activities of the Toro Tea Company will in the future add considerably to the value of our investment.

Coffee and Rubber

Uganda Estates Limited — Uganda Estates Limited, has had another prosperous year. This has been due to a good crop of robusta coffee. The price paid by the Ministry of Food has been very satisfactory and a contract was negotiated in April for a further two years at good prices.

Our production of rubber was larger than in the previous year and was sold forward promptly.

The cattle project at Lubowa, which is now wholly owned by us is proceeding according to plan but is not yet ready for producing.

The directors are considering the development of a small residential estate on part of this property. Should this project materialize, and it is one which has the sympathy of the Government, there is little doubt of its success, as living accommodation in Kampala itself is becoming a very serious problem.

The report and accounts were adopted.

Mining

N. Rhodesian Mineral Output Since 1942
Remarkable Increases of a Decade

A FIVEFOLD INCREASE in the value of mineral output since 1946 is the outstanding fact in a review of Northern Rhodesia's mineral production over the last 10 years published by the Central African Statistical Office.

Whilst the 1946 output was worth £14,503,196; the comparable figure for last year was £74,248,069, which itself represents a 44% increase in one year. The review emphasizes that these notable increases are to a very great extent the results of higher prices. This is particularly so in the case of blister copper, the value of which is greater than the aggregate worth of all other Northern Rhodesian minerals. Its production in 1942 totalled 201,510 tons, realizing just over £3m; in 1946 output had slumped to 132,000 tons, worth £8,000,000, whilst last year 205,996 tons brought the record sum of £40,961,383.

Electricity copper has shown similar increases, the 1951 output of 442,186 tons far just over £21m, comparing with 33,840 tons (£3,855,025) in 1942 and 45,087 tons (£2,286,590) in 1946.

Production of zinc has nearly doubled in the decade, last year's production totalling 22,590 tons for £5,408,355, compared with 12,840 tons in 1942 for the small value of £72,304.

Expansion of lead output was particularly rapid in 1946-47, although yearly tonnages have since fallen, value has risen from £486,225 in 1946 to £2,249,800 last year.

Copper alloy now ranks fifth in the territory's mineral production, although the level of wartime output has not been maintained. Nevertheless, last year's value of £1,370,551 was the highest since 1939.

The review shows that European employment in the mines has risen steadily since 1942. In that year the monthly average was 3,176; last year it was about 8,000. A slower increase in African mine-workers is noted, 25,025 in 1942 and 38,514 last year. The wages of European to African workers have thus fluctuated between 1:7 and 1:10 in the 10 years, although underground there has been a steady decline in the ratio of African to European miners from slightly over 13:1 in 1942 to slightly under 10:1 last year.



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Copper Prices

A RISE of £50 per ton in the United Kingdom price of copper has been announced by the Ministry of Mines after two weeks of violent fluctuation in the London quotations, varying from 27 pence to 38 cents per lb. The Ministry is negotiating new price arrangements with the Commonwealth, and has dropped, at least temporarily, the link with the New York export quotation, which has recently been the basis of U.K. copper prices.

The suspension of forward rates in London has been cancelled, and users can now buy up to their allotted quota for one month forward or for the current month. The latest rate creates a new peak level of £281 per ton compared with the previous highest price of £234 per ton in May last year.

In a statement, the Ministry writes:—

"The new price for copper takes into account changes in the world price. It also makes an allowance for the losses the Ministry has incurred through selling at £231 during the last fortnight while its buying prices have been at much higher levels."

Negotiations with the Ministry's main suppliers are still in progress. When they are complete, a full statement will be made on arrangements for pricing and on the make-up of the Ministry's new selling price.

Coal for Copperbelt

FROM JULY 1 the Northern Rhodesian copper mining companies will pay 10d. per ton more for the transport of coal from the Frankie Colliery. Increases payable by other users will range from 20d. to 26d. per ton. Under special arrangements to the copper mines, the railway will be compensated up to the new public rates by payment of surcharges on other traffic carried for the mines.

Union Corporation

UNION CORPORATION, LTD. will hold an extraordinary general meeting in Johannesburg on July 17 to consider resolution to subdivide the existing ordinary shares of 12s. 6d. into ordinary shares of 2s. 6d. each.

Union Miniere

UNION MINIERE DU HALL-KATANGA announce a gross profit of Belgian francs 4,170,000 (Gr. 2,788) and a net profit of frs. 2,500,000 (Gr. 1,680) for 1951. The total dividend is frs. 1,800 (frs. 750) for the year.

Selected Trusts

SELECTION TRUST, LTD. has completed its dividend for 2s. 3d. (3s. 3d.) per share making 4s. 6d. for the year. For the year ended March 31 last, Dividends and interest received by the company and its subsidiaries totalled £1,572,219 (£1,051,941), profit from the realization of assets £381,499 (£226,247), and other revenue £38,146 (£23,000). After deducting expenses of £87,732 (£85,128), there was a balance of £1,903,942 (£1,319,160).

Taxation absorbs £1,007,085 (£503,282), exploration reserve receives £150,000 (£50,000), investment reserve £170,000 (£150,000), general reserve nil (£50,000), and preference share redemption premium reserve £1,500 (£2,500). Preference dividends require £23,625 (£23,600), and an addition to the ordinary shares £529,767 (£389,215). The carry forward is £331,028 (£310,063).

Net depreciation amounting to £79,356 (provision of £8,924) in certain investments has been charged to investment reserve, and £70,000 (£50,000) has been transferred to it out of profits, increasing the balance to £266,745 (£175,601). Expenditure on exploration of £61,285 (£49,040) has been charged to exploration reserve. The 1951 annual accounts will be forwarded to stockholders on June 24 and the annual general meeting will be held on July 17.

Southern Van Ryn Reef Gold Mining

SOUTHERN VAN RYN REEF GOLD MINING CO., LTD. has an excess of expenditure over income of £1,088 for the calendar year 1951.

The issued capital is £410,000 in shares of 2s. each. General reserve stands at £5,164; income and expenditure account at £21,338; and current liabilities at £26,111. Quoted investments appear at £304,692; unquoted shares at £50,002 (the market value of quoted shares and directors' valuation of unquoted shares total £669,960); expenditure on mineral rights and option contracts and prospecting at £106,865; and current assets at £954, including £73 in cash.

The company acquired during the year a 5% interest in 10 blocks of base metal claims in the Southern Van Ryn Valley on Southern Rhodesia and a company called Hippo Goldmining, Ltd. in which the company will have a 2% holding, is being registered in the Colony.

The directors of Southern Van Ryn and Messrs. J. Scott, J. G. McIntyre, H. N. Hart, R. J. Sater, C. W. Roper, General Sir Pierre van Rynveldt and Major General Sir Francis G. Gungand, with Messrs. W. D. Twigg, L. S. Hallamere, W. W. Wakely-Smith, A. H. Johnstone, A. S. Hallamere and Major General H. S. Wakely-Smith as alternate directors.

The 36th annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on June 23.

Eastern Rand Extensions

EASTERN RAND EXTENSIONS, LTD. a company with interests in base metal claims in the Lower Sabie Valley of Southern Rhodesia, earned a profit of £18,267 in the calendar year 1951, compared with £68,890 in the previous year. A balance of £45,000 is carried forward, making £28,045 brought in.

The issued capital is £1,000,000 in shares of 2s. each. Investment reserve stands at £100,000; general reserve at £180,265; income and expenditure account at £46,304; and current liabilities at £155,325. Fixed assets are valued at £44,924; quoted investments appear at £213,000; and unquoted investments at £50,003 (the market value of quoted shares and directors' valuation of unquoted shares total £398,042); expenditure on mineral rights, option contracts and prospecting at £20,144; loans at £12,702; and current assets at £2,471, including £161 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. J. Scott, J. G. McIntyre, C. W. Roper, and General Sir Pierre van Rynveldt and Major General Sir Francis G. Gungand, with Messrs. W. D. Twigg, L. S. Hallamere, and A. H. Johnstone as alternate directors.

The 18th annual general meeting will be held in Johannesburg on June 23.

Company Progress Reports

Motaps—2,352 oz. gold were recovered in May from the treatment of 24,000 tons of ore, for a working profit of £356. Additional revenue of £644 has been received from April sales of gold at enhanced prices.

Globe and Phoenix—4,155 oz. gold were recovered in May from 2,200 tons of ore, for a working profit of £22,559, compared with £22,768 in April.

Weslake Colliery—198,010 tons of coal and 6891 tons of coke were sold in May.

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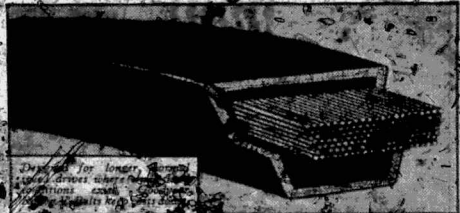
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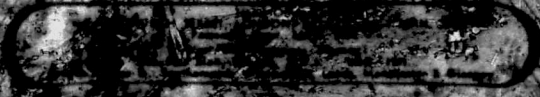


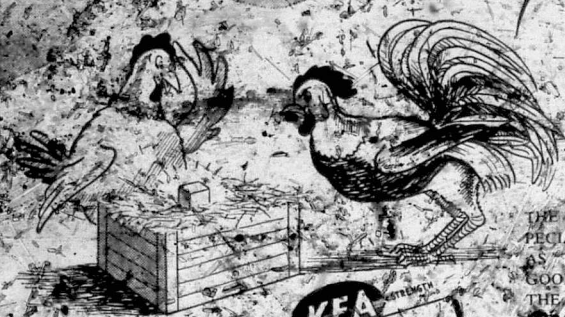
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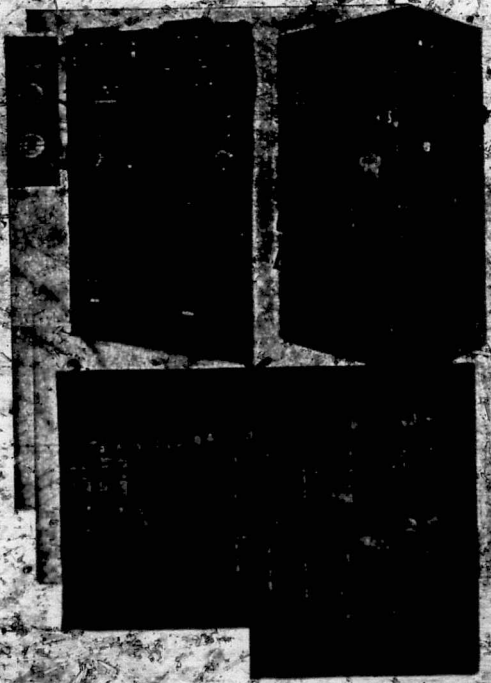
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Founder and Editor:

F. S. Jackson

THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1952

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GOVERNMENT IS FULLY committed to federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. That is the unmistakable meaning of the firm statements made by the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, as reported in this issue. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Oliver Lyttelton could scarcely have taken a stronger stand on the importance and urgency of general acceptance of the White Paper proposals, the adoption of which, they have said, would introduce a new era of progress and prosperity, while their rejection would do great harm to Central Africa and its inhabitants. Those are declarations of fact, not of political opinion, and they should be seriously pondered by those who oppose the present plan but nevertheless want to see British Central Africa develop on sound lines.

The dividing line between political and economic considerations has never been clearer than it is now, and it is impossible to discuss this issue on political grounds alone or economic grounds alone.

Politics and Economics Involved

For almost every aspect of the matter involves both. Perhaps the fundamental fault of the little clique of very vocal critics, and of their unthinking *claque*, is that they will insist on talking merely in political terms, thereby misleading themselves and others. Be it noted that this error is not committed by the chief spokesmen for Great Britain, Southern Rhodesia, and Northern Rhodesia; we omit Nyasaland because not even a whisper comes from the official or non-official leaders in that territory, who badly need to be stirred from their quietude. Whenever Lord Salisbury, Mr. Lyttelton, Sir Godfrey Huggins, Sir Gilbert Renise, or Mr. Welensky refers to federation, there is a natural flow of ideas, which are partly

political and partly economic. That is as it should be, for on no other basis can the problem be reasonably considered.

Sir Ernest Guest, a former Minister of Finance in Southern Rhodesia, said recently that it was defeatist to suggest that Southern Rhodesia could not stand alone, that the residents of the Colony to-day were no less courageous than those who thirty years ago decided upon responsible government and that they had the energy, initiative, and will to lead their country to its inevitable destiny, whether alone or in copartnership with other territories. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has never underestimated the strong patriotism of Rhodesians, but we consider that Sir Ernest Guest has over-simplified the position and that his parallel with 1922 is unsound. Small countries could then exist and attract private capital for promising enterprises. Now the day of small territories is over, swingeing taxation in the United Kingdom has dried up most of the old sources of investment capital, and what is available through great financial and commercial companies will not be sent overseas unless strong confidence is felt in the country concerned. The City of London vividly remembers what has happened in Far Eastern, Middle Eastern, and other countries, and a condition precedent to new investment is firm ground for faith in the future.

The plain truth, however unpalatable it may be to Southern Rhodesian critics of federation, is that **the present plan would do incalculable harm to their Colony. Unwittingly, no doubt, by campaigning against federation they are influencing investors to withhold their funds until they**

Harsh Truth Which Must Be Faced

can see the picture more clearly. If the plans for federation were now to founder, nothing is more certain, in our view, than that the springs of capital would cease to flow. Extremist Africans would take the failure of the plan as proof positive that Britain had lost her nerve in Central Africa, and that Gold Coastism could be attained within a few years by agitation and obduracy. Precisely the same interpretation would inevitably be made by business owners in London and New York, and their present readiness to assist Central African development would promptly give way to the resolve to look elsewhere for opportunities.

Given federation, hundreds of millions of pounds would, we have no doubt, become available from British and American sources for communications, hydro-electric schemes, new mines, new factories, and projects of many kinds in Central Africa. Denied federation, that money would, we are equally sure, be diverted elsewhere, and many a man who now wants to settle in Rhodesia would give the preference to New Zealand, Australia, or Canada. The Rhodesias do indeed face a crisis in their history. Without finance, Central African progress would quickly lose its impetus, not for a short period, but permanently. That is the certain prospect which Mr. Stockil, Sir Ernest Guest, and some other Rhodesian

speakers have failed to recognize. Nevertheless, a prospect which the Rhodesians in general ought to be asked to consider. If given full information, they would, we are confident, determine to face high destiny in a spirit of courage, generosity, and faith, and scout the counsel of those who preach doctrines of short, narrow, selfish materialism.

What is needed is a well-organized and sustained campaign of public enlightenment. The widespread lack of knowledge of this crucial subject is a real

High Tide Or Shallows. Even some public men and some well-known business leaders in Rhodesia have made statements in private correspondence with the editor of this newspaper which are fantastically at variance with the facts, and there appears to be a feeling in some influential quarters that it would be wise to stop the controversy, postpone any present move towards closer association of the three territories, maintain the existing structure, and get ahead with industrial development. That is not now practicable, even if it were desirable, which we do not believe. Shakespeare declared in memorable words that men who would not swim with the tide of affairs would thereafter spend their time in the shallows. That—nothing less—is the choice before the British Central African Dependencies.

Notes By The Way

New Leader

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, the new leader of the European elected members in the Legislative Council of Kenya, enters upon his responsibilities at a time when he will require the loyal co-operation and thoughtful aid of his 13 colleagues. Too often in the past (when the European non-official team numbered 11) there has been disunity, and even disloyalty. In view of the grave issues which have to be faced within the next year, the leader ought to know beyond doubt what reservations, if any, each member of the team makes so strongly that he feels unable to compromise on them. There are, of course, principles on which a public man should stand firm at any cost, even that of parting from his friends; but those friends should be told in advance of his convictions, not left to discover them belatedly, and perhaps even indirectly.

Great Room for Improvement

THE EUROPEAN LEADERS in Kenya must get to grips with realities if they are to give the country that representation which the Colony expects and deserves. In recent years it has not been given impressive leadership, and there can be no doubt that confidence in the elected members has consequently diminished in Kenya itself

and in the neighbouring territories of Uganda and Tanganyika. It is highly important that Kenya's European leaders should earn the respect of the public in those two adjacent countries, for the next steps to closer association of the three Dependencies can come only when Tanganyika and Uganda believe that course to be desirable, and that must involve faith in Kenya's public leaders. It is no exaggeration to say that for some years the European elected members in Kenya have enjoyed little prestige outside the borders of their own countries; and any team of which that can be fairly said "cannot serve Kenya satisfactorily." It is to be hoped that the new team will render a good account of themselves.

Kajansi Monster

"A REPORT which was first dated April 1, was received from the Conservator of Forests that a new version of the Nandi bear has appeared in the plantations on the Entebbe-Kampala road. Known as the 'Kajansi monster,' it was described as 'a flying animal, black, with a long tail, four legs, a naked body, and feathered wings.' It is believed that it normally appears very late on Saturday nights or at similar times on weekdays." From the annual report of the Uganda Game Department.

Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. They offer the framework of a new political organism which we believe will satisfy the needs of Central Africa and promote the welfare of the three territories and all their inhabitants.

"We earnestly hope that the draft federal scheme will be very carefully studied, both here and in Central Africa, and that as a result of the discussions which it will constitute of a federation on the basis proposed will eventually be approved."

Mr. Griffiths' Questions

MR. J. GRIFFITHS: "The Secretary of State has made a long and important statement on this subject. I shall be studying it and the White Paper, and in the course of it will be essential for us to have ample time to debate the subject. Meantime, I should like to ask three questions further to elucidate the changes which are being made from the officials' report."

"I gather that the conference has rejected the proposals in the officials' report that a Minister for African Interests should be appointed, not by the Federal Prime Minister, but by the Governor-General after consultation with H.M. Government and the Secretary of State, that Minister also only to be dismissed after consultation with H.M. Government."

"Does this not only depart from the proposals in the officials' report but also establish a precedent in the whole of our relationships with all the Colonies for which we are responsible?—In all the Colonial Legislatures which I know there is on the Executive Council the equivalent of the Cabinet, either a member of the indigenous people or a representative of those people. Do I gather that there will now not be a single member of the Cabinet of the Federal Government directly responsible for the safeguarding of African interests?"

"Under the former proposals the Minister was to be the chairman of the African Affairs Board, with direct access to the Governor-General, and through the Governor-General to H.M. Government. Do I gather that the chairman of the board will not have direct access to either the Governor-General or H.M. Government? Does not that also mean a fundamental departure from the scheme earlier proposed?"

"Will the scheme provide that it is obligatory on the Government to submit all intended legislation to the African Affairs Board before it is submitted to the federal legislature, with power to hold it up until it has been considered by H.M. Government?"

Consulting African Opinion

"It is proposed to hold a further conference. What steps are being taken meantime to consult African opinion and other opinion in Central Africa and to report views to this House? Have we not a special duty to consult African opinion because of our responsibilities as the protecting nation? Do the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations propose to adopt the method my rt. hon. friend the Member for Smithwick (Mr. Gordon Walker) and I adopted and visit Central Africa during the intervening months and first consult all opinion, including African opinion?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "It is true that the conference has rejected the idea of an unelected Minister as a member of the Cabinet without responsibility to his colleagues. We considered that to be constitutionally unsound. That has no relation to the matter of African interests in other Colonial legislatures."

"The chairman of the African Affairs Board, and consequently the board, have direct access by statute to the Prime Minister and the right and the power to certify, if that is the correct term, that any legislation is discriminatory, in which case, through the Governor-General, it has to come home to the Secretary of State for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "Has the chairman himself direct access to the Governor-General and H.M. Government, or is he subordinate to the Prime Minister?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "If the board considers that any legislation is discriminatory against Africans, it sets in operation machinery which will prevent that legislation from becoming law until it has been referred to Her Majesty's pleasure. Now that the scheme is definite, we shall take all the steps in our power to consult African opinion, and it is hoped to hold the next conference in the last quarter of the year."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "The Secretary of State has not answered the last of my questions. I asked whether he and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations propose themselves to consult opinion in Central Africa, including African opinion."

MR. LYTTLETON: "We propose that some Minister, the Minister of State or myself, shall go out before the conference to consult African opinion."

MR. GORDON WALKER: "Can the rt. hon. gentleman be rather more precise about when the second conference is likely

to be held, because there are a number of members of the House who would like to know whether legislation in this regard will be necessary before the scheme is carried through, so that they will have convenient rights of ratification, so to speak, in their territorial legislatures?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "It is hoped to hold the conference in the last quarter of this year, probably in October. As far as I can see, legislation in this House will be necessary."

SIR D. GIBBY: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware how very much the proposals are a two-third majority for constitutional changes will be approved on this side of the House?"

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY: "Only on that side."

SIR D. GIBBY: "If only we had had such a provision in the House of Commons, university representation would never have been abolished."

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY: "The rt. hon. gentleman said nothing about African representation in the Federal Assembly. Can he confirm that in an Assembly of 35 there are to be only six Africans, of which only four are to be elected? Does not his proposal mean that there can be no change in that insignificant representation except with the consent of one of the territorial Governments, which include the Government of Southern Rhodesia?"

Incorrect Assumption

MR. LYTTLETON: "No, sir; those statements are not correct. I think I had better not go into the details of the White Paper which, on the matter of representation, will I think give the hon. Member some comfort. They are wider than those provided by the officials' report. [AN HON. MEMBER: "What are they?"] The hon. Member will realize that I am in some difficulty—hon. Members have not yet got the White Paper—and it would not be appropriate to go into details on the entire pages of the White Paper. I apply to the other point, of course, there is nothing to prevent some of the elected members from being Africans as well."

SIR HERBERT WILLIAMS: "Would it be in order to move that this debate, which has no basis, be no longer conducted?"

MR. SPEAKER: "There is no question before the House and therefore no debate. I think the general sense of the House is that, as the White Paper is available, we might postpone discussion of the matter until hon. Members have had a chance of seeing it."

MRS. ERENE WHITE: "There are one or two points in the statement of the rt. hon. gentleman—"

MR. SPEAKER: "I think it is the general sense of the House that we should await the White Paper."

The House of Lords was to have considered the White Paper on Tuesday, but was later decided to postpone the debate until next week.

Fiscal Commission Appointed

SIR JEREMY BENTHAM, vice-chairman of Lloyds Bank and formerly a director of the Reserve Bank of India, has accepted an invitation to be the independent chairman of the Fiscal Commission which is about to investigate the financial problems arising from the proposals for a Central African federation. Southern Rhodesia's nominees to the commission are Mr. Donald MacIntyre, M.P., chairman of the Select Committee on Public Accounts, and Mr. A. H. Strachan, secretary to the Treasury. Northern Rhodesia's are Mr. G. E. Thornton, lately Financial Secretary, and Mr. G. F. M. van Eeden, M.C., and Nyasaland will be represented by Mr. K. W. Simmonds, Financial Secretary, and Mr. M. P. Barrow, senior non-official member of the Legislative Council. The commission is expected to complete its work in about two months.

U.C.A.A. London Committee

MANY NEWSPAPERS have quoted from the pamphlet on federation issued last week by the London Committee of the United Central-Africa Association which has since corrected misconceptions expressed in the editorial and correspondence columns of a number of publications. The first pamphlet of the committee, which has been described by one of the best-known elder statesmen in the country as "an admirably clear and convincing statement," has been widely circulated. Among the recipients have been all members of the House of Commons and House of Lords.

Genuine Attempt to Build Multi-Racial Society

Lord Salisbury on Britain's Last Chance in Africa

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY has scarcely been more emphatic in his support of the White Paper on federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland than he was when he addressed a largely attended meeting of journalists in the House of Commons half-an-hour after the document had been published.

The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations presided over the conference, which was also attended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Mr. John Foster.

Closer association of the three territories, said Lord Salisbury, was vital to the future prosperity and development of Africa; it might well be the essential condition of the continuance of the British way of life in that part of the world.

To Prosperity through Federation

Without some form of closer association development would be indefinitely hampered. From the purely economic point of view the three contiguous territories were to an unusual degree interdependent, and closer association would provide them with an unrivalled opportunity to build up in Central Africa a happy and prosperous multi-racial society.

Earlier attempts foundered on the rock of Native policy. We made a modified attempt in 1945 when we set up the Central African Council, a purely consultative body with limited possibilities. In 1950 the late Government decided to make a fresh attempt, and set up a committee of officials of the Imperial Government and the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Their report was generally blessed by all parties in this country as a basis for discussion.

Mr. Gordon Walker and Mr. James Griffiths went to Africa for the Victoria Falls conference last year, which failed to arrive at definite conclusions but did produce a valuable *communiqué* which agreed on certain principles. After the general election the present Government continued the investigations, with discussions in London in January, and a conference in April.

Effective Safeguards

This draft scheme contains important amendments to the original official proposals on which it is, however based. Immense pains have been taken to ensure that the safeguards for Africans are the strongest which we can possibly devise. Any objective person will agree that they ought to be entirely effective.

The proposals will not be welcomed by all sections of opinion. Some Africans will approach the whole question with a rooted prejudice against federations, and some Europeans will fear that we will thereby sacrifice European interest in favour of African. This is inevitable.

We have a sincere anxiety to see that the Africans have a fair deal. Central Africa cannot progress on any other basis. But it would be a mistake to assume that the Europeans in Southern Rhodesia are retrograde or untruthful. I do not believe that to be the truth.

Anyone who has been there, as I have, will pay a whole-hearted tribute to the help given in that Colony to African advancement. The relationship between the white and black races was, I thought, one of mutual confidence, and even affection.

If we wish to see the Africans developing and

happy, that can be achieved only if all races are harnessed to this great experiment. I do hope that these proposals will receive objective and sympathetic consideration.

Maintaining the British Way of Life

They are a perfectly genuine attempt to build up in the highlands of Central Africa, where Europeans and Africans can live together, a multi-racial society based on a real spirit of partnership. This is the last chance of maintaining the British way of life. This is a crucial moment for building up a homogeneous block.

These proposals have the fullest support of the Government. If adopted they will contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the territories concerned, and to the well-being of Capricorn Africa as a whole before we abandon them.

Mr. OLIVER LYTTELTON described the way in which African interests would be safeguarded, emphasizing that a member of the African Affairs Board could sit on the federal or territorial legislature, and that any proposed amendment of the constitution must be passed by two-thirds of the members of the federal legislature, and that if any territorial legislature or the African Affairs Board signified that the proposal was discriminatory against Africans, the intended amendment could be made only by Order in Council which would involve reference to the United Kingdom and Parliament.

In answer to questions, Mr. Lyttelton said that as African education and progress increased, there was no reason to suppose that a large proportion of M.P.s would not be Africans. It was extremely unlikely that African representation would remain on the present basis.

Men of Unusual Stature

Asked to explain his reference to maintenance of the British way of life, Lord Salisbury said that if there were no federation there would be a tendency for the territories south of the Zambezi to draw in one direction and for those north of the Zambezi to draw in the opposite direction; and that the two northern territories would consequently advance much more slowly unless federation were achieved, and if there were accelerated development, political advancement would also come more slowly.

An important factor was that there were at the moment in Central Africa several remarkable men who could make great contributions to federation, such men of unusual stature as Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Welensky.

Whereas the paper always referred to "a Secretary of State," both Secretaries of State in this country would be concerned with the area. The main channel of communication would be with the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who would always consult with his colleagues in charge of the Colonial Office, and if they did not agree on some subject it would go to the Cabinet.

Asked whether the Governments of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would merely explain the new White Paper to Africans, or try to persuade them to accept, Lord Salisbury replied: "The Government cannot be expected to explain against the proposals which it believes to be very good. Shall we say that it will be a factual explanation?"

The development that has taken place in Southern Rhodesia is probably the most striking thing in Southern Africa," Colonel Laurens van der Post.

Federation Vital to Central African Prosperity

Secretary of State's Broadcast from Radio Lusaka

MR. OLIVER LYTTTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, broadcast from Radio Lusaka, Southern Rhodesia, on Friday evening. He said in the course of his talk:

"The scheme for a federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland means a great deal for all the peoples of Central Africa. If the scheme is accepted, I believe that Central Africa will be on the march towards greater prosperity, welfare, and political advancement. If it is not, I believe there is a grave danger of progress being halted for all the peoples concerned—not just for some of them, but for all of them.

"The Queen's Cabinet have a special responsibility toward those African peoples who are under Her Majesty's protection. We intend to prove equal to that responsibility, and I state my faith that in advocating the scheme now before you we are acting in the best interests of you all.

"There has been much talk about federation, but it has to a great extent been talk in the air. There have been no really definite, detailed proposals to talk about. Now you have them. It is the duty of everyone who cares for the future of his people and his country to read this scheme and understand just what the proposals are and how they will work. Read them carefully.

Benefits of Federation

"The Federal Government would not directly touch the great majority of things that most nearly concern the daily life of you all, particularly those of you who are Africans. For example, it would not have the power to deal with land or land settlement. These and many other day-to-day matters would be left to your own Governments, the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland. That is to say, powers in these important matters would remain where they are.

"What will federation achieve? What benefit will it confer? It will create one Government, the Federal Government, which can do for the whole region some very important things which are not now done at all or cannot be done well.

"It will be better able to provide transport and power to increase trade both internal and overseas, to provide you with higher education than at present your own Government cannot afford to provide, to conserve the resources of the territories, to build great power and irrigation schemes, to carry out more research so that your health and your whole standard of life may be improved.

Urgent Need

"All these things are vitally necessary if the region is to prosper, to produce a living for its growing population, to improve standards of life—not for some of you only, but for you all.

"Federation is intended to benefit, not this class, or that race, but all the peoples of Central Africa. I believe that to do so, federation is needed not just some day, but now, as soon as ever it can be set going.

"Some urge that it should wait until the various peoples have more nearly reached the same stage of development. But do not think that the peoples can develop fast enough without federation, and the economic advancement that it will bring.

"We must strive to banish poverty and economic uncertainty. More schools, better housing, better health services, better developed local government systems are needed. These have to be paid for, and it will be

stricter and easier to do so if the three territories join together to help to share the cost.

"Federation is the road to greater prosperity, larger social services, and political advancement.

Very Powerful Safeguards

"There would be an African Affairs Board, independent of the Federal Government, which would have the right to call attention to any measure which treated Europeans and Africans differently and which the board thought harmful to Africans, and that would mean that the measure would have to be referred to London for Her Majesty's consent.

"The board's chairman would be appointed by the Governor-General, with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, and its six members would be nominated by the Governors of the three territories, two from each. Of the two, one must be an African. Thus Africans appointed without reference to the Federal Government would have a most important part to play in safeguarding African interests.

"I think that this constitutes a very powerful safeguard, and a far better one than having a Minister for African Interests in the Federal Government but without responsibility to his colleagues.

Amendments to Constitution

"As to possible amendments to the constitution, the scheme says several things—first, an amendment must be passed by two-thirds of the full membership of the Federal Assembly. Secondly, any law amending the constitution must be reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure before it can take effect. Thirdly, if the African Affairs Board, or any one of the three territorial Governments objects to a proposed amendment, it cannot take effect until the proposal has lain on the table of both Houses of Parliament in London for 40 sitting days and not been voted out. This procedure ensures that such amendments must be ratified by Parliament in the United Kingdom.

"Three special commissions are to go into detail about finance, the judiciary, and the civil service. As soon as possible after they report Her Majesty's Government will issue invitations to a further conference which will consider the scheme and the reports of the three commissions. Then, and not till then, will be the time for final decisions.

Partnership Essential

"I very much hope that on that occasion Africans from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will join the discussions. Nothing but good can come from their attendance.

"In conclusion, let me say that in these matters we can only follow what we believe to be right and in the interests of all those who live in these lands, and we believe wholeheartedly that federation is in the best interests of all.

"We cannot see no future in a Central Africa dominated solely by Europeans, nor can we think that a Central Africa without European help and partnership can grow and prosper.

"Federation and partnership—these are the keys which I believe will unlock the future."

In less than five years local authorities in Northern Rhodesia have received more than £9m. in loans, said Sir Gilbert Rennie recently. Recently in 1946 their total indebtedness was under £200,000.

Press Comment on Federation—The Paper

Opinion Generally Favourable, and Satisfaction with Safeguards

WELCOMING RECEPTION has been given by the British press to the White Paper on Central African Federation.

Almost all publications which have so far commented on the scheme have found the safeguards for African interests satisfactory, and some have expressed surprise at their extent and ingenuity.

The Times published a long leading article, a column of commentary by its Colonial correspondent, and a leader-page article by Mr. M. Beloff, reader in the comparative study of institutions at Oxford University.

The White Paper was welcomed "as proof that the problem of devising machinery for federating communities of unequal constitutional status is not insoluble." The leading article continued, *inter alia*—

"There is considerable support in Southern Rhodesia for the simple proposal of amalgamation, which would combine the three territories into a single State and in effect extend parliamentary institutions and Dominion autonomy over the whole area. That plan, however, would end the supervision of the Colonial Office in the two Protectorates, and African opinion in them both is obstinately hostile to the result. It would be to maintain the indigenous races in permanent inferiority to the white planters and industrialists. So long as these suspicions exist, the United Kingdom Government cannot surrender its trust."

"It therefore became necessary to consider some constitutional form in which a common authority exercising certain powers over the whole region is superimposed upon the existing Governments, which will remain at least temporarily in their present different relations to Whitehall. Hence comes the need to attempt the federation of unequals."

Large Powers but Strong Control

"The principle of the new plan is to confer very large powers upon the central authority, but at the same time to create correspondingly powerful machinery to limit their exercise where African interests may be in jeopardy. Each of the existing Governments is to continue with its constitutional relation to the United Kingdom unaltered. The Governor of Southern Rhodesia will remain a constitutional ruler acting strictly on the advice of his Ministers, and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will continue to be active rulers responsible for policy to Whitehall; but from the competence of each will be subtracted all those departments of legislation and administration which are reserved to the federal authority."

"The powers and functions assigned to the African Affairs Board should assure it of a weighty influence. It may be expected that African liberties under the federal regime will be decidedly not less securely buttressed than they are at present."

"In Southern Rhodesia they may be markedly advanced, and in assenting to the proposed arrangement the delegates from that country have made a generous concession, admitting the prospect of a more active intervention of the United Kingdom Government in matters affecting them than has hitherto been customary—in return for which they gain the influence properly belonging to the senior partner in the new combination throughout the territory of the federated state."

"In spite of the long list of federal powers, the essential supervision of African social life—including such great matters as school education, marriage law, and (though difficulties here are probable) trade unions—would seem to be left securely in the hands of the constituent legislatures and executives, and the pledge to preclude the federal authority from interfering with land tenure in the Protectorates, that sheet anchor of a peasant society, is duly honoured."

"The whole constitution, and also the franchise laws made under it, will be 'entrenched,' to borrow a convenient term from the vocabulary of the South African Union. Not only must amendments be passed by a two-thirds majority of the Federal Assembly, but the Bill must then be reserved and referred to Whitehall for approval; and if either a territorial legislature or the African Affairs Board objects to a constitutional Bill, both Houses of Parliament must have an opportunity to express disapproval to the Royal Assent can be given."

"It is now the task of Ministers here and Governors and officials in Central Africa to explain and commend the

proposals which both main British parties are likely to approve in general—to the peoples who will be affected by them. Most of all they have to win the confidence, which is still withheld, of the Africans in the Protectorates."

The Colonial correspondent wrote—

"There are two notable omissions: the question of whether the Federation would be accountable to Commonwealth Relations or Colonial Office is scouted, and the location of the federal capital is left open."

"The White Paper claims that the scheme endeavours to safeguard the essential interests of the three territories and all their inhabitants, and to strike a fair balance between the need to create a federation possessing, both economically and practically, adequate scope and strength for its work and the requirement that the territories themselves should continue to exist as vigorous entities, independent of the federation within the sphere of government assigned to them. This claim seems broadly justified."

"It is noteworthy that one result of the production of this constitution would be an immediate political advance for Southern Rhodesian Africans, since they would attain representation in the federal assembly; they do not possess this in the present Southern Rhodesian Parliament."

Claims Skillfully Reconciled

Mr. Max Beloff considered that an extremely skillful attempt had been made to reconcile the claims of the European population for self-government with the African claims for special protection, and that great ingenuity had been shown in designing a unitary general assembly to meet "the current differences in the modes of representation in the three territories and provide the proper balance between them."

He continued—

"In view of this, the permissive addition of a second chamber under the amending power is slightly anomalous. Second chambers in federations normally have the function of representing the interests of the separate units as against the possible operation of majority rule to their disadvantage. Since the Assembly itself is designed to make allowances for these interests, their further representation would seem to be otiose unless other and far more important political changes have taken place in the meantime."

"The requirements of a two-thirds majority of the Assembly and of reservation for any federal electoral law will in fact tend to stabilize the existing system in both the Rhodesias so far as their representation in the Assembly is concerned."

"The proposed constitution wisely abandons the attempt to divide legislative powers into two lists only, as in the classical federations, in favour of a threefold division into federal, concurrent, and territorial subjects, with federal law prevailing where powers held concurrently by the federation and the territories are inconsistently exercised."

Government Should Disregard Advocates of Delay

The need for urgency was emphasized by the *Daily Telegraph*, which said editorially—

"If the present plan fails, all the energy and enthusiasm which carried it thus far will evaporate or dissipate itself in other channels. The forces of the opposition are unlikely to weaken."

"There is already a vociferous group of Southern Rhodesians who, regarding federation as a limitation of Southern Rhodesia's present sovereignty, would prefer to press on unimpeded to Dominion status. This group will certainly be supported by the African immigrants, who oppose federation because they see in it a formidable obstacle to the eventual incorporation of Southern Rhodesia within the Union."

"As for the Native leaders, their aim is independence and power, and if they oppose federation it is not because they sincerely believe that the interests of most Africans would suffer thereby, but because their own plans would be thwarted."

"For all these reasons the arguments of those who advocate further delay in order to 'win over' the opposition must be suspect. As many of these Fabian strategists know, such delay would be fatal to federation; indeed, one must suspect that therein lies for them its great charm."

"If the Government is wise it will ignore these disingenuous

counsels and prosecute its plans as energetically as possible. It cannot command success, but it can deserve it."

Professor Kenneth Wheare, of Oxford University, wrote in the same paper that it was remarkable that the proposals emanating from the April conference in London should be unanimous, since the views of the Governments differed on many important matters, and continued—

"Drawing the line which divides federal from territorial matters has been very difficult, and the presence of a considerable list of 'concurrent' subjects upon which both federal and territorial legislatures may make laws—a feature considered by many authorities on federal Governments to be undesirable—is evidence of the difficulty the conference encountered when it tried to make its division of powers.

Federal Arithmetic

"Looking at the proposals for the new Federal Assembly, each reader will have his own particular piece of arithmetic to do. Those who are concerned with the ratio of Europeans to Africans will observe that in an Assembly of 35 members, at least six will be Africans (that is, two from each territory), though there will be nine members in all representing African interests.

Those concerned with the ratio between elected and appointed members will see that 33 out of the 35 are to be elected, the remaining two being members appointed to represent African interests, one from Northern Rhodesia and one from Nyasaland, the appointments being made by the respective Governors.

Finally, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland between them have 18 members, giving them a majority of one over Southern Rhodesia.

Much of the effectiveness of the African Affairs Board will depend on the extent to which it can work informally or by co-operation with the federal Government, and thus avoid head-on collisions. It is a new experiment in the technique of arbitration from Whitehall—a process always of great delicacy but of the first importance and interest so far as public opinion in this country is concerned.

The scheme offers many interesting features. It provides for the delegation of legislative powers by the federal to the territorial legislatures and, within certain limits, by the territorial legislatures to the federal legislature—a device which should prove useful in mitigating the rigidity inherent in a division of powers in a federal system.

Next to rigidity, a federal system is condemned usually for requiring excessive litigation, and the draft scheme proposes a way out of this difficulty by suggesting that if a federal law has been approved by all three of the territorial legislatures within a specified period, its validity may not be questioned in the courts.

The constitutional development and political advancement of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would remain the responsibility of the Colonial Office, and the direction in which they shall go and the pace at which they shall travel would be decided in the last resort with the authority of the Parliament at Westminster. This is one important result which flows from the choice of the federal form of union as opposed to amalgamation."

Fruitful Idea

Support was strongly expressed by the *Financial Times*, which said—

"Though it is extremely unlikely that more than a very small percentage of the Africans have any idea of what is being proposed, most of them—or at least their spokesmen—are violently opposed to it. It seems visually certain that if a decision is taken to press ahead with the proposal, it will have to be in the face of a very widespread, if perhaps superficial, African opposition.

Plenty of time has been allowed for elucidation and discussion. The immediate task is to see that this time is not wasted. Central African federation is a fruitful idea. Now it has been given a concrete form, it would be a tragedy if it were rejected without a thorough and dispassionate examination."

The opposite view was taken by the *Manchester Guardian*, which suggested that the Imperial Government should vote against the plan at the October conference.

This response is not chosen without many misgivings for the future and regrets for the missed chances of the past; or without appreciation of the sincere and thoughtful voices which have gone to shape the scheme, or the pain and anger which a negative decision will arouse.

The principle of federation is good, and a scheme could have been worked out which would have commanded wider

spread, if not unanimous approval. This scheme has one serious, potentially a fatal, shortcoming. The political structure in rapid social transition it would create is a structure which does not usually represent the present situation, but which will be out of date, and which—this is the core of the problem—no internal force will have at once the will and the constitutional power to amend to meet the realities of a new situation.

The dominant position held today by the domiciled European population may be justified by their greater economic strength and political maturity. They will not retain for ever a monopoly of these qualities.

It will be said that the draft makes full provision for the protection of the rights of Africans. Yes, their existing rights. What is missing is the recognition that these rights will grow, inevitably, as more and more Africans in the coming years attain the status of what Rhodesia calls "civilized men." Surely no constitutional system can long endure in Africa to-day unless it contains within itself the seeds of its successor. This draft constitution, painstakingly built as a barrier against reaction, can equally be manned against advance. The more Africans attain or approach European standards of civilization the greater will be the temptation of the Europeans to man the barrier; and once Britain has relinquished the power to intervene there is no way round or over it.

Disappearance of the Minister for African Affairs leaves a void which the African Affairs Board does not fill. The board seems a purely effective device for checking new legislation which would make the position of Africans worse. It cannot initiate legislation, to make it better. Its chairman is not a Minister; he will not sit in the Executive Council; he will not take part in the discussion and framing of policy.

The Franchise

The vital question of the franchise will rest with the federal legislature after the first election, which will be held under the existing laws of the three territories. At this it is virtually certain that all the ordinary elected members (26 out of a total legislature of 35) will be Europeans. Once they have fixed the qualifications for future elections these are "entrenched"; they can be modified only by a vote of two-thirds of the Assembly. This provision may be meant to make it impossible to stiffen the terms of the franchise against Africans (as was done recently in Southern Rhodesia); but it would be an effective bar to any attempt to modify the franchise in favour of Africans.

While the British Government retains responsibility, it must be ready to govern, paying due heed to local opinion, black or white, but not bowing before it. If the federal draft is in some respects wrong, all that is said against it is not necessarily right.

African political leaders in particular seem ill-advised in their total rejection of the federal principle and in their refusal to join the Lancaster House conference and put their case. As the same time, the "now or never" attitude of the European leaders has given them grounds for alarm. It will be exceedingly hard now to allay their fears, and to ride roughshod over them would give federation a thoroughly bad start.

It is good to know that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Lytton will themselves visit Central Africa before the October conference, and will be able to take local feeling into account before the final decision is made. It may not be too late yet to affect the strength and passion of African sentiment (even if its direction is now set) by a bold act—not a mere declaration of good intention but something of immediate practical importance.

Here is an instance. Nothing has caused more distrust among Africans than the failure to give any effect to the recommendations of the Dalglish report for widening the scope to Africans.

Similar questions will arise in respect of the federal civil service. The original draft of the 1951 London conference said that: "It should be accepted that there should be no discrimination on grounds of race in making any appointment in the federal civil service." In the revised draft this point is passed over in silence. Would it not be wise now expressly to reaffirm, as part of the new draft, and to apply it to all forms of public employment or work undertaken on the Federal Government's behalf?

Good Scheme Bristling with Safeguards

This is a good scheme, bristling with safeguards for African interests, wrote the *Daily Mail*—

The new bloc (to use an alien word) is to be known as the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The name is surprising. Why not call it the Federation of Central Africa? That title would be truer.

But this is a small criticism beside the many advantages which the scheme will bring to Africa's black, white and mixed races of the three territories. In particular, it would improve

the condition of the Native peoples in all Southern Africa. For it will stand as a reproach and a counterblast to the repressive Native policies of Dr. Malan's South Africa.

"The Africans will have their own Board, giving them direct access to the British Government. This board will bypass the federal executive and the three territorial Governments as well. This is a first-class proposal—much better than the original idea of a Minister for Native Affairs. The Africans will feel that they have the right to take their troubles to the Queen herself."

"We are always being told that the Africans are deeply suspicious of the proposals—but the truth is that most of them are, not unnaturally, unable to comprehend a constitutional idea. The Africans, for propagandist purposes, are a small, vocal, politically conscious class who, as readily happens, have been taken for a ride by our own native parlor pinks."

Africans Led Astray

"For that reason they refused to attend the conference, which produced the federal plan—which was their loss. What a pity that such comparatively simple propositions should be led astray by the subtle Leftists, to whom the British Empire has always been anathema."

"After all, the Africans owe what advancement they enjoy to-day to the work of the white people. This is not to say that white should be allowed to oppress over black. But neither should Africans be egged on to wreck a proposal which is for the benefit of all."

"The path of continued advance lies in a partnership of white and black, recognizing the qualities and the limitations of both. We believe this plan for federation is designed to secure exactly that."

"Dangers in Africa" was the heading given by the *Daily Herald* to a short leading article which read:

"Great events are taking place in Africa. Second only to the problem of war and peace is the issue of whether white and coloured peoples can learn to live in partnership and work together to solve their common economic problems."

"During recent years, thanks to far-sighted acts of statesmanship by the Labour Government, spectacular advances in political freedom have been made in the Gold Coast and Nigeria. There the Africans direct their own affairs."

"The South African Government seeks to follow a very different road. The gulf between black and white is deliberately widened, and tension is mounting rapidly."

"This background invests with immense importance the proposals for combining Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland into a single federation. Such a scheme would undoubtedly improve the economic prospects of those countries, and thereby help to lay the foundation for political advance."

Winning African Confidence

"But the plan can be successful only if it commands the confidence of the African people. That confidence is hard to win, chiefly owing to some of the policies favoured by the white minority in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Oliver Lyttelton has been a good deal less successful than his Labour predecessor, Mr. James Griffiths, in striving to win African support."

"Soon the question must arise whether the scheme shall go forward despite African fears, in the face of African opposition. That course would involve great dangers. We urge the Government to refrain from it, and instead to renew the efforts of the last Government to assure the African people that their rights and wishes shall never be allowed to take a second place in our plans."

"The only London morning paper which made no editorial comment on the day following publication of the White Paper was the *Daily Express*.

"The *Scottsman* asked, if the Government, "having ridden rough-shod over tribal opinion among the Bamangwato," intended to follow the same course in respect of federation."

"The draft scheme contains elaborate paper safeguards for African interests. Amendments to the federal constitution require a two-thirds majority of the total membership of the Assembly, and amending Bills have to be reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure. Moreover, if any territorial legislature or the African Affairs Board has objected to a Bill amending the constitution, Her Majesty's assent must be signified by Order in Council, which would be laid in draft before the United Kingdom Parliament. In other words, the Parliament at Westminster would retain authority in such cases."

"This would not be tolerated by a Dominion—and Southern Rhodesia now counts as one—but the contemplated federation is a curious hybrid. It will combine territories of unequal status, each of which will retain its present relationship to this country. This is an ingenious plan to obtain the chief advantages of federation without allowing the federated

body to acquire an independence that might be detrimental to African interests. The question is whether this scheme can be successfully adopted in an atmosphere of such tension. In view of what has happened in South Africa, the paper safeguards likely to be enduring."

Expectations Exceeded

"That the scheme goes much further in safeguarding the interests of the black inhabitants of the three territories than most people dared to think possible, was the verdict of the *News Chronicle*—"

"The whites in Southern Rhodesia may think that a constitution which extends such a great degree of protection to Africans, amounting virtually to a veto, goes too far. A referendum is to be held towards the end of this year in that self-governing colony, and the people who first mooted the idea of federation may by a paradox torpedo it themselves. If they did, it would be a grave, perhaps irremediable, set-back to the hopes of economic expansion in this part of Africa."

"The Africa Affairs Board is a great improvement on the original idea of an appointed 'Cuckoo' Minister for African Affairs. Some machinery of this sort had to be devised unless Britain were to abandon entirely her rôle as protector of the Africans."

"Some whites may also object to the election of Africans from Southern Rhodesia as federal legislators. A great psychological shift will be required of them to accept this."

"The scheme succeeds only from the defects of its merits. Those who drew it up have done such a admirable job of balancing and checking that the whole concept of federation goes back to the beginning. Where before there was suspicion of the plan on one side, now there may well be suspicion on both sides."

"This makes it even more imperative not to rush things. It is a good scheme, but no good will come of trying to bulldoze it through. A great deal of thought, effort, ingenuity, and money should be devoted to putting it over. It would be unwise to fix any date for the referendum or anything else. What is proposed is a completely original and unique political organism. So new an idea takes time to digest."

Notable Improvements on Earlier Plan

"The *Sunday Times* described the White Paper as a crucial document in the unrolling of human affairs, and wrote, *inter alia*:

"The issue lies between two concepts of Africa: one contemplating the united destiny of all its inhabitants (African, European and Asian by origin), the other a struggle for its control between Africans yielding nothing to Europeans and Europeans yielding nothing to Africans. The former concept is represented by the supporters of federation; the latter is tacitly accepted by much of the opposition, both black and white. The idea of inter-racial partnership is implicit in the scheme."

"As to safeguards, the White Paper embodies notable improvements on the earlier plan. Such safeguards must necessarily be negative. Constructively, the future depends on the working of progressive self-government. A critical point, therefore, is the proposed representation of the different territories and communities. Here the scheme heads further elucidation and thought."

"Latent in it is the compact between representatives of all qualified citizens of whatever race on a common roll (the Southern Rhodesian method) and the separate representation of racial communities as such (the method of Kenya and Tanganyika). The conflict cannot be resolved now, but it should be recognized, and viewed in relation to a long-term ideal of inter-racial concord in Africa."

Government's Duty to Disregard Hostility

"The support of both Africans and Europeans is clearly desirable. But Her Majesty's Government has a duty distinct from that. There is a lesson in the history of Indian constitutional reform. The best part of it was carried and applied in face of opposition both at home and from all the most powerful political elements in India. Yet it went into force, was the indispensable support of government and the war effort for a dozen years, enabled the peaceful transfer of power to be effected, and is still, however refurbished, the mainstay of the constitutions of the Indian Republic and Pakistan."

"In Africa likewise, if may be the Government's duty, as trustees for the welfare of millions of all races, to perse on undaunted by hostility with that which they know to be in those peoples' true interest."

The Observer said (in part):

"All the more important spokesmen of the African population that outnumber the white population by 400 to one) have boycotted every stage of the attempt to bring in the present type of federal proposal; they believe that it will put them at the mercy of the local white settlers."

Confronted by this boycott, what does our political experience prompt us to do? We could seek to retain the confidence of the boycotting Africans, not wishing to drive them further into opposition and recognizing that no form of government, however cleverly devised, can function without the co-operation of the governed, unless we are to attempt imposition and dictatorship. This would mean consulting the Africans, inviting them to state their own views and feelings, not merely listen to ours. There is no other way to gain human confidence than this.

Unfortunately, it is not what the Government has decided to do. The new version of the federal plan is to be put across to the Africans by the district officers. This means that the trusted local representatives of the Colonial Office, who have till now usually acted as defenders of the Africans in the two Protectorates and been their go-between in dealings with the white settlers, are to be made active proponents of a misdirected plan that is known to originate in the wishes of the white settlers. This is not the way to increase the confidence of Africans in Great Britain as their protector. On the contrary, this procedure is likely to lose us the most valuable asset of the district officers, special position outside the arena of racial mistrust.

Strongest Possible Protection

That every reasonable safeguard that could be devised to protect African interests appears in the proposed constitution is the view expressed by the *Economist*, which wrote in a long leading article:—

"A frequent criticism of the original federation proposals has been that even if the safeguards for African interests were acceptable and adequate, there is no guarantee that they would be maintained. The new proposals seem to pass this test. They provide that a Bill amending the constitution must first be passed by a two-thirds majority of the Federal Assembly. This will mean that 24 of the 35 members must vote in favour of the amendment. Since, if the amendment altered a safeguard, the nine members representing African interests would presumably vote against it, a two-thirds majority will be obtained only if the other elected members are all but unanimous."

But a two-thirds majority is not enough. The Governor-General will not have power to assent to a constitutional Bill, but must reserve it for Her Majesty's pleasure, and if objection to the Bill is forthcoming either from a territorial Government or from the African Affairs Board, the Queen's assent must be given to order-in-council, which will then be subject to negative resolution in the Imperial Parliament.

In short, the proposed constitution seems to contain every reasonable safeguard that could be devised to protect African interests. The protection against discriminatory legislation is far stronger than a similar provision in Southern Rhodesia's constitution.

The referendum in Southern Rhodesia may show a majority against the scheme, in which case it will presumably be abandoned. But in Southern Rhodesia, the Government may stick to the scheme even though African opposition in the Protectorate persists, since the evil of leaving matters as they are is so much worse than the evil of losing the good things which are so much more likely to be lost than the good things will be. There is no reason to suppose that a Liberal Government, which after all started federation going, would be acting any differently to day from the Conservative Government.

Is Federation Essential?

But neither Mr. Gordon Walker nor Mr. Griffiths a year ago nor Lord Salisbury and Mr. Lyttelton now have ever explained just why federation is considered essential and not merely desirable. The forthcoming debates should elucidate these points, for until the case for federation—not the case for the particular form of federation now described—is made clear beyond doubt, any attempt to force it on the Africans will be mistaken.

The only publications which appear to see no difference between the White Paper proposals and those which they superseded are the *New Statesman and Nation* and the *Observer*. The first wrote:—

"The scheme is little in form, and not at all in substance, different from proposals ventilated last year. There would be no African Federal Minister, but an African Affairs Board of seven persons nominated by the Governors and the Governor-General; only three of these would have to be Africans. This board would have the right to enter objections to federal Bills, and such Bills would then require the consent of H.M. Government. Otherwise the new proposals follow a well-worn track towards the aspirations of white-settler government in the two northern territories as well as in Southern Rhodesia."

"They provide that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would retain their Protectorate status in matters concerning African affairs; but the value of these safeguards, since these

big concessions to white settlers, hardly we think, must be highly questionable in the light of the fact that the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia are not to be merged."

"The safeguards are in any case of a purely negative nature, for nothing in this week's White Paper opens a new avenue for African development in these territories. Great efforts, however, are to be made, apparently, to popularise these proposals with Africans in the Protectorates before they are submitted to another conference, and later to a referendum of the whites of Southern Rhodesia."

"Time and Central Africa" was the *Spectator's* heading to an editorial note, which said:

"Whether the merits of federation for Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, it ought not to be ruled. The Government's White Paper on the subject ensures that it will not be. It is true that all the preliminary conferences held so far have been unable to still all the misgivings of Africans. The last meeting, in London in April, was boycotted by the African representatives of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland."

"But there are still to be two more stages before the scheme is ready for ratification by the Government: concerned another conference and another Ministerial Conference in Africa. This is all to the good. It is very much to be desired that all the African representatives will now decide that it is possible for them to join the discussions."

"The status of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland as Protectorates is assured, and since that is in accordance with the desire of the African inhabitants, it may encourage them to believe that in committing themselves to federation with Southern Rhodesia they will not be running their head into a noose. It is difficult to see what more the British Government can do to assure them of its good-will and to provide guarantees against the unfair exploitation of Africans."

Suspicious Should Be Overcome

"An African Affairs Board is to be set up. It will be within the power of this board to examine legislation, and, if it suspects it of being discriminatory, to refer it to the British Government. The very fact that what is proposed is federation, and not amalgamation, ensures that the existing relationship of the separate territorial Governments to H.M. Government will be retained, together with their powers to deal with day-to-day questions affecting Africans. Again the effect is to assure the Africans of their two northern territories that they will not suffer any lowering of the present status. In any case, nothing but a two-thirds majority in the Federal Assembly will permit any constitutional change."

"Will this be enough to secure full African co-operation? Quite possibly it will not, at this stage, since the barriers are not of the kind which can be overcome by any constitutional scheme, however enlightened. Suspicion of the intentions of the white population and lack of understanding of the difference between federation and amalgamation stand in the way. But it should not be impossible to overcome these difficulties in time, and time is one of the things provided by the White Paper."

Time and Tide did not comment editorially, but Mrs. Elspeth Huxley contributed a feature article in the course of which she wrote:

"The principal watch-dog of Native interests is to be the African Board, which is to make representations to the federal authority on any matter it chooses. The London conference has gone much farther than any previous body in giving this watch-dog a bite as well as a bark. Provided the board is not somehow 'got at' (a very unlikely contingency), African interests at the federal level ought to be as safe as pen and paper can make them."

"There is sure to be plenty of criticism that the Europeans with their much smaller population get many more representatives in the Federal Assembly than the five or six million Africans. But this part of Africa is still a long way from the stage where it is possible to have the kind of democracy based on the counting of noses. Educationally it is very backward, and there may be difficulty in finding even nine men qualified to make a really useful contribution to federal debates."

"This Federal Assembly is, after all, only a start. It will, no doubt, be changed and modified. As education grows, Africans will widen their grasp of affairs. There is to be a Prime Minister and, of course, departmental Ministers also, and there is nothing to prevent them, at some future time, from being Africans."

Generous Concessions

"The concessions made by Sir Godfrey Huggins and his colleagues in this draft go to the limit of anything he can hope to sell to the white electorate of Southern Rhodesia. On almost all major points the Colonial Office has got its view accepted."

"In agreeing to the election of Africans—not Europeans representing Africans—to sit side by side with elected

Europeans, Southern Rhodesians have conceived a basic principle on which they have previously stood. This is a direct result of the *apartheid* doctrine at its most sensitive point. They have agreed also to racial parity on the African Affairs Board.

These and other concessions have gone farther than many Southern Rhodesians can stomach. Mr. M. P. Stockill, Leader of the Opposition, who was a member of the London conference, has had second thoughts and spoke harshly of the plan. It may not be easy for Sir Godfrey Huggins to carry his electorate with him. He will be settled for a referendum later on.

If it goes through it will be the greatest advance towards racial partnership yet made in Central Africa. It will mark a definite capitulation to the demands of political *apartheid* and the South African policy. This should not be seen on the credit side to balance any sacrifices African nationalists in the two northern territories will be required to make.

Sir Godfrey Huggins on the Plan

grave Risks of Failure to Federate

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said in the Parliament of that Colony on Monday in a debate on the White Paper proposals that many Rhodesians who subscribed to the ideal of federation lost sight of the main issue because they looked at the matter in detail.

The aim was to enlarge and fortify a unit of the Empire, from being a small and thinly populated country into one well populated and highly developed, with its mineral and natural resources employed for the benefit of mankind in general. A large country, with a sound economy could better defend itself than a small country. Adequate development could be achieved now, even only by a country of reasonable size, which had greater appeal than a small country to the limited capital now available. It was also important to establish a strong British bloc in Central Africa as a much-needed stabilizing influence.

Southern Rhodesians believed that their policy was to fight one to ensure the happiness and contentment of all races, enabling the backward peoples to develop without fear of domination of one race by another.

He should have the courage of our convictions, and attempt to set a pattern for Africa. Could anyone doubt what the views of Cecil Rhodes would have been on the creation of a British country in Central Africa were he alive to-day?

Consideration of this question should be based on high ideals and motives. We should think of the outcome in 10, 20, or 100 years, not of the financial results, to individuals immediately after the setting up of the new State. We should not be influenced by attempts to play on fears, suspicions, prejudices, and racial hatreds.

It should be remembered that Northern Rhodesia, once a Dominion, was now a province of Canada. That might happen to the Colony unless federation were achieved. "In fact, it may not be so far off as some believe. We may be absorbed by a larger State, not because we wish it, but from sheer economic compulsion."

Constitutions Not Immutable

Constitutions were not immutable, and that of the federation could be modified to suit changing conditions. What are now considered safeguards, either to protect one section of the community or to protect one particular State, may in a few years become quite unnecessary or useful to a different group, said Sir Godfrey.

We must unhesitatingly reject the doctrine that our superiority at present rests in the colour of our skin, when it rests on our superiority in technical skill, education, cultural values, civilization, and heredity. We must be sufficiently realistic to appreciate these as no proof that we have a permanent monopoly of those qualities. It is in the ultimate interests of the European to encourage the more backward peoples to acquire those qualities. The only supremacy should be that of a civilized people.

The Prime Minister expressed the view that one bad feature of the proposed constitution was that Native affairs would remain under the territorial legislatures, which must mean that the timing of Native legislation would be unbalanced, yet the acceptance of that position was inevitable.

The Prime Minister concluded: "In my view, the situation calls us to face our responsibilities and combine with the other territories with confidence in

the rightness of our view. It is in the interests of the ultimate interests of all races, and I am confident that throughout this part of Africa a policy whereby the standards of white civilization are maintained and those of the more backward races gradually raised towards our standard.

Mr. Welensky's Comment

The pattern of race relationship in Central Africa for at least the next half-century will be settled by the decision made with regard to federation, said Mr. Roy Welensky to the *Malawi Chronicle*.

There are, he said, two possible courses—to hold up the black man as a potential threat to European interests, and so produce a clash, that is, a tragedy; or to follow the lead of Rhodes, with his dictum of equal rights for a civilized man, and produce a country in which all Rhodesians, white and black, would work for the common good.

The future would be bleak indeed if political issues were to be based on race or colour; such differences ought to be about economic policy, not on racial differences.

Souvenirs of F. C. Selous

LETTERS WRITTEN BY CAPTAIN F. C. SELOUS, the famous hunter and pioneer, the centenary of whose birth fell some months ago, have just been received by Central African Archives. They fill a number of gaps in the comprehensive collection of the pioneer's papers.

Mrs. Selous had retained some of the letters, but had promised that on her death they would be presented to the Archives. She died in October, and early this year her son, Mr. H. S. Selous, a retired district commissioner now living in Nyasaland, arranged for transmission of the relics. Other gifts included Selous's elephant gun, which goes to the National Museum in Bulawayo, and a portrait of him presented by Rugby School.

The new letters cover the travels of Selous in Africa to the time of the Occupation, and his experiences in the war until the Matabele Wars in 1893. On October 26, 1890, six weeks after the Pioneer Column had reached Salisbury, he wrote to his mother:

"I do feel most proud at the share I had in cutting through the road to Mashonaland. I proposed it to Rhodes in Kimberley on my return from the Zambesi last December. At first he did not like the idea, but after mulling it over, resolved to try and carry it out. The result that saw Mashonaland is practically a British province. No Native troubles are to be apprehended except from the Matabele, and with good management they ought now to be avoided."

In this letter Selous gave his postal address as "Fort Salisbury, near Mount Hammond, Mashonaland, British Bechuanaland, via Cape Town, Kimberley, and Beaufort West."

From East Africa to Secret Service

MRS. CHRISTINE GRANVILLE, who was stabbed to death in a London hotel last week, was living in East Africa at the time of the outbreak of the last war, and being a Polish countess, at once volunteered her services. She was sent by the British Secret Service to Hungary to get into communication with Poland, from which she opened an escape route for hundreds of Allied soldiers. Twice she was arrested by the Gestapo, and twice she escaped. Reaching the Middle East, she came back to England, trained as a parachutist, and was dropped over France to work with the maquis. Naturalized in 1947, she took the name of Christine Granville. She had been awarded the George Medal, the O.B.E. and the Croix de Guerre.

Mitchell Cotts New Chairman

MR. H. C. DRAYTON, who has been appointed chairman of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts and Co., Ltd., is a director of the Midland Bank, and chairman of some 25 companies, including the Argus Press Ltd., Provincial Newspapers, Ltd., Universal Newspapers, Ltd., numerous investment trusts, and other companies of varied interests. He has visited East and Central Africa on several occasions.

Last Address to Legislature Sir Philip Mitchell's Speech

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL said when he opened Kenya's new Legislative Council on June 12:—

"The Government views with concern the recent threats to law and order occasioned by the activities of proscribed societies. Urgent and continuous attention will be given to the task of maintaining the fullest confidence in the peaceful administration of the Colony.

"Measures to this end must include more extensive policing of the African and, in particular, but also increased measures to preserve law and order everywhere and the development of methods and policies which will encourage a spirit of harmony and co-operation among all races and sections of the community.

"Particular attention will be given to measures to provide better housing and social security for Africans in urban areas, and to the development of sound public opinion among Africans.

"Most existing housing schemes are sub-economic, and it is necessary for the local authorities and the Government to pay annual subsidies to meet the deficit. There is nothing peculiar to Kenya in this; nonetheless, every effort should be made to seek some solution to the problem which will eliminate the need for subsidies.

Modification of Low-Wage Economy

"The most effective is likely to be a progressive modification of the low-wage economy which prevails at present in this country so as to enable Africans to pay a full economic rent for their housing. If that can be combined with a wide extension of the Vasey scheme for African housing in townships, with which the township authorities of Thika, with Government financial assistance, is at present experimenting, a rapid improvement should result.

"As to promoting the development of a sound and healthy public opinion among the men of the African people, it is intended, despite the many calls both from within and from outside the Colony by the administrative staff, vigorously to continue the policy of closer administration throughout the country. As one means of maintaining closer contact, district officers will in future be required to learn at least one African vernacular language.

"The spread of positive and factual information amongst Africans will be intensified through the activities of the Jeanes School, the African Information Services, and Government officers in the field. Certain selected administrative officers will be particularly charged with this duty, with the object of giving to Africans not only a better appreciation of the Government's aims and intentions, but also of fostering amongst them the development of the mental capacity for evaluating the untruthful tendentiousness of the often corrupt activities of the subversive elements in the population.

"But this work is both specialized and highly skilled, and it is imperative that the Government should be able to employ the right kind of staff in the right numbers. Perms which will give the staff the necessary feeling of confidence and contentment. If this Council is willing to vote the necessary funds, I can give an assurance that Government can, and will, see that the work is done—and done well.

Rehabilitation of Population

"But it is necessary to face realities realistically, including the reality of the maldistribution of population in parts of the Native lands, and the agrarian congestion and deterioration in some areas. Practical schemes for the redistribution of population from areas of excessive population to areas where they are not now, extensive still, capable of accommodating a greater population than they at present hold will be vigorously carried out.

"At the same time the investigation begun last year into the practicability of creating some form of title or right of occupancy for economic farming units, held by individual Africans in the Native lands will be further pursued, with the object of initiating pilot schemes in those areas where African opinion is in favour of such action. These proposals cut across ideas that are fundamental to African customs, land tenure, and successful innovation must depend on local African support.

"The plans of the Agriculture Department include a great extension of research work, especially on insects, and the construction of new central laboratories, and the setting up, under a new Director, of a central laboratory of entomology. A considerable number of facilities for agricultural training for Africans are provided, and in particular the development of farm institutes in Nyanza Province.

"Recent veterinary research points to the likelihood of the early introduction of epizootic haemorrhagic septicemia to the Colony, and, indeed, of East Africa. I must pay tribute to the valuable assistance afforded to research work at Kabete by the Bureau of Animal Industry in Washington, which provided a team of veterinary research workers to work on the rinderpest problem.

"It is clear that, with the school population of all races on the increase, either additional money must be found or the existing standards of educational services must be lowered. This is one of the most difficult and important problems which will confront this Council during the coming years; for, on the one hand, there is this growing demand for more and better education while, on the other hand, it would be an exaggeration to suggest that there is an equally marked readiness to accept increased taxation, without which the funds necessary to meet the demand cannot be found.

Importance of Good Education

"The Member has appointed a small committee to investigate the problem in so far as it affects Asian and European education. I am one of those who believe that, especially in a developing multi-racial society, the best and most extensive education which can by any means be provided is the best policy, and that the country will be well advised to face the cost, even though it means increased taxation.

"A great step forward in technical education was taken when the foundation stone of the Royal Technical College was laid on April 25. The governing council of the college has appointed executive committees to deal with the various phases of the planning and organization, so that there may be no delay in the execution of the scheme. In addition, the Education Departments of the East African territories are considering the extent of secondary education for all races requires modification in order that pupils who have aptitude for technical work may be best trained. The new college. The Education Ministers will be asked to approve a draft which has as its objects the giving of inter-territorial status to the college.

"The Mahabba Institute of Muslim Education, which is open to Muslims of all races in East Africa, was established in June, 1948, under a charter and opened for the first time in May, 1951. I hope that the institute will shortly be accepted as an inter-territorial institution.

"The enactment in April of the Trade Unions Ordinance completed the programme of basic legislation for the regulation of labour and terms of employment. Many sections of the workers in the Colony are showing an ever-increasing desire to form themselves into organized bodies, and the attention of the Labour Department to industrial relations is being intensified. It will be the aim of the department in the coming years to encourage and guide those unions which have already been formed to assist lesser organizations and organizations, and to make the workers aware of the true meaning and function of trade unionism.

Kenya's 4,000 Factories

"Many employers have set up works committees and joint staff councils, and there is provision under the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Ordinance for the establishment of joint works councils, machinery, such as wages councils and joint industrial councils.

"There is now an accurate register of all the factories in the Colony. There are some 4,000 premises which employ over 60,000 workers, a fact which indicates the size of the task of factory inspectors, whose numbers may have to be augmented.

"This Council differs in important respects from any previous Council in this Colony, in that on the Government side, there are 11 nominated Members, eight of them chosen from outside the ranks of the public service for their standing and position in the country, and their ability to advise the Government on a wide range of important and intricate affairs. The non-official majority continues, but is reduced to two, and it may well be that experience during the life of this Council will lead to the conclusion that the Government in office must, in fact, have a majority in the Legislature.

"We have heard a good deal during the recent elections on the subject of self-government for Kenya, and many candidates have given their views on the importance of achieving self-government at the earliest possible date. But it is the declared policy of H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, to guide, help and encourage Colonial Dependencies towards the goal of responsible government within the Commonwealth, and there is therefore no difference of policy between those who make the achievement of self-government their objective and who Government likely to be in office in the United Kingdom.

"The crux of the matter lies not in the principle of self-government, but in the nature of the legislative body to which

the Parliament of Great Britain is to be invited to transfer the sovereign authority; and it is imperative, as it seems to me, that we should all of us direct our minds plainly and clearly to that.

The office of Governor is one which could be modified as each step is taken in the constitutional development of the country, until the point is reached when, on the achievement of responsible government, it becomes the office of Governor-General, as well established and understood in the Dominions.

The offices of Members of the Executive Council in charge of groups of departments, and the office of Chief Secretary as the principal among them and leader in the House, are capable, without any particular or special difficulties, of evolution in the same direction, so that they become Ministers at the appropriate time.

The process of insulating the Civil Service from politics, which to some extent I have endeavoured to begin, and which the nomination of members from outside the service to the Government side of the House will sensibly assist, can be completed without difficulty as part of the transition to responsible government, whenever that is achieved.

Major Object of Policy

What seems to me, therefore, to be the major object of policy at the present time is to discover common ground between the responsible leaders of the various communities for the composition of a legislature to which they could jointly ask the British Parliament to consent to transfer power. Common ground does not presuppose unanimity—a thing seldom to be achieved in human affairs, particularly in political affairs. It need not necessarily involve a departure from the present system of communal representation unless such a departure were generally desired.

But it does mean common ground agreed upon by a group or party who may be reasonably expected to be able to secure a majority in a wholly elected lower chamber of the legislature. For I think you would agree that responsible government cannot be attained unless and until the lower chamber of the legislature can be entirely elected, even if a part of the electoral process in respect of the vast backward masses may have to be indirect for considerable time.

In the current condition of public opinion among all the various communities which make up the public of this

country, it seems to me unrealistic to expect that it is likely that in the near future a state of affairs will be reached in which there is unanimous agreement by all the members of every communal group in the Council as at present constituted upon the common ground for the next step.

In the nature of things there must be those who will feel unwilling to surrender any part of what they believe to be necessary in respect of their own group, and if, therefore, what I venture to call a self-government party emerges, it is unlikely to contain the whole of the elected members, including in that term those indirectly elected. It is surely more likely that there will emerge a party of compromise and a party, or several communal parties, of no compromise.

Great Opportunities for Constructive Work

In these circumstances it appears to me that if it is of the greatest importance for the country that the various groups and parties having so great a responsibility in our affairs should not be in any political hurry, it should be the conclusion that to present the common ground to which I have referred is unattainable, then there still remains a very wide scope for development of local responsibility in any case, in the executive work of the process of insulating the Civil Service from politics in the legislature, before the stage of responsible government is reached. I think it is therefore an over-simplification, an over-statement, to say that unless responsible government can be attained at once, there is only frustration, friction, and controversy to look forward to.

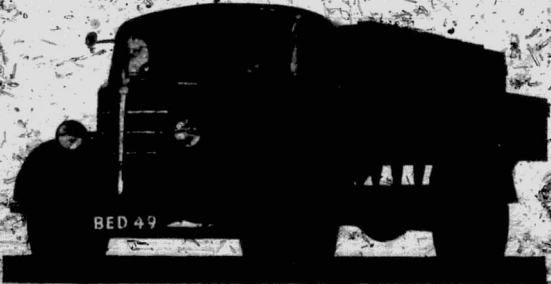
It seems to me that there is, on the contrary, still a great opportunity for constructive work, for the gaining of executive as well as legislative experience, and, incidentally, for the development of strong and vigorous systems of local government, which in themselves will be an invaluable training ground for the wider sphere of national government in the future.

Kenya has a destiny to give a lead far outside its own borders in these matters, and if those who will carry on the work in the future are able to rise to their opportunities, their achievement is likely to be of significance far beyond the narrow borders of our own country. I hope and pray that they may be guided to choose the right course and follow it with confidence and understanding, looking hopefully and not fearfully to the future, rather than restlessly to the past.



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PERSONALIA

SIR EBOO PRIBHAI has arrived in London from Nairobi. SIR ALFRED and LADY VINCENT have arrived by air from Kenya.

MR. W. E. HOLL has left London to live in Eastbourne, Sussex.

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR has returned to London from his visit to Scandinavia.

COLONEL and MRS. EDWARD MAYER are due back in England from Kenya on July 1.

LORD HAILEY last week received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of London University.

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL presided at the Sudan Reunion Dinner held in London last week.

MR. H. T. WELLS, of Kiambu, Kenya, who is now on holiday in this country, will return in August.

MR. A. CRAWLEY, the newly appointed Director of Geological Survey in Uganda, has arrived in Kampala.

MR. S. S. THOMAS, Director of Public Works in Uganda, has been appointed Development Commissioner.

MR. P. J. VAN OLDENBORGH, after a motor tour in this country, has returned to Holland, and will fly back to Kenya next month.

MR. W. R. WESTLAKE leaves London by air to-day for New York. He expects to be back in this country about the end of July.

THE QUEEN has granted her patronage to the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene and the Zoological Society of London.

MR. A. J. R. LEGGAS, who has returned from Cyprus, to Uganda as Director of Audit, served in the Protectorate from 1937 to 1947.

LORD PAKENHAM has accepted the office of patron of Christian Action, one of the aims of which is to call attention to race relation problems.

MR. D. M. COLEX, a retired Native Commissioner, is organizing the African section for next year's Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo.

MR. LEIGH WHITE, of the American *Saturday Evening Post*, has spent a fortnight in the Sudan collecting material for articles on the country.

MRS. RAYNER, a Nairobi city councillor, spoke in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. on life in a London boxset.

The honorary degree of M.A. of Oxford University was conferred last week on MRS. C. K. ALLEN, wife of the retiring warden of Rhodes House.

DR. J. G. HUNTER has arrived in Southern Rhodesia to take up his appointment as officer-in-charge of the tobacco research station at Trelawny.

LORD ROTHERWICK, chairman of Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., has been re-elected a member of the general committee of Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

PROFESSOR W. M. MACMILLAN left London by air on Monday for a visit of about six weeks to Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Southern Rhodesia.

MR. A. H. J. PRINS is the author of a book on the coastal tribes of the north-eastern Bantu (published at 10s. 6d. by the International African Institute, London).

THE EARL OF INCHCAPE, a director of the British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and a partner in Gray Dawes and Co., has been elected to the court of directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd.

LIEUT. COLONEL A. A. BAERLEIN has been appointed a member of the Town and Country Planning Board in Uganda, in the place of MR. C. HANDLAW BIRD, who has resigned.

THE REV. CANON [Name] - Sub-Dean of Namirembe Cathedral, who has been appointed Assistant Bishop of Uganda, will be consecrated on June 29.

MR. F. J. SIMMONDS, a member of the Institute of Biological Control, Ottawa, has been visiting the Seychelles, Mauritius and East Africa for consultations with local biologists.

FLAG CAPTAIN DE GABRIEL TEIBEIRA, Governor-General of Moçambique, who is visiting Southern Rhodesia, proposed the health of THE QUEEN at a civic banquet in Salisbury.

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT has authorized EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA to deny the statement, which appears to be widely current in Kenya, that he proposes to visit that Colony shortly.

MR. J. W. WRIGHT, inspector of surveys in the Sudan, has been awarded a grant by the Linnæus Research Fellowships for research into the hydrology of the River Sobat and its relations with the White Nile.

It is reported in Uganda that MR. J. R. CULLEN, Director of Education, wishes to retire, and may be leaving the territory shortly. MR. R. A. SNOXALL, Deputy Director, will be leaving on retirement at the end of this month.

Among Colonial officials on leave in this country are MESSRS. C. H. F. APFTHORP, Commissioner of Police, and H. O. ELLIS, Postmaster-General of Nyasaland; and R. E. GERMAN, Postmaster-General, East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration.

MR. R. L. E. DRESCHFELD is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Uganda National Parks, of which the other members are MAJOR A. S. DIN, LIEUT. COLONEL W. H. L. GORDON, MAJOR B. G. KINLOCH, and MESSRS. R. M. BERE, B. L. MUKASA, M.L.C., and E. LAFOR.

Among those awarded scholarships by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis for six months' training in anti-tuberculosis work in the United Kingdom are DR. MOHAMMED ALI AHMED, of the Sudan, and MR. ADAN ISMAEL of the Somaliland Protectorate.

MR. RANDOLPH ROBERTS, who established the first American consular office in Central Africa when he arrived in Southern Rhodesia in April, 1950, will leave Salisbury this month to take up a new appointment in Lisbon. He will be succeeded by MR. FRANK LA MACCHIA.

MR. A. B. MENTZ, chairman of the recently formed Democratic Society of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed leader by a special congress held in Salisbury. The proceedings were conducted in Afrikaans. The new chairman of the party is MR. H. J. DU TOIT, of Daisyfield.

SIR HENRY CLAY, who made an important economic report on Southern Rhodesia some years ago, recently received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of Manchester University. He was for eight years on the staff, first as professor of political economy, and then as professor of social economics.

MISS ENID WHITTAKER, who before the war served for over 12 years as a nursing sister in Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in this country to study blind welfare work. She was herself blinded by an Arab fanatic who threw sulphuric acid in her face in Aden, where she was matron of the civilian hospital.

SIR ALEXANDER CLUTTERBUCK, previously designated for the post of High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Australia, who has now been appointed High Commissioner in India, served in both the Colonial and the Dominion Offices, and was private secretary to the permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions in 1928-29. He returned to this country from Ottawa in May.

MR. CYRIL STILES THOMPSON, since 1951 major education officer in Kenya, who has been appointed Director of Education in the Somaliland Protectorate, was educated at Monckton Combe School and Queen's College, Cambridge, and served in the Gold Coast for 10 years after entering the Colonial Service in 1939, before being transferred to Kenya. During the recent war he served with the Gold Coast Regiment in East Africa.

MR. A. P. HINTON, a director of British Overseas Stores, Ltd. and of other companies, is retiring on June 30 after 50 years of business activity. He will, however, remain a director of two other companies, including Allen Wack and Shephard, Ltd., and a member of the London committee of Imperial Cold Storage and Supply Co., Ltd. Since the recent war Mr. Hinton has concentrated on the development of the British Overseas Stores group, visiting all its overseas interests.

The results of the Uganda Lawn Tennis championships were as follows: Men's singles, MR. C. DIBB, runner-up, MR. A. K. MALCOLM; ladies' singles, MRS. JAMES, runner-up, MRS. CROW; men's doubles, MESSRS. SUBERLAL and S. JAEFER; runners-up, MESSRS. MALCOLM and JOHNSON; mixed doubles, MR. and MRS. MCADAM; ranners-up, MR. JOHNSON and MRS. MCCOYLAN; ladies' doubles, MESSDAMES BIRCH and CROW; runners-up, MESSDAMES BELTCHER and MCCOYLAN.

MR. R. H. O. LODDLE and MR. J. V. M. DAVIES, respectively assistant general manager and chief accountant of the Kenya Farmers' Association, have resigned. Mr. Davies, who is flying to this country, will be replaced by MR. J. A. SPRECKLEY, who qualified in London in 1943 and went to East Africa as chief internal auditor to the Overseas Food Corporation five years later. Mr. R. W. BARNES has been transferred from the head office in Nakuru to the Nairobi branch as manager on the resignation of MR. P. J. GILES.

PROFESSOR E. M. BETTINI, head of the laboratory of Istituto Agronomico per l'Africa Italiana, Florence, MR. H. C. W. GUY, live-stock improvement officer in Kenya, and MR. J. L. READ, lecturer in agriculture and acting head of the Department of Agriculture of the University College of Khartoum, will be among the 17 animal husbandry experts from European and Commonwealth countries participating in a two weeks' course arranged by the British Council in conjunction with the Animal Breeding Research Organization, Edinburgh.

Among Southern Rhodesians now in England are MR. C. O. G. SLADE, chief accountant of the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Commission; MR. MERVYN C. MESSOP, an entomologist; MR. H. J. VAN JAARVELDT, the postmaster in Salisbury; and COLONEL A. C. L. THEOBALD, now retired to Old Umali. Farmers over here on holiday include MR. ALEXANDER S. GIBB, MR. RICHARD J. GIBB, COLONEL C. R. MORRIS EYTON, MR. M. J. COLLINS, MAJOR RUPERT BROMLEY, and MR. N. M. TRAVERS. Among the company directors are MR. T. B. HENDRIE and MR. M. M. BUCHAN.

Still Just Time

THERE IS STILL JUST TIME, but only just, for readers in this country who wish to attend the East African Dinner in London on Tuesday next, July 1, to obtain tickets from the secretary of the Dinner Club, Miss Young, c/o East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2 (the price being 30s. to non-members and 27s. 6d. to members of the Dinner Club). The principal guests will be Sir Philip and Lady Mitchell, and among others who will attend will be the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, and the Governor-designate of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, and Lady Mary Baring.

Obituary

Mr. Leonard Aldridge

HIGH TRIBUTE to the late Mr. Leonard Aldridge, chairman of the Mitchell Cotts group of companies, has been paid in *The Times* by a correspondent signing only his initials, R.G.A.I. He wrote:

Leonard Aldridge's death will bring sorrow not only to those who knew him in business and to his many charitable activities, but also to all those who worked with him in the Middle East and India, during the last war. Early in 1942 he joined the Middle East Supply Centre, refusing to accept any salary in return for his services. These proved to be consistently brilliant, particularly in Syria and the Lebanon.

At a critical time in the Middle Eastern campaign his creative imagination and exceptional capacity to get things done enabled him to deal most effectively with the endless and complex problems which were brought to him every day. History records again and again the success of the Syrian wheat hoarder in times of war, but in the last conflict the hoarders met more than their match in Aldridge—with the result that priceless port capacity was saved for the Eighth Army.

After giving further excellent service in Persia, Aldridge went to Bengal late in 1944 at the personal request of the Governor (the Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey), who as Minister of State in Cairo had learnt to appreciate his ability at first hand. He was asked to reorganize the entire transport system, for this was recognized to be a vital factor in improving the supply of food after the disastrous famine. Once again—but not to the surprise of those who knew this remarkable man and his method of operation—his work was an outstanding success.

In all his work Aldridge had the capacity of creating loyalty and enthusiasm among his staff, and they, like his many friends and all those who knew his endless kindnesses, will miss him greatly.

The British Commonwealth, too, has lost a gifted and devoted servant. For Aldridge was one of the few men who really understood the economic and efficient development of resources, and the creation of the new capital essential to an expanding economy.

MR. NIGEL SOMERVILLE HAIG, who has died in this country, was appointed to the Uganda Agricultural Department in 1924. After his retirement to this country in 1942 he joined the staff of a horticultural business at Woodbridge. While in Uganda he captained the Entebbe cricket team, and he was also a keen player of Rugby football, tennis, and hockey.

MR. IFOR EVANS, principal of the University College of Wales, who has died in Aberystwyth at the age of 55, had travelled extensively in Africa, and was the author of "The British in Tropical Africa" and "Native Policy in Southern Africa." He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter.

MR. REGINALD APSLEY THOMAS, who has died in Sinoia at the age of 76, went to Southern Rhodesia in his youth and had taken part in the pioneer development of a number of mines in both Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

MRS. HELENE RUSSELL FERGUSON, who has died at the age of 78 in Southern Rhodesia, farmed near Umali, and was the widow of a former chairman of Barclay Curle and Co., Ltd., the well-known shipbuilders.

MRS. ZENA SHIRLEY, who has died in Nairobi, was the wife of Mr. Eric Shirley, and daughter of the late Rev. F. P. Ellis of London. She leaves one son and one daughter.

MR. R. J. MARTIN, who has died in Kampala at the age of 31, joined the Uganda Administrative Service in 1946 and transferred to the Judicial Department last year.

MRS. MURIEL EVELYN KATHLEEN SINCLAIR, who has died in Tangier, was the wife of Mr. J. H. Sinclair, a former British Resident in Zanzibar.

MR. ROBERT JARVIS MARTIN, resident magistrate in Masindi, has died in Uganda from poliomyelitis.

Governors Must Think for Themselves

Mr. Lyttelton at Colonial Service Dinner

AT THE CORONA CLUB DINNER last week, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton said:—

"How often is the telephone used to undermine the sense of responsibility of the junior by his senior telling him on the phone what he ought to do? How often is the telephone used by the junior to try and lean upon his senior? How often is, by the misuse of the telephone, to build up a canting scheme of responsibility in which everyone leans on his neighbour until something unexpected occurs, and then the whole edifice is shown to have been erected upon an unsound foundation.

"I feel that very often the best telegram that can be sent from the Colonial Office to those far-flung territories—though I do not know why they should be described as far-flung, or who is supposed to have flung them—is: 'Make up your own damned mind; and if you do it upon good principles we will support you. If you don't, we shall want to know why.'

Trying to Think for the Other Man

"The modern habit of trying to think for the other man leads to some astonishing results, and most of them are bad. It is unlikely that a member of the Colonial Service will have reached the position of Governor without being aware of some of the simplest facts of life. I deprecate telegrams and dispatches to the Colonies which contain this sort of phrase: 'If the supply of groundnuts—you can substitute maize, rice or anything you like—should fall and the demand should continue at its present level, it may well be that we shall witness even higher prices.' This is the sort of fluff which Governors may have been expected to have known almost in their infancy.

"Nor is it in the main the rôle of the Secretary of State or the Colonial Office to warn Governors about what political results are likely to follow from many of their actions. The truth is that the man on the spot either knows what they are likely to be, in which case you should not tell him, or if he does not know them, then he is clearly unfit to hold his job and should be removed.

Importance of Administrative Officers

"There is a tendency, particularly in West Africa, to imagine that the technical officer, alone is the answer to their problems. Nothing could be more mistaken. The whole prospect of the advance in self-government for these Colonies, which is still in the experimental stage, depends upon the administrative officers first and the technical officers second, feeling that they are not only needed but wanted.

"African Ministers will readily acknowledge these facts in private, but civil servants in the field are, I think, unduly impressed by much of the propaganda which is still being conducted in some of the territories against the so-called expatriate officers. I told African Ministers time and again during my tour, and quite straight out, that they will not maintain the efficiency of the Administration, they will not grow to the full responsibility of self-government unless they publicly and by positive statements in their legislatures, in the Press, and above all in the districts themselves, make it clear that European officers have for a great many years to come, far more than the lifetime or the career of any officer, great tasks to perform and a great mission to fulfil.

"No one who looks across the African bush, or the plantations and tin mines of Malaya, who sees the struggle for political expression and expansion, can have any other feeling but one of deep pride in our fellow countrymen in the Colonial Service who are not only making land which never bore anything for the good of its inhabitants turn to useful and fruitful production, but who are by their example in health and education and in politics giving an example to mankind of the goals to which they should press forward.

"Perhaps the two most important new things in the Colonial Empire to-day are the aeroplane and the fact that the primary products—above all the primary producer of food

is likely to enjoy a sure and steady market for many years to come.

"I am old enough to have sat upon the Empire Marketing Board, which strove to find markets for many of the products of the Colonial Empire. It is not always remembered that, in spite of the great expansion in agricultural production which has taken place in our century, it could have been far greater if to-day's demand for many primary products had existed 25 years ago; but it did not. It is not always remembered that nothing could be more senseless than to expand the production of a commodity of which the then quantities could not be marketed.

"Now the problem is not one of sale or distribution, but of production.

Aeroplane a Unifying Force

"And finally, the aeroplane, if properly used, can be one of the greatest unifying forces in Colonial affairs.

"When I say properly used, I again mean that it should be used above all to keep contact with those on the spot, but should not be used for *deus-ex-machina* descending suddenly upon a territory and criticizing and interfering with those who are carrying on the work on the spot. The man on the spot must not be put on the spot.

"In the short time that I have had the honour to be the Secretary of State I am lost in admiration for the work that is being done by the Colonial Service. It must be more often acknowledged in public if we are to retain that sense of mission which is the key to this Service.

"The possibilities of increasing the health, increasing the wealth, the enlightenment and happiness of these peoples seem almost unlimited, and I can think of no career which should appeal more to the best of our young men."

Two air survey detachments are now based at Belvedere Airport, Southern Rhodesia. The Royal Air Force section is making a survey of Northern Rhodesia, whilst Southern Rhodesia is being surveyed by a private British company.



Unity of the Nile Valley Remarkable Optimism in Egypt

THOUGH ALL COUNTRIES adhering to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization pledged themselves recently not to recognize King Farouk's claim to sovereignty over the Sudan without consulting each other, it became known on Monday that the Greek Government had decided to provide their ambassador in Cairo with letters of credence addressed to King Farouk as King of Egypt and the Sudan.

The ambassador was recalled in November because letters of credence which omitted the last three words were refused by the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

In a long telegram on Monday, the Cairo correspondent of *The Times* said:

After the talks with the Mahdi's delegation in Alexandria there is remarkable optimism in the Egyptian Press. Commentators envisage the Sudanese political parties standing together at the side of Egypt in a unified policy directed against the colonizing Power. Even official circles, which are more realistic, appear to believe that a majority will emerge in the Sudan for acceptance of the Egyptian crown, pending self-determination.

The Egyptian reading of the political situation in the Sudan is that if the Umma Party representatives, who have been most strongly identified with the Sudan independence movement, can be won over, other political interests in the Sudan will make no difficulty.

"Egyptian Crown Symbolic Rather Than Practical"

Hilaly Pasha, the Prime Minister, in the discussions with the Mahdi's delegation, made clear that the importance of the crown in Egyptian eyes was symbolic rather than practical. Egypt had in mind a relationship with the Sudan similar to that existing between the British Crown and Canada. There would be no question of the Egyptian Government taking part in the administration of the Sudan or of the King of Egypt having the right to appoint or dismiss Sudanese Ministers.

On the longer term, Egypt's aspirations in the Sudan were explained as friendly relations with the Sudanese and a fair share of the Nile waters.

Official circles emphasize that there is no question of insisting upon the King's title against the will of the Sudanese, but Egyptian Ministers think there is reasonable hope that Sudanese opinion will accept a joint crown.

Recognition of the royal title is of substantial importance to Egypt. Without it her legal standing in affairs of the Sudan is, after abrogation of the condominium agreements, somewhat obscure.

That apart, the Government does not feel strong enough to accept less from the British than Sikky Pasha or Nahas Pasha did. A current argument in the Press between a prominent personality generally identified as the Prime Minister, and the Wafdist leader turns on the point which of them made the stiffest conditions for negotiation with the British.

American Misunderstanding of Europe

THE MOST DISASTROUS RESULTS have come from American indignation at British imperialism, said Sir Norman Angell in a recent talk in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. He continued:

"How far-reaching is that suspicion is revealed in a book by Mr. Elliott Roosevelt. The theme of the book is that President Roosevelt, anticipating a mortal struggle between Britain and the Soviet Union, regarded Britain as much the greater menace to the world's freedom. Now we know that President Roosevelt, far from having any ill-will to Britain, led his country into giving aid to Britain in the hour of her mortal peril, making us for all time his debtors.

"His son's testimony was at first regarded as gross distortion. Yet all the evidence that has recently come to light like that collected in the monumental work of Chester Walmot entitled *The Struggle for Europe* shows unmistakably that the President thought pretty much as his son described him as thinking and that the men around him shared the same view. The tragedy is that this view governed American strategy. The untiring efforts of Churchill to have its strategy shared so that Russia would not at the war's end dominate eastern Europe came for naught, wrecked on this American belief, so unshakable at the time, that the free world had more to fear from British power than from Russian. For that belief—for which we British have our share of responsibility—the world to-day is paying a monstrous, incalculable price."

Report on Kenya Produce Prices

Mr. L. G. Troup's Recommendations

MR. L. G. TROUP, who arrived in Kenya last January to investigate the 1951 maize and wheat prices and to ascertain the basis for the calculation annually of a fair price to the producer for maize, wheat, oats, barley and other farm products, the prices of which are controlled by Government, has issued the first part of his report.

His terms of reference were so wide as to include an inquiry into the general economy of farming in the Highlands (excluding sisal, wattle, tea and coffee), having regard to the invested capital and financial commitments.

As the price inquiry for wheat and maize related to one crop which was already harvested and the need for a Government decision on the price of the 1952-planted crop, Mr. Troup has made recommendations on this part of the investigation, leaving the larger issue to a future report, when further evidence has been received, and possibly after further investigation later in the year.

On the assumption that eight bags of maize to the acre is a fair estimate of yield and 5s. per bag a fair profit, the commissioner recommends a fixed price of 35s. for 200 lb. exclusive of the bag, for the 1951 crop. A proposal submitted by representatives of the maize growers that of the price only 31.50s. should be paid in cash and the balance should be placed to the credit of the individual grower at the Land Bank is commended to the consideration of Government.

In the case of African farmers, the sum of £200 would be paid into the Agricultural Betterment and African Trust Funds concerned, and it is strongly advocated that such funds be used for increasing bonuses for good farming.

Prices for Wheat

A price of 41.57s. per 200 lb. exclusive of bag, is recommended for wheat, the yield being estimated at five bags and the costs at 173.06s. per acre. The allowance of profit in each case is 5s. per bag.

For the 1952 planted crops it is suggested that the same basis should be accepted with minor adjustments in view of the increased costs of fuel, fertilizer, and transport. Costs as estimated include 5% interest on land and fixed equipment and 10% on machinery and oxen. Mr. Troup admits that the risks involved in farming in Africa are, on the average, greater than in the U.K.

With regard to a basis for future price calculations, it is recommended that an agricultural economist staff be appointed without delay, initially of one experienced officer, one fully trained assistant, and clerical staff, and that the system of annual price review of all the main basic foodstuffs grown in the Colony, the prices of which are subject to control, should be introduced, as far as possible, without waiting for the collation of information by the economist's staff.

The commissioner regards as essential to any successful system of price fixation an independent system of farm costing and analysis of farm incomes; one comprehensive farm census to be completed by every farm occupier; that all controlled commodities, crop and live stock, be considered at the same time annually as regards price; subject to negotiation in the event of any emergency consideration, the publication of the annual price review before the crops in question are planted; the fixation annually of long-term minimum prices for live stock and live stock products; the conduct of annual price negotiations by one farmers' organization or committee representative of all farm commodities under review; and the establishment of a small organization to negotiate on behalf of the Member for Agriculture and to advise him on commodity prices.

With regard to marketing he considers that a series of statutory marketing boards should be established to deal with the main commodities or groups thereof; that primary sales of each commodity should be effectively controlled by the marketing board concerned; that the marketing boards should be responsible to Government for the establishment and maintenance of any national food reserves which may be necessary; for the most efficient and economical disposal of commodities; and for provision of facilities and information designed to improve the economy of production of the product in question.

It is presumed that if and when national price control ceases, the boards will be responsible for selling on behalf of producers.

Letter to the Editor

Nyasaland Government's Bad Policy

Comments on Mr. G. W. Nye's Address

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
 SIR,—Your report of Mr. G. W. Nye's address on "The Problems of African Agriculture" is a very sombre picture if it were a true one. He states, *inter alia*, that "the curve of population increase is rising steeply; the soils are still being cultivated, fertility is being drained away, and the old practice of shifting cultivation, a good method in its time, can no longer work. Insufficient land being available, that land is now usually cultivated without rest or restorative. There are black spots in most territories where the land is overcrowded and so over-cultivated that crop yields are down to rock bottom and the present and future population cannot be supported without urgent, expensive, and large-scale changes. In large areas in Kenya, Uganda, and Nyasaland good land is available for resting as a fallow or for cattle. In parts of Nyasaland I know of plots which have been under continuous maize for over 40 years. Yields are down to the lowest possible level, but as the people have no other land they must go on cultivating, and reap what little harvest they can, be it only two bags per acre."

Regarding the statement that "the curve of population increase is rising steeply," the director of the East African Statistical Department, in an article in the current issue of *The Times Review of the Colonies*, gives it as his opinion that the population increase is in the range of 1% to 1.5%. The population density of Nyasaland, one of the most densely populated territories in East and Central Africa, is 60 per square mile, about half that of Scotland.

Mr. Nye, as a former Director of Agriculture in Nyasaland, should know that the denudation of the land in the Southern Province is due solely to the Government's policy, or rather lack of policy, in permitting a large concentration of population to engage in agriculture in the areas of development. As possibly 95% of the country is still on the subsistence agriculture level, what is more normal than that they should wish to flock to the areas where crops can be sold for money.

This, not "the tremendous increase of population," has caused a strain on the land which it is incapable of bearing. It could have been avoided had Government, by means of the Maize Control Board, decreased the price paid to growers in the areas where maize production was ruining the land and increasing it in areas suitable for its production. Instead, the price last year was doubled in the Southern Province, and has still further aggravated the position by producing a very unbalanced agriculture.

Cholo

Yours faithfully,

Nyasaland.

T. HAYES.

Gezira Cotton Payments

THE GEZIRA TENANTS REPRESENTATIVE BODY, which was established in 1947, has been dissolved, and its functions assumed by the Gezira Tenants' Association Council. The first official meeting has been held under the new chairman, Sheikh Ahmed Babkir ibn Ezeirig.

The controller of the Sudan Gezira Board gave a full account of payments owing to tenants in respect of the 1950-51 and 1951-52 crops. These amounted to £57,267,577 in profits, paid in the second half of 1951; £29,341,482 in appreciations and savings to be paid in the first half of 1952; and approximately £4m. in profits to be paid in the second half of 1952, and appreciations valued at between £2m. and £2.5m. to be paid in the first half of 1953.

The payment of £5.5m., as previously decided, will be made in June and July, and thereafter the payments will be spread more evenly over a period extending to June of next year.

St. John Ambulance Work in Africa

Countess of Brecknock's Summary

MRS. COUNTESS OF BRECKNOCK, who has just returned from East and Central Africa on behalf of the Ambulance Brigade said in the course of a broadcast in the "Calling the Rhodesias and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C.

A new commandery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem has just been inaugurated in Salisbury to cover Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The Lord Prior of St. John, Lord Wakehurst, travelled but specially to perform the inauguration ceremony.

I was tremendously impressed by the grand work the brigade is doing in Rhodesia and by the encouraging signs of expansion I saw everywhere. In Salisbury I was shown the magnificent new headquarters. We should give a good deal for such a fine assembly hall in England. In Bulawayo I laid the foundation-stone for another such hall. There I found the railway-men enthusiastic first aid workers, with a very good record of service.

In Northern Rhodesia, where the brigade is still in its infancy, the police force is the spearhead of our attack, and prospects are very good. The new Commissioner of Police has come from Sierra Leone, where the police are very highly trained in first aid, and he is keen to get the Northern Rhodesian Police up to the same standard.

First Aid by Police

In Livingstone I saw a very good demonstration by a newly trained African police contingent. The accident staged was a head-on collision between two African cyclists on a main road. Injuries involved a fractured leg and fractured collar bone. In no time the team had attended to the casualties quite correctly and sent them off to hospital in an ambulance.

The women's side in Northern Rhodesia is not very active yet, but the division in Livingstone is being restarted and should prove a great success. A new venture is the starting of first aid classes at the Chilanga cement works near Lusaka.

In Uganda I found very large scope for our work, owing to such vast expansion schemes as the Owen Falls Dam, the Tororo cement works, and many others, all potential ground for first aid work. The principals of many schools are keen that we should inaugurate first aid classes, which we also intend to initiate at Makerere College.

In Kenya the record of work is most impressive.

One of the principles of St. John is that we do not distinguish between race, creed, or class, and it was most gratifying to learn how well all communities have worked together.

A doctor told me he had been on holiday, staying with his sister near Kisumu. One day someone rushed to the house and said there had been a very bad railway accident nearby; would he come and help? On arrival he was met by a St. John man, who saluted smartly and said he had done his best with the material at hand.

This man had treated between 30 and 40 cases. He had practically no equipment and had improvised with bamboo canes, banana leaves, and anything he could find; and every case had been correctly treated. When they came to the last patient, the man said he had not touched or moved him because he suspected a fractured spine. That diagnosis was also correct. The doctor is now an enthusiastic worker in the brigade.

In Kenya, as in Rhodesia, the police and the railwaymen, as well as people employed at the harbours, all have very strong divisions. Many schools have taken up our work. I am confident that this is the best method of laying really sound foundations.

In Zanzibar and Tanganyika the police have proved great first aid enthusiasts. In Tanganyika, in conjunction with the Government, we have provided a doctor with the full-time job of going round the country training instructors and teaching police and other members of the community.

Classes in first aid, home nursing, and hygiene for African women have been started in Uganda by the local branch of the British Red Cross Society.

Southern Rhodesia's Drink Bill £20 Monthly per European Family

WHEN THE LIQUOR AMENDMENT BILL was debated in Southern Rhodesia it was stated that the adult European population of the Colony drank last year 218,000 gallons of spirits (two and a half gallons per head), 83,000 gallons of wine (nearly one gallon a head), and 3,300,000 gallons of beer (36 gallons a head). The liquor bill totalled £3,300,000.

MR. P. S. GARFIELD LODS (United Party) said that the Colony had in the same year spent £3,500,000 on health services and education. Liquor was responsible for much crime; 4% of all cases of violence in Southern Rhodesia in 1952 had occurred on Saturdays and Sundays when the incidence of liquor offences was identically high.

The Colony was spending about £20 per month per European family on drink, which was far too much. The aim should be to make liquor as harmless as possible and to give no encouragement to drink it.

As for Africans, he had lived for years in Native areas and knew the effects of liquor—the fights, assaults, and rapings after every beer-drink. He opposed granting licences to restaurants; a report on increased drunkenness among people under 25 in SW had placed the responsibility on licensed restaurants.

MR. DONALD MACINTYRE (United Party) thought that drinking should be permitted only at meals. Once general restaurant licences were granted, the sale of liquor became more important than the supply of food.

MR. DENDY YOUNG (United Party) said that many Africans had reached a stage of civilization at which they should be entitled to consume European liquor. Present restrictions were becoming irksome, and in many instances there was little justification for their rigid application.

MR. L. M. N. HOODSON (United Party) believed that the worst drinking was done by people who bought by the bottle and drank on their own. Hotels in the Colony had occupied a respectable position for a long time, and to drive people away from them would be a bad thing. As in Northern Rhodesia Africans should be allowed light beer and light wines.

MR. J. L. SMIT (Rhodesia Party) promised strenuous opposition to liquor concessions for Africans.

The executive committee of the Missionary Conference of Southern Rhodesia has expressed concern at the proposal that liquor should be made available to visiting Africans who had such facilities in their own country. It resolved to ask M.P.s to maintain the present law in respect of the sale of liquor to Natives.

New Bishop of Uganda Used to Political Tension

THAT THE REV. L. W. BROWN, a missionary of the C.M.S. in South India, had been appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to succeed the Rt. Rev. C. E. Stuart as Bishop of Uganda when he retires in the autumn after 21 years in East Africa, was recently reported.

The monthly journal of the Church Missionary Society now writes of the new Bishop:

"The Rev. Leslie Brown's gifts and experience in South India (he has served in Travancore since 1938) equip him in special measure for the great responsibility of Christian leadership in the rapidly developing Uganda of to-day. He knows what it is to work in the midst of political tension and economic stress, and to relate the Gospel and show its relevance to such conditions.

"Since 1946 he has been principal of Kerala United Theological Seminary, working successfully with Christians of many different traditions. With his genius for discerning and calling out the best in people, he is widely loved and respected throughout South India. One of his special gifts to the Church of South India has been his scholarly contribution to the preparation of its liturgy."

Complaints about British

"Dollar Products More Dependable"

SHARP COMPLAINTS of the quality of British exports has been made in a letter to the *Spectator* by Mr. P. R. Gresham, who wrote from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

As a Rhodesian not far removed from residence and upbringing in the old country, I feel obliged to comment on the standard of workmanship evident in many of the varied manufactured articles of England to-day. My firm of electrical and mechanical engineers has recently received stocks of such varied items as transformers, lamp-stands and refrigerators—all of such indifferent standard that one wonders when, if ever, British pride of workmanship will assert itself. The transformers (most costly) suffered from faulty assembly, the lamp-stands did not accord to sample and "dipped" their British bequer; anyone refrigerator costs the firm more in free maintenance under guarantee than 20 dollar-priced American products.

My own car, not one year old and most of it fully maintained, has had its front seats re-covered with rexine; the office pencil-sharpener ended its brief career after four months; and the car of a friend of the electric motor will import require rewinding after a negligible lapse of time—all made in England. On top of all this the average manufacturer cannot be bothered with our complaints.

Whatever the excuses, such production cannot but adversely affect Britain overseas. I begin to ponder the desirability of belonging to the sterling bloc when dollar products are so much more dependable, and, as a country, we earn more dollars than we spend. Buy British is fast coming to mean "buy a pup." That is a real tragedy.

East and Central African Cricket

FEATURES of the Kenya Kongonis cricket tour of Southern Rhodesia are as follows: July 19-20, v. Salisbury Stragglers, at Rawla; July 23, Umvukwees, at Umvukwees; July 26-27, Eastern Districts, at Umtali; July 30, Fort Victoria Stragglers, at Fort Victoria; August 2-3, Bulawayo Stragglers, at Bulawayo; August 6-7, Bomagundi District, at Trelawney; August 9-10, Country Districts, at Norton; August 13, President's XI, at Rawla.

During the tour of Uganda matches will be played against the Eastern Province at Jinja on October 29, against Entebbe at Entebbe on October 30-31, and against the Uganda Kobs on November 1-2.

The Natal Crickets C.C., during their tour of Kenya, will meet the Kenya Kongonis at Nairobi on August 30-31, North Kenya at Nyeri on September 3, the Asian Sports Association at Nairobi on September 6-7, Nyanza at Kisumu on September 10, Western Kenya at Londiani on September 13-14, the Rift Valley at Nariva on September 17, and Kenya at Parklands on September 19-21.

Kenya will play Uganda at Nairobi on August 22-24 and Tanganyika at Dar es Salaam on October 24-26. Among Kenya representative matches are Officials v. Settlers at Nairobi on October 11-13, Europeans v. Asians at Parklands on December 27-29, and Africa v. the West at Londiani on February 14-15.

The Nairobi Cricket Festival will be held from January 21 to 25.

Green Front Proclaimed

A SOMEWHAT CAUSTIC NOTE about Mr. St. J. Barbe Baker, at one time a member of the staff of the Forestry Department in Kenya, has been contributed to the *Spectator* by "Jaus," who wrote:

"I was invited last week about the University of the Sahara. I was in no position to impart information regarding it then. To-day I can oblige. The university has not yet quite been born. It springs from the brain of Mr. St. John Barbe Baker, founder of the Men of the Trees (a society of such hangers who are working to create a universal tree-planting movement to plant, protect, and love trees everywhere). Mr. Baker sees the Sahara as a waste and doesn't think it ought to be. The latest annual report of the Men of the Trees quotes several utterances of Mr. Baker's. For example, 'On this first day of spring, March 28, 1952, in this Park Suite of the Dorchester Hotel (very nice, too, overlooking London's Hyde Park), I proclaim a GREEN FRONT against the deserts of the world... A University of the Sahara will soon be founded in which there will be a Faculty of Bio-Silvica, welcoming research students from every country in the world. You see the thing is, as good as done.'"

Parliament

G.A.T.T. and Future External Policy
— Empire Tobacco Supplies

AT QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons MR. G. B. GRADDOCK (Cons.) asked whether the President had completed his examination of our future external commercial policy.

MR. THORNEYCROFT: "This examination raised fundamental and complex questions of economic policy, and it is unlikely that I shall be in a position to make any further statement before the summer recess."

COL. GIMME-DUNCAN (Cons.): "Will the President bear in mind that nobody apparently wants this G.A.T.T. agreement because nobody is trying to ratify it? Is that not a very good reason for starting the business of getting rid of it altogether as far as the Empire is concerned?"

MR. S. SILVERMAN (Lab.): "Does the Minister not realize that it is quite ludicrous that this country should remain in its present condition and continue to try and force its products into those markets that quite clearly do not want them and will do their best to keep them out while half the world is waiting to receive them?"

MR. THORNEYCROFT: "There may be specific arguments for departing from the policy pursued by this country for the past six years, but before we make alterations of a dramatic character something may be given to the course we adopt."

MR. W. SHEPHERD (Cons.) asked the President of the Board of Trade (1) the percentage of Empire tobacco now used in the manufacture of cigarettes in the United Kingdom; (2) the average price paid for Empire tobacco and the average price paid for American tobacco; (3) what inducements had been offered to the producers of Empire tobacco to improve both the quantity and quality of their product.

MR. P. THORNEYCROFT: "In the year ended March 31, 1952, the preferential rate was paid on 42% of the tobacco retained for home consumption. Separate figures for cigarettes, as distinct from other tobacco manufactures, are not available. The average c.i.f. value, including duty, of 215 lb. tobacco imported in the 12 months ended March 31, 1952, was 4s. 11d. per lb. The corresponding figure for Empire leaf was 4s. 11d. per lb. and the types and grades were not necessarily comparable. The import of dollar tobacco is severely restricted on account of our balance-of-payments, but for the rest the users may import such quantities and quantities as seem best to them. The hon. member will be aware of the preferential duty allowed to Empire tobacco, and that in recent years there has been an appreciable increase in the quantity of tobacco on which preferential rates were paid."

MR. SHEPHERD: "Is there any suggestion that we should give a long-term contract to Empire growers to increase the supplies in view of the urgent need to save dollars?"

LIEUT. COL. M. LITTLE (Lab.): "Does the answer mean that about half the tobacco which we are consuming in so-called Virginia cigarettes does not now come from Virginia?"

MR. THORNEYCROFT: "On an average, 40% of cigarettes, however described, come in under the preferential rate."

Facilities for Emigration

MR. C. OSBORNE (Cons.) asked the Minister of Labour whether in view of the rising unemployment in the United Kingdom he would take steps to facilitate emigration of suitable people to the Commonwealth.

SIR W. MONCKTON: "I do not think that any special steps are necessary. Facilities exist for emigration to the Commonwealth, towards which H.M. Government contribute."

MR. OSBORNE: "In view of the fact that we grow only about half the food needed to feed our people and that we are going to find it more difficult to buy food abroad, would the Minister not agree that everything possible should be done to encourage men who so desire to go to the Commonwealth?"

SIR W. MONCKTON: "My department offers services to those members of the Commonwealth who want such labour by recruitment publicity."

MR. BULLOCH (Cons.): "Will my rt. hon. and learned friend impress upon the Colonial Secretary the importance of setting up again the Overseas Settlement Board, which was in operation up to 1938, and when he does so see that it is composed of people who will deal with planned migration?"

MR. RUSSELL asked how the time taken to turn found ships in Colonial ports in 1952 compared with that of pre-war years.

MR. HOPKINSON: "In the absence of detailed records, it is not possible to make a precise comparison but it is understood that in some Colonial ports ships lie turned round at least as quickly, if not more quickly, than in pre-war years. At those places where the rate has deteriorated through, for example, increases in traffic and cargo, urgent steps are being taken to improve port facilities so as to reduce delays."

MR. HILTON HUGHES, Minister of the Interior, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, said that the disturbances involving violence had recently occurred in Bechuanaland and that these disturbances arose from his desire to prevent the succession of Seretse Khama as chief of the Bamangwato tribe, and what he was doing to remove the cause of the disturbances and to bring peace to Bechuanaland.

MR. J. FOSTER: "On June 10 I made it clear that the disturbances in the reserve were caused by a minority group whose intention it was to defy the authorities. After the restoration of law and order, which I hope will be achieved early, there is reason to believe that the majority of the tribe will turn to the selection of a new chief. In this lies the best hope of the restoration of peace and tranquility in the Bamangwato tribe."

African Civil Servants

MR. H. HYND (Lab.) asked why African civil servants in Kenya were not allowed to take the Asian Civil Service examinations, and what the common scales of clerical grades for Europeans, Asians and Africans, as recommended by the Holmes Commission, would be instituted.

MR. LYELLTON: "The Governor of Kenya is not aware of any case in which an African civil servant has been refused permission to take the Asian Civil Service examination. The Holmes Commission recommended separate scales for Europeans, Asians and Africans in a general and clerical division of the service, but the Kenya Government decided that the Commission's scales should be reconstituted without racial discrimination, so that outstanding officers of any race could be advanced from scale to scale according to their merit."

MR. H. HYND asked what negotiating machinery existed for regulating the wages of African workers on the coffee plantations in Kenya.

MR. LYELLTON: "Wages of African coffee workers are negotiated at an annual meeting of representative planters and growers and chief headmen from labour-producing areas, under the chairmanship of the district commissioner concerned."

MR. SORESENSEN (Lab.) asked how many European delinquents in Kenya had been sent to approved schools or similar establishments in South Africa; how many European juvenile delinquents were there in 1950 and 1951; and what arrangements would be made for their treatment and supervision in Kenya.

MR. LYELLTON: "The information is not available from my office. I am asking the Government for it."

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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 desirable objects with a hazy glow of romance. It is now generally accepted that the voyage of the Argos was in fact a wandering expedition directed against the unfortunate inhabitants of Calchis who extracted auriferous mud from the river sands by a process involving the use of sheepskins. 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 field alone has produced over the past few years nearly 470 million ounces of the gold which is valued at approximately £2,560,000,000. We can always provide full and up-to-date statistics for those who are in the Union for prospectors who are interested in mineral resources of the country. Enquiries should be made of the Intelligence Department at the following address:

BARCLAYS BANK
 (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)
 HEAD OFFICE: 1, KING STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2



Shipments Through Tanganyika Ports Firm Action by Transport Authorities

ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS and suppliers is drawn to the Cargo (Indirect Routing) Regulations, 1952, issued by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, which apply only to Dar es Salaam and Tanga, and do not affect goods landed pursuant to any international treaty, convention or agreement.

They read:

(1) Where at the harbours to which these regulations apply goods are imported for a destination, whether directly or indirectly, outside Tanganyika, criteria and facilities are not available for dealing with such goods, then where such goods are tendered to the administration for carriage, they shall notwithstanding that no forwarding instructions have been given, not thereupon be accepted by the administration for carriage but the following special provision shall pending acceptance for carriage by the Administration, apply to such goods:

(a) such goods may, until facilities are available, be stored in warehouses; or

(b) if covered warehousing is not, in the opinion of an authorized employee, available, such goods may be stored in the open in areas specially demarcated for that purpose, and

Special Charges

(i) while so stored, such goods shall, in addition to any other charges, be liable to special charges at the rate of 5s. per ton per day or part thereof; and

(ii) while so stored, such goods shall be at owner's risk and the administration shall not be responsible for loss or damage occurring through act of God, war, civil commotion, riot, looting, explosion, negligence, fire, vermin, strikes, lock-outs, or any other cause whatsoever except wilful misconduct.

(c) if the owners, or any persons appearing to the administration to be entitled to such goods, is known, the administration shall take all reasonable steps to cause a notice to be served upon such owner or persons advising him that goods are stored in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

(2) For the purposes of these regulations, the expression "imported" includes any transfer made between the East African territories.

These measures are clearly intended to check a tendency by some shippers to route goods for Kenya or Uganda through Tanga or Dar es Salaam while congestion continues at Mombasa, despite the fact that the Governments, chambers of commerce, and shipping lines have appealed for the avoidance of such actions.

—Ed.]

Conference on Fauna

THE INTER-TERRITORIAL CONFERENCE ON FAUNA, which was held last month at Tengeru, Tanganyika, was attended by the game wardens of the three East African territories, Captain A. T. A. Ritchie (a former game warden of Kenya), Mr. Mervyn Cowie (director of Kenya National Parks), Captain Keith Caldwell (representing the Colonial Office), the Director of Game and Pests Control in Northern Rhodesia, Dr. Worthington (Secretary-General of the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara), and representatives of the East Africa High Commission, Southern Rhodesia, and the four British-West African Colonies. The purpose of the meeting was to co-ordinate the views of the British African Dependencies in preparation for the Inter-African Conference on Fauna, which is to be held in the Belgian Congo next year. In addition, a wide range of game problems was discussed, particularly the causes of the diminution of the game populations of the territories. It was generally agreed that the prime reasons for the reduction were the steady development of Africa and the enhanced value of animal products, including trophies.

"Some people could, and should in their own interests, lower their standard of living."—Mr. C. H. Thornhill, Acting Governor of Kenya at the time, when addressing the European Civil Servants' Association.

Desert Locust Report Threat to Eastern Frontier

THE ANTI-LOCUST RESEARCH CENTRE in London reports, *inter alia*:

In mid-May a large mature swarm of yellow locusts appeared in the central highlands in Eritrea, and by the end of the month had advanced to the western lowlands. Two swarms described as red were recorded at Bahari and Markaba. Some hatchlings were reported at Adis Caich in early June.

In the Sudan several yellow swarms were reported in the Khartoum, Blue Nile and Kerdofan Provinces, and as far west as El Fashir in the Darfur Province in the last decade of May.

Between May 9 and 21 some yellow swarms were reported in Ethiopia in the Rift Valley near Adama, and on the plateau at Ambo and Addis Ababa. During the first half of May hopper infestations were reported to the north-east of Makale, on the western escarpment near Baile, in the Rift Valley near and to the west of Awash, and in the area between Abhe, Hara, Fich-Dagabur and Awarchi, over parts of which the infestation was severe. Further east and south hoppers were reported from Domo, Garsadare and Calla, in the Ogaden, and from Mega and Yavello areas to Borama. Control operations are in progress.

French Somaliland is clear. In the Somaliland Protectorate eggs were laid during the first decade of May at several places in Borama and Hargeisa districts, in the west, and in Ainsabo, Las Anod, and Hudin in the east. Hatchlings began on May 12, and infestation in these areas was said to be widespread by the end of the month. There were also some hatchlings on the coast near Berbera and in the north-eastern part of the country near Erigavo and Burdo.

Mature Swarms in Somalia

A number of mature swarms were reported in May in Somalia, in Mijertein and Mudugh. Hatchlings were reported on May 10 in northern Mijertein, and in late May in many localities from Garoe area in the north to Belet Wea and El Bar in the south.

In Kenya there was an unconfirmed report of a mature swarm near the Ethiopian border to the east of Lake Rudolf.

In the central part of the locust invasion area the centre of gravity has shifted to southern and south-western Arabia, eastern Ethiopia and the Somali peninsula, and the situation there is serious. There is little danger of further spread of infestation and of further breeding in the Middle East, but the yellow swarms from Arabia and adjoining countries may move to the Sudan, Eritrea, and eastern Ethiopia and breed there in the monsoon rains. Most swarms may reach southern and south-western Arabia, where they are likely to breed en masse from June and some Arabian swarms may spread to the Somali peninsula.

The escapes from the present hopper infestation in East Africa will be reaching the adult stage in June, and together with the possible immigrants from Arabia may breed in eastern Ethiopia in July or August.

Commissioner's Message to Bamangwato Serowe Kgora Closed

MR. E. B. BRETHAM, resident commissioner for Bechuanaland, has issued a message to the Bamangwato tribe saying that recent events were purely foreign to the tribe's traditions, and an affront to the administration.

The choice of a new chief now lay with the tribe, and those who wished to prevent the exercise of that choice would not succeed. The Serowe Kgora was no longer a place at which business could be conducted in a dignified and orderly manner, and would remain closed until it could be treated with proper respect. The district commissioner would be the only source of authoritative statements for the present.

"The people who until recently were your representatives with the Government have no longer any official position," the message continued. "I have dismissed from office all the chief's representatives, and have cancelled their court warrants. Keaboka is no longer the senior tribal representative, and his court warrant has also been withdrawn."

The resident commissioner said that a conference of well-known men of standing and integrity would discuss means whereby happiness and order could be restored.

"The Most Amazing Network of Information..."

In these words the Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1948-50, has paid tribute to EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA—the journal which is regularly read by almost all leaders of thought and action in and connected with the territories between Southern Rhodesia and the Sudan inclusive.

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

"EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has proved a stand-by in providing full, early news and fair, well-written comment."—The Times.

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

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

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Inter-Territorial Geologists Confer

DR. C. B. WORTHINGTON, Secretary-General of the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara, was chairman of the first specialist meeting of geologists held at Muguga, Kenya, this month.

Among those who attended were Messrs. M. Obermuller, head of the co-ordination service of the geological surveys in all French Colonies; Engenheiro Mouta, geologist for Africa in Lisbon; Dr. Frank Dixey, Director of Geological Surveys at the Colonial Office; Dr. Haughton, formerly Director of Geological Surveys in South Africa; Sir Bernard Keen, Director of the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization; and Mr. Brede, formerly Director of the International Red Locust Organization based at Abercorn, who recently joined the council.

Proposals for Co-ordination

The object of the meeting was to frame proposals for the best means of creating some form of co-ordination in geological work carried out in Africa south of the Sahara. An estimate was made of the total facilities for geological research over the whole area, where more than 400 qualified scientists are engaged in official services and universities, excluding those employed by mining companies. Of the total about 150 are working in British Dependencies in East, West and Central Africa, more than 100 in French territories, and nearly 190 in the Union.

Plans were made for a modest inter-governmental organization to help the work by providing a central co-ordinating bureau to collect and disseminate information on a large scale and for providing facilities in the form of a Southern, Central and Eastern and Western Africa for discussion of common problems.

The proposals will be considered by the council at its third meeting in Gostermansville in the Belgian Congo in August, and in Algiers by the Association of African Geological Surveys in September during the International Geological Congress.

It is expected that later proposals for the establishment of such a bureau might be made to the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa, which is made up of the Governments of Belgium, France, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and the United Kingdom, which participate in the work of the council, and the other inter-African organizations which have been established to assist the development of the continent.

Expedition to Ruwenzori

PROFESSOR W. O. KENNEDY, of the Department of Geology of Leeds University, is leading a party of scientists who have just left this country by air for Uganda in order to prepare a geological map of the Ruwenzori mountain range. It is hoped that their work will solve the problem of the formation of the Rift Valley.

Professor Kennedy carried out a preliminary reconnaissance last year in association with Dr. R. B. McConnell, of the Uganda Geological Survey, Dr. von Knorring, a Finnish geologist, and a lecturer at Leeds University, Messrs. G. P. Leedal and G. P. L. Walker, research students at Leeds, and Mr. F. M. Carr, a research student at Oxford.

Other members of the present expedition are Messrs. R. B. McConnell, Oleo von Knorring, R. E. W. Peal, of Leeds University, R. Ross, G. O. Evans, and D. S. Fletcher, of the British Museum, G. P. Leedal, geologist, Tanganyika, G. P. L. Walker, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, R. J. Johnson, P. Matthews, and H. Omgason, of Uganda, and I. Bergstrom, a Swedish research student.

The expedition is being financed by the Government of Uganda, the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, the British Museum, the Royal Society, the Royal Geographical Society, the Geological Society, and the University of Leeds.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Pakistan and Afghanistan have mutually recognized King Farouk as King of Egypt.

A conference on the interim customs union between the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia has been held in Salisbury.

The Royal Assent has been given to the double taxation agreement affecting Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

A post office was built at the Mitchell Park show-ground in Nairobi for the period of the agricultural show which closed last Saturday.

Members of the Watch Tower organization in Barotseland have been fined for refusing to give the royal salute to the paramount chief. The accused said their faith stopped them from bowing to a 'human being'.

Following a hydrological survey of the Bangweulu swamps in Northern Rhodesia, a dam is being constructed near Nsalushi Island, designed to carry the waters of the Chambeshi River to the Uapula and also Chali, so preventing annual flooding.

Sixty-four Commonwealth students resident in Hampstead, from territories including Kenya and Uganda, will take part in a Hampstead week arranged for them by the British Council in conjunction with the Borough Council and local organizations.

Air Service for Game Reserve

A landing strip has been built near Robins camp in the Wankie Game Reserve, Southern Rhodesia. Colonel J. S. Vorley, Director of National Parks, believes that the air service, which is to be started later in the year, will attract many more visitors than the 4,000 who came last year.

A woman, Mawba, of the royal Bena Nyewa totem, has been recognized as Chieftainess Ndubeni, the senior chieftaincy of the Lima, Northern Rhodesia. One of her relatives, Solomogi Munkutu, was chief until 1944, when he was sentenced on charges of assault, arson, and escape. He has now been officially excluded from the tribal area.

The East and West Friendship Council states in its 31st annual report, covering the year to March 31 last, that its main object is to enable students from Africa, India, the West Indies, and the Near and Far East to meet friendly British people, especially in their homes. There are 600 student members in London for about 10% of the total number of Eastern and Colonial students in the capital. Mr. Berin Crawford, formerly of the Colonial Service in Northern Rhodesia, is one of the secretaries.

Seven courses designed to give Colonial and Commonwealth students an introduction to life in Britain are to be held at King's College Hospital, Champion Hill, London, S.E., between August 22 and September 26. Each course will last for a week, and students will be charged 53/3s/6d to cover all but minor incidental expenses (estimated at 15s a week). Private students are strongly advised to attend one of the courses, attendance at which is obligatory for those holding Government scholarships.

A board has been appointed to administer Northern Rhodesia's new £20,000 Cultural and Sporting Fund, which is to receive and consider applications for financial assistance from appropriate bodies, both European and African, in the territory. No applicant may receive assistance in excess of £2,000 a year, and is to depend on the grants made by applicants to assist themselves. The board consists of Dr. A. C. Fisher (chairman), Major W. H. Donnelly (vice chairman), Mrs. R. Nicklin, and Messrs. G. C. R. Clay, D. M. S. Ebbas, A. Lewis, J. Mwelwa, T. B. Nkhata, L. Pindiro, W. N. Watson and C. A. G. Anderton (secretary).

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It is little over 50 years since the first rails were laid of the railway which is to-day the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, operating 82,920 route miles of metre gauge railway, some 6,000 miles of lake and river steamer services, 1,716 miles of road motor services, and the four ocean ports of Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Lindi.

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

In these 50 odd years the Railway has been a chief agent in the amazingly rapid progress of the territories it serves, and this progress continues. In 1949 the freight tonnage was 127 per cent heavier than it was 10 years previously, and passenger journeys had increased in the same time by 300 per cent.

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

RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

Of Commercial Concern

Control of the therapeutic ant which carries deadly disease in coconuts is likely to be achieved by the encouragement of the "hot water" ant and the elimination of its enemy, another ant which does not attack the therapeutic. Experiments are being carried out by Dr. F. L. Nutman, Director of the Clove Research Station in Zanzibar, at which the discovery was made. Mr. Michael Way has been specially seconded from the Rothamsted Experimental Agricultural Station in England in connection with this work.

Power Securities Corporation, Ltd. announce that underwriting has been completed in respect of an issue of 1,737,777 ordinary shares of 20s. each of the East African Power and Lighting Co., Ltd. at the price of 22s. 6d. per share. The issue will be made by way of letters of rights to preference and ordinary shareholders on the registers on June 10 in the proportion of one new share for every three shares held.

At last week's auctions in London, 1,841 packages of tea from Nyasaland were sold for an average of 2s. 0.69d. per lb.; 264 from Kenya at 2s. 5.66d. per lb.; 273 from Portuguese East Africa at 1s. 10.34d. per lb.; 144 from Tanganyika at 3s. 1.5d. per lb. and 88 from Uganda at 2s. 7.18d. per lb.

Increases of £1m. per year have been recorded in the value of crops in the Lake Province of Tanganyika since 1949. Produce sold in 1949 for £2,200,000, in 1950 £2,365,712, and in 1951 £3,200,000. It is estimated that £24m. will be paid to coffee growers in the area this year.

Applications for the import into Uganda from Japan of reasonable amounts of plywood, glass ceilings, steel beams and channels, plain steel plates, corrugated iron, bars, aluminium circles, industrial machinery, sulphur, and waste piping will be considered by the Department of Commerce.

Rhodesian Tobacco Sales

During the week ending June 3, the ninth week of the tobacco auctions in Southern Rhodesia 2,728,447 lb. of fire-cured tobacco were sold for £541,284, an average of 47.79d., bringing the total thus far for the season to 33,054,814 lb. for £6,133,557, and an average of 44.54d.

At the end of last year there were 77 main industries and 72 secondary industries registered in Uganda. Plans have been approved for two can and container factories. Oil mill capacity is expected to increase by 30% during the current year.

Approximate figures of revenue collection in the East African territories show a total of £17,592,871 gross and £17,075,089 net. Territorial net figures are Kenya £7,226,572, Uganda £2,973,187, and Tanganyika £5,875,330.

In the view of the *Financial Times*, "nothing less than a fresh Korean outbreak seems likely to stem the slide in commodity prices and commodity shares, but in that event the turn-around could be very rapid."

More than 1,000m. passenger miles were flown by United Kingdom airlines in the year ended March 31 last, of which B.O.A.C. flew 755m., the increases being 30% and 33% respectively.

To advise the Commissioner of Commerce in Uganda on applications for priority shipping spaces for goods imported from the U.K. a Shipping Priority Committee is to be established.

A survey of economic and commercial conditions in Portuguese East Africa is available from I.M. Stationery Office at 3s. 6d.

Selling prices of East African cotton have been raised by 14d. per lb. by the U.K. Raw Cotton Commission.

Southern Rhodesia's industrial production is estimated at £98.9m. in 1951. The average weekly expenditure of individuals and households on goods and services amounted to £1.25 in 1951, an 85% increase in the same period.

Owing to shortage of supplies, spot parcels of Zanzibar gloves rose last week from 8s. 16 8s. 6d. per lb. to 12s. 6d. per lb. There was bid for forward shipments.

A paper-binder has been bought by the North Nyandarua African district council. The charge for harvesting wheat in the Elgon location is 28s. per acre.

Kenya Farmers' Association (Co-operative), Ltd. have opened a branch in Naivasha.

Capitron Advertising (Pty.) Ltd. has begun business in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Kenya's Import Restrictions

KENYA'S IMPORT CONTROLLER has announced that the issue of specific import licences on all countries outside the sterling area, Japan, North America and the North American account countries, which was temporarily suspended, has been resumed. Licences will be restricted as occasion demands, and, generally speaking, essentially in 1952 will be the guiding principle. The total value of imports this year will be restricted to a figure not more than the total imports of the commodity or group of commodities in 1951. To achieve the necessary reduction of non-sterling imports from countries other than the dollar and Japanese sources for July-December, there must be reductions as under, compared with the total sterling area, American account countries and Japan: food products, beverages and tobacco 40%; amber 40%; textiles, 50%; non-metallic minerals and manufactures, 25%; precious metals and stones, 50%; base metals and manufactures, 10%; agricultural and industrial machinery and other machinery and apparatus, 25%; news, 25%; and other miscellaneous commodities, 25%. Amendments to the scheduled list have been published.

Uganda Development Corporation

THE UGANDA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD. has been officially established with a board of directors of 10 members. Two are Africans and one is an Asian.

Mr. L. T. Simpson, the chairman, has resigned the general management in Uganda of the Uganda Co., Ltd. in order to take up his new post.

His colleagues on the Board are the Secretary and the Development Commissioner in Uganda, Mr. A. N. Mahli, Mr. B. J. Mukasa, Mr. Roger E. Norton, Mr. J. F. G. Troughton, Mr. L. J. Leyden, Mr. S. Mukwaga, and Mr. C. R. Westlake.

Messrs. Simpson, Mahli and Mukasa are non-official members of the Legislative Council.

Nonsense

"IN THE FIELD OF PRODUCTION it is nonsense that countries such as Germany and Japan should be threatening to capture our markets because we were arming to defend our freedom and theirs, and they are not. It is nonsense that, with this foreign competition at a time when primary products of most kinds were falling in price, our competitiveness should be threatened by vast export demands. It is nonsense that, except as a very temporary expedient, our markets should cut down their imports to match exports, and only in the second place think of increasing production of the things the world wants."—Mr. Richard Wilks, Chairman of the National General Export Merchants' Group of the London Chamber of Commerce.

Company Report

Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos

Mr. Arthur Hornby's Statement

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MASHABA RHODESIAN ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held on May 21 in London. Mr. ARTHUR HORNBY presiding.

The following is an extract from the chairman's circulated statement:

The accounts show a loss of £1,016 compared with the profit of £2,430 in 1951. Over several months, results have demonstrated that our design and mills are capable of producing profitably, the one-fifteenth of the year's work has been affected by adverse factors beyond our control, mainly the rains in Rhodesia from the beginning and end of 1951. We are now experiencing interruptions in production due to shortage of electric power in the district. Your company's properties, however, continue to be of great potential value.

The company was reorganized in 1944. It is now 1952. During these years the record of achievement has not been so brilliant and rapid as had been hoped, but it has been solid.

The board have come to the conclusion that, to achieve consistently profitable working, it will be necessary to make available larger resources of finance and technical skill, and to come to an arrangement, if possible, with one of the several groups undertaking asbestos mining on a large scale to work with us on terms acceptable by both sides. A start has been made to implement this policy.

"Should the board be successful, proposals will, of course, be put before shareholders for approval."

The report was adopted.

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JONES & Co. (London) Ltd.

BOYERS, CONVEYERS & CRIPPERS

May 21, 1952. London Office.
The directors of the company and the public are invited to attend the annual general meeting of the company on Thursday, June 13, 1952, at 11.00 a.m. at the London Office, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

New Diamond Sales Agreement

Williamson Diamonds Deal is Sifted

DR. J. F. WILLIAMSON, whose Mvuduti mine in the Shikamba district of Tanganyika is one of the richest diamond-producing properties in the world, and perhaps the richest of all, with his diamonds from the market for many months until recently owing to his disassociation with the way in which his agreement with the Diamond Corporation, Ltd., was operated.

The accumulation of substantial quantities of the precious stones was of course a threat to the market, and inevitably of concern to the Governments of Tanganyika Territory, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom. It was significant, therefore, that when Mr. A. T. Lehmann, then Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, visited East Africa some months ago, he was direct from Nairobi to Mwanza.

It is difficult to understand in information circles that his conversations with Dr. Williamson had reached a most important stage, and now it is announced that agreement has been reached between Williamson Diamonds, Ltd. and the Diamond Corporation, through which organization the output of almost all the other principal diamond producers is marketed.

Long-Term Settlement

Ernest Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., said at the annual meeting of that company in Johannesburg on Friday.

Mr. I. C. Chopra, Q.C., and Mr. Gilbert Paul, Q.C., who are the representatives of Williamson Diamonds, Ltd., and who are authorized by that company to enter into agreement with the Diamond Corporation, Ltd., are happy to be able to state that they have this morning entered into agreements which they sincerely hope and believe will result in many years of happy co-operation between the two companies.

On the following day Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, Mr. Paul, and Mr. Chopra issued the following joint statement:

It should be made clear that the agreement not only provides a settlement of all diamond-producing diamonds but also provides for the production of the two companies' current and future production. Both parties are satisfied the agreement is fair and reasonable and, indeed, one which both parties sincerely believe will lead to a new and happy relationship and a more substantial increase in output.

Company Profit

London and Newcastle, a profit of £1,000 was stated in a report from the treatment of 200 tons of ore at Bulbul mine.

Production of the mine in May 1952 total of ore was treated for a net working profit of £2,369. The corresponding figures for Muriel mine were 910 tons for £2,151 and for Muriel mine 2,921 tons for £3,262.

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer Joins Tanks

TANGANYIKA, Rhodesia, Ltd., announce that Sir Ernest Oppenheimer has been elected to the board at a meeting held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, last Thursday. At the end of May it was announced that Mr. Mervyn Field Hutchinson had resigned as a director of the company and his seat on the board, but that in view of his long connection with the company he would be retained in an advisory capacity.

Selkwek Gold Mining

SELKWEK GOLD MINING AND FINANCE, C.S. (P.D.), reports a profit of £1,130 for the year so far. The company, which is controlled by Selkwek, has a working profit of £2,369. The corresponding figures for Muriel mine were 910 tons for £2,151 and for Muriel mine 2,921 tons for £3,262.

Wank's New Record

By selling 24,114 tons of coal in May, the Wank Coal Co. has set its highest monthly sales figure. New designs of open design are being rapidly built for the market, which is being attracted by the low price of coal.

Price of Copper Raised £44 Shares Prices Unaffected

FOLLOWING THE ANNOUNCEMENT of an increase to £291 per ton in the selling price of copper arrangements have been made between the Ministry of Materials and the principal suppliers in Northern Rhodesia and Canada to raise the purchase price by £44 per ton. A working party is to be established to study the conditions under which free dealings in copper could be restored, so that if and when such a step could be taken no time would be wasted.

The new price to producers of 200 per ton replaces the 12-year-old agreement which based prices on New York spot quotations. The Ministry states that without the co-operation of producers, who would have been entitled to claim various New York prices for current supplies, the increase would have been greater.

U.K. consumers have been able to cope for the last 18 months at prices lower than those paid by Continental competitors.

In Northern Rhodesia the companies concerned are Rhokana Corporation Ltd, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Ltd, Ruam Antelope Copper Mines Ltd, and Malatya Copper Mines Ltd.

News of the sharp increase in the price for the metal left Northern Rhodesian copper mining shares almost unaffected on the London Stock Exchange, though market watchers pointed out that the results for the current year should be better than ever. Consented Company's (1951) ordinary remained unchanged at 21½, and the amount from royalties on Copper A&E the only source of income.

Tungsten Prices

BATHURST TUNGSTEN LTD, the only buyer, secured for tungsten ores has reduced its buying price from 40s to 44s per long ton unit, c.i.f. The U.K. domestic price is unaffected.

Mining Dividends

Cash & Merit—Final 18s, making 25s for the year (the same).
Fenande—Interim 31s (the same).
Borwood Star—Interim 5s (the same).

London, Australia and General

THE LONDON AUSTRALIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT CO. LTD. reports a profit from the sale of shares of £10,000, interest of £9,875 in new securities, and a dividend of £1,125, a net loss of £16,951 in the previous year, reducing the debit balance in the profit and loss account to £10,306.

The issued capital is £217,500 in shares of 1s each. The current liabilities stand at £1,000. Covered investments appear at £49,800 (market value £1,100), and completed investments at £22,300 (market value £21,240), made for a difference in value of £1,060 in favour of the latter. Current assets are £78,122, including £27,000 in cash. Most of the profit resulted from the sale by the company of its holdings in the Southern European Metal Corporation Ltd.

A sulpham property in Canada of considerable value is being investigated, as well as a graphite deposit in Kenya.

The directors are Messrs W. M. Kirkpatrick (Chairman), Captain A. H. Morrison (Managing Director), E. A. Logan, and Mr. W. Waller.

The 11th annual general meeting will be held at London on June 27, at which resolutions will be considered for the reduction of the nominal capital from £250,000 to £175,000, £1 each, 11,740,000 shares of 1s each and 1,125,000 shares of 2s each, c.i.f.

Phoenix Prices

PHOENIX PRICES (LONDON) CO. LTD. reports a profit of £8,835 (subject to audit) for the year 1951, in the previous year. A dividend of 6d per share (after tax) is proposed for the year ended March 31, 1952.

Zinc Prices

FOLLOWING A DROP in the L.A. price of spot zinc from 38 cents to 35 cents, the Ministry of Materials has announced a reduction in the U.K. price to 17s 6d per ton. This is the lowest level since September, 1950.

Lead Price Increase

THE UNITED LEADWORKS CO. LTD. was advanced on Tuesday by 1s 4d to 21s 11d, a new consumers' works. This is the first increase in the price for almost a year. After reaching 18s 6d in mid-July, 1950, there was a fall to 18s last May.



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Annual consumption
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Underwriting operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

11
11,075
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Number of Consumers
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11,075
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