


EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, August 28, 1952

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an east african story



Mr. Andrew Dick, more generally known as 'Trader Dick', was one of the most fearless of those men who, in the days before the Uganda Railway, marched between the Indian Ocean and Lake Victoria. Mr. Dick entered into joint ventures with us and led some of those trading caravans which helped to open up Kenya Colony.

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Apathy in Nyasaland about Federation

there is some basic right to a certain standard of living. No people is entitled to, or ultimately likely to get, any higher standard of living than can be earned by their own industry, enterprise, and skill. In the Colonial Empire we are trying to give them the skills, the means of achieving these things, but only if they can achieve them for themselves.

Our way of life is not transferable. It is not intellectual, conviction, or as a delectable toy. If it is not deeply felt and deeply believed, it has no force of continuity and it certainly cannot be reproduced. The backward peoples of the Colonial Empire need medicines and doctors far more than political slogans and trade unions, and they need scientists and proteins far more than tracts and Members of Parliament.

Democracy No Magic Talisman

Democracy is not a magic talisman or alchemist's formula. It is just a key which unlocks the door of opportunity. But if the industry, the ability, and the spiritual urge to win better things by one's own efforts are not there, the door swings idly on its hinges and no one passes through. The fact that power is given to people in the Colonies does not mean that it is going to be well used, or even to be used.

"Our imperial ideals are in danger of being submerged under a flood of words poured out sometimes by men who are anxious to claim personal credit or party credit for the living standards of the youth of the age in which they live, which belong to the people of the world."

The United Kingdom and the Trustee Council and their committees have borrowed their standards from the British Colonial Empire, standards in which we have led the world. But when we look at the most critical of our critics, the South American and other countries we find that their domestic standards do not bear examination. It is part of the international duty to do so. To high-ministry at other people's expense in other people's affairs, I should like to give an example of how our Colonial policy is misjudged.

When I was at a university in the country of the North American Indians lectures going on in their British Empire, is treated with considerable criticism. Almost next door to that university is the Indian reserve with 75,000 adult blacks, American standard 29% of whom are literate, who is housed and accommodated 15,000 of their children, and they are administered by a carefully non-Indian secretariat. And that is the state of enlightenment there in 1952.

A real Council of Empire sounds attractive, but what would it do? Even in meetings summoned in small areas of the Colonial Empire it is difficult enough to get a suitable basis of understanding, to make the meetings worth while. Our Colonies extend over the whole width of the world, and comprise within them almost every problem, economic and racial. I do not think that a special Council would do better than others provide a continuing staff for other imperial affairs. There are not enough men of calibre in the Colonies to go round in managing their own affairs at home, let alone to send men to a big central council of world affairs with a Colonial background.

Fantastic Sterling Balances

WISCONSIN HUSTON suggested that the right place for the Minister's "imaginative musings" was the House of Commons, not the annual report, which should present the facts without political gloss.

"On page 42 of the report was the statement: 'Provisional figures of Colonial gross capital formation for 1950 and 1951 suggest that the annual rate is rising and that it passed the £100m. mark in the latter year (no adjustment being made for changes in price levels). The indebtedness of this country to the Colonies, which is represented by their holding of sterling currencies, has reached the fantastic figure of £1,700m., while the total of schemes approved under the various Acts for the sale of the Colonial Empire amounts to only £456m. There is a gross disparity between those three figures, and they suggest in a tabular form in which this country will have to tighten its belt to repay these sterling balances.'"

THE EARL OF LUCAN said that the Sudan had always given its officials annual leave, and that that system ought to be adopted by the Colonial Service.

THE EARL OF MÜNSTER, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that LORD OGMORE had criticized a report, seven-twelfths of which dealt with the period during which he reigned in some responsible position at the Colonial Office.

The structure of the report follows, with minor improvements, the pattern set by the noble lord's party in 1946, which has been adhered to ever since. Nine-tenths of what occurs in the report was prepared by the party opposite and brought into operation by them and it is remarkable that they set up now and criticize their own work and actions.

The Colonial policy which has been followed by the Secretary of State has never been a policy of

of party quarrelling. The objects which every party have set out to achieve are in great measure identical, and only in detailed matters, some of utmost importance, are any differences of opinion likely to arise.

LORD OGMORE was perfectly correct about the critics in the Trustee Council. I too have heard in New York the Trustees Committee in their delirious and also have expressed some surprise at this criticism of the individuals from foreign countries who have never had any Colonial territories laid out in their eyes.

In many ways, the serious lack of sufficient community interest in the parts of Colonial territories to provide any common ground upon which a Council for Great Britain could exercise its functions, and some of the territories can never hope to become full and independent members of the Commonwealth. If this new body had the effect of removing Colonial administrations to any extent from control by Parliament, I do not believe that members of either house would be prepared to divest themselves of their existing responsibilities. It is and always has been, the duty of the Secretary of State to formulate policy, and it is the duty of Parliament to control it. I do not believe that Parliament would surrender that duty to any outside body to-day.

LORD OGMORE: "May I ask whether the Colonial territories are any more diversified than the members of the United Nations or the Council of Europe, and if it is possible to have international organizations why not an Empire organization?"

THE EARL OF MÜNSTER: "If this new body were purely advisory, I cannot believe that it would be able to get members from the Colonial territories to serve. They saw that the advice they gave was continually being neglected. If the body had some executive authority, such power as it had might well clash with the powers of the Secretary of State and ultimately with the power of Parliament as well. Indeed, it might go further with executive authority and override the position of local Governments, some of which already have a presidential system. I should not conceive of any more serious than two policies of public opinion. In this country and the other countries, arguing with one another whether the Council of the Secretary of State was correct in diametrically opposite views which both had, in fact, given."

Increasing Local Autonomy

"The tendency of Colonial constitutional development is in the direction of increasing local autonomy. But the new council attempted to centralize control of Colonial affairs more closely in London than it is to-day, then most of the territories overseas would immediately raise serious objections if they thought their own constitutional rights were being jeopardized or curtailed, or becoming secondary to metropolitan interests."

"Whichever way one may regard the proposal, I believe there is something to commend it—the possibility of considerable differences of opinion and a certain amount of controversy emerging, which might well do more harm than good. However, there is probably a problem to be solved, and we should be ready and anxious to consider any constructive and workable proposals more especially if they were raised from the Colonies themselves."

The noble lord was doubtful about what partnership really meant. I have a better-fashioned one, exactly what Mr. Griffiths said it meant.

"While the Government can do a great deal to provide the framework within which good race relations can prosper, they cannot force it upon multiracial groups. Self-government in lands with plural communities may be possible to achieve, but the pattern of progress is going to be very long, very difficult, and possibly slow. Assistance can be given from here to build up those free institutions and simultaneously to work for the close partnership and free co-operation of peoples dwelling together in these territories."

"The schools are the best place where some history of the Colonial territories can be taught. A few months ago I took that matter up with the Minister of Education. She is very anxious for further facilities to be afforded, but the curriculum is a matter for the county education authorities, not for the Minister. If an noble lord could exert his influence with the county education authorities, it would be only too pleased to offer any full support."

A very large amount of the Colonial sterling balances in London consists of special funds held by the Colonial for particular purposes. It is convenient to these that the funds should continue to be held in London. They are for pension funds, savings bank funds, sinking funds, currency funds, marketing boards funds, and many others. But all the Colonial currencies are fully backed by sterling currency securities. As these funds are held here for a special purpose, they could not be disposed of at will for the purchase of goods, even supposing such goods were available. So a very large part of the Colonial sterling balances represent not an unutilized surplus in current accounts, but an accumulation of funds maintained for the special purposes which I have just mentioned."

Obituary

**Lord Francis Scott
Public Services in Kenya**

LEUTENANT-LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., who settled in Kenya more than 30 years ago and had thereafter taken a prominent part in the affairs of the Colony, died suddenly at Paddington railway station, London, on Saturday at the age of 73. He had for some time suffered from a heart affliction.

The successor of Lord Delamere as Kenya's non-official leader, he served the country for many years self-sacrificingly, modestly, patiently, and not seldom in difficult and irksome circumstances both for the Colony and for East Africa as a whole; and he was always a firm advocate of closer union of the mainland territories.

The sixth son of the sixth Duke of Buccleuch, he was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, College, Oxford. Commissioned in the Grenadier Guards in 1899, he served through the South African War, and later from 1905 to 1910 was A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India, the Earl of Minto, whose eldest daughter he married in 1915. She was much beloved in Kenya, and her death in 1934 was widely regretted.

Lord Francis went to France with his regiment in 1914, was seriously wounded at Ypres, and awarded the D.S.O. and mentioned in dispatches. On recovering from his wounds he took command of the Reserve Battalion of his regiment.

In 1920 he retired from the Army and went to Kenya, where he bought the farm, Debraimbe, in Rongai, which area sent him as a delegate to the Convention of Associations within a few months of his arrival. In 1925 he was elected to the Legislative Council of which he remained a member for 19 years, as leader of the European elected members for two-thirds of the period. He sat in the Executive Council from 1932 to 1936 and from 1936 to 1943.

Supporter of Closer Association

It was at the time of the non-official conference in Tukuyu in 1925 that he first became widely known as a supporter of closer association of the British Eastern African territories. His interest in the movement took him to the gathering in Livingstone in the following year, and he attended the Nairobi inter-territorial non-official conference of 1929. He served on many official commissions and committees, and in 1937 was made K.C.M.G.

Rejoining the Army in 1941 as assistant military secretary to the G.O.C. East African Forces, he took part in the Ethiopian campaign, was mentioned in dispatches, and became honorary colonel of the East African Reconnaissance Regiment.

While on military service he announced his intention of surrendering the leadership of the European non-officials at the end of the war. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the 1948 election when Mr. Michael Blundell, the present leader, was returned by his constituency, the Rift Valley.

He was a past member of the Kenya Elites' Union and of the Kenya Branch of the British Legion, a vice-president of the Kenya Kenionis Cricket Club, a participant of the Kenya Golfing Society and a member of many clubs (including The Guards, the Turf, and White's).

A genuine lover of Kenya, Lord Francis Scott never spared himself in her service or in that of other causes in which he believed. A most hospitable man, he entertained innumerable visitors, including the late King and Queen Mother, the Duke of Gloucester, the

Duchess (his niece) on several occasions for long periods, the members of visiting commissions of inquiry, and many East Africans. Indeed, for years his hospitality was a feature of the public, political, social, and general life of the country.

MR. ROBERT VICKERS BARDSEY, C.M.G., C.I.E., who has died in Fulborough, Essex, was born in 1890, and joined the Sudan Political Service in 1913. After service in the Khartoum and Blue Nile Provinces, he became private secretary to the Governor-General and secretary to H.E.'s Council 11 years later. He retired in 1932 from the Governorship of the Blue Nile Province, held since 1928.

LORD GOSCHEN, who died last week at the age of 85, was a past president of the Over-Seas League. His elder daughter is the wife of Lieut-Colonel F. C. Balfour, a former provincial governor in the Sudan.

MR. G. URSINO has died in Dar es Salaam, where he settled before the 1914-18 war, in which he was interned by the Germans. He was until recently the proprietor of two of the largest dairies in the town.

MRS. SYBIL MARY JAMES, wife of Mr. Alan Ernest James, of Mau Summit, was recently killed in a car accident in Kenya.

COLONEL J. R. D. GILBERT, C.B.E., has died in Nairobi.

"Whereas no European may now with impunity criticize an African, an African can take it upon himself to loose any amount of impetuous language on the European; and if the English Press and the English Parliament were to treat the African Press and African politicians in the way we are treated in our turn, I think our negotiations would go very much more slowly."
Lord Mancroft.

NAIROBI, KENYA, COLONY

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The Government of Kenya is offering for disposal on 99 years leasehold six most valuable sites on which are to be erected buildings for the above purpose.

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Full particulars as to the sites, the ground rent, and area of each site, and the type of buildings to be erected, may be obtained from

**THE COMMISSIONER, EAST AFRICAN OFFICE,
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Early inquiry is essential and applications are required to reach Nairobi not later than September 15, 1952.

Land Policy in Kenya Colony Problem of White Highlands

FURTHER EXTRACTS from speeches in the House of Commons debate on Colonial affairs are reproduced below. Last week we reported at length the opening speeches by MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS (Lab.) and the Secretary of State, MR. OLIVER LYTTLETON.

MR. A. DODDS-PARKER (Cons.) said that European settlement in Kenya and the development of modern agricultural methods had led to a great increase in wealth and a considerable attraction of Africans to those areas. It was to be hoped that the problem of the highlands could be resolved amicably.

Mr. Griffiths had rendered great service last year in Kenya by appealing to all races to set aside fear and seek understanding, and it would be unfortunate if the Labour motion, headed by his name, should lead anyone to feel that he was reintroducing an element of fear.

Example of Gezira Scheme

Much of what Mr. Griffiths had said about Kenya applied to most of Africa, particularly the need for more agricultural credit and producer co-operatives. The jink between the holding of tribal lands and modern husbandry had been achieved in the Sudan by the Gezira scheme. In Kenya, where land hunger existed, this problem could be better solved by looking in other directions—perhaps to test-infused areas in Tanganyika capable of large-scale settlement.

The Colonial Secretary's admirable new directive to the Colonial Development Corporation would help to meet some of the needs of free enterprise where it lacked capital to carry on necessary expansion.

MR. FENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) said that in Kenya the prospect of racial equality and democracy was greater than the likelihood of racial domination and conflict. Already there was a greater degree of co-operation between the two numerically largest races, the Africans and Asians, than he had seen anywhere. Among the Europeans there was a group of men of a moral quality, a personal courage, and an intellectual breadth of view which would in time secure white leadership.

The Labour motion urged that land in the European reserves which was unused should now be placed at the service of the African population. Conservatives had tabled an amendment referring to the contribution made by European farmers. No one could deny the fact of that great contribution, but when Europeans settled in an African country they should be made to go far as new and modern techniques were concerned, not land monopolists.

There were nearly 208,000 acres of unallocated land in the area reserved for Europeans in Kenya. A considerable part could be used by land-hungry Africans. Moreover, a fair-sized portion now used for grazing could be placed under crops. There was a tendency for areas which were good for agriculture to be converted into use for urban residence. Mr. Brockway suggested that when European farms became vacant they should be made available to Africans. Over the large part of Kenya which was now desert and poor land, there should be a great concentration of effort to make it cultivable, that had been done in Israel and Tripoli.

By withdrawal of the Crown Lands Ordinance and the Native Lands Trust Ordinance of 1938, Africans could be made eligible to the land in any part of Kenya. The principle of a common electoral roll should be adopted. Then, with the abundance of the colour bar and the expansion of land represented changes essential to give hope to Kenya. In their march forward Africans should eschew violence and concentrate upon methods of education, self-respect, constructive achievement, and co-operative organization.

MR. F. HARRIS (Cons.) said that if all the White Highlands were handed over to Africans now they would be ruined. Only about 20% of the European population in Kenya worked any land, and it was often forgotten that the lands on which nearly 90% of the Africans lived lay within the most fertile highlands.

The area reserved for European settlement in the White Highlands was only 10% of the whole of Kenya. What the Colony needed was not expansion of intermittent peasant agriculture, but a development of other methods providing a livelihood and a measure of social security for the Africans. No kind of land redistribution would ever provide a solution to the Colony's economic problem.

The best way of dealing with some discontented and non-African politicians might be to give the greatest possible measure of self-government to some of their own areas such as Kikuyland, leaving them to run their own affairs, though without the aid of the British enterprise and influence which they so often are so wrongly attacked.

Africans had inferior rights to the White Highlands. In the opening years of this century only a few Africans had any effective occupation in the Klambo district, and not in the Highlands itself. On the fringe of the Kikuyu country, now the subject of strong claims, there was hardly any Native inhabitants. Mr. Grech Zenge, a former Labour Colonial Secretary, had said that European settlement could not be much modified without prejudice to Kenya's economic needs and expansion of social services for Africans. What the African required, Mr. Harris concluded, was not restricted but continuing European settlement.

C.D.C. Planning

MR. R. ROBINSON (Cons.) said that Lord Reith appeared to be encouraging the Colonial Development Corporation's planning on a regional basis, with regional controllers each responsible for a vast array of projects. Surely that was the wrong way to tackle the problem.

MR. J. DUGDALE, winding up for Labour, said that the four changes in the C.D.C. structure announced by Mr. Lyttleton had all been in process when the present Government took office. Regional devolution had been started, but he thought that it might go still further. Why not consider having two separate corporations, one for agriculture, the other for industry, mining, etc.?

While it was true that the Kenya highlands occupied only 5% of land, the vital point was that they constituted a good deal more than the proportion of the cultivable land. The European settlers had done fine work, developing the country with great skill. Having made their homes there, they had a right to some protection. But had they the right to exclusive use of the land for ever without any African using it? It was in the interests of both Europeans and Africans to reach agreement.

Everything we could do to prevent ourselves from becoming

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dependent upon the United States, would be healthy. "We must produce in the Colonies more of the goods now imported from the developed countries. Without a generous and dynamic Imperial policy Britain could not hope to survive."

Mr. H. HOPKINSE, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said that recent progress in investigating coal fields in Tanganyika had been "entirely satisfactory. Investigations would probably be completed in the case of two out of the three fields this year; there had been a considerable increase in the proved tonnage, most of it of high quality. Samples were undergoing test and feasibility trials on the railways, and the C.D.C. were exploring the possibility of development in association with private enterprise."

The reports of the two groups who had undertaken the study of education in East and West Africa had now been received. They would form the background of a conference on African education to be held in Cambridge in September under the chairmanship of Sir Philip Morris, Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University.

Police Already Being Carried Out

"The main aim of the Labour motion on Kenya land policy was that a policy of land utilization should be carried out to ensure full development of the white at the same time securing a higher standard of living for the African. It was precisely this policy which was carried out in Rhodesia. The basic problem of adapting a system of African agriculture to the needs of a rapidly growing population was one to which the East African Governments had addressed themselves for some years."

In recent years the Kenya Government had shown that if the money could be found the objective was not impossible of achievement. Funds had been provided by the Development and Reconstruction Authority, totalling some £3m. for 1945-55, and further substantial sums had been contributed by African farmers themselves. Many Natives were already changing from a merely primitive subsistence cultivation to more advanced systems of mixed farming. The greatest difficulty lay in changing the African's outlook and methods.

The co-operative movement among Kenya Africans had reached a stage where a temporary halt had to be called to further expansion in the number of societies registered. A large number of the smaller societies registered between 1947 and 1949 had proved incapable of managing their own affairs and had been wound up."

As an alternative device it had for so far been possible to make available any large sums of money for this purpose, in the form of a grant-in-aid system of land tenure. Africans had not individual or group ownership of their land, which they could not use as security, but a grant had now been made for providing £15,000 for the purpose of loans for improvements, purchase of land, live stock, and equipment, and the establishment of co-operative societies. That sum had been supplemented by £10,000 from African district councils.

There was much misconception about the size of the area in Kenya reserved for European occupation; it was actually 16,700 square miles, including 4,000 square miles of forest. The area in African occupation was 2,000 square miles, and in the Northern Province there were in addition 150,000 square miles occupied by 178,000 Africans.

Nothing could be more untrue than the idea that whilst the White Highlands were rich and fertile land occupied by Africans was all poor and low-lying, infertile, and lacking in water. There were many lands more beautiful, healthy, or fertile than the African areas around Meru, Embu, and the Kiambu districts.

Of the 141,000 acres of unallocated European land said to be fit for farming, only 7,500 acres were in fact fit for arable land. The remainder was suitable only for poor grazing. The Secretary of State had made it clear that he was in touch with the Kenya Government on this question, and in the near future a statement would be made.

Mr. Attlee's Visit

SPEAKING of the forthcoming visit to Central Africa of Mr. Attlee, the leader of the non-official members in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Roy Welensky said in the Chamber that the purpose was simply to allow the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons to see the country, meet all sections of the community, and assess the position for himself. "He will not stay with me," said Mr. Welensky, "and I shall see very little of him." Mr. Attlee is due in Northern Rhodesia on August 18, and Mr. Welensky will leave four days later by air for a short visit to London and North America.



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Discussions in Entebbe

THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL STATEMENT was issued in London and Uganda on Saturday:

"Representatives of several well-known mining and chemical groups are this week converging on Entebbe for discussions to be held with the Uganda Government and Development Corporation during the last days of this month. It is hoped as a result that the firms and the Uganda Development Corporation will form a syndicate for further exploration and, in due course, working of niobium, phosphates, and magnetic deposits which surround the Sukulu Hill near Tororo.

"It is the hope of the Protectorate Government that these minerals will be extracted and separated to enable the establishment of industry producing phosphorous, super-phosphates, fertilizers, and, at a later stage, iron and steel products. Adequate power will be available when the Gwena Falls hydro-electric plant comes into operation. It is likely, possibly, the electric smelting of both phosphorous and iron.

"Plans are under consideration for manufacture of sulphuric acid at the Kileleshwa works, now under development on the slopes of Ruwenzori, Uganda. The railway extension now under construction is expected to reach Kileleshwa by the end of 1954.

Public and Private Partnership

"Prospecting, mining and laboratory examinations of deposits have been actively carried out by the Government and on its behalf by research organizations overseas during the past two years, and responsibility for these operations has recently been transferred to the Uganda Development Corporation Ltd. Investigation and research have gone far enough to justify the hope that this new partnership between private and public enterprise will be able in the near future to proceed to the setting up of a pilot plant.

"In accordance with the Government's declared policy, consultations have already taken place with the African local authorities concerned regarding the issue of an extensive prospecting licence. Under the arrangements now in force the local authority would receive, through the Government, a substantial share of royalties that may accrue.

"Representatives of the Rio Tinto Co. Ltd, Frobishers, Ltd, Kileleshwa Mines, Ltd, Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd, and African Explosives and Chemicals, Ltd, and various consultants are expected to visit Entebbe towards the end of July in connection with these discussions."

The substance of this statement, and most of the detail, was given exclusively by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA last Thursday.

Mr. Fenner Brockway Amuses M.P.s

SO EARNEST AND PASSIONATE AN ADVOCATE, often of exaggerated causes as Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., cannot often be a source of mirth, but one day last week he gave the House of Commons what the Parliamentary correspondent of the *Spectator* has described as "precious entertainment."

Like most idealists, continued the writer, he occasionally falls into the well of the ludicrous through gazing so intently at the stars. He thought it shocking that American troops should be invited to a Top 100, and when he came to read from a *Times* paper how the Churchill had allowed a cur which was to be competed for by the American Churchill Trophy to be called the Winston Churchill Trophy, he might have been gazing on a bill, absolute and unconditioned. The House, both sides collapsing in laughter at Mr. Brockway's ferocious earnestness, the Knight of La Mancha riding forth to engage the giants were no more, when it was seen that Mr. Brockway launching himself against the Winston Churchill Trophy. The high gods must have laughed as well as M.P.s.

Mr. Churchill did. Or rather he produced that mischievous smile. Mr. Churchill does not laugh. (Lloyd George's laugh was like a burst of sunshine.) However, with mock contrition the Prime Minister regretted he had not realized the political implications of the business, and, as the House dissolved in laughter again, Mr. Brockway turned, wilted and despairing to his neighbour, Mr. Driberg, as if to enquire where it was to be found.

Small has been sentenced to death for the murder in France of a local shopkeeper.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Kenya's first policewoman has been appointed.

The British India liner *Uganda* will leave London on Saturday on her maiden voyage to East Africa. The consort of THE OBELEN, whose infants school, Northern Rhodesia, is to be named The Prince Charles School.

African women are to be trained in first aid, home nursing, and hygiene by the Uganda Branch of the British Red Cross Society.

Forms and cards printed by the Kenya Printing and Stationery Department in 1951 rose to 96,815,893 from 65,684,892 in the previous year.

Sauceman Special wire sets, which have been introduced in the Sudan (where they sell at just under £29), may enable the Sudan Broadcasting Service to provide regional programmes.

An African postal clerk, formerly serving in the post office in Arusha, Tanganyika, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing £9,048s. The magistrate said that he was appalled by the lack of supervision disclosed in the case.

Dr. A. L. Briggs, tuberculosis specialist of Northern Rhodesia, told the third Commonwealth Health and Tuberculosis Conference in London that he believed the African's resistance to tuberculosis to be greater than had been supposed. That view was supported by a delegate from Nigeria.

A "contenary city" is to be built in Bulawayo for next year's Rhodes Exhibition as an answer to the accommodation problem. Blocks of 250 double bed-room units will be erected, all of prefabricated materials with adjacent catering services. After the exhibition the removable units will be offered for sale to the public.



Parliament

Nyasaland and Federation
Commons Questions and Answers

FURTHER QUESTIONS on Central Africans federation have been asked in the House of Commons.

MRS. EIRBNE WHITE (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary (1) what arrangements had been made for the delegates nominated by the Nyasaland Protectorate Council to meet him in London last week to report back to the council; (2) if he would make a statement on the refusal of the Blantyre district council to consider the White Paper proposals for federation until the delegates sent to London had reported back to the Nyasaland Protectorate Council.

MR. LYTTLETON: The Protectorate Council is due to meet in August, and arrangements have been made for the delegates to address it at the beginning of the session. The Blantyre district council of chiefs, after meeting on June 19 and 19, declined to discuss the White Paper until the four delegates had reported to the full Protectorate Council. They therefore agreed that a meeting of the Protectorate Council be convened as soon as possible, but as this was the only request of this nature it was not held to justify the inconvenience of calling a special session.

MRS. WHITE: "Would not the Minister agree that there is a very long interval between the time when these delegates saw him in London in April and August, when this representative body is to be called? Surely arrangements could have been made in these rather exceptional circumstances for the Protectorate Council to have met sooner?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I cannot persuade the delegates to make a statement. I agree with the hon. lady, I think that the delay is regrettable."

Meru Eviction

MR. PENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked what decision had been reached by the Trusteeship Council on the appeal by the Meru against eviction from their land in Tanganyika.

MR. LYTTLETON: The Council considered this question yesterday, but I have not yet received a complete report on their proceedings.

Mrs. Brockway: Can the Minister confirm the reports in the Press to say that, by eight votes to one, the resolution of the New Zealand delegate was adopted to the effect that, whilst recognizing the transference of the tribes was desirable as a planning measure, urged the tribes to accept the compensation offered in new land and financial aid, but criticized the process of forcible eviction and recommended that no land in Tanganyika be alienated except with the clear and free collective consent of the indigenous inhabitants; and in consequence of that resolution, will he see that in Trusteeship Territories in future no tribes are evicted against the will of the people?"

MR. LYTTLETON: The hon. gentleman apparently has a greater desire to impart information than to receive it. I received a telegram only this morning, and I am afraid there is not in a position to say more until I have studied more closely.

MR. BROCKWAY: Is the Minister also aware that in the

new Zealand Government it is stated that the New Zealand resolution which was adopted is in the strongest terms ever used.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is not responsible for what an American newspaper has said.

MR. RANKIN (Lab.) asked why the Northern Rhodesian Government proposed to station the recently appointed trade union officer in Lusaka.

MR. LYTTLETON: "No appointment has yet been made of a specialist trade union officer to Lusaka. Mr. Rankin (Lab.) With the Minister bear in mind the importance of locating a new officer in the Copperbelt where the mines are and recently reached did so much good work."

MR. RANKIN: "I am in communication with the Northern Rhodesian Government on this point. So far, they have only told me that there are other well-established unions with which they wish to keep in touch. The matter is not yet settled and I take note of the Minister's point."

MR. H. H. H. asked what was the status of trade union organization among African civil servants in Uganda, and what official encouragement and assistance was given to their efforts to regulate their salaries and working conditions by proper trade union methods.

MR. LYTTLETON: The African Civil Servants' Association, with a membership of over 2,000, has long been recognized by the Uganda Government for discussion of salaries and working conditions. The association is represented on the staff side of the Civil Service Consultative Council."

Least Threat

MR. J. DUNN (Lab.) asked whether it was proposed to accept the recommendations of the conference recently held in Nairobi to consider the threatened invasion of East Africa by a swarm of locusts.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The East Africa High Commission is already taking action on the more urgent recommendations made to it by the conference. The less urgent recommendations will shortly be discussed with other interested Governments and organizations."

MRS. E. WHITE asked what additional assistance was being given by the Government in the campaign against the threatened locust plague in East Africa in view of the recent statement by the Government Committee concerned that they had insufficient funds to deal with this menace.

MR. LYTTLETON: "I have not been asked for additional assistance from U.K. funds in consequence of any recommendation made by this committee to the East Africa High Commission. Any such request from the High Commission would, of course, be given full consideration."

MR. R. RUSSELL (Cons.) asked the Minister of Labour what facilities existed for Colonial students to obtain employment in this country during their summer vacations.

MR. W. MONCKTON: "The service provided by the employment exchanges and appointments offices is available to Colonial students who wish to obtain employment in the vacations. Private organizations, such as the National Union of Students, are also active in this field."

MR. PENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.): "Will the Minister consult with the Colonial Office upon this matter with a view to making the fullest provision of employment for these Colonial students?"

SIR W. MONCKTON: "I am anxious to do what I can, and will consult with them."

MR. RANKIN (Lab.) asked what contribution was made by the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Governments to the cost of education at Makerere College.

MR. LYTTLETON: "These Governments pay the costs per capita of the students whom they send there."



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KENYA COLONY

Common Debate on Federation

(Continued from page 1468)

say and that that end. We are dealing with fears and suspicions and fears and suspicions take account of dangers and dangers as well as, and perhaps more than, hopes and constitutional proposals. We regard this project of certain African federation as one of the greatest possible importance, and I urge the Government to all us that they are going to make one further great effort to obtain the consent which is necessary to make this project work.

Colonial Secretary's Reply

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, MR. OLIVE LYTTLETON, said that the failure of the recent conference had been difficult to settle. He could now announce that it would be held next January, not October.

This has been settled not only because of the logistical difficulties, if I may so call them, but also because of the reports of the three commissions on finance, the judiciary and the public service, which will require a very long period of study. I hope that the commissions will be able to report in September. This idea that it would not have left long enough time for preparation of the reports if the conference had been held in the first week of October.

The only critical remarks which Mr. Gordon Walker made were to the effect of how clumsy the Government have been in handling African opinion. These charges are entirely unfounded. What has happened? The final communiqué of the Victoria Falls conference said that it was hoped that a conference would take place about the middle of next year—that is next year. That would mean to most people about June of this year, and that was to have been, as I read the matter, the decisive conference.

As to what we have done is to have two conferences, one which took place in April this year at which for the first time there was a front of African opinion, and another at which there could be no judgment, and two seven months later we are going to have a final conference to decide whether action should be taken or not.

MR. JAMES GRIFITHS: Our complaint relates not to the question of changing the dates of the conference, but doing it without consulting the Africans and the people concerned.

MR. LYTTLETON: That is another question. Both these charges, in any fair review of the matter, fall to the ground. In the first place, to delay the final conference by seven months hardly justifies a charge of haste. That is seven months after the date specified by the previous Government. I should think the right hon. gentleman would agree that it is wise to consult African opinion on something that is known, rather than on something that is not known. That destroys the charge of clumsiness.

As to the assurance asked from me, that there would be an opportunity for a further debate before any final decision was made after the conference, I will give that assurance in unequivocal terms.

African Opinion

I must say a word about African opinion. I hope I shall not be guilty of saying that there is no such thing as African opinion. Of course there is. But it is not always easy to ascertain, and any out-of-date summary of African opinion at any one time must be subject to a great many reservations. In this country, even with universal suffrage and a high degree of literacy, public opinion can be obtained, or so we think, once every two, three or four years; but even then it is the custom—nay, it is the traditional custom of the Opposition—a few weeks after a General Election to say that the electorate did not know what they were voting about or whom they were voting for.

It will with our present system, with universal suffrage and with nearly universal literacy, it is often urged that the mere showing of the assent of the mercurial nature of public opinion, how much more dangerous is it to pronounce these generalizations in the most dogmatic terms, and not infrequently, in the House, such as 'African opinion is solidly opposed to this or that or the other.'

One or two reports have come in on African opinion since the draft constitution was announced. They come from the Government officials who have been told to explain the matter and obtain opinion. Not surprisingly to most of us, they

report that large numbers of the population are completely disinterested in the question altogether. They simply say that they are concerned. Other Africans say that they should be treated if the Government told them straight up what they thought was best for them. On the other hand, there are African opinion which has to have been given as the official representative bodies is opposed to federation.

I want to deal with the matter perfectly fairly. Some information of a number of (some) Africans are not opposed to the scheme, but are not prepared to say so. There are some African Congresses and other anti-federation leaders have until recently been doing their utmost to prevent Africans from even studying the proposals and would like administrative officers—there has been propaganda about this—to be prevented from examining. We are not satisfied—I use these words with every sense of responsibility—that there has not been been considered the intimidation.

MR. R. W. SORSENSEN: Is there any evidence?

MR. LYTTLETON: I said that with a sense of responsibility. That statement is based upon reports which I have had from high officials in those territories.

MR. SORSENSEN: I appreciate that Mr. Lyttleton is saying that with a due sense of responsibility, but as it is not serious to imply that there has been intimidation without giving evidence. Surely that is a very serious matter.

Intimidation

MR. LYTTLETON: I do not want to quote from telegrams I lay them on the table. I think the hon. member must be satisfied with the evidence that we are not satisfied that there has been intimidation.

MR. GRIFITHS: This is an allegation of intimidation, and it is very important that we should have some evidence of it.

MR. LYTTLETON: I think the right hon. gentleman may be a little more satisfied when I have finished my remarks on this point, but the committee can take it from me that I have received some evidence which leads me to suppose that there has been some intimidation. There are reasons, which obviously hon. members will respect, why it would be very embarrassing for me to place a confidential report like that upon the table, and I do not propose to do so. I simply ask them to take my word that I have some evidence to this effect. Later reports—and this, perhaps, is where the right hon. gentleman will become less heated—show some change.

A telegram has been passed to me which may interest the right hon. gentleman. It is from the Governor of Nyasaland, and says: 'Individuals in the Southern Province have said that they dare not voice support of federation for fear of being killed. Allegations of Congress members of intimidation in Southern and Central Provinces are widespread, and one African member of the Legislative Council has confidentially voiced to the Secretary for African Affairs his fear of the Congress.'

I have couched my statement in the most moderate terms that I can. Later reports, however, show some change, and state that Congress leaders are now pointing upon Africans to study the scheme. There is no reason to think that this means a change of view, but it is a change of some kind, and it is for the better.

African opinion is certainly changing. I do not claim that at the moment it is swinging over violently towards federation, but at least it is changing, because many of the groups upon which federation was originally opposed have now been assuaged, and this will appeal to the Government. Some of the ammunition-fired, relatively speaking, by local opponents of federation comes from no local arsenal of magazine but from sources in this country. The very phraseology can often be traced in some cases. I do not complain particularly about that, but I want to register my opinion at this moment that phrases like 'African opinion is solidly against the scheme' are far too definite or dogmatic to be accepted, nor will they find general acceptance among those who are more closely in touch with African conditions.

Role of District Officers

I shall devote one or two moments to the contention of some controversialists that it is improper to use Government servants to explain to the native population the advantages of the scheme. I cannot accept this contention in any respect. A large part of the life of every district officer in Colonial territories is naturally and properly concerned with explaining the plans of the Government of the territory and how these plans affect the local population. I am very glad to see Mr. Griffiths nodding his head.

There seems to be no breach with ordinary common sense in these matters for these people to explain, for example, the matters concerned with land and land tenure are to remain within the competence of the territorial legislatures and that federation will have no effect in those respects. To say that no district officer should be used to explain or to persuade the population of the benefits of the scheme is nonsense to me. One might just as well say that it would be improper



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for the Minister of Agriculture to be the agricultural officer in the country to explain to farmers that the slaughter policy was the best one in the case of foot-and-mouth disease.

With regard to the draft constitution and the original scheme, these are two main difficulties. The first relates to the African Affairs Board, and the most important change is the disappearance of the Minister for African Interests and the substitution of an independent chairman, a change that will improve the Board. The members of the Board will be elected from outside the legislatures of any of the territories concerned.

I am not going into the question of the first duty of the Board, which is to certify what are their opinion, measures, or proposals. I do not think Africa because it is very clear that the Board is not a legislative body, but I think it necessary to quote the language of the draft constitution as set out in the draft document. Differentiation of measures seems a Bill or a subordinate law by which Africans are subjected or liable to any conditions, restrictions or disabilities disadvantageous to them to which Europeans are not also subjected or liable, or which might in its practical application have a like effect, etc.

African Affairs Board's Function

The argument is sometimes advanced and the right hon. gentleman was on this point that the new African Affairs Board appears to have powers only of delay and reference. They are not in at the beginning, they are not able to influence legislative proposals, but only when it is advanced. The right hon. gentleman did not advance that argument himself, he referred to it. I do not think that this argument quite sound. I draw attention to the constructive aspect of the African Affairs Board. It will be the general function of the Board to make recommendations to the Prime Minister in relation to any matter within the legislative or executive authority of the Federation.

I do not want to be too long in developing the point but the African Affairs Board as such cannot have executive functions, and that those given to them by the Legislature, and I think that the right hon. gentleman in some confusion between these two points. They have the laudatory opportunity of suggesting measures which they think would be to the advantage of the African population.

So this paragraph is not concerned with powers of delay or reference, but places on the Board, the constructive duty to refer measures to the Prime Minister for the promotion of African interest. This paragraph very largely demolishes the argument of those who say that the Board are only a reference Board and have only power of delay. If they do their duty, they will have the right to propose measures to the Prime Minister in just the same way as a Minister for African Affairs in a Cabinet might have.

I must say at this point why we have taken up the original proposal on this particular point. I ask the Committee why they think it possible to carry on a Cabinet Government when one Minister would not be fully the collective responsibility of his colleagues—a Minister who may remain when the Cabinet disperses.

I always have to quote the words which remain when the Cabinet disperses. I always have to quote the words which remain when the Cabinet disperses. I always have to quote the words which remain when the Cabinet disperses. I always have to quote the words which remain when the Cabinet disperses.

Cuckoo Ministers

Remarks of the Federal Bureau on this matter appear to me to be axiomatic. It would be impossible, too, for the Minister to carry out his duties. The only result of what is colloquially but rather inelegantly called the Cuckoo Minister, would be to hamstring the Cabinet, and to undertake rather than to compose differences between Ministers and make discussion in the Cabinet difficult, and no one would be able to tell what stresses would be set up.

Finally, I want to say a word about the composition of the Board. Under the old system there were to be 10 members which included only three Africans. Under the new Board there are six members and a chairman, three of the six members must be Africans and the chairman must only exercise his casting vote in favour of keeping the subject under discussion. Therefore, I should like to say before leaving this part of the argument, that it is very sincere and profound conviction that the new Board is workable, which the old one was not.

As the committee know, under the draft constitution, any change in the constitution can only be made by a two-thirds majority in the Federal Parliament. If the objection is raised the resolution cannot be adopted by the Governor-General, but he is to be permitted to refer for Her Majesty's pleasure upon the advice of the Secretary of State. If an objection is raised either by the African Affairs Board or by any of the three Legislatures, then the negative procedure in this country is, so to speak, set in motion.

The proposed alteration has to lie on the Table of both

houses for 40 days, and, of course, can be brought against. In other words, if objection is raised by any of the four bodies concerned, then the alteration could only go through after full Parliamentary discussion, and approval by the House and in another place. The check upon constitutional change, which is an entirely new feature of the draft constitution, makes the safeguards considered as being inappreciable. It now turns to the question raised by the right hon. gentleman as to the discretionary powers of the Governor-General. The Governor-General may in his discretion assent to the Bill if he is satisfied that it is not discriminatory. At the conference we considered and it may be it was a far-fetched consideration that there might be an attitude conflict between the African Affairs Board and the Government of the day. Such a thing would be impossible, and the Board might certify every measure advanced by the Government of the day, irrespective of its nature, as a differentiating one. In other words, and in our terminology, dilatory powers could be handed over without any check whatever, which would make it difficult, if not impossible, for the Government to govern.

But Mr. Gordon Walker—by a mistake, I think—insisted to say that, supposing the Governor-General did use his power, he would have to report fully to the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State would have the ability to disallow such legislation. This opinion was different from that of the Governor-General. That is another very great safeguard. Not can I really be expected to accept an argument which would endow this potential Governor-General with a complete lack of political experience, knowledge or integrity. I say quite frankly that I do not think any Governor-General would exercise such a power without the most overwhelming reasons of which those I have given seem to be the only ones.

The next argument, which everyone must respect, is that the safeguards about changes in the constitution freeze or photograph the composition of the House in perpetuity. This is one of the inherent disadvantages which attend the safeguards, and I admit it. I do not see how it is avoidable. The more one makes it impossible to change the constitution except by long process, the more one tends to fix the present provisions for a long time. I do not see how that is avoidable consistent with our duties to provide these safeguards. The future of the constitution depends on an ever-growing sense of partnership, and as education and enlightenment spread upon a wider franchise and broader masses of Africans, regarding members of Legislative Councils, it cannot stand without it.

Mutually Destructive Arguments

It is complete nonsense to set promises about federation made by Her Majesty's Government as absolutely final, as some African opinion seems to do, while at the same time, an undoubted fact in Her Majesty's Government's word is that the territories are to remain solely under the jurisdiction of the Colonial Office. Those two arguments are mutually destructive. If it were a part of the policy of Her Majesty's Government to work towards complete European domination, no federal instrument would be required to do so. It would be far simpler to put those reactionary ideas into force through the existing machinery.

Hon. gentlemen must take stock of the responsibility which rests upon our shoulders. All Colonial administration would be immensely simplified, and the position of the Secretary of State would become a more secure if all he had to do was to follow one simple rule, and that was that no measure should be considered or referred to if it was against the majority or large section of any community. There is unfortunately no escape from the responsibility which rests upon our shoulders.

Our responsibility therefore extends to all. If it be true, and I believe it to be, that these three territories are weak by themselves, and if in the course of time Native policies which are inimical to Africans, and for that matter inimical to the views of the House, should be in the ascendant, we shall not be excused in the eyes of history for having shirked or delayed our duty because of some opposition until it was too late to reverse those tendencies.

No constitution will survive if the aim of one of the two main camps in Central Africa were to dominate the other. It is not our aim to see Central Africa dominated entirely by Europeans.

There is no future in the other idea of Central Africa exclusively dominated by Africans. Get rid of the Europeans, and you get rid of the objective progress which we all desire, it is quite easy to see the truth of this by taking an adequate. You cannot see the territories in Africa from which African influence has disappeared or been excessively diluted, and can contrast them with the areas in which the European has been allowed to make his contribution. We can all agree that the ever-wider horizon for these territories lies in that partnership.

To be continued



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Kenya Land Bank Report Inefficient and Unresponsive Labour

DURING THE YEAR 1950-51, a report was brought to the Colony and invested in existing coffee and sisal plantations," writes the Deputy Financial Secretary of Kenya in the annual report for 1951 of the Land Bank, of which he is chairman.

Applications received during the year compared with the previous year. The report continues, "there are indications that loans are nearing saturation point. Many farmers are trying to consolidate their financial position, which is welcomed by the board."

Applications for £276,000 in long-term and £489,200 in short-term loans were received during the year. £37,400 and £20,000 respectively were awaiting completion at the end of 1951. £203,995 and £50,500 were completed in 1951. £22,692 and £500 were awaiting completion at the end of 1951.

Provision of Losses

Revenue for the year amounted to £54,671 (£53,153) and expenditure to £40,118 (£37,927). The cash surplus at the end of the year was £24,814. Since its inception the bank has received £2,288,400 in loans repaid. Losses written off have been only 7.5%.

Accounts numbered 200 at the end of the year, and loans totalled £1,017,775, of which £116,872 were placed in the Uasin Gishu, £147,966 in Nakuru-Njoro, £13,836 in Gilgil-Sakasha, and £110,000 in the Trans Nzoia.

The local reports mention experiments with ramsa fibre in the Lumbwa-Loudani-Mau Summit and Kisumu-Tororua areas where two de-corticating plants are being installed.

Labour is reported to have been scarce and inefficient in most districts, with little response by way of increased output to the measures taken by employers to improve the general welfare of their African workers.

Aiding N. Rhodesian Farmers

A LENDING ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE has been established in Northern Rhodesia to consider aid for farmers (a) whose crops fail from factors entirely outside their control; (b) whose knowledge and ability are such that it would be prejudicial to the industry if they were forced to withdraw; and (c) whose resources are exhausted. The committee consists of the chairman of the loans committee of the Land Board (chairman) Mr. G. W. R. Lange, M.L.C., the Director of Agriculture, the Tobacco Adviser, the president and secretary of the Farmers Union, and representatives from the North-Western and North-Eastern Rhodesia Tobacco Associations. Loans, which may in no case exceed £1,000, will be repayable within three years, meantime bearing interest at 4%.

Success of British Cars

A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE in the number of motor cars of British Kingdom manufacture in use on Kenya roads is disclosed in the annual report of the Inland Revenue Department. In 1950, they represented no less than 25% of the total, compared with 23.03% in 1945 and 14.07% in 1934. There has also been a striking rise in the popularity of cars of 1000 cc and under, the percentage having risen from 16% in 1934 to 42.2% in 1950. Registrations numbered 6,405 in 1950 and 6,000 the last year.

Belvedere Airport, Salisbury, will continue in use for another 18 months or two years, even though the city will have a runway capable of taking the Comet. The Director of Civil Aviation in Southern Rhodesia, Lieut. Colonel M. C. H. Barber, said recently that the building necessary for civil aircraft to use the new Salisbury air terminal could not yet be planned, because the money was not available. The runway should be ready by the end of August.

Of Commercial Concern

Timony Engineers, Ltd., a company registered in Kenya at the end of last year, is offering for public subscription at par 750,000 ordinary shares of 2s each. The authorized capital consists of £5,000,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares of 20s each and 2,000,000 ordinary shares of 2s each. The directors are Messrs. Denzil Layton Blunt (alternate), M. S. Hall, William George Rodway (alternate), J. W. Wood, Lionel Frederick Augustus Green, and Bjarne Kopperud.

At the London auctions last week, 2,097 packages of tea from Nyasaland fetched an average price of £5.24d per lb. 33% of Kenya, 15, 11,66d. £. 139 from Portuguese East Africa, 1s. 6d.; 96 from Tanganyika, 3s. 6.6d.; and 106 from Uganda, 1s. 10.3d. per lb. Tea entering the F.K. in May from Kenya amounted to 1,475,762 lb., compared with 81,772 in May, 1951, and from Nyasaland to 3,058,458 (1,854,437 lb.).

Higher dividend rates are indicated by the annual report of Cable and Wireless operating company for the year to March 31, in which the surplus fell to £1,481,649, compared with £2,232,743 in the previous year, the net balance after meeting tax liabilities being down from £837,340 to £461,660, which was insufficient to meet the customary dividend of 4%. The distribution is to be cut to 2%.

Unfair Japanese Trade Practices

The Japanese Ambassador in London stated in London last week that his Government were doing all in their power to prevent unfair practices by Japanese exporters, and that orders had been issued for the cessation of manufacture of any goods which imitated British designs.

That Beira's cargo handling is as efficient as that of any other port in the Beira-Cape Town range was affirmed recently by Mr. D. R. Miles, representative in the Union of the Clan Line, who has been visiting Portuguese East Africa and Rhodesia.

Lieut. Colonel W. H. L. Gordon, chairman of the Uganda Tea Association, said at the annual meeting in Kampala that the members must be prepared to contend with any proposals by the Government for the introduction of an export tax on tea.

Trading licences in Kenya in 1951 totalled 11,979 compared with 12,806 in 1945. Of last year's aggregate 13,007 (4,699 were issued to Europeans, 5,907 (6,990) to Asians, and 2,075 (347) to Africans.

Broadcast Relay Service, Ltd., are planning development of radio rediffusion services in a number of overseas territories.

Sisal Products (East Africa), Ltd.

SISAL PRODUCTS (EAST AFRICA) LTD. earned a profit of £110,670 in the year ended March 31, compared with £12,886 in the previous year. Provision of £27,000 is made for taxation. £30,500 is transferred to reserve for additional cost of replacement of assets, and a dividend of 10% less tax at 5s in the £, requiring £34,401, leaving £463,669 to be carried forward, against £14,797 brought in.

The issued capital is £300,000 in shares of 20s each. General reserve stands at £2,500, replacement reserve at £37,500, and creditors and provisions at £209,943. Fixed assets are valued at £36,645, and current assets at £23,666, including £78,367 in cash.

A pilot plant with a productive capacity equal to 2 1/2 million sacks a year has been ordered, and is expected to be running early in 1952. The plant may need to be imported in the early stages, but the intention is to use soft fibres produced locally.

The directors are Messrs. H. J. Flint (chairman), A. A. Lavin, E. S. Carter, C. S. R. Hoyle (alternates), C. E. Irvine, J. P. Hearle, and E. R. S. Wollen.

The 18th annual general meeting was held at the National on July 11.



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Company Report

Rhodesian Corporation

Review of Progress and Prospects

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF RHODESIAN CORPORATION LIMITED was held on July 22 at the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Cannonbury, London, E.C.

MR. E. C. WALKER, F.S.A.A., Chairman of the Board, presided.

The chairman said: "You have had the accounts of the corporation for the fourth quarter ended September 30, this is your hand for the past few weeks and with your permission I am going to ask you to take them as read, but before moving their adoption I feel it is my duty to bring you up to date with the corporation's activities as it is over five months since the close of these accounts."

The first matter I wish to bring to your attention is the fact that we have moved to the position whereby the corporation has been enabled to declare an interim dividend of 5p per cent in respect of the current year, which was paid on July 27, thus fulfilling the endeavours aimed at by your directors.

Investments

Your corporation holds a substantial interest in the Bulawayo Board of Executors and Trust Company, one of the oldest and most important trust companies in the country. Their business is being rapidly extended with the result that steady and increasing dividends are being paid. Among other investments of your corporation we have large holdings in Falcon Mines, Rhodesian Brick and Pottery, Northern Rhodesian Copper shares, Wankie Colliery, the Chartered Company, and in the main all our investments are in companies with Rhodesian interests.

Falcon Mines has continued to make satisfactory profits and the commissioning of the Dalny Mine main production works during the June quarter, as forecast by the chairman of that company, will enable increased profits to be earned. The capital expenditure programme at the Dalny Mine has now been largely completed.

Rhodesian Brick and Pottery Company Ltd.

Good progress is being made with the erection of the Salisbury plant and it is anticipated that the plant will be completed and in production by the end of the year. The plant is of the very latest design.

The Bulawayo works are making steady monthly profits with an increasing demand.

Tobacco

A further factor enabling us to look ahead in respect of our profits for the current year is the excellent returns we have obtained from our tobacco crop, (only half of which so far has been realized) at prices well up to our expectations and yielding in the aggregate a good profit.

I must warn you, however, that while we have every intention of extending our tobacco acreage, the situation arising from the present labour shortage must not be lost sight of.

Our Trelawney Estate, on which we concentrate most of our tobacco cultivation, has been greatly improved by the building of a dam, which has solved the problem of irrigation.

Estates

I would like to draw your attention to the Southern Rhodesia Government's scheme for the development of a white town known as Norton, in the area adjacent to the Humber Dam, and in close proximity to our

Kent Estate of approximately 70,000 acres, which is owned by the Government. It is felt that this should lead to the early development of the estate, and your directors are hopeful that a portion of the estate may be required for industrial and residential development.

With regard to the agricultural and ranching side of the estate, improvements have been made in the production of maize and other commodities for feeding purposes, but unfortunately set-backs in the way of cattle diseases continue which affect the production of the best type of our ranching herd.

Regarding our other estates which adjoin the Salisbury and Bulawayo townships, consisting of approximately 16,000 acres, restrictive legislation in force at present prevents their development. However, in the interests of the country we are prepared to lay out these estates as residential areas as soon as permissible.

Mining

As shareholders are aware, the Redwing mine is the only mining venture which the corporation has retained, and development is concentrated on sinking the shaft, which has now reached a depth of 770 feet. As soon as the work of sinking to the 8th level is completed development on the various levels on a larger scale will proceed.

Finance

At the present time our actual cash resources, after payment of the dividend, remain at upwards of £66,000; our quoted investments have a market value of £74,200, and our unquoted assets, some of which yield good dividends, are in the opinion of your directors fully worth the book valuation. In addition, we have fully secured loans, also balances due in respect of land sales, and our current assets are valued at approximately £750,000.

As a safeguard against depreciation of investments, we have created an Investment Depreciation Reserve of £60,000.

In conclusion, I would like to express the appreciation of the directors to the staff and in particular to the secretary, London, for the admirable services they have rendered, also to the staff in Bulawayo and Johannesburg.

The report and accounts were adopted.

The first meeting of the trustees of the African War Memorial Fund in Northern Rhodesia was held recently. Since a Government grant of £75,000 was voted in 1947, several bursaries have been granted. So far £55,000 has been invested, and the annual interest of £1,600 is to be used for bursaries, primarily for ex-askari. £10,000 has been allocated to building a memorial hall in Lusaka and the same sum will be spent on homes for ex-Servicemen and disabled soldiers if required.

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Founder and Editor:
F. S. Jordan

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1952

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

STRIKING EVIDENCE of apathy in high places in Nyasaland is provided by the fact that the recent session of the Legislative Council was not disturbed by even one passing reference to the White Paper of Central African Federation. Yet that was the first opportunity which the official and non-official representatives of Nyasaland at the recent conference in London had been given of telling their colleagues in the Legislature and the public at large their opinions of the White Paper proposals. The House of Commons, the House of Lords, the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, and the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia have all made time to debate the White Paper at considerable length. Not so the Legislature of Nyasaland. The most august of Imperial legislative bodies, recognizing the obligations it has discussed the plan. So have the leaders of the two Rhodesias in their Chambers. But Nyasaland's most influential leaders, official and non-official, are not similarly interested. That they have been lukewarm about federation is deemed to be the only possible sufficient reason for their inactivity, that they would adversely criticise their attitude quite so blatantly after the policy of Her Majesty's Government had been unequivocally pronounced is nevertheless surprising.

If the Governor of Nyasaland had wished, debate could have been held. Equally certainly, if the senior non-official member, the chief spokesman for the European community, had raised in a **Both Sides** detail, one would have been **To Blame**. Both were present at the conference in London, both accepted the plan evolved on that occasion, both returned to Nyasaland and pledged to recommend the scheme to the public,

especially the African public, and both are **to blame for their inactivity.** A sense of official and non-official leaders should have remained firm, doing what all thinking men in the country must have expected is bound to cause questionings. The policy of Her Majesty's Government is to explain the advantages of the White Paper proposals and recommend them to the communities primarily concerned. Yet in Nyasaland the best platform, the Legislature, has been deliberately disregarded.

To what must be attributed this refusal to fall into line with the actions taken by the Imperial Government and the Governments of Southern and Northern Rhodesia? If to **Flagrant** apathy, it was culpable, and **At Fault** demands an explanation. If to intentional obstruction, sharp censure is surely warranted. The Governor knows that African opinion has been grievously misled by biased and damaging propaganda organised both within and without the territory. That circumstance laid upon him a special obligation to do promptly whatever he could to correct his statements which have been so widely and repeatedly circulated that large numbers of African boys misunderstand the purpose, the nature, and the promise of federation. It is no exaggeration to say that at this moment no responsibility upon the Governor can be greater than that of enlightening African opinion as regards to a scheme which is intended to meet the Africans no less than the Europeans of Central Africa, and in the future—a scheme, moreover, to which his Government stands committed. That in these circumstances the Legislature should have met and adjourned *sine die* without any statement on the subject of federation is possible, but it is nevertheless the truth. **Mismanagement**—or something worse—could not have been more flagrant.

Further Extracts from Commons Speeches on Federation

Minister of State Claims that Scheme is a Happy Solution

OUR REPORT OF THE COMMONS DEBATE on Central African Federation is continued in our last week's issue. Representing considerable portions of the opening speeches of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Frank Gifford, Walker (Lab.)

Mr. THOMAS (Lab.) argued that those who opposed federation were in reality opposing the rapid advance of self-government which all three territories desired for only through federation could financial and other resources be acquired requisite of self-government, be

Mr. Nkumbula, president of the African Congress in Northern Rhodesia, had said: "The best government for the black people is a government fully manned and run by the black people themselves." That was the colour bar of the future and Mr. Nkumbula was indulgent in pipe dream if he imagined that the Labour Party would support such a policy. Colour bar was insanity and madness, bombast at its worst. There was no future in the territories for black or white domination. Mr. Nkumbula and others should realize that this country would be overrun by Communist imperialism in a short time but for the western democracies which protected its liberty. If he thought that enormous capital would flow into Northern Rhodesia or Nyasaland manned exclusively by a black government, he was living in cloud cuckoo-land.

Leading to Disaster

Some black leaders are trying to lead their people to disaster. There are 200,000 whites in the three territories, a highly well-educated race. This is not the Gold Coast, where white men are mere hangers-on, but a country where white men can live, make their money, do manual work, bring up their children, and be wicker and informal to try and buy their way out.

When the scheme was properly explained by district officers, most Africans would ultimately accept it. But it was fight not to push it too hard, for in those countries it took six years to get an idea accepted by the west in six months. The Africans if treated with patience and sympathy would in due course adopt the federation proposals.

A. D. DODDS-PARKER (Cons.) hoped that a Viceroy, not a Governor-General, would be appointed for the federation.

Those who opposed the present scheme should recall that a year ago an all-party delegation had gone from that House to Central Africa, and that those four territories, each having studied the problem *in situ*, had returned with a unanimous and favourable report.

Mr. CLEMENT DAVIES (Lab.) said that there had been mishandling of the problem by both Labour and Conservative Governments. Why was it constantly suggested that the matter was extremely urgent? The economic problems of the three territories could be arranged without recourse to federation.

Any opposition against federation had been expressed even before the Victoria Falls Conference. Mr. Griffiths had gone to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia and tried to persuade Africans to go to the conference, but many had refused.

Mr. GRIFFITHS: None refused. Those invited came to the conference, three from each territory.

Mr. DAVIES: At any rate, there was strong opposition. Their fear is, first, of domination. It is proposed that in the area to be federated there shall be 12 elected members, and seven for African interests. They do not see Africans and the whites arguing that they will get

Mr. Gifford, in the House of Commons, Minister of Internal Affairs, had said that the constitution could be altered to enable the Africans to have a majority of elected members. One of his Northern Rhodesian delegation in this country had now 100 people in the Colony and had proposed to join in the attack on the African Affairs Board, which he regarded as "one of the unnecessary institutions of the Government."

Mr. BERNARD GIBSON (Cons.) said that in the present state of civilization, it was the counting of heads as a basis for the responsibility of government was completely unfeasible. Our aim must be to raise the education, health, and other measures, the ability of the Native population to discharge its responsibility.

Test of Fairness

Objections to federation because of fears of Africanization came almost equally from Europeans and Africans, and that was not a bad test of the fairness of a scheme which tried to hold a balance between two sections.

Much criticism and opposition was based upon fundamental ignorance of the actual proposals, of the long-losing their land of Protectorate status, despite the provisions in the proposals dealing with such facts. There seemed to be some valid criticisms about the freezing of the constitution. Why not review it in 40 years if two of the three territories so wished?

The question of racial representation for which there was no provision needed examination, though there were few Asians in Central Africa (the question might arise in Nyasaland).

Federation will be an impetus to racial harmony, and this British Government will be the very first to institute a system of racial partnership in multi-racial government which will guarantee opportunities for all to get on in the economic, social, and political field.

Mr. FRANK GIFFORD (Lab.) said that there was general agreement of the principle of federation, but as to the means to be employed. If Africans now strongly opposed federation, they also strongly opposed the terms with which the territories. Dealing with a case of this kind, a reasonable justification of official action was whether we were doing a thing for the good of the Africans themselves.

Attempt to Close Minds of Africans

When he had seen last year in Central Africa with the Parliamentary delegation, he had been told among Africans a readiness to discuss federation. But after a week or so there was a change. Anybody with experience in organization could only suspect that a concerted attempt had been made to close the people's mind against the proposals.

To visit a hospital in Southern Rhodesia was to see the loving care and devotion given to the nursing of Africans, even Sir Godfrey Huggins sometimes made statements calculated to create an unfortunate atmosphere.

Partnership could be promoted only along the lines of federation. The colour bar was just as marked in Northern Rhodesia as in Southern Rhodesia.

So far as we are an attempt to do the job for the natives people by the white back, or an intermediate colour, it should like to see a group of Ministers from both sides of the House meet to meet the natives from these territories, and seek agreement which Africans would accept in the belief that we were interested in promoting the welfare of the people throughout those territories.

Mr. HENRY HOBSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, believed African opposition to the scheme in the north and white opposition in Southern Rhodesia to be largely due to ignorance, even if not to ill-will. The fact that extremists in both communities were dissatisfied led him to believe that he might have to rely upon a happy medium.

In his forthcoming visit to Central Africa he hoped to test the opinion of all communities. His second duty would be to make it clear that Her Majesty's Government considered the introduction of a federal scheme to be of the highest importance now. He would seek to convince Africans of the strength of the Government's regards.

The predominant African attitude of fear of their land and distorted and mischievous propaganda that they had threatened to leave had done much damage. He referred to emphasis on their possible reaction that African land would not be sold to the State.

He said the opposing the scheme had yet advanced any plan which the present Government and dominions of Africa would break down. He said that the scheme would be broken down in the same way as the Rhodesia scheme in Nyasaland broke down would bring frustration and bitterness. He said that the scheme would be broken down by the present Government, particularly in the case of the dominions of Africa.

MR LESLIE PLUMMER (Ipswich) said that the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association had been set up in Britain to protect interests and influence opinion.

He said the scheme had been mooted for 20 years. There was therefore no truth in the suggestion that we were treating the matter as extremely urgent.

He said that the lowering of European standards to the African level instead of raising African standards to the European level was reactionary and impracticable. He said that the Europeans and their economic progressive forces in the dominions would be destroyed and with it ultimately the hopes of the African progress and prosperity.

MR ERIC LLOYD (Cardiff) said that in the strong African opposition, the Government proceeded with the scheme, they might set a dangerous precedent if they asked at some future stage what we should do if the Union Government requested the return of the Protectorates.

The most positive safeguard was the African Affairs Board but it was significant that that had provoked the strongest criticism. It was shocking that the strongest criticism of a safeguard had been made by the Minister in Southern Rhodesia responsible for Native interests. We should delay the scheme until Africans had more confidence in their own political advance in their own countries.

MR C. J. M. ALPORT (Conam) said that if federation failed Nyasaland would become merely a reservoir of labour.

African opposition was not entirely a result of outside agitators. Very likely it was a result of the reactions of the small, isolated administration of Nyasaland which felt themselves drawn into the orbit of a federation would diminish its influence. He hoped that the Government would make the Nyasaland Government realize that federation was the policy of the Imperial Government.

The African Affairs Board had to be made a Relations Board. Those who lived and worked in Africa realize that if they were their own Government to work with for the Native Commission, it would be to discuss decision now and condemn Africans to a very uncertain and perilous future.

Conflict between Democracy and Dominion

MR R. SORRELL (Lambeth) said that while even he accepted that federation had certain economic and political advantages, Labour M.P.s. insisted that moral and spiritual factors must not be ignored. He said that the Government should find themselves in a position which justified Nationalist Communist and any other reprehensible policy. All Africa was joining Central Africa and the conflict between democracy and dominion.

MR JAMES GRIFFITHS (Widnes) said that Labour described the new scheme as a disaster in many respects than the old in protecting African interests.

He said that the proposal for a Minister of African Interests had been abandoned. That meant that the Secretary of State could not give any of the Federal Cabinet responsibility taken all necessary to safeguard African interests.

He had been asked to suggest an alternative. There would be nine African representatives out of a total of 15 in the Legislature. In two of that proportion, approximately one-fourth, who would have a seat in the Cabinet. It was logical to suggest that some should have a seat, and that would be his alternative.

With the Minister for African Affairs gone, he said that a man would have to be found for the African Affairs Board.

He had to be appointed from among those who were not members of the federal or territorial legislatures; in other words from among the men with no connection with political life. How could that strengthen the safeguards?

The scheme had made no recommendation about amendment of the constitution. They had suggested a scheme after five years to see if the new proposal was that the Federal Government to the Dominion majority, should be able not only to amend the constitution but to set up a secret Chamber. There was no provision for safeguard political advancement in the Federal Legislature even by the will and initiative of the Dominion. He said that if we accepted that we surrendered our franchise responsibility.

Sir Godfrey Higgins had said that the Parliament can go black only when the whites say that Parliament is black. It will not have any more Africans in until the Europeans are dead and they ought to have more in. That was not partnership, but a barrier to partnership.

MR ALBERT asked me about the situation in the Copperbelt. I said to the European miners. As long as you are together you cannot keep these Africans down for long. One of these days they will develop and their knowledge increases. They will want to be paid the same as I for doing the same kind of work and exercising the same kind of skill. I thank you for training them.

MR ALBERT said to the European all over Africa. I know your great contribution. Remember that your children and grand-children will live with Africans 50 years hence. They will not be the Africans of the bush, but of the colleges, the same colleges as our sons and daughters are attending, passing the same examinations and developing the same skills. These children will have to live together in 50 years; and I do not want their relationship to be destroyed by bitter memories of what is happening now.

Disagreements among Labour Speakers

MR JOHN FOSTER (Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations) called attention to the disagreements between Labour speakers, pointing out that Mr. Gordon-Walker and Mr. Griffiths did not hold the same views. Moreover, while Mr. Griffiths supported retention of the Minister for African Affairs, Mr. Alford, the former Minister of State for Colonial Affairs had described that proposal as unworkable and going beyond the system of collective responsibility.

MR GRIFFITHS had expressed the impression that the original proposals had contained a positive proposal by which the United Kingdom would control the progress of Africa at the centre. That was not so. Exactly the same machinery would be applied to the officials' report as to the present plan.

The original report had stated that in the federal sphere the Government and Legislature would have full responsibility. In a Cabinet system of government. Neither of the two safeguards then proposed—the Minister for African Affairs and the African Affairs Board, provided for by Mr. Griffiths had so far as the new scheme. It was impossible to imagine a system of government with full Cabinet responsibility and amendments of the constitution came from outside.

MR M. STEWART (Lamb.) said that Mr. Foster regarded the proposal for review as of main importance, the attack on Mr. Griffiths was done. If he regarded it as only of subsidiary importance, will he agree to send proposals for review into the future?

MR FOSTER: Will Mr. Stewart point out the provisions for review?

MR GRIFFITHS: Paragraph 10 of the officials' report states: "We did not of course repeat the structure as to which should be immutable. There will be a review after 5 years. They say there should be a change after five years, the details of the scheme might need a review, but we suggest that the Government should not commit themselves to any specific time for it." There is to be a consideration of the scheme for review.

MR FOSTER: But the objection of Mr. Griffiths was that the scheme itself had no provision for control from the United Kingdom. Obviously, in this scheme it is bound to the four Governments to review it when they wish to do so.

MR FOSTER: The word "detrimental" in the old scheme had been changed to "differentiable" was weak. Use of "differentiable" meant "disadvantageous" which was the same as "detrimental", so that at all times to touch the same.

MR GORDON-WALKER had asked whether the franchise should be a territorial or a federal matter. That might be considered at the forthcoming conference, but it might work to the disadvantage of Africans if a territorial legislature could restrict the African franchise for the Federal Parliament.

MR GORDON-WALKER: This can also enlarge it.

Mr. Foster. "It is a debatable point which ought to be considered at the conference."
 The Under-Secretary referred to Mr. Brockway's remarks about the two African delegates from Southern Rhodesia. The fact was that those two Africans had come to an agreement with the Government in London, and that the Government would not be right because they had said how independent-minded these Africans were. Mr. Brockway had called them "steegos". He hoped Mr. Brockway would now withdraw.

Mr. Brockway was asked to do so. I am sorry to have to admit that I am mistaken when it has clearly been shown that I am not.

Mr. Foster said the Labour Party had not divided on that occasion, but had decided to let the plan go forward with the rest of Mr. Hopkinson's Central Africa. He hoped that not too much would be made of isolated excerpts from people's speeches.

Gezira Scheme Preserves Harmony of Town and Country

Continuation of Mr. A. Gaiskell's Address

THE FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE of equity in economic reward gives a natural introduction to the second feature of the scheme's social philosophy. This may seem very woolly in connexion with a commercial scheme, yet in our experience it was far from woolly in relation to the basis of long-term efficiency in commercial enterprise, which lies in a satisfied incentive for activity.
 This most important subject has tended to be under-estimated in the western world's approach to underdeveloped territories. Part of us undoubtedly mixed up with political independence, and this part of it has emphasized Malcolm MacDonald, for instance, in regard to South-East Asia, has recently spoken hopefully of the twin objectives of political independence and economic development as the basis of a build-up in that area against the influence of Communism, and both political parties in England support the Colombo plan, whilst the Labour Party, in particular, are continually stressing the need for the West to assist the material development of underdeveloped areas to give more equity between the "have" and "have-not" parts of the world.

This material development was our first objective in the Gezira scheme, and it has been reasonably effectively achieved after some anxious years, and it was not long before it became clear to us that an active interest in political development was essential if our economic venture in the country was to keep abreast of what was happening in the towns.

To assist the political development we began to change from the direct nanny and nursery system to build up in village and estate councils training in self-management by the peasant farmers themselves. The process was extended later to a tenants' association representing our 25,000 peasant farmers in their capacity as partners.

Encouragement of Self-Expression

This encouragement of self-expression and self-management at the bottom unit, the village, and in larger units like the tenants' Association, has been of considerable importance in the Sudan in preserving a harmony of political development between town and country. In many countries governments are apt to be left out in this liberal democratic education in the Gezira we deliberately included them.

Our experience must, when it was hard to get villagers to agree to disagree, and to give the best of us to appreciate the need for fortitude and a comparative ease to get away from the "you do as for us" attitude, has now changed to quite an active interest, which is particularly timely as training for elections to parliament and central government in a country nearing independence.

In this process we have deliberately sought the help of educated Sudanese either on our staff as agricultural inspectors in a variety of jobs in the scheme such as adult education, basic literacy, public health, co-operative societies, irrigation engineers, etc., or being that you have a team of both educated and uneducated who have a score for their work in a framework of a definite faith in economic development by way of a democratic method.

It is particularly in the economic side of our social philosophy in the Gezira that we shall come to some important and unusual features. These concern the distribution of economic reward, not between the colonies and another, but within the underdeveloped country itself.

I am moving now into much more controversial territory, but it is to be clear, in emphasizing our belief in political

independence, we in the West ignore the equally important, some would say much more important, problem of the distribution in the territory of the wealth which is being built from development. We leave it to the people of the territory themselves. I think with a feeling of the fact of our hands that it is not our business to interfere in the economic affairs, but in showing no interest or sympathy in the terribly important subject we leave the people to their own devices, the Communists.

In a very conservative feudal society, such as Kuwait or Arabia, this material matter, but also China, the Philippines, India, South-East Asia, the Middle East, Africa, or anywhere where a young intelligentsia is faced with new national consciousness, for lack of a realpolitik about the subject we frequently find ourselves with in the dock as allies of a narrow reactionary section of society who are used by such people as targets on which to project their own shortcomings. This is increasingly true in the Middle East.

Alternative to Communism

To the bulk of the people, to the peasant and to the young, we offer today no philosophical lead as an alternative to Communism. The matter is not merely one of material development. What the Communists say he offers is an equitable way of the based on the just use of scientific knowledge for the benefit of all the people, in which all the people can share. He offers it as a world affair, and he offers it with a sense of mission. To an awakening people with a low standard of living and a mounting population this is a real appeal.

It is lies, the brutality, and tyranny of Communism and its perversion to Russian imperialism have made the whole thing so hateful to us that we tend to shy off anything to do with it, to shy off even the problem of equity, which more than anything gave rise to it and which persists. This seems to me fatal. Rather this is the time more than any other to tackle it, when Communism itself is so discredited, and to search for a solution, not in ideologies but in facts.

I do not say that we have anything like found a solution in the Gezira, but the matter has been approached there by those who founded the scheme with a sense of mission and on a basis of fact, not ideology. Let me give you a few illustrations.

When the scheme was first mooted in the early years of this century, a British millionaire offered to put 200,000 into it and develop the project in his own way. Although chronically poor, those who made up the Sudan Government at the time refused the offer because they insisted that the Gezira scheme with the peasants of the district. They were seeking material development only.

Before the scheme began the Sudan Government determined to nationalize the use of the land intended for irrigation, so that the peasants should go to the people as peasant farmers, not as landowners. They rented the land from the landowner for 10 years at the highest rate being paid before irrigation. This was the end of his reward as landlord, but he and his family and the original cultivator of his land all got priority earnings when the water came, and a new profitable life was opened to them and as landlords but as peasant farmers. Misuse, alienation, and absenteeism were prohibited.

Here is another illustration. A tenant farmer in the scheme was not allowed to do just what he liked with his land; the water was not just turned on, leaving him to sink or swim, there was a central research station, and from their scientific experiments the best rotation practice was devised and made compulsory on all. There was central buying of all stores and compulsory central marketing of cotton. There were loans for the peasant farmers at cheap rates, and money-lenders against crops in the scheme were prohibited from any right of recovery in the courts. When help was extended in this way, efficiency was demanded in return, and absenteeism and bad farming was penalized by eviction.

Some of the features of the scheme were frankly collective. The loans were secured on the collective assets of all the peasant farmers, as in a co-operative society. Deductions were made from the collective share and credited to a common peasant fund to reserve some of the mechanized equipment. The peasants were peasants, collective planning could not charge out, nor profit, for the work done by each individual, and *pro rata* to the man who sowed. This, of course, meant that the man who sowed extensively and repeatedly, clearing of poor land was spread its cost over all land.

Fertilizer costs were shared to all three farmers as a whole, not to the individual users alone. This collective method of charging, doubling and tripling, meant that areas with low profits and heavy expenses had their standard of results raised at the expense of the more successful, in which the lucky and successful help to pay for the unlucky, and which has operated to relieve the latter in fine condition.

Yet the purpose of the scheme, within this collective framework was to let up the prosperity of the efficient individual peasant, for each man got the financial prices of the crops he produced, but he got them with the actual expenses of production, transport, ginning, marketing, etc., handled not by intermediaries, but by his own partnership as cost.

Who planned all this arrangement? Some university professor with Left-Wing views, some Left-over traveller. Far from it. They were planned by extremely conservative people with a sense of mission. The partnership principle and the nationalization of the use of the land, attributed to the personal influence of Lord Kitchener, could hardly be called a Red. It is said that he was influenced by doing so by his experience of the incredible results of the irrigation development in Egypt, where the majority remained poor and the landlords reaped the vast benefit of his scientific initiative.

Blues and Blacks

The Sudan Government officials who worked with Kitchener and followed him came from the most conservative classes in England. At least, the heavy class of the Sudan of the "Blues" rather than the "Reds", and there is simply no question that their motto was that of the nanny in the nursery. They wanted the Sudan to be brought up well.

You might think the same could hardly be said of the third party in the partnership, the commercial company, after all these were the professional businessmen and capitalists who provided a very necessary link, the unsentimental insistence on profitable production, and which all profits shared and on which the whole scheme depended.

Some of the collective features, which you might expect business men to be shary, were actually of vital importance to them, because by spreading the risk—which was the effect of collective responsibility for debt, a common reserve fund, and the charge for ploughing and so on—only by scientific determined agriculture you increased the efficiency.

Praise for the Commercial Partner

And these people are apt to be wrong in thinking of the business class as cold-blooded fish whose only interest is to squeeze the last penny from their prey. In our experience in the C.E.A. the commercial partner had a tremendous pride in the sense of enterprise and development which the scheme evoked, and, of course, as managing partner, he had the immense human interest which the day-to-day conduct of his affairs inevitably imparted.

The picture I have given of the scheme has left out all its shortcomings, and they are many. But I do believe that this is more a matter of "we have left out the things we ought to have done" than "we have done the things which we ought not to have done." It is a very good example of human effort, and I believe that, because he took his approach to development takes into account the sense of equity, it has features and a faith, not to defeat Communism, but to challenge the problem for which Communism offers such a miserable solution.

The Nazi and the Fascist often the law of the jungle with themselves as the king of beasts. The Communist offers a kingdom of frogs with himself as King Stork. What is the West offering?

Surely we have the best thing of all to offer, our traditional belief in freedom and rational tolerance, but tempered and disciplined to give the equity and efficiency which our overpopulated world now necessitates. In the C.E.A. scheme, although with many shortcomings, these are the things which we are striving to express.

Northern Rhodesian Debate on Federation

Mr. John Moffat Doubts Applicability of Democracy in Africa

WHEN THE PROPOSALS FOR FEDERATION were debated in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, MR. ROY WELNSKY, leader of the European non-official members, said that the Victoria Falls Conference, attended by the then Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies, had not fulfilled its primary purpose of examining the report on federation produced by the officials of the Governments of Great Britain, the two Rhodesias, and Nyasaland, but had confined itself to establishing guarantees which would satisfy the African peoples of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

It did, however, result in everyone present, except the Africans, endorsing the principle of federation, the two Socialist Members signing a *communiqué* in that sense. Now, after further discussions in London, there were specific proposals which he supported.

One proposed amendment, by which he was attracted, was that it should be a matter of the Federal Court, not the Governor-General, who should adjudicate if the Prime Minister and the African Affairs Board disagreed as to whether any proposed measure would or would not differentiate between European and African interests.

He also thought that the way should be left open to Bechuanaland to join the Federation in the future. Whether justifiably or not, Africans in Northern Rhodesia certainly believed the British Labour Party to be opposed to federation. Colonial affairs had lately been dragged into the party arena by their spokesmen, mainly to the prejudice of the Colonies, and since it seemed likely that there would be a fairly

even balance numerically between the main parties in Great Britain for a considerable period, one good reason for federation was that of protecting the territories as much as possible from British political changes, especially as very many Socialists did not believe in the British Empire.

Communism's Strong Footing in Africa

Communism has already quite a strong footing on the African continent," continued Mr. Welnsky. "Communism is attempting to apply its doctrine to cast in on African nationalism. We have to ask the African, are you going to be friend or foe? I want the African to be a friend, but I want to make it clear that if a white man, have no intention whatsoever of abdicating. I am prepared to share with him 25 per cent that he is able to add to the development of the State.

A number of Africans in this country are anxious that politics should develop on a racial basis. That is a tragedy. We have had to make this country a home for people of both races. We make a happy and prosperous country, we must completely divorce politics from colour. We must endeavour to get our politics on economic lines, and if we fail in that we have failed in the whole problem.

Relationships between Africans and Europeans are very good indeed. There is no hatred in Northern Rhodesia. There are elements anxious to stir up hatred and bitterness because they are fully aware that this is the only means by which they can achieve their purpose.

The people who are against federation can be put in three classes—Communists, Fascists, and nationalists (who are not confined to one race). All the forces who want race hatred and trouble are combined against federation. I believe in Rhodesia's dictum of equal rights for all civilized people.

THE REV. E. G. NOTTINGALE said that the White Paper showed scrupulous regard for African welfare, which the African Affairs Board would well protect. The great majority of Africans were incapable of

mastering the document, but many remained suspicious and afraid. It might be true that African opinion was swinging slightly in the direction of federation.

MR. G. S. BECKETT, Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, describing Northern Rhodesia as agriculturally the best watered country in British Africa except Uganda, said that great capital was needed for the development of mineral, agricultural, hydro-electrical and other resources, capital which would be provided only if there was federation to settle the political future. Federation offered the African ultimate equality. What more could he want?

MR. E. I. G. UNSWORTH, Attorney-General, held that the country must take either the road to federation under a scheme which protected the rights of the African, or the road to extreme white Europeans demanding white domination and Africans demanding African domination.

Selfguard, Not Safeguard

MR. P. SOKOTA, an African member, declared that the whole African community was solidly opposed to the plan, and that "I have every mandate from all Africans men and women, to say so." Africans wanted "self-guard, not safeguards."

MR. E. W. SERGEANT emphasized that federation had been deliberately misrepresented to Africans throughout the country by people speaking to see their own ends. Despite the fact that some Africans had tried to stop others from talking to the European members of the Legislature, 18 Africans had told him what was being said:

"One, that the chiefs would disappear under federation; two that the Northern Rhodesia law courts would be done away with; three, that the Native reserves would be taken up by Europeans; four, that Northern Rhodesia would become a reservoir for cheap labour for Southern Rhodesia; and five, that it would be only a matter of five years before this country was absorbed in the Union of South Africa. There is no reason for me to give the lie to that. It is contained in the White Paper."

Though Africans professed loyalty to Great Britain, many of them not only sought to obstruct this plan, recommended by the Government of Great Britain, but tried to prevent other people from even discussing it.

MR. H. J. MILLAR said that federation would strengthen Central African ties with Great Britain and the Commonwealth.

Governor A True Friend of Africans

MR. JOHN MOFFAT, having affirmed that the Africans could have had no truer friend at the recent London conference than the Governor, Sir Gilbert Renne, suggested that every Bill affecting the federal constitution should not only be passed by a two-thirds majority in the Federal Parliament, but in each territorial Legislature, preferably by a similar majority.

Mr. Moffat continued:—

"For very many years I have believed that we have made a profound error in assuming that a democratic system evolved in a homogeneous society in England could be brought to a territory such as this with its mixed society and be expected to work without change.

"Economic forces, differences in language and culture, differences in background between an indigenous and an immigrant people, make it practically inevitable that for all practical purposes initially you have a black party and a white party and that there is little or no sharing of allegiance between the two. It is this shifting of allegiance, this swing of voters at a general election, which keeps political parties in order in England.

"Here, because of the wide differences between the two principal races that swing between the two is not possible. That was natural and inevitable, and there is no harm in it, provided it is recognised by all the people, but especially the Europeans, that it is a temporary condition appropriate to a period of transition.

"There is no necessity whatsoever why the present grouping on racial lines should continue. Just as civil servants or business men or farmers tend to band together and develop a

common outlook because of common interests and common problems, so also in the wider field it has been the tendency for Europeans and Africans quite naturally each to group together for those reasons, primarily through the pull of economic forces.

"The relationship between Africans and Europeans is very good indeed. There is no hatred in Northern Rhodesia, although there are elements which are bound to exist. The grouping of persons in classes because of common interest or common problems is perfectly natural and healthy, initially, and because of the vast differences in education and training, in tradition, and in economic power between the indigenous people and the Europeans, it was inevitable that the grouping would be on a clearly defined racial line.

"But it can develop into a most grave situation, and ultimately become quite insoluble, if a situation of that kind is allowed to persist for too long, and the period of transition of races must be only temporary.

"It is vital that the Europeans in particular should realize that that is the one essential condition of their continued existence in Central Africa. The solution of the race problem anywhere is fundamentally an economic and social problem, and the political one must follow, and if not, it is bound to lead ahead of it.

"If no artificial barriers are placed in the way of Africans, and we can assist them to develop to the maximum of their capacity, there must inevitably be a steadily increasing degree of integration of interest between the races; and that is the fundamental object, I take it, of our policy.

Non-Racial Voting

"When we can reach a situation in which a group of Europeans and a group of Africans are prepared to vote together for one particular candidate and not for another, irrespective of whether he is black or white, and which because that particular candidate happens to represent their common interest, we shall have solved the problem."

MR. YAMBA: "I endorse that."

MR. MOFFAT: "The crucial time for us, our scientists cannot be long delayed. I think it has already come. There are now advanced Africans who on their own merits have forged far ahead of their fellows in the economic sphere; they are absorbing European culture; they have already passed many Europeans in educational qualifications.

"If these men are at any time to be regarded as inferior because they are African, if they are to be denied any particular job because they are African, if any barrier of any kind is to be set in their way because they are African, then inevitably they will band together because they are African, and that is the danger which I wish particularly to emphasize.

"If that situation arises we shall still have a grouping on racial lines, Europeans in one group, Africans in another; but there will be a fundamental change in the reasons for the grouping. The natural grouping together for economic or social reasons or for common cultural backgrounds will now disappear and we shall have grouping on racial lines for political reasons. If that situation arises, the one group aims at self-preservation and the other at self-expression and ultimately there is no solution.

"When the grouping is for economic or social causes or business reasons there is little cause for alarm, even when the natural differences between the two races are so wide that they tend naturally to divide on a racial basis, but these conditions must be temporary. When we get division on racial lines for racial reasons we develop a situation of the greatest danger.

"All this has a very great deal to do with federation because for the first time in our history Africans are banding together in opposition to this proposal, and for the first time that they are African. The danger is to my mind that there is a moral issue here which far transcends even so enormous an important a matter as federation.

"I am not so stupid as to suggest that if federation is forced through there will inevitably be a permanent cleavage on racial lines for racial reasons. It is even possible that if federation is administered with full regard to the rights and advancement of the African people a great number of them will come to accept it. It is possible, but what is certain is that for the first time a major issue will have been settled on this racial basis, an issue that the African peoples will lose, because the Europeans have the political power to force it through.

"We shall have given ammunition to that element in the African population which is already preaching the doctrine that racialism is the only salvation for the Africans in Central Africa. Those persons will never forget this matter, nor will they ever forgive you.

"The only matter we need consider in making up our minds is African opposition. In assessing the weight which should be given to it, each of us must examine his own conscience and reach his own conclusions. The arguments in favour of federation are of a very great weight, but they counterweight

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Views of the Rhodesians on Federation

Non-Party Committee Being Reopened by Sir C. Huggins

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA in favour of federation has gathered momentum in recent days. Several Ministers making speeches, and Mr. Roy Welensky, leader of the Northern Rhodesian non-officials, visiting the annual congress in Marandellas of the Rhodesian Federal Chambers of Commerce.

Sir C. Huggins, told the United Party congress on Monday that he accepted a proposal from the Rhodesian Party to reconvene the all-party committee which had made proposals about federation before the second Victoria Falls conference.

The Southern Rhodesian Party Minister emphasized that the White Paper contained certain proposals which would never be altered by the British Government. The latter was determined, for instance, not to touch federation if Native policy was taken away from the territorial legislatures and centralized under the Federal Government. Moreover, neither the British Government nor the people of Northern Rhodesia would accept the partitioning of that territory.

African Affairs Board

The African Affairs Board, said Sir Godfrey, was in effect an advisory board established to see that Europeans did not pass legislation contrary to Native interests without everybody knowing about it. The British Government would not go back on that proposal, although there was no reason why the Board should not be changed a little.

The Board would not have much to do, since virtually all laws concerning Africans would have a territorial function, and the Federal Government would have nothing to do with them. If one looked at the African Affairs Board to see how much harm and how much good it could do, the amount of harm was surprisingly little. The Prime Minister added that when the referendum was held, Southern Rhodesian voters must remember that what pleased them might be like a red rag to a bull in Britain.

"Two things I insisted on," he concluded. "One was that the Federal Government should not have a lower status than the Southern Rhodesian Government, and the other was that it should not be too expensive for us to touch."

Communists, Fascists, and Nationalists

MR. WELENSKY said that three forces were working against federation. "In any country they are primarily the Communists. In addition, certain elements that would class as Fascists. I won't tell you where they are, but against federation, and certainly the nationalists—black and white—must it."

It was possible that in 1953 the foundation of Britain's Grand Empire would be seen. It should be possible for people of different colours to live side by side. The Empire had been disintegrating because the racial barrier had not been broken.

"I believe that here in Central Africa we are going to produce a solution to this problem. Although the African has to know that he is capable of participating in our form of government, there is no reason for saying he will not be able to do it one day. This is the interests of children as we fall in our days, in our days are limited in Africa."

Mr. Welensky said that by 1957-58 Northern Rhodesia might well have two or three more big mines working producing cobalt and wolfram. In the not too distant future, Lusaka, hoped to be producing bitumen.

"If we start our copper mines in Northern Rhodesia,

the local authority in Salisbury will have to provide additional houses and additional labour for the railwaymen who will operate the rolling stock to move copper to the sea. That shows how interdependent we are."

In Bindura the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture, Mr. J. M. CALDICOTT, said that without federation the Colony might in a few years become a satellite of the south, menaced by a "Gold Coast" Government, in Nyasaland federation would give world status to Central Africa, and a much-needed "shot in the arm" in the form of foreign investments. Mr. Caldicoth added that Britain was verging on bankruptcy, and could no longer afford to finance Central Africa.

Mr. Davenport's Views

MR. G. A. DAVENPORT, Minister of Mines and Transport, said: "If federation is turned down, I will advocate the course of standing alone, in the hope that racial matters in the Union will make a turn for the better. But we shall be fighting a losing battle, and with the rapid increase in the Native population, shall not even be able to withdraw and ourselves, like Luxembourg, and live on our State lottery."

Mr. Davenport did not like the proposed African Affairs Board, but it was not as objectionable, as it appeared, and could do much towards establishing a common Native policy in Central Africa. If the board objected to legislation it would not necessarily mean that the Governor-General would uphold the objection, or that if he did the Secretary of State would advise Her Majesty not to sign the Bill concerned.

"If we turn down federation, we shall be suspected overseas of shirking responsibility, and the British Government could not rightly recommend Dominion status, which would have to be agreed to by all the other Dominions. On the other hand, development under federation will rapidly allow us to qualify for the higher status."

Unaffordable Case

The Minister of Finance, MR. E. C. F. WHITEHEAD, said in Salisbury: "There is an absolutely unanswerable case on economic grounds for closer association. If it is turned down in this Colony, I can say good-bye to hopes of getting any substantial amount of money from North America."

Southern Rhodesia's Native population would rise from some 2m. to 4m. within 25 years, with the consequent danger of land and labour becoming so great that the present average Native family holding of 20 acres would have to be reduced. This could lead to Communist influence and general distress, and the danger could be averted only by industrial development. Hence the need for a third or fourth of the population to work on the land, and some 200,000 more populated, and would need industries of their own.

Looking 25 years ahead, there is ever possibility that we shall have in Central Africa 2m. Natives and 4m. Europeans, not less than 1m. Europeans. If that comes about we shall have the requisites for modern industrial development. If the territories remain divided, it is possible that one will have industries, or mines, and that is uneconomic.

More than Rhodesia is a one industry country. It is at the moment immensely prosperous. If we had federation tomorrow, it would be a tax problem very much needed for the country. The land is intrinsically a rich country, possessing the only really rich deposits of bauxite in Central Africa. With the right power, these deposits will probably come to the foundation of Central Africa's infantium industry. Moreover, it is essential to have a central food bank, which would overcome drought shortages.

Mr. Whitehead thought that the five African representatives of the proposed scheme would not tighten capital away, but would be available safety valves. Capital was reluctant to invest in any other field by the African Parliament, and a period of racial strife.

At the annual congress of the Rhodesian Party at Owele, the chairman, Mr. F. P. COCHRAN, said:

"Do not let us go away from this congress having

committed the Rhodesia Party to an anti-federation ticket. This all-important question cuts right across all parties. If the party continues to favour federation and that the restoration federation wins the day, we are forever discarded. If the anti-federalists win, it will be but a Pyrrhic victory celebrated on our own back yard.

In Britain a man of the calibre of Lord Selsby is battling on our side against a very bitter, powerful and informed Opposition. Anti-federalists in the Colony will find themselves allied with the crackpot Fabians and League Left-Wingers in Britain, with half-baked Africans, Communists and trade unionists, both native and European, and finally with the odiously named Democratic Party, which is intent on keeping Southern Rhodesia from her destiny so that she may fall into the lap of our friends in the south.

There can be a hundred arguments against federation, but one argument overrides them all, arising from our side. It will remain as a major factor so long as the racial, political and economic differences between the two peoples are not a political anachronism. As long as there is a white population on a political majority. Our lastest hope, the "entirely white child in the dark" in more than a figurative sense, is what may then well be the Republic of South Africa.

Labour Party Conference Resolutions Socialist Views on the Colonies

RESOLUTIONS on colonial and Commonwealth affairs are unusually numerous for the 21st annual conference of the Labour Party, to be held in Morcanbe at the end of September.

There are eight consistency party resolutions on Central Africa federation. All oppose the scheme so long as African opposition persists. Program (South) suggests a mandate under the United Nations, and Wells calls upon the Government "to shelve the scheme and concentrate upon the political and social education of the Africans until they can take their due place as partners with the Europeans."

The High Commission territories are the subject of several resolutions. Saffron Walden urges that Seretse Khama be immediately and unconditionally reinstated as chief of his people.

Dover proposes "a complete break with capitalist tradition in Colonial and Imperial Affairs," and that "the policy of self-government so courageously applied in the case of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, etc., should be extended to all Native populations, and the colour bar opposed wherever found."

Dorking expresses the opinion "that to help the Africans of all the territories of British Southern Africa along the road to self-government, institutions similar to that granted to the Gold Coast by the Labour Government should be progressively but rapidly introduced."

Statement of Principles Proposed

The longest resolution is from South Paddington, which, in planning the advances made in the progressive development of self-government in some parts of Africa, calls for "a range of principles and policy for those areas in East, Central and Southern Africa where the racial societies, consisting of white, black and Indian, which is inimical to the progressive development of the African people."

This constitution also now proposes again that a new Labour Government would (a) introduce legislation in all our territories prohibiting racial discrimination by abolishing the Europeans Only signs from the scene, and the pass system to provide equal opportunities for free education for both black and white, and establish political representation for Africans and Indians; (b) establish centres for training Africans in the skilled trades and remove the present industrial colour bar; if necessary, by legislation in Northern Rhodesian Colonies; (c) grant Africans the right to occupation and ownership of land in all parts of their own territories; and Kenya to make the pledge of the party that federation in Central Africa will not be imposed against the desires of the African people; (d) secure the adoption of the constitutional recommendations of the Tanganyika, which provide parity in representation of the three races, and which have been endorsed by the three sectors of the community; (e) ensure Labour determines not to hand the three Protectorates to South

Africa without the consent of the inhabitants; introduce progressive policy of social and economic reforms; lift the ban on Seretse Khama's return; and end the practice of appointing a High Commissioner for these territories who is at the same time a High Commissioner to the Union and therefore a political functionary, essential from that source, and instruct our representatives at the United Nations to take a stand against the creation of a white-minority Government, instead of abjuring it, which has done in the past.

Leamington, West, Stafford East, Middlesex and Beccles, and Tonbridge, all urge completion of a "Socialist Policy" to underwrite for the Colonies, including withdrawal of British troops.

Acts of Public Enterprise

The only resolution referring to the Colonial Development Corporation is from West's, which urges the United National Executive Committee to consider the work of these corporations and see how they may be improved, so that these great acts of public enterprise may be successfully expanded.

Co-operative organizations in the Colonies are the subject of resolutions from East Ham North, Southall, and the Cities of London and Westminster. They regard such organizations, particularly in agriculture, as one of the most practical and fruitful methods by which peoples of these territories can be helped in their struggle to attain economic and social independence.

An affiliate organization, the Association of Cinematographers and Aired Technicians, requests the obstacles preventing adequate protection to the sections of British industry suffering from unfair competition as a result of the United Kingdom's obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It urges steps towards the removal of trade barriers and urges that a proper balance be struck between the needs of our export trade and the home market.

Stirling and Falkirk Berghs, viewing with concern the state of British trade with the world, urge the United National Executive Committee to take immediate steps to initiate constructive international trade policy, to set definite lines of action to combat unfair competition, tariffs and the use of cheap native labour.

Portsmouth Borough suggests a contribution by all nations of not less than 1% of the national income to finance and maintain schemes for global development in order to counteract world economic problems.

Bradford South urges that Britain should concentrate on raising the economic standard of the Commonwealth, thus making it free of dependence upon foreign powers.

A call for complete nationalization of the cotton industry is made by North Fylde.

Compulsory Labour in Kenya

MOVING THE SECOND READING of the Native Authority (Amendment) Bill in the Kenya Legislative Council, the Member for Native Affairs said that it contained two main objects—to regularize the position of sub-chiefs and to make provision for the calling out compulsorily of labour for work of any nature which under the International Labour Convention was specifically exempted from the definition of compulsory labour. The Compulsory Labour Regulation Ordinance was being repealed.

The relative extract from the International Convention reads:

"For the purpose of this Convention the term forced or compulsory labour shall not include any work or service exacted in case of emergency that is so essential in the event of war, famine, earthquake, pestilence, and other major communal services of a kind which being performed by all members of the community in the direct interest of the said community can be considered as normal civic obligations incumbent upon the members of the community."

Mr. Mathu said he would refer the powers to call on labour to be in the hands of the African district council rather than the chiefs, and pointed out that there were no provisions for exemptions as there were under the previous ordinance. He objected to the increased penalties of disobeying a chief and asked for a limit of appeal in such cases.

The Member for African Affairs agreed that there should be a complete cessation of execution in regard to unpaid labour, but thought it would be wrong that the African district councils, which had already the right to call on specific unpaid labour for its days for (specially defined works) should have additional powers under the Bill.

The question was put and carried.

Mr Henry Hopkinson's Visit To Be Started in N. Rhodesia

Within 12 hours of his arrival at Central Africa the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, Mr. Henry Hopkinson, was engaged in Livingstone in discussions on federation.

He received representatives of the Livingstone Municipal Council who pressed the claim for that town as the federal capital. Talks followed with representatives of local commerce, industry, and railways. They were told by Mr. Hopkinson that the British Government was completely behind the federal scheme, but would consider suggestions for improving it.

When asked what steps were being taken to deal quickly with solid African opposition to the plan, Mr. Hopkinson replied that he did not accept that such opposition was solid.

At a meeting with African representatives he repeated that the fear that Native land would be occupied by Europeans was entirely unjustified. Existing protection of rights would continue, as would the determination of the British Government to protect those rights. Under federation Africans could look forward to a higher standard of living, better homes, and more efficient higher education.

A memorandum submitted on behalf of the Indian community sought assurance that if they were not to be included in similar fashion to Africans, they would not be placed under any disability in enjoying the same rights and privileges as Europeans in respect of immigration, citizenship and inter-territorial movement. Mr. Hopkinson replied that the main part of the draft scheme was the drastic differentiation between any sections of the community except African, and that Asians would have the same constitutional rights as Europeans.

In Lusaka two days later his representatives of the townships management bodies. In the short term federation might be said to demand financial sacrifices from Northern Rhodesia because contributions necessary for the federal budget would mean that there was less money to spend territorially. In the final economic strength of a federated country would be greater than the existing sum total of the three individual territories.

Mr. Marham, head of the Central African Division of the Colonial Office, who is accompanying the Minister, said that already international financiers were saying that they would prefer to deal with one Government rather than three.

Congress Spokesman Wants Gold Coast Government

When Mr. Hopkinson met Lusaka Natives, an African Congress spokesman said that they were "tired of Ministers of State coming out. There had been three, and Africans had told them all that federation was not acceptable. The White Paper was a scheme for slavery, and the Gold Coast was reaching the stage that Africans could govern themselves better than white men could."

Mr. Hopkinson replied that such arguments ignored all the risks and dangers that would follow abandonment of federation and took no note of the great happiness, opportunities, and increasing rights that would follow its implement. The Africans wanted the Colonial Secretary now; why should they distrust him under federation? Self-government for Africans was impossible in a country like Northern Rhodesia, where white Europeans who had played a vital part in its development were so essential, although there were differences about details. The Conservative Party and the Labour Party generally accepted this principle of federation.

At Mombasa last Saturday the Minister had discussions with the Paramount Chief of Barotseland and his council. Drumming and dancing greeted the visitors, and the Minister read an address of welcome.

Mr. Hopkinson reiterated his assurance that African land rights would not be lost, but the Queen's Government in London would change those laws. Furthermore, Barotseland had additional protection promised in a special and separate paragraph in the scheme that the rights of their people under the Lewanika Concession would be preserved.

Allegations that British protection would be lost were "silly gossip," Mr. Hopkinson added. "I understand that you would like the word 'Protectorate' added to the name of your country, with the provincial commissioner becoming the resident commissioner, and that you would like a document recognizing this, and restating your rights under existing treaties."

Other Secretaries of State have promised this, and I confirm their promise. We should welcome any suggestions from you as to the form which any early declaration by treaty, dealing with these questions, might take."

The reception of the Minister among the Barotses was described as warm and friendly.

Colonial Cynicism at British Action Protest at Chopping and Changes

THE IMPRESSIONS of the removal of Mr. Lennox-Boyd from the office of Minister of State for Colonial Affairs to become Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation was criticised by East Africa and Rhodesia in the time, and justifying the complaints of residents in the Colonial Empire that party political convenience in this country is sometimes given precedence over their own requirements.

Now that cynicism has been echoed by *The Times* in its *Colonies Review*, which, after paying tribute to the character and ability of Lord Salisbury, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, and Mr. Henry Hopkinson, the new Minister of State for the Colonies, continues:

But whatever the qualities of the individuals, it may be doubted whether these sudden choppings and changes are in the best interest of the territories concerned. Ministers like Lord Ismay and Mr. Lennox-Boyd take endless trouble in learning their rather specialised problems, and what is the essence of success in all Imperial Affairs, getting to know the important people who run them. No sooner have they done this, than they are switched to other jobs.

Continuity of Policy

Colonial territories require more than anything else continuity of policy at the centre. Under the British Parliamentary system this is hard enough to achieve in any case with the normal alternations of parties in office. These parties recognize this by trying to preserve a bi-partisan policy in Colonial affairs—a good intention which sometimes looks a little threadbare in practice.

When, however, a single party white still in office changes two out of five Ministers within half a year of being in power, Colonial business in every sphere is interrupted. What is worse, such rapid changes inspire an attitude of cynicism among Colonial leaders who draw the conclusion, not unaturally, that even the minor domestic issues, such as the future of road transport, are of more importance to the British political scene than the affairs of the Empire.

On the other side British Parties of late have tended to appoint Ministers of the first rank to these key posts, and colonialists would be well advised to take note of this. At the same time it should be recalled that the sudden move of a Minister from one of the Colonial Office to another ministerial post is not analogous to that of a move from one ministry concerned with domestic affairs to another, but gravely upsets Colonial territories where people count strongly on personalities and on the individuals whom they know and can trust to solve their difficulties.

N. Rhodesia Travel Digest

"Information Digest" published by the Northern Rhodesian Information Department, appears in an usual official dress—in loose leaf form. The introduction modestly points out that not until 1949 was any serious attempt made to encourage tourists, and that on this subject "publicity has not been one of Northern Rhodesia's strongest points." The assurance follows, however, that "the officials concerned are confident now that Northern Rhodesia is ready to receive visitors, and this Digest is a sign of their confidence." There are sections on customs, the usual official regulations, communication systems, and motoring data. Thirty-five hotels are listed; there is a useful page on rest-houses, a table of fares between the principal stations from Elizabethville, fishing, bird and animal life, and scenic attractions. Six circular tours are detailed, and there is some very good and up-to-date material on the Northern Rhodesian towns. The 24-page brochure is generally a most useful publication.

British Business and Public Relations

Lord Alton's Criticism Heeded

LORD ALTON, who as Minister Williams was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the late Labour Government, said in a debate in the House of Lords recently that British enterprises operating in colonial territories had been severely checked by the break-up of public relations. He continued:

People were generous as well as broad-minded, and to make government a joyous thing. If I were to recede of any of these colonial enterprises, corporations, or had seen years ago I should be proud to see an enterprise of this kind, I would have been glad to see it, which people regarded as being a very good thing. It was not that they were generous or broad-minded, but that they had a school of business in a sense, a training, a handling of whatever it was, the people would say, that was the result of the training.

Although in many cases they have made big contributions to the progress of the country, they have been associated in the minds of the people with no benefits which have been given to the colonies, and it was there they have taken out. A more realistic approach to these concerns at all, because in many cases they have added tremendously to the progress of the country to trade, but they have neglected public relations very sadly indeed. Burma was a classic example of that.

Major-General Sir Edward Spears commented in the Daily Telegraph that it was extraordinary and disappointing in the such as criticism coming from a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who has seen for himself what had been done by British private enterprises in Africa.

A chairman of two mining companies operating in the Gold Coast, Sir Edward declared that the mines alone in that Colony had been responsible for most of the civilizing developments within it, raising from canyons and harbours, water supply and sanitation, to complete model villages, football grounds and tennis courts.

The social services of the companies had, he wrote, been

of no advantage of anything provided by the Government, including, they do comprehensive health services, free treatment at hospitals and clinics for employees and their families, and for the general population at low cost.

Mr. Alton said he had created an impression which was a gross unfairness to commercial companies which have employed themselves in the public spirited as they in the world.

Awards to Kenya Police

George Medal for Gallantry

MR. ERNEST GEORGE WRIGHT, an assistant superintendent of police in Kenya, has been awarded the George Medal for gallantry in an engagement with armed Gelubba tribesmen in the Marsabit district.

Inspector G. R. Clark, Sergeant Len Shute, and constables All Stoe and Ethivyon Barua have received the Colonial Police Medal for gallantry in the same incident.

The citation reads:

At dawn on March 21, Mr. Wright and a force of 10 African police were about to enter a tribal village in the Marsabit district to search for illegal firearms. They were met with heavy rifle fire from a superior force of between 250 and 300 Gelubba tribesmen, and the engagement continued for 3 1/2 hours. Although virtually surrounded and with ammunition running very low, Mr. Wright courageously led his force, with the loss of only one dead and two wounded. The tribesmen suffered some 20 dead and more wounded.

Assistant Inspector Clark, in charge of 20 African ranks operating in another area, heard the sound of firing and forced his way on foot and in difficult terrain through armed opposition to the site of his superior's force, then in an extremely perilous position.

Sergeant Len Shute was in command of a platoon of which constables All Stoe and Ethivyon Barua were members. They were attacked by very superior numbers of rifle-armed tribesmen. The sergeant and the two constables showed great gallantry and intrepidity in the face of danger.

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PERSONALIA

MR. A. K. BOAZE, F.R.C.S., has left this country on leave from Uganda.

SIR CHARLES LOCKMART is revisiting Tanganyika Territory from London.

MR. J. L. RIDDOCH will return to Nairobi from Scotland in about a month.

COLONEL DAVID STIRLING has left again on tour for East Africa and Rhodesia.

MR. J. V. WATSON, Director of Agriculture, has returned to Uganda from leave.

MR. J. G. NEPE, O.C., is now chairman of committees of the Kenya Legislative Council.

MR. and MRS. G. T. STUBHAM, of Kitale, Kenya, have celebrated their silver wedding.

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR in London will spend few weeks in the Netherlands and Norway.

MR. and MRS. STANLEY GHERSIE have arrived in London from Kenya for a stay of two months.

MR. GORDON WHITE broadcast in last Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.

MR. ROY WELANSKY is due to arrive in London by air from Northern Rhodesia on August 23 on his way to Canada.

PROFESSOR G. M. MACMILLAN is due back in London this week from his study visit to Natalaland and the two Rhodesias.

SIR ANDREW COHEN, Governor of Uganda, intends to demonstrate his interest in the Uganda Mountain Club, of which he is patron, by climbing Mount Elgon.

MR. C. R. WESTLAKE, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, arrived in London from Canada last week to discuss his official business on Sunday, and will shortly return to Kampala.

DR. R. W. BOLLAND, Lecturer in Chemistry, at Makerere College, Uganda, has been invited to this country to join the staff of the Rutherford College of Technology, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Mrs. JAMES HAYNES, representing the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios is travelling through Kenya, the Belgian Congo, and Portuguese East Africa to select locations for a film to be called "Mogambo".

The Rev. D. F. CASSON, at present chaplain to Arusha School, is to become chaplain in Thika on September 1. He was for some years in the Sudan and then in a parish in Warwickshire.

When SIR ALEXANDER CAMERON was recently in the Seychelles, he and another angler, fishing from a launch, made 32 catches totalling nearly 1,000 lbs in a morning. A grey marlin weighed 206 lb.

Mrs. B. J. M. ASA, who was recently appointed to the Executive Council of Uganda and nominated a director of the Uganda Development Corporation, has relinquished his post of Katikiro of Bunyoro.

MR. J. W. O. TALBOT-PHEPPS, Deputy Financial Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed Secretary for Trade and Economics in Tanganyika, vice Mr. D. G. MAGUIRE, the new permanent secretary to the Ministry of Commerce and Industries on the Gold Coast.

MR. W. A. HOBAN, who has been elected to the board of Wankie Colliery, Ltd., is a director of Powell Duffryn Technical Services, Ltd., Powell Duffryn Carbon Products, Ltd., and Stephenson Clarke & Co., Ltd., three of the subsidiaries of the parent Powell Duffryn Company.

MR. M. M. DORMAN, who has been appointed Director of Social Welfare and Community Development in the Gold Coast, served the Tanganyika Administrative Service from 1935 and was clerk to the Executive and Legislative Councils from 1943 to 1945.

MR. C. C. SPENCER, Financial Secretary in Uganda, has flown back to Entebbe from his visit to North America on official business.

MRS. ALEXANDRA FAWCUS is this week leaving Abbey Croft, Mortimer, Berks. Her new address will be Mapledurwell, Holt, Basingstoke, Hampshire (Tel. Basingstoke 820).

MR. DAVID LUBOGO, of Jinja, in Gray's Inn, and MR. APOLO KIRONDE, a Muganda, at the Middle Temple, are the first two Africans from Uganda to be called to the English Bar. Mr. Kironde came to this country with an Uganda Government scholarship, and Mr. Lubogo was a private student.

A select committee to examine the East Africa High Commission Services has been appointed, consisting of the Members for Health, Lands and Local Government, Agriculture, and Natural Resources, and Commerce and Industry, and MESSRS. G. MAITLAND EDYEA, W. H. HAVELOCK, N. F. HARRIS, F. W. OGDEN, MOOR KEYSER, and DR. S. B. HASSANI.

Among Colonial officials on leave to this country are MESSRS. J. W. BUCHERWITSE, Director of Electrical Services, H. F. BINGHAM, Commissioner for Co-operative Development, and DR. P. W. DITLE-RUSSELL, Deputy Director of Medical Services in Northern Rhodesia; J. S. R. COLE, Attorney-General in the Somaliland Protectorate, and J. B. RANDALL, Deputy Director of Veterinary Services in Uganda.

Passengers in S.S. Uganda

PASSENGERS outward bound in the S.S. UGANDA, which left Tilbury on Saturday on her maiden voyage, include the following:

To Mombasa.—Dr. & Mrs. D. B. Allbrook, Mr. E. A. Allen, Captain & Mrs. H. E. Allerton, Mr. F. M. Arscott, Mr. & Mrs. E. G. Atkinson, Lieut. Colonel & Mrs. E. Barry-Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. C. F. W. Berryman, Mr. & Mrs. M. G. Billing, Mr. & Mrs. G. L. M. Borwick, Mr. F. K. Camping, Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Clarke, Mr. J. B. Currie, Mr. E. C. Duigan, Mr. D. Foot, Mr. A. E. Gardner, Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Hamilton, Mr. H. B. Hamilton, Mr. & Mrs. D. G. Hastings, Mr. W. E. P. Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. D. R. James, Mr. & Mrs. D. L. Kendle, Colwell, Mr. & Mrs. B. G. A. Keimford, Mr. A. E. Kivy, Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Knight.

Mr. & Mrs. A. Levett, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. G. McCulloch, Mr. J. K. Mackie, Mr. & Mrs. C. S. H. MacWatt, Mr. C. Mesburg, Captain H. W. M. Milne, Mr. E. A. Moore, Mr. D. Müller, Mrs. & Mrs. B. Norman, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. L. Patterson, Mr. A. D. Pattinger, Mr. I. Rosen, Mr. & Mrs. J. S. Salmond, Mr. & Mrs. I. W. Sinclair, Mr. & Mrs. D. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Smith, Mr. & Mrs. E. I. Staples, Mr. C. M. Suchak, Mr. W. J. Suffield, Mr. E. G. Thomas, Dr. D. A. T. Tizard, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Todd, Mr. & Mrs. D. A. Toomer, Mr. C. Trowsdale, and Mr. & Mrs. E. D. Robertson.

To Tanga.—Mr. A. H. Milne.

To Dar-es-Salaam.—Dr. F. Armstrong, Mr. D. M. G. Bird, Mr. H. M. Lawrence, Colonel A. V. Lopes, Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Reniegs, Mr. G. H. Robins, Dr. J. R. Robson, and Mr. A. J. Twechett.

To Beira.—Lieut. Colonel C. G. Arkwright, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Bemis, Mr. & Mrs. R. W. Broacht, Mr. W. D. Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. R. Crosbie-Ross, Mr. R. W. Finch, Mr. & Mrs. G. Hill, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. Meikle, Captain D. M. Stuart, and Mr. K. E. Williamson.

Colonial Service Appointments

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS in the Colonial Service are as follows:

Mr. R. E. G. B. Financial Secretary, to be Chief Secretary, Zanzibar; Mr. P. W. M. Hill, senior surveyor, to be Deputy Director of Surveys and Lands, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. R. M. H. administrative officer, Northern Rhodesia; to be Development Secretary, Zanzibar; Mr. R. G. Sangster, senior assistant Conservator of Forests, Uganda, to be Conservator of Forests, Tanganyika; Mr. C. S. Thompson, senior education officer, Kenya, to be Director of Educational Somaliland Protectorate; Mr. R. V. Trace, executive engineer, to be Deputy Director of Public Works, Zanzibar; and Mr. J. B. White, Deputy Director, to be Director of Public Works, Uganda.

Obituary

Sir John Chancellor

LIEUT. COLONEL SIR JOHN ROBERT CHANCELLOR, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.R.S., who was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Southern Rhodesia from 1923 to 1928, and held numerous other important posts in a long career of public service, died last Thursday at his home in Leamington, aged 81.

Educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he was commissioned in the Royal Engineers at the age of 20, and six years later served with the Indian contingent in the Dongoia expeditions, emerging with the Khedive's Medal. For a few years he commanded the Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers, was awarded the D.S.O. after operations in 1897 in the Bara Valley, and at 33 became a staff captain in the Intelligence Department of the War Office.

In the following year he was appointed assistant secretary (Military) to the Committee of Imperial Defence, became secretary of the Colonial Defence Committee in 1906, and five years later, having received the K.C.M.G., went to Mauritius as Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

For the next 20 years Sir John held similar posts in Trinidad and Tobago (1916-21), Southern Rhodesia, Palestine and Transjordan (High Commissioner, 1928-31), and thereafter he gave his services in a variety of ways as Chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Facilities Committee, as president of the Trustee Savings Bank, and as vice-chairman of the British Council.

As the first Governor of Southern Rhodesia after the grant of self-government, his calm, wise, and friendly guidance was of great value. He quickly earned the trust and affection of Rhodesians, who knew that he sympathized with them in their difficulties and their ambitions. The friendships of those years were maintained throughout the rest of his life, and he was almost always present at Rhodesian meetings in London.

After the end of his term as Governor he was a member of the Colonial Empire Marketing Board and the Colonial Development Advisory Committee, and he served the Council of the Royal African Society, and was a vice-president of the Royal Empire Society.

Sir John's directorships included those of the British South Africa Company and the North Zambesi Coal Syndicate, and he had been, until last year, on the Board of Waakie Colliery Company, Ltd., and numerous other enterprises.

DR. G. CARMICHAEL LOW, who has died in London at the age of 79, was formerly senior physician at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in Endsleigh Gardens and director of clinical tropical medicine at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He was a member of the Royal Society's commission to investigate sleeping sickness in Uganda in 1903, was at one time a member of the Colonial Medical Advisory Committee, and had been superintendent of the London School of Tropical Medicine.

MOR. G. H. KIRKHAM, who has died in Nakuru, Kenya, was Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika from 1929 until his retirement four years later. Having run away from school to serve in the South African War, he remained in the Union and Rhodesia for some years, and joined the South African forces in the 1914-18 war, in which he was severely wounded in France and won the M.C. He was appointed Assistant Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika in 1918.

SIR HESKETH BELL, a former Governor of Uganda, has died in a London nursing home. A memoir will appear next week.

The World and Africa's Problems

African Treaty Organization Proposed

AFRICAN TREATY ORGANIZATION has been suggested by *World News-Letter*, which has emphasized that among the important international problems facing statesmen are the Egyptian-Sudan question, that of the French and the Lusitanians, the crisis in the Union of South Africa, and education in Central Africa.

The economic agreements for federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland are considered to be powerful and emotional. The White Paper plan is described as "a promise of a non-appealable peace." Most settlers in Southern Rhodesia "realize that the black clock is moving, will continue to move, and cannot be stopped, and the safeguards for Africans are deemed adequate." *National News-Letter* continues:

"The Africans who will soon at present co-operate should realize that it is a loaf of bread, or even a slice, is better than no bread at all, and that the power of the British Parliament to control affairs in Central Africa is decreasing and will continue to decrease."

The grant of virtually responsible government in the Gold Coast on the one hand, and the *apartheid* policy in the Union on the other, are two utterly opposed tendencies, full of explosive possibilities, and a middle-of-the-way policy is badly needed as a safety valve. On the whole, although with some hesitation, we approve of this plan of federation, inasmuch as it is the last chance of working out in peaceful conditions the extremely difficult problem of racial co-existence.

The survey of African problems included in "The African Treaty Organization" should be considered as a preliminary step. The African Treaty Organization should be invited to send representatives. The object of this gathering should be to produce, even if it were only for Africa south of the Sahara—an African type of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

This day, when the problems could be settled as domestic national issues is gone for ever. The African problem is a world problem and must be dealt with by a democratic world organization. Needless to say, this suggestion will be much criticized by Americans—or some of them—who will say: "We've got enough on our plate already." It will be regarded as a deplorable abandonment of British responsibilities by some people in London, and it will be liked by very few people in Africa. However, even without it, it is inevitable for these African problems to be solved from an international point of view.

The next event may well be a situation in the Union of South Africa quite beyond the capacity of the British Government, who will be obliged, if they have any sense, to press the Americans to come into counsel, in order to take joint action through the United Nations.

European Pioneers Society

LIEUT. COLONEL SWART S. GROGAN, who first arrived in Kenya in 1900, when as an undergraduate at Cambridge he made the journey from the Cape to Cairo, has been elected president of the resuscitated East Africa European Pioneers Society, foundation membership of which is restricted to those who arrived in one of the British East African territories before August 4, 1914, and have resided in East Africa for a minimum period of five years.

Colonel A. E. T. Imbert (secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association), who arrived in 1900, and Mrs. M. F. Stocker (1905) were elected vice-presidents at the inaugural meeting held in Nairobi, which was attended by more than 100 members. A former veteran was Mr. W. A. G. (1907), who arrived in 1894 as a C.M.S. missionary.

The committee consists of Mr. W. A. G. (1907), Mr. W. A. G. (1901), Commander J. B. Mackenzie (1906), Mr. F. Sheewood (1907), Miss C. M. Melrose (1907), Mr. Beaton (1910), Mr. R. W. Bell (1911), Mr. J. B. Mackenzie (1912), and Dr. L. H. (1911). The honorary treasurer is Mr. G. L. and the honorary secretary, Miss D. L. Garrett.

Parliament

Self-Government for the Sudan New Constitution Now Being Examined

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS MR. DRIBERG (Lab.) asked the Foreign Secretary on what date it was proposed to hold a general election for the Sudan's new Government, and by what instrument the transfer of power to a Sudanese Government would be effected. He also asked whether it was expected that the interim period of self-government would be followed by self-determination.

MR. A. NUTTING: The present position of constitutional development in the Sudan is that the Government General has submitted a draft Self-Government Statute to H.M. Government and the Royal Egyptian Government. This statute is now being examined by H.M. Government. Under its provisions elections for the Sudanese Parliament will take place when the statute comes into force. The draft statute also provides that following the elections the Sudanese Council of Ministers responsible to Parliament will hold a general election.

MR. DRIBERG: Can the Minister say whether it is regarded as probable that the general election will be held in October, and can he say whether he saw the very important interview in the Daily Express in which Abdel Rahman El Meadi expressed some anxiety about the dragging on of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations which might delay that general election?

MR. NUTTING: It is not clear where there is any substance to those anxieties. As regards the second part of the supplementary question, I should prefer at the moment to go no further than the Foreign Secretary went in saying that the Government hope that by the end of this year the self-governing constitution will be effected.

MR. R. RUSSELL: I asked the Colonial Secretary what were the factors which prevented the expansion of maize production in East and Central Africa, the former except at the expense of other crops.

MR. FREEMAN: African peasants grow most of the maize in East and Central Africa, and in general they are already cultivating as much land as they can. Maize is also grown on larger farms, mostly by Europeans in Kenya and Central Africa. The war-time demand for food produced locally led to the growing of maize at the expense of other, and sometimes preferable crops. The yields per acre are the key. For better cultivation to be encouraged and experiments are being made with hybrid seeds and fertilizers.

MR. RUSSELL: It is not a fact that there is a money shortage in buying maize not only for this country but for other parts of the Empire, and could it not be desirable to grow that more in the Empire than we are doing?

MR. FREEMAN: That raises the very wide question of whether or not it is more appropriate.

Immigration from Colonies

MR. SORENSEN (Lab.) asked approximately the number of persons who had left the Colonies and Protectorates during 1951 for the United Kingdom and foreign countries respectively, and what steps had been taken by Colonial Governments in consultation with H.M. Government in respect of Colonial immigration into this country.

MR. LYTTELTON: No figures are available in London, and I doubt whether Colonial Governments were desirous from which the information could be provided. Colonial Governments have been asked to see that, whenever possible, intending immigrants to this country are warned about the difficulties of obtaining accommodation and employment.

MR. H. HYND (Lab.) asked why there were three different sets of salaries and working conditions for European, Asian, and African civil servants respectively in Uganda who were doing the same work.

MR. LYTTELTON: There is no such racial division. Salaries and terms of service are related to the duties and responsibilities of posts, except that in the senior service non-

Europeans are paid three-fifths of the salary paid to Europeans. The additional pay for Europeans corresponds to the additional experience paid to European civil servants in certain other Colonial territories.

MR. PETER FREEMAN (Lab.) asked what steps were being taken by the British Administration of Eritrea for the transfer of power to the Eritrean Assembly in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations Assembly of 1950, and how the members of the Eritrean Government would be appointed.

MR. NUTTING: The British Administration will transfer power to an Eritrean Government formed in accordance with the constitution by September 15, the date of federation provided for in the United Nations resolution. The Eritrean constitution has recently been approved by the British Assembly, but has still to be approved by the United Nations Commissioner and ratified by the members of Eritrea. Under the constitution the Eritrean Assembly would elect the Government, and the latter would appoint its members.

Meanwhile, the Chief Administrator after consultation with the United Nations Commissioner and the Emperor, has asked the Assembly to elect an Executive Committee, who, while not constituting a Government, will be able in the interim period to enter into certain necessary commitments on behalf of the future Government. Such as signing contracts, with officials, and ordering stores required for the transfer of power in September.

MR. PETER FREEMAN (Lab.) asked what provisions were made for the employment and sustenance of the former bandits who surrendered arms under the amnesty proclamation issued by the British Administration of Eritrea; how many men surrendered under this proclamation; and how many arrests and executions for banditry had since occurred.

MR. A. NUTTING: As regards those bandits who actually gave up arms which they held at the time of surrender, those who surrendered firearms or other weapons were asked to return immediately to their homes. As many were unable or unwilling to enable them to do so, they were given small grants or who for fear of revenge went back to their villages and tribes, or who for security reasons were not allowed to do so, were under the general scheme for resettlement of surrendered bandits given temporary employment until they could be reabsorbed into the community.

Such employment took the form of special agricultural and public works projects, such as maintenance of rural roads and simple irrigation, and for such work the former bandits were paid by the British Administration at the local rate for unskilled labour. The number of men who surrendered under the amnesty proclamation was 1,498. The number of subsequently arrested is 261, and the number of executions for banditry is 41.

Eritrean Executive Committee

MR. PETER FREEMAN asked the Foreign Secretary (a) if he would name the members of the Executive Committee to be established by the British Administration before the date of the coming into force of the Eritrean Constitution; and what was the nature of the undertakings for which the future Eritrean Government was obliged by Article 100 of the Draft Constitution for Eritrea, to make itself responsible; (b) the nature of the obligations contracted by the British authorities, which were referred to in article 99 of the draft constitution for Eritrea, under which the future Eritrean Government was obliged to bind themselves to fastidious obligations into effect without being informed of their nature.

MR. NUTTING: The Executive Committee consists of 10 members elected by the Eritrean Assembly in accordance with article in the draft constitution, dealing with undertakings by the British Administration and by the Eritrean Government to ensure the continuity of good government. As indicated in my reply of July 16, they will include contracts with officials and for stores required after the transfer of power in September.

The matter has been put to the Eritrean Assembly, who have adopted the relevant article of the constitution without dissenting vote and have duly elected the Executive Committee. When an Eritrean Government has been appointed under the Constitution and powers have been transferred to it, all such questions will be for them to decide.

The names of the 10 members of the Executive Committee are: Sheikh Ali Mohamed Mussa, Sedai Gebremariam, Mesfin Gebrehiwet, Mohammed Said Ali, Yey Teclamanot Bocru, Berhanu Ahmedin, Haregot Abbal, Said Sofat, Embaye Habte, Idris Effendi Mohamed Adam, Woldehanso Gebresic.

MR. DOUGLAS (Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for an assurance that the legislation necessary to authorize a Central African federal constitution would not take the form of a Bill to give effect to an agreement, but a form that would enable hon. members to make such amendments to the details of the Constitution as they might think fit.

MR. LYTTELTON: No. It is contemplated that the Bill, if

that of the... an... one... Authorizing Her... a federal constitution by Order in Council... details of this constitution would then have been agreed... by the four Governments concerned, and there would have been an early opportunity for the House to discuss them.

Mr. FOLEMAN asked how far the induction of Eritreans into the Eritrean Administration had proceeded, and what were the respective numbers of Eritreans and other nationalities now employed in administrative, technical, and clerical positions in each department.

Mr. NUTTING: Since July 1951, when the induction scheme was first introduced a total of 1,961 Eritreans have been brought into the Administration. Some of these are employed in categories other than those referred to in the question. The total number of Eritreans and other nationalities at present employed in their administrative, technical, and clerical positions in the various departments is: Eritreans, 1,345; British, 35; Italians, 723.

These employees are distributed in the various departments of the Administration as follows: In administrative posts, Eritreans, 30; British, 34. In technical posts, Eritreans, 580; Italians, 45; Others, 84. In clerical posts, Eritreans, 735; British, 31; Italians, 28; Others, 59.

Bamangwato Tribal Organization

Mr. F. WILLIAMS asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations about the status of the Bamangwato Tribal Organization of the prominent African men who had advised the district commissioner to bar the holding of meetings in Serowe and other districts in the reserve.

Mr. J. FOSTER: In many African tribes there exists a body of responsible elders and prominent men who, without necessarily holding any official position, customarily advise the Native authority and are frequently consulted by the Administration. In this case a number of these elders and other tribesmen called on the district commissioner to apologize for and to dissociate themselves from the rowdiness which occurred at the *heala* on May 26, when the district commissioner was prevented from speaking.

The district commissioner's subsequent decision to prohibit all meetings at Serowe without his permission was taken primarily because the deliberate attempt which had been made by a minority to frustrate authority and to prevent the administration of Government policy to the tribe could not be tolerated. In reaching this decision the district commissioner would, of course, take into account views expressed by those persons who had called on him in the interval following the *heala* of May 26.

Mr. J. JENKINSON (Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations if he was aware of the undue delay in completing the Bamangwato secondary school in Bechuanaland.

Mr. J. FOSTER: Completion of this school has been held up. The school, on which £100,000 has been spent to date, was opened in 1949 and has been functioning on a reduced scale since, with the aid of a Government grant. It is a tribal school, begun by Tsheledi Khama; and financed by tribal levies. Once a new Native authority has been established in the Bamangwato Reserve it will be practicable to take the tribe's view about raising further funds to complete the original building programme and raise an endowment fund.

Meru Transfer

Mr. FENNER BROOKWAY asked what instructions had been given to the British Commissioner in the Trusteehip Council in regard to the appeal of the Meru Tribe against their transference to other land.

Mr. LYTTELTON: No special instructions were issued to the British Commissioner in this matter. As with all decisions, he made the facts and explained the reasons for the Government's decision.

Mr. BROOKWAY: Is it not a fact that these Africans were transferred to other land pending consideration of their appeal by the Trusteehip Council, and that the United Nations mission to Tanganyika recognizing the damage to the transference, had advised against evulsion because of African opposition?

Mr. LYTTELTON: No, sir, I do not think that is an accurate description of events. If the hon. gentleman wishes further information I shall be very happy to give it.

Mr. RANKIN (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware that the Government of Northern Rhodesia proposed to remove 713,000 Africans from their lands and alienated land in the European area, and whether, in the event of this, he would reconsider his policy of excluding Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. LYTTELTON: The settlement programme of the Southern Rhodesian Government is a matter for the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. In any case, since both the Government and the draft Federal scheme for the territorial Governments under the draft Federal scheme have no controversy between them, and the second part of the question was the answer of the Secretary of State.

Mr. RANKIN: Is the Minister aware that in Southern Rhodesia the South African policy of apartheid is being applied and the Native people are being separated from the whites? Does he think that will inspire confidence among the Africans in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia in the proposals for federation?

Mr. LYTTELTON: The question appears to me to be designed to raise prejudice against Southern Rhodesia in relation to federation, and it is a suggestion which I must unequivocally reject.

Mr. RANKIN (Lab.) asked whether the cost of education per head at Makerere College included any building and research expenditure, and if Mr. Lyttelton would state how the figure of £530 was reached.

Mr. LYTTELTON: This figure was reached by dividing the estimated recurrent expenditure for the period 1954-55 by the estimated total number of students over the period. It includes some research expenditure out of the capital cost of building.

Mr. RANKIN: Does the Minister not agree that it is a very high charge indeed, especially when our aim is to found a Native college? Will he look into the matter in order to see whether it is not possible to reduce this charge?

Mr. LYTTELTON: I think the hon. gentleman might be somewhat reassured if I said that this charge is at the outset of the scheme, and expressed in the short-term, because the overhead expenses are now divided amongst too few students, and that I should expect to see the total charge fall and further reduced.

Mr. RANKIN: I thought the Minister said the overhead were not charged against these people?

Mr. LYTTELTON: The hon. gentleman is, under a misapprehension. The cost of building—that type of overhead—is not charged. The salaries, for instance, of the senior faculties are the ones to which I am referring.

Trade Unions in the Colonies

Mr. HECTOR HUGHES asked the Colonial Secretary about the success of the system of official labour and trade union advisers to the Governments of African British Colonies. Would he extend this system to other Colonies in the British Empire, and if he would make a statement of his future plans in this matter.

Mr. LYTTELTON: In all but the smallest non-African territories there are already labour departments staffed with officers of suitable training and experience able to advise Governments on labour and trade union matters. The provision of such advice to Governments through the officers of these labour departments is a permanent feature of the policy of H.M. Government.

Mr. HUGHES: May I take it from that that the Secretary of State agrees that this has been a great success, and will be consider extending it in order to pave the way for constitutional advances in the various Colonies?

Mr. LYTTELTON: I think that on the whole this is going quite well.

Mr. H. HYNNE (Lab.) asked whether the statements made by Major McKee, Northern Rhodesian Commissioner in London, on May 29, which sought to question the policy of the development of trade unions and co-operatives in Northern Rhodesia, represented the attitude of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. LYTTELTON: The policy of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of the Northern Rhodesian Government is to encourage the development of trade unions and co-operatives in the territory. Major McKee, in his speech, made it clear that he was speaking in a personal capacity.

Mr. HYNNE: Is it not traditional and very desirable that a gentleman in this position, which is a semi-diplomatic one, should not ventilate his personal political prejudices on any occasion, but should stick strictly to a neutral attitude on political questions?

Mr. LYTTELTON: This gentleman is a servant of the Northern Rhodesian Government.

Mr. J. DUGDALE (Lab.): The Northern Rhodesian Government comes directly under the responsibility of the Colonial Secretary. Will he make it quite clear that he does not agree with the expression of views made by this gentleman?

Mr. LYTTELTON: I have already said what the policies of Her Majesty's Government and of the Northern Rhodesian Government are, which coincide with the views expressed by this gentleman.

Colonial Detachments at King's Funeral

Sir EDWARD KEENE (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary to name the Colonies from which detachments came to participate in the ceremonies at the funeral of His Majesty King George VI.

Mr. LYTTELTON: The following Colonial military forces were represented: Royal West African Frontier Force; King's African Rifles; Northern Rhodesia Regiment; Royal Malta Artillery. A colonial detachment of Colonial police also took part in the procession.

Mr. RANKIN: Is the Minister aware that the official

sponsored by the funeral omitted the troops in the procession. When the film of a ceremony went to a Colonial agent, he was asked to arrange that the film should include all the troops who took part."

MR. LYTELTON: "Yes, sir. I am doing my best to persuade the 'swivel' companies to include in their official films pictures of the Colonial troops, and I am quite prepared to take special measures with regard to the Commission rather outside that undertaking."

Offices of the House of Commons

MR. LAN WINTERBOTTOM (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary what steps he had taken to implement the undertaking to bring before the Commissioners for recruiting the Offices of the House of Commons the appointment of a fourth clerk at the table of this House.

MR. LYTELTON: "Please refer to Mr. Speaker and understand that he is jacking up the matter with the other Commissioners."

MR. WINTERBOTTOM: "Is the Secretary of State aware that this statement will give very great satisfaction to the House and to the Colonial Legislatures who have received such help from the table office and particularly from the clerk's assistant?"

MR. LYTELTON: "This gives me an opportunity of adding to what the hon. member has said by expressing my great gratitude for the work that has been done in this matter by the table office."

MR. PENNER BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked what amendments had been made to the Co-operative Ordinance in Uganda, and what steps had been taken to eliminate racial discrimination in the Protectorate's coffee industry.

MR. LYTELTON: "I assume that the hon. member refers to the recommendations contained in the report, recently issued, of the commission of inquiry into the progress of the co-operative movement in Mengo, Masaka, and Busoga districts. The Protectorate Government has announced that it agrees with the two main conclusions of the Commission. These are—

(a) that the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1946, should be amended so as to enable representatives of the registered co-operative movement to be more closely associated with its administration and with the direction of co-operative development generally; and (b) that the supervisory powers of the registrar should be reduced in order to give more responsibility to the co-operative societies themselves. Government accordingly proposes to introduce a Bill at the next convenient meeting of the Legislative Council to give effect to these proposals.

I cannot accept the imputation contained in the second part of the question. The Uganda Government have recently announced a scheme of reorganization of the coffee industry with the following main objectives: (a) a continuation of coffee marketing and processing on an organized and orderly basis; (b) improved primary marketing facilities to meet the producers' needs and to provide for African participation in the buying and selling crop; (c) provision of additional curing works to provide increased processing facilities and the participation of African interests in the curing and grading of the coffee; (d) creation of a central Coffee Industry Board responsible for the general organization of the industry and the purchase and sale of both African and non-African produced coffee; (e) establishment of a common price structure for all comparable grades of coffee offered for sale by all producers.

These proposals have been put forward for public discussion, and it is proposed to set up an *ad hoc* committee of the Legislative Council to examine the draft Bill that will have to be prepared to give legislative effect to any proposals which may finally be decided upon.

Civil Service Consultative Council

MR. H. HYND (Lab.) asked what were the duties of the Civil Service Consultative Council in Uganda, and how it was composed.

MR. LYTELTON: "The Council is empowered to make recommendations to the Governor on all matters affecting Civil Service conditions in Uganda. It consists of not more than 10 members appointed annually, of whom at present four form the official side and six represent staff associations."

MR. PHILLIPS PRICE (Lab.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware that the exhaustion within a short time of the Colonial Development Fund is causing difficulties in planning scientific research and agricultural improvement schemes in the Colonies; and whether he would consider further action to overcome this difficulty.

MR. LYTELTON: "Although the greater part of the £140m. provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts is already committed, only £58m. has so far been spent. I realize that difficulties will arise in planning future developments as the uncommitted funds are used up and the expiry date of the Acts approaches, and I shall be good time by considering in consultation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer what action I can usefully take in the matter."

MR. J. M. ALPORT (Cons.) asked the Colonial Secretary whether he would make a further statement with regard to Her Majesty's policy with regard to European settlement in the Highlands of Kenya, and to what extent that area would be included in the terms of reference of the proposed inquiry into the land problems of the Colony.

MR. LYTELTON: "The broad lines of policy about European settlement in Kenya have not changed and remain as follows: Her Majesty's Government fully recognize the value of European settlement to Kenya, and the important part that the European community has taken and will continue to take in developing the resources of the country and in helping to raise the standard of living of the African population. In short, European settlement is regarded as an essential and permanent part of Kenya's development. With regard to the second part of the question, I am not prepared to anticipate the statement promised during the debate on July 19."

Governor of An African Feast

African Participation in Trade

AT AN "AFRICAN FEAST" given by the Federation of Partnerships of Uganda African Farmers and attended by some 500 persons including the Governor and Lady Cohen, the mayor and mayoress of Kampala, and the Bishop of Uganda, Mr. I. K. Mušazi, president of the federation, said that its members were all farmers and believed that in co-operative farming lay economic salvation and freedom. If civilization were to survive, the science of relationships must be cultivated and co-operation unite the human race.

On the human plane co-operation is needed for employment of all available resources and agencies in limited labour to a desired end. The task was too great to be accomplished piecemeal. The federation had a comprehensive rural programme for the improvement of agriculture, health, recreation, homes, and economic organization, and for the creation of wider horizons through music, dancing, and the arts, and the vital important work of spiritual living—teaching and guiding in spiritual fellowship and service.

United planning and united action were necessary. It was the duty of Government to initiate a combined movement for the betterment of the rural population, but success on a large scale could be permanent only if the interests, sympathies, and active support of the general public were enlisted.

Reorganization Schemes

In his reply Sir Andrew said that Government regarded it as one of its most important functions to do everything possible to encourage and help Africans to take an increasing part in the economic life of the country. Support for economic development came because it was generally realized that without education, medical services, and even political and local government institutions could not go forward smoothly and effectively. The cotton reorganization scheme was an example of Government action, and plans for the reorganization of the coffee industry would be published shortly.

Recent surveys showed that African participation in trade was far better than some people realized, but its successful growth would depend most of all on the African's own efforts and on his degree of efficiency, honesty, and business dealings, rather than on what Government or anybody else could do for him.

In his presence, the Governor said, did not mean that he necessarily agreed with views which the federation had expressed on the Co-operative Societies Ordinance and other matters. Nor did it mean that he regarded the federation as having yet achieved the position of a sound business organization. He had come because he was anxious to meet all bodies which made up the public life of the country, and because he believed that by personal contact and explanation an understanding could be reached.

He urged members to study the report of the Co-operative Commission which would be available shortly, and hoped the federation would then come into the co-operative movement.

Community Development in Kenya

Ignorance of Africans breeds suspicion

KENYA IS A MIXED RACE SOCIETY consisting of five million Africans, 100,000 Asians, and 30,000 Europeans. All are interdependent economically. The skills and capital are largely provided by the immigrant race, but the indigenous inhabitants are rapidly acquiring both. The economic development of the African areas is going ahead as fast as elsewhere. The African district council has capital reserves of £50,000, wattle, bark and firewood from another district bring in £700,000 a year, coffee crops alone is estimated to bring in £250,000 annually in a few years' time.

On the other hand medical and veterinary services and the introduction of cash crops have resulted in a grave problem of over population of humans and stocks. The obsolescence of tribal customary law has led to large sections of the African youth adopting a life of idleness and vice, the necessity for a warrior class being no longer presents.

In addition, there is a grave disquiet and bewilderment. Economic developments have occurred in 50 years, which have taken hundreds of years to evolve in England. Social developments have not kept pace. Despite this there is apparent an abysmal ignorance of the social structure of the country, how material prosperity and the high standards of living have been brought about, and how the problems of land pressure and social distances are to be overcome.

For instance, the results of a miniature Gallup poll show that most Africans still think the District Commissioner takes the tax for himself; they have never heard of the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund or of capital investment; they do not realize that the railways have removed the fear of famine.

The conclusion is that the British Government makes no contribution and Africans could do just as well without it. There is an intellectual vacuum which is easy for the demagogue and wisher to fill, and he does not hesitate to do so. This ignorance breeds suspicion; and suspicion breeds opposition, the worst possible conditions for community development.

Campaign of Mass Education

A pari solutio is a campaign of mass education known as community development. It is not sufficient to educate the children, though much can be done to raise the basis of education to include fundamental general knowledge in the curriculum. It is also imperative to enlighten the adults. It is clearly impossible to enlighten each individual in it, and we see the remedy in educating the leaders of the people, whether old or young, educated or ignorant.

To do this we organize non-colleges at the Jeanes School for such people as chiefs, leaders, semi-official and unofficial, who are men of influence in many parts of the African district council, the chief, the farmers, leading traders, teachers, and community development assistants. Similar courses at the district level are organized with the help of material supplied by the Jeanes School. Usually the courses last six weeks. The content is as follows:

Technical subjects: (a) chiefs are taught their duties with regard to the development and good government of their communities; (b) leaders and district councillors are taught their functions in the development of local government and betterment schemes; (c) farmers and traders are naturally taught the essentials of good farming and trading. Teachers are instructed in the use of visual aids and adult education techniques. Community development assistants have similar training on a much wider basis.

They are also given instruction in four groups of subjects. The first is simple economics which includes the meaning of money and a cash economy; taxation and expenditure, and

Being extracts from an article contributed by Mr. T. Askwith, Commissioner for Community Development in Kenya, to the Community Development Bulletin.

how it works both centrally and locally; external and internal trade, and its importance as the life-blood of the colony.

The second is government and comprises the structure and development of local and central government in a more developed country, and the development of the Kenya system, which has been based on experience and knowledge, and granted to indigenous institutions where possible.

The third is the history-geography of Kenya, showing the state of affairs at the time of the institution of British rule, and the development of the country economically, politically and socially thereafter.

Social problems

The fourth is social science, stating the social problems which have arisen, the modern methods which are being introduced to deal with them, such as the police and prisons, the approved schools, the probation system, the factories, and social services. The additional measures required are suggested.

We try to balance the course by the introduction of as many techniques as possible. Firstly, there is the straightforward lecture. Each student is given copy-typed notes or a booklet on the subject, generally in the *lingua franca*. This is to enable him to digest it at leisure, and to pass the knowledge on to others on his return home. This is followed by discussion.

Secondly, there are films and film-strip, maps, charts, models and pictures, thirdly, visits to institutions, factories, printing presses, museums, farms, law courts, the Legislative Council, etc., and fourthly, discussions and debates in an informal atmosphere and over a cup of tea with the staff.

There is great enthusiasm among Africans for the courses. It is frequently reported that they return home imbued with enthusiasm to make real efforts in community development; a greater sense of realism is engendered, and as a result a greater appreciation of the problems and their causes, and the efforts required, and being made to solve them; a greater readiness to co-operate with those who are trying to help them to solve these problems.

We hope that a spirit of service will also come about without hope of pay or reward, but sincerely for the satisfaction of the contribution made to society.



Meeting of Commonwealth Premiers To Be Held in November

A MEETING OF COMMONWEALTH PRIME MINISTERS is to be held in London in the last week of November. Announcing this in the House of Commons last week, Mr. CHURCHILL said:

"Some little time ago I communicated to the other Prime Ministers in the Commonwealth a proposal that we should meet in London in the latter part of November to renew together the pressing issues of financial, commercial, and economic policy with which our several Governments are faced, some of which have been the subject of continuous examination since the Finance Ministers' meeting in January.

I am glad to be able to inform the House that the other Commonwealth Prime Ministers have agreed that such a meeting will be timely and useful, and that it will be held in the last week of November. The Prime Minister of South Africa has told me that while he himself would unfortunately have special difficulty in attending the conference at the time proposed, his country will be represented.

The Prime Minister of India will be unable to attend at the time proposed, but the Government of India have agreed to make the appropriate arrangements for the participation of India. All the other Commonwealth Prime Ministers, including the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, hope to be present themselves for the whole or part of the conference. Arrangements will also be made for the representation of the Colonies territories. The conference will be preceded by preparatory discussions between officials of the Commonwealth countries. I shall give the House further information on the subject in due course.

Presence of Finance Ministers

Mr. H. GAITSKELL (Lab.): "While welcoming the announcement of the Prime Minister about this conference, for which the Opposition have steadily pressed since the failure of the Finance Ministers' conference last January, and noting that at last the new conference is to work towards a constructive approach to the economic problems which beset the world, may I ask the Prime Minister whether the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth countries will be attended by Finance or Economic Ministers, or will they be taking part on their own in these proceedings? Will the Prime Minister himself, as seems to be his tendency these days, be looking after the economic affairs of the United Kingdom, or will he be assisted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I think that is obviously a controversial and somewhat dangerous question, but I would like to desire and desire to answer it, and I will do so in the most candid manner."

Mr. H. GAITSKELL (Lab.): "May I ask the Prime Minister without any desire to be controversial, whether the Prime Minister of the Gold Coast will be asked to attend this conference, considering that his country is contributing in the neighbourhood of £25m. to the favourable balance of the sterling area?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "He is not included among those who are coming to this conference."

HON. MEMBERS: "Why not?"

Mr. M. KILGORE (Lab.): "Will the Prime Minister say his best to avoid one of the results of the Finance Ministers' conference, which was the cancellation of many orders from this country?"

Mr. A. BEVAN (Lab.): "Would the Prime Minister answer the supplementary question, 'Why is the Prime Minister of the Gold Coast not invited?'"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "This is an information for the Ministers of Commonwealth countries."

Mr. BEVAN: "What is he?"

MR. SPEAKER: "Order, order."

Copperbelt Pioneers

THE DIRECTORS of Roan Antelope District Mines, Ltd., have presented plate, watches, or other gifts to employees who had completed 20 years of service at the end of last year. There were no fewer than 25 of them. Mr. R. J. G. Moore, chief underground surveyor, heads the list, with 24 years 9 months, followed by Mr. F. Spearpoint, African personnel manager, with 23 years 6 months. There were four in the 22 years group, with 22 years service (including Mr. J. H. Tomlin, the water engineer, and Dr. E. M. Rogan, the chief medical officer) and 23 in the 21 year group.

Nyasaland's Export Taxes Criticized Deal Far to All Representations

MR. A. D. DODDS-PARKER, M.P., Deputy Chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organization, said at the annual meeting in London recently:

"The changing conditions in markets have emphasized the validity of the export protests which have been made against the export duties which have been levied on tobacco and tea in Nyasaland since 1949. Unfortunately, the Nyasaland Government and the Colonial Secretary have hitherto turned a deaf ear to all representations."

"The Protectorate Government has been financially very tight, because revenue to finance the heavy expenditure due to a large extent to 'Witchamper' policies, but it, as seems to be happening to some extent already, markets are being lost as a consequence of the heavy taxes to be borne by producers who are not low in respect of securities. It is running grave risks of losing the revenue derived from the export duties and, moreover, of not destroying the industries concerned."

"We shall continue to press for a change of policy in the matter of export taxes on agricultural products in Nyasaland and elsewhere. Several countries have already found it necessary to reduce or suspend export duties. Such taxes are particularly dangerous at a time of falling prices and restricted markets because of the time lag which always exists between the onset of difficult trading conditions and a decision on the part of Government to reduce a tax."

"The name of the organization is to be changed on January 1 next to that of British Commonwealth Producers' Organization, and its journal will then be renamed *Commonwealth Producer*."

Mr. Hugh Macpherson, M.P., has been elected chairman of the council.

Expedition to Ruwenzori

THE RUWENZORI EXPEDITION led by Professor W. O. Kennedy arrived on June 23 at the base camp at Mpanda, on the eastern slopes of the Ruwenzori range in Uganda, at an altitude of 4,700 feet, just north of the Equator. The main portion of the expedition departed for some days while awaiting supplies from the coast started up the mountain on July 7.

Meanwhile, Dr. R. B. McConnell took a party, consisting of Messrs. G. P. Leedal and G. F. L. Walker, geologists, and the Swedish glaciologist Mr. Erik Bergstrom, to Mutoro on the Congo slope of the mountain, where the Belgian expedition led by the Rev. Canon Jules Detry, of the St. Bernard Monastery in Switzerland, an experienced mountaineer, which is collaborating with the British in the exploration of the Ruwenzori Range, has established its base camp. In close collaboration with him are the officers of the National Parks Organization of the Belgian Congo, and Dr. Corrin, Director of the Geological Survey of the Colony.

The British party left Mutoro on July 2 accompanied by the Belgian geologist W.M. Egoroff and de Heinzelin, reaching the Belgian hut at Kibondo, at 14,000 feet, two days later. They were met there by the Swiss alpinist Major J. Issler and the guide Mr. Robert Coquiz.

The Swiss have established a base camp at Lae Gris, at the foot of the towering ice slopes of the Stanley Glacier, and in their spare moments have climbed Mt. Margherita, 16,794 feet, and most of the other peaks within reach.

"One of the shrewdest and most successful business men who has ever been in East Africa, and, incidentally, a very good farmer, told me that on one flock of farnia alone, from which he had sold well over £50,000 worth of produce, he had on the year's workings managed to scrape through, despite good crops and no disaster among his stock, with a profit of £700. Money for Agriculture in Kenya."



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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 disputable exploits with a rosy glow of romance. It is now generally accepted that the voyage of the Argo was in fact a marauding expedition directed against the unfortunate inhabitants of Colchis who extracted alluvial gold from the river 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 goldfield alone has produced in less than seventy years, nearly 470 million ounces of fine gold worth approximately £2,260,000,000. We can always provide full and up-to-date reports from our branches in the Union for businessmen who are interested in market conditions or commercial undertakings in the country. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at the address given below.



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Northern Rhodesian Debate

(Report continued from page 1508)

must be examined very carefully by anyone who wishes conscientiously to do his duty.

If each of us examines this problem perfectly honestly, excluding all personal considerations or motives, the right decision will be reached, even if it is contrary to the wish which I believe I ask for, and the only conclusion is to follow my line. If anyone can prove that I am mistaken I shall be extremely grateful to him, because it will get me out of a dilemma on which I consider a moral issue of the very highest importance.

But because I consider this matter to be particularly important, I do suggest that all members, including Government members, should vote as their conscience dictates. The majority may vote for federation, I think it will, but I shall have discharged my duty if I have been asked to consider the question of whether or not I should support any Government which would do this. I shall have done my duty.

Benefits of Private Enterprise

Mr. G. M. M. M. said some of the main reasons mentioned upon Africanisation of private enterprise, and particularly upon the Africanisation of the mines, had been calculated that African mine workers of the T. C. would be granted 50% of their earnings to their homes, whether or not they had families with them at these places of employment.

Federation was also said to be a means of increasing the number of Government jobs in Northern Rhodesia, which doubled within the next five years. The schemes and the sources of neighbouring territories could be drawn upon, and the new capital introduced, and for both purposes the Government was an indispensable institution.

Mr. D. L. YAMBA, the second African member, said that Africans could not accept federation because it is going to improve something that one of two people wish to have in order to dominate the African in this country for ever.

God was to be thanked for establishing British protection

in Northern Rhodesia when it might have belonged to the Portuguese, the Germans, or the Germans, but we are not prepared to go back to the second slavery century from which our forefathers, Mr. Livingstone spent all his life to liberate

The Government of Northern Rhodesia had, he stated, repeatedly said before the African representatives left for London in April that they would on no account enter the conference.

Partnership and partnership were not acceptable. Africans demanded fulfilment of the old White Paper statement that the interests of African Nations must be paramount, not when those interests and the interests of immigrant races conflict.

Mr. F. B. K. M. M. believed that federation would protect Central Africa from the threat of racial segregation, it would end the extremists' hopes of establishing either a purely African State or *apartheid*. He criticised that Mr. Yamba's speech had not been designed to establish a good basis for partnership.

He said that delay would lead to rapid deterioration in race relations, and in the meantime demands of labour, which had not been met, would be a rapid drift towards a state of anarchy and the drying up of investments, leading to prompt federation or prosperity.

Mr. F. M. WILSON, Member for Health and Local Government, could find no reasoned objection to federation in the speeches of other African members.

Mr. S. S. D. D. S., who declared that a liberal policy must be applied in Central Africa, contrasted the attitude of the two African members with their refusal to accept a plan proposed by Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Yamba, he said, still appeared to think that the promotion of African interests was the official policy of the Government, which was one of partnership. He said that the White Paper of his residence in Northern Rhodesia, in which the Europeans could have been imposed upon the African, but on no single occasion had that issue failed to give full consideration to African welfare.

He said that by closing their minds to the federal plan, gave evidence of the attitude that they were not interested in the needs of the majority of others.

The London conference would have been attended by Africans, he said. Their attitude in not attending is doing nothing, but he said that those who do that they are not active in the political advancement. It is not a mark of a leader or a representative to refuse to discuss matters put before him by the Government or by the Ministry of Ministers. These difficulties are the result of the discussions with European leaders, and it is up to the people the greatest possible advantage.

Mr. Yamba's Statement

Mr. Yamba is completely satisfied when he says he made it clear to the Government that he would not attend the London conference. The importance and his colleague gave the Government was that he would not be until after he had seen the Secretary of State.


On African readiness to discuss, he said, well have an exceedingly difficult task, but he said that to improve conditions in their ability to take part in the form of government they must have the courage of responsible action.

There was also said African opposition to the only success of the ultra-conservatism of the Government, but he said they had been vastly misled, and he said that they would lose their lands, and that the Government is more chief and change authorities. Much of the opposition would fall away if African leaders had the courage to kill those flies and truthfully explain the White Paper.

As to Mr. Yamba's complaint that there was no list of matters which would remain the property of the individual territories, among them would be provincial and local administration, agriculture, forestry, veterinary services, labour, mines, water, fisheries, and primary and secondary education for the territories.

He said that the way from Central Africa the influence of alien forces in conflict with British ideas of freedom, justice, and fair play, and that it would be a great security of fuel supply for the copper mines, and the life of the country depended. Thirdly, he said that federation would enhance the economic development of the area, bring stability and confidence, encourage investment from overseas, and thus add to the national wealth and the welfare of the people.

(To be continued)



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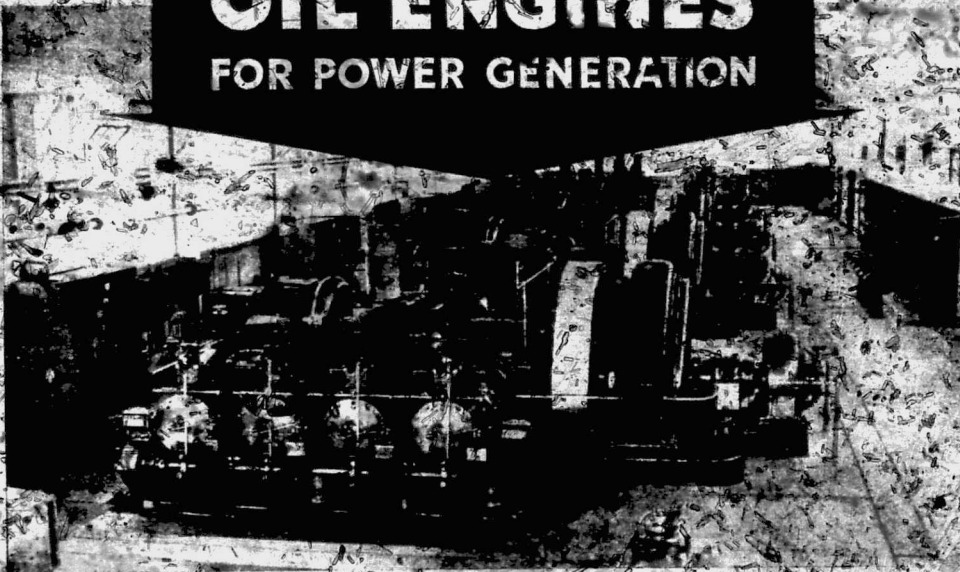
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Tanganyika European Council Mining

Results of General Election

RESULTS of the election for the Tanganyika European Council are as follows:

Unopposed Candidates

Mr. H. W. HINDS, who served in Kenya in 1922 and again to Tanganyika, served with the East African Forces in the territories in East Africa and the Somaliland Protectorate, vice-president and secretary of the Uga Planters' Association, a member of the African School Advisory Board, and treasurer of the Northern Province European District Association. Co-opted a member of the Tanganyika European Executive Committee in 1950.

CAPTAIN HARRY A. BROWN RYDING, after sheep farming in Australia and service in the 1914-18 war, went to East Africa in 1920 and has been growing coffee near Arusha since 1922. A non-official member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council 1934-6, and at various times a member of the Uga Planters' Association and the Arusha Farm Club, vice-president of the Coffee Growers' Association, chairman of the Tanganyika European Council executive committee, and a member of the Education Advisory Board and the Public Board.

MR. H. W. RUSSELL took over the S.P.C.K. beatshop in Mwanza in 1938 and became regional manager eight years later. President of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce 1951, deputy mayor of Dar es Salaam 1949.

MR. J. W. WILSON, former a fellow of the Association of Accountants and Corporate Accountants, secretary since 1948 of the Tanganyika Electric Supply Co., Ltd. and the Dar es Salaam District Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Acting president of the latter 1951-52. Served with the R.A.F. in the recent war. Director of the Landing and Shipping Co. of East Africa.

MR. G. H. LOCKREY, **ANTHONY GORDON CREED**, D.S.O., M.C. served during the recent war in France, Germany, and the Middle East, becoming Major Airborne, Syria and Lebanon, 1945-47. Came to East Africa in 1947, and a director of the Uga Planting Ltd. and Ikon Estate, Ltd. and associated with the Uga Tank Regiment and the K.A.R. in 1947, and joined the East African groundnut scheme in 1947, starting his own business the following year in Newala.

Contested Seats

Southern Highlands Province:
CAPTAIN ROBERT MOORE OLBERT, who served in the Tanganyika Agricultural Department 1934-46, when he retired and went to service in the Indian Army. Represented the Territory in Parliament with the Ministry of Food in the 1946-47 session. Representative of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association in the D.E.C.

MR. CHARLES EDWIN HUNT TOWNE, who holds a diploma in horticulture, worked for three years and engaged in contracting for 10 years in California before serving in the recent war with the R.A.F., attaining the rank of Lieut. Colonel. Now a farmer in Mwanza.

The unsuccessful candidates were **LIEUT. COLONEL E. J. NEWALL** and **MR. E. S. THOMSON**.

Tanga District:
MR. RALPH WILLIAM RICHARDSON MILLER, after service in the 1914-18 war, went to Kenya as an assistant chemist in 1919, transferring to Tanganyika as region agricultural officer six years later. Director of Agriculture, Barotsi, 1922-37; Zanzibar 1937-40; Tanganyika, 1940-48. Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources 1948-49. Chairman of the Messrs. Seal Bros. (Tanga) Ltd., and a member of the Legislative Council and executive councils: Seal Agency for East Africa 1942-50.

MR. ALEXANDER ROBERT RAMSAY, D.S.O. and BARON, was a planter near Amani. Served with the Fleet-Air Corps in the recent war. A director of Tanganyika Tobacco Growers Ltd. The unsuccessful candidate was **MR. E. EMMANUEL**.

No candidates offered themselves in the Central and Lake Provinces. In the contested provinces about 60% of the electorate voted.

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Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines

AN INDIAN CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES, LTD. earned a profit of £9,382,246 in the six months ended March 31, compared with £4,977,837 in the previous year. Total production amounts £3,726,046, sales equalization received reserves £750,000 and general reserve £2m. A dividend of 10s. per unit (against 7s. 6d. per unit in the previous year) provides £31m., leaving £10,116 to be carried forward, against £104,116 brought in. The issued capital is £7m. in stock units of 2s. Capital reserves and £2,571,627, revenue reserves at £1,760,116 and current liabilities at £8,522,227. Fixed assets valued at £9,654,775, redeemable development at £979,995, stores at £2,215,946, and current assets at £10,035,649, including £6,475,168 in cash.

During the year 1,529,500 tons of ore were mined and 1,512,000 (45,573,000) milled, from which 50,965 (35,426) tons of blister copper and 37,833 (19,074) tons of electrolytic copper were produced. Sales comprised 36,718 (36,475) long tons of blister copper, 2,159 (1,652) tons of electrolytic copper, and 2,227 (47) tons of concentrates.

The directors are: Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (chairman), the Hon. H. V. Southgate, D. O. Beckwith, Sir Ellis Robins, and Messrs. R. J. W. Bruce, W. Marshall Clark, H. F. Oppenheimer (alternate), J. M. F. Phillimore, K. Richardson (alternate), D. A. B. Watson, and H. Risik. The 15th annual general meeting will be held at Nkana, Northern Rhodesia, on August 14.

Wankie Water Scheme Opened

WANKIE COLLIERY'S NEW WATER SUPPLY SCHEME, costing £700,000, was opened last Saturday by the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, who said that it assured adequate supplies for expansion of coal output, although considerable capital had still to be realized. The chairman of the company, Mr. Robert East, announced that a record total of over 250,000 tons of coal, coke and breeze had been loaded into railway trucks during July. The copper mines of Northern Rhodesia had received 69,833 tons, only 8,000 tons less than their stated requirements.

Company Progress Report

Falcon: At the Sanace and Bay Horse mines respectively 7,225 and 2,484 tons of ore were treated in June; 2,162 and 556 oz. gold were recovered, showing working profits of £10,483 and £1,528. At the Dalny mine the small milling plant was shut down on June 2, on which date the main reduction plant was brought into commission. A total of 13,000 tons of ore was milled for 1,150 oz. gold (by a working profit of £1,024, after charging £120 for development).

Copper Prices

THE MINISTRY OF MATERIALS now pays £268 per ton for its bulk purchase supplies of copper, as a result of an agreement reached last week with Commonwealth producers; £269 12s. was paid during July. The arrangement is firm for the month of August, and thereafter subject to 15 days' notice of termination. The selling price to U.K. industry has been reduced from £282 to £285 per ton, with the usual discounts and premia.

Somalia for the Mines

THE LABOR ADVISER to the Transvaal Chamber of Mines has recently visited the Somaliland Protectorate to investigate the possibility of recruiting Somali labour for the Rand gold mines. It is certain difficulties can be overcome, the mines might recruit about 40,000 men from the Protectorate.

Tanganyika Mineral Exports

MINERAL EXPORTS from Tanganyika in the first five months of the year were valued at £140,985, compared with £643,436 in the corresponding period of 1951. The main increase was in diamonds at £24,490, against £28,333. May exports were £232,764 (£102,427).

Mining Personalities

BRIAN GIBSON KERR, the new chairman of Willoughby's Consolidated Coal, has had a distinguished career in the Debyon Colliery Co., joined the London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd.

Tanganyika Concessions

A SPECIAL ORDINARY MEETING of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd. was held here in Southern Rhodesia on August 19 to confirm the appointment of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer to the Board.

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SALES OF DIAMONDS effected through the Central Selling Organization in the first five months of this year amounted to £22,900, against £21m. for the whole of 1951.

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