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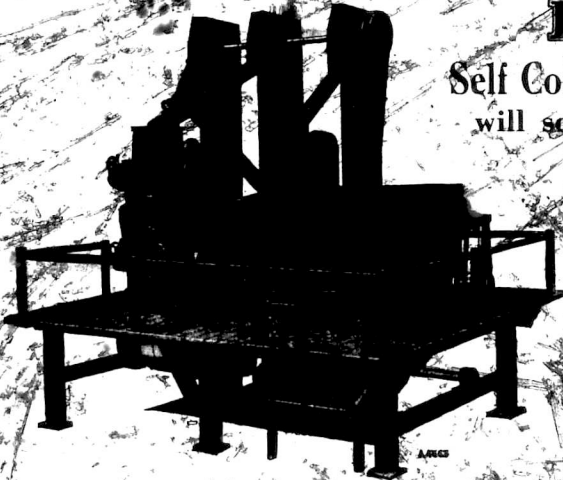
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Another port is at present under construction at Mtwara in Southern Tanganyika for the groundnut scheme in connexion with which many miles of new railway have been built.

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"Cape Town Castle"	27,002	July 13
"Pretoria Castle"	28,705	July 20
"Warwick Castle"	17,383	July 27

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FAITH and perseverance, allied to managerial and technical skill, have brought the Sudan Plantations Syndicate and the associated Kassala Cotton company to such a stage of stabilized success that the Sudan Government will tomorrow take over this great joint enterprise. Henceforth it will be operated as a nationalized industry by a Gezira Board, which will start with the immense advantage of having the continued service of many of the British staff who have shown so much devotion to the work in the past. At their head as managing director will be Mr. Arthur Gaitskell (who contributed to our Thousand Number of November 18, 1949, a most interesting analysis of the advantages to State, people, and management of this great co-partnership scheme). The only really large-scale operation in the Sudan which has not been conducted by the Government, it is one of the most modern social and economic enterprises in the world. Yet, strangely enough, other public utility undertakings have not followed this method of harnessing private initiative to public purpose. Whether the substitution of a Government body for the driving force of commercial incentive will yield results comparable with those of the companies will not

be known for a long time, not indeed while Mr. Gaitskell and his chief lieutenants remain in control, for it goes without saying that their zeal will not be diminished by this change in status.

The Gezira Board is intended to be entirely free from political bias or influence, and the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly which recently reported on the future administration of the scheme

Political Influences.

added that the board must also be "completely independent of Government on the one hand and tenants on the other." That is a highly desirable principle, but who can say whether it can be made enduringly operative? Theory and practice so easily part company when, for whatever reason, strong forces can be brought to bear upon political interests, including those of Governments. Political consciousness has already developed so far in the Sudan that this possibility must be considered. It was, indeed, a political impulse which caused the Government of the Condominium to desire to terminate the concessions. Hitherto the Government could when necessary act as a relatively impartial arbiter between the companies and their tenants. As Sudanization proceeds the rôle of arbiter must become increasingly difficult for the Government will

be subject to even tighter political constraints. It is to be earnestly hoped that this great cotton-growing scheme in the Sudan will never suffer politically as the East African groundnut scheme has done.

If British good will was primarily responsible for the resuscitation of the Sudan after the ravages of the Mahdi, the funds for administration and for the development of

the necessary social services were furnished largely by the cotton-growing industry, which owed its creation and vast extension to British vision, capital, enthusiasm, and ability. Nowhere has there been a parallel to this wonderfully organized partnership between business interests, a Government, and African peasant tenants. There have been repeated proposals that the plan should be emulated—for the large-scale production of rice in the Kilombero Valley of Tanganyika Territory, for example—but the method which justified itself so abundantly in the Sudan (and which some experienced men advocated for the groundnut project) has not been adopted or adapted elsewhere in Eastern Africa. Its contribution to the welfare of the Sudan can scarcely be exaggerated: more than one-third of the budget revenue last year was derived from the Government's share of the sale of the Gezira crops, and in the previous year nearly four-fifths of the total value of all exports was represented by cotton and cotton seed. Gezira traffic also pays about £400,000 annually to the Sudan Railways, and the salaried staff and African tenants draw from the scheme the wherewithal to meet their taxes and acquire the necessities of life, which in their turn contribute to the revenue.

It is therefore strictly true to say that the social advancement of the people has depended in great measure upon the agricultural operations in the Gezira. Cotton alone has enabled the

country to make the amazing progress of the past half-century; otherwise the Sudan would have had much less satisfactory medical, agricultural, veterinary, educational, transport, and other services—and a much slower tempo of political advancement (which many friendly observers consider to have been unduly accelerated). The ability of the country to manage this immense and immensely valuable industry will be increasingly challenged as cotton prices fall from their present artificially high level, while production costs remain high, partly from the need to use more and more fertilizers, and

expensive means for controlling soil acidity. It is to be earnestly hoped that the scheme will be kept under African ownership, as far as is reasonably possible, so that the most able management and assistance to all political pressures. All that is needed in the Sudan will wish the scheme avoiding stress under the new dispensation.

LIVINGSTONE AIRPORT, the largest in Africa, is, we are able to state, to be opened on August 12 by Lord Pakenham, Minister for Civil Aviation, and many other well-known people will fly to Northern Rhodesia for the occasion. The airport, which is adjacent to the Victoria Falls, one of the world's grandest natural spectacles, has cost the Government of Northern Rhodesia about one million pounds, an investment which demonstrates faith in the country's future and in the boundless possibilities of air transport over Africa. British Overseas Airways Corporation will use this new landing ground for its Hermes service to South Africa, having just long enough for passengers to make a quick trip to the Falls, and other regular callers will be South African Airways and Central African Airways, while United States, French, Belgian, Portuguese and other air lines may possibly follow suit.

Civil aviation is contributing immensely to African development, not least by making it possible for busy men with great responsibilities in this country to visit the territories and study on the spot proposals made to them

— which they would certainly not find time to do unless the transit times were reduced to the minimum. Similarly, men occupying high administrative, political, and business appointments in Africa can now reach London within a day or two for consultations—a practice which has done much to bring modern methods to countries, which had previously not outgrown the amateurism of pioneer days. Many East Africans who are in England at this moment were in London within twenty-four hours of leaving their home, farm, or business, an achievement which would have seemed inconceivable a few years ago, and one regular air service (not British) does the journey from Europe to Johannesburg in a day. It is hoped that by 1957 B.O.A.C., flying new British jet liners, will carry passengers from the United Kingdom to South Africa in about fifteen hours, and to nearer points on the route in correspondingly shorter periods. The rapid

expansion of commerce and industry in East and Central Africa must involve many more business experts on the ground, mainly from Great Britain and Canada, also from the Dominions and the United States, to fly to the territories and to develop a traffic of that kind and to induce an increasing number of tourists. Their turn will not be as pioneers as the Europeans, which have much to offer the territories.

Perhaps now and of the world has a better air safety record than East and Central Africa. Local aviation from the days of the late Lord Macdonald, Mrs. Wilson and the late Campbell Black, has been magnificent. Magnificent, too, the pioneers equipped with the spirit of a Safety Record, high adventure, the firm determination to avoid accidents. In consequence, faith in air transport is general, almost universal, among the

travelling public. Rhodesians, for instance, claim to be the most air-minded people in the world, a claim difficult to contest when it is remembered that last year nearly forty-five thousand of them travelled by Central African Airways alone, or nearly one in three of the total European population of the two territories (where Africans do not yet use the air). Relations between B.O.A.C. and the local services are close and cordial, but there is also a healthy spirit of rivalry, not merely for existing business but for the development of new outlets. A serious post-war handicap, one arising directly from the war policy of leaving the Americans to build transport planes while the United Kingdom concentrated on combat aircraft, has been the lack of suitable British machines for many purposes, but in general, the companies have nevertheless followed the wise and patriotic course of flying British, and their policy is now about to reap its reward.

Notes By The Way

Worthless Words

Words are prone to assume that words, especially their own words, have the validity of actions, but the general public are more interested in appropriate action than in Parliamentary declamations and declarations. When the Minister of State for Colonial Affairs was pressed in the House of Commons the other day to encourage Colonial students in this country to study agriculture and forestry, he said that two out of five of the 3,973 Colonial students at universities and technical colleges in the United Kingdom at the end of May were sponsored by Government, and that 68 of them were taking agricultural courses, and 12 forestry courses. "I hope," continued Mr. Dugdale, "that my answer will do something to encourage people to work on the land and in forestry."

Action Needed

DID HE IMAGINE these students to be avid readers of *Hansard*, and promptly obedient to any recommendation from the Front Bench? It would probably be a generous estimate to assume that one per cent. of them will ever learn of the question and answer; and of that maximum of 40 who may perhaps become aware that the matter has been raised in the House of Commons, it would be surprising if even one were influenced in the slightest degree. Mr. Dugdale can, I think, be assured of one thing: that his answer will do precisely nothing to persuade those students to make work on the land their vocation. Can the Colonial Office conceive any practical measures of achieving a very desirable aim?

Sir Alfred Vincent

SIR ALFRED VINCENT, leader of the non-official members in the East Africa Central Assembly, is outward-bound with Lady Vincent and Miss Marion Vincent for Durban, where they will join a Robinson for Mombasa. They are due to arrive back in Nairobi about the end of July after business-cum-holiday visits to this country, and the United States. Sir Alfred is managing director of Motor Mart & Exchange, Ltd.,

in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, chairman of East African Airways Corporation and Airwork (East Africa) Ltd., a member of the East African Production and Supply Council, the East African Transport Advisory Council, the Industrial Management Board of Kenya, and the Development and Reconstruction Authority of that Colony—to mention only a few of his commercial and political activities. He is also president of the European Parents' Association and chairman of the National Parks Trustees of Kenya, in which he has lived for almost 40 years. First elected to the Legislative Council in 1942 by the Nairobi South constituency, he became leader of the European elected members two years later, and held that office until his resignation when the East Africa Legislative Assembly was created in January, 1948.

Travelling Round Africa

MAJOR GENERAL J. H. BEITH, better known as Ian Hay, the author and playwright, and Mrs. Beith are making the trip round Africa in the DURBAN CASTLE, which sailed from London last week. Of Ian Hay's many books and plays his best-known work is "The First Hundred Thousand," in which he vividly recorded the story of the British Expeditionary Force on the Western Front in the early days of the 1914-18 war; it became a best-seller, and there was an eager public for its successor, "Carrying On." Among his plays are "Tilly of Bloomsbury," "A Safety Match," "The Sport of Kings," and "The Happy Ending," and he wrote "The Middle Watch" in collaboration with Commander Stephen King-Hall. When the last war began Major-General Beith was director of public relations in the War Office. In the first German war he had served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Departmental officers in the Central Nyanza district of Kenya meet every two months to harmonize their plans. The secretary of the local Native council, an African chief, and a mining representative attend the conferences.

Great Work of Sudan Plantations Syndicate

Immense Contribution to Prosperity in the Sudan

THE COTTON-GROWING CONCESSIONS held in the Gezira area of the Sudan by the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, Ltd., and the Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd., will terminate to-morrow. Henceforth the work will be continued under the auspices of the recently constituted Gezira Board, two of whose six members are Sudanese.

Some idea of the debt owed to these associated companies for their contribution to the progress of the Sudan and of cotton growing within the Empire is given by the fact that last year the Sudan produced 340,300 bales of cotton (of 400 lb. each), compared with a total of 462,000 bales produced by Uganda, Tanganyika, Kenya, Nyasaland, the two Rhodesias, and the Union of South Africa combined.

Cotton-growing in the Sudan is reviewed by the British Cotton-Growing Association in their latest annual report, from which, with their ready consent, the following abbreviated account has been compiled.

Origin of Cotton-Growing

It was in 1904 that Mr. Leigh Hunt, an American, received from Lord Cromer, then British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, a lease of land on the banks of the Nile at Zeidab in the Sudan, about 180 miles north of Khartoum. His purpose was to encourage Negroes from the U.S.A. to return to Africa, and he sent to the Sudan a number who had been educated in agricultural colleges and whom he intended to engage in mixed farming, dairying, and the production of various crops.

A small area was to be devoted to cotton-growing under the management of a Lancashire man, Mr. Neville, who in order to develop that part of the scheme, enlisted the aid of the late Sir Frederick Eckstein and his partners in the formation of the Sudan Experimental Plantations Syndicate. Failing to pay its way, it was reorganized as the Sudan Plantations Syndicate, with Mr. D. P. MacGillivray as managing director. When Mr. Neville left shortly afterwards, Mr. Alexander MacIntyre became manager.

Zeidab then concentrated on producing Egyptian cotton and the necessary food crops, and progress was so good that it was decided to add 40,000 feddans (a feddan is approximately an acre) at Kihiah, some miles to the south. Yields of three to four kantars (a kantar is 312 lb. of seed cotton) were obtained, but they fell progressively and a change to long-staple American cotton was made.

Beginning the Gezira Scheme

When the railway was completed to Wad Medani in 1910, Messrs. MacGillivray and MacIntyre examined the suitability of the Gezira, and in the following year operations were extended to that area, where the concession has since developed to 800,000 feddans.

In 1922 the Kassala Cotton Co., Ltd. was formed as a subsidiary to develop the Kassala Valley, particularly the delta area of the Gash River, which rises in Eritrea. Later the water supply was threatened by the building of a dam in Eritrea by the Italians, and the Sudan Government therefore granted the Kassala Company 75,000 feddans in the Gezira close to the S.P.S. concession.

Lancashire's interest in these projects was stimulated in 1910 by Sir William Heather, a vice-president of the British Cotton-Growing Association and a trustee of the Gordon College, Khartoum, after he had visited the Sudan. A Manchester meeting attended by representatives of all branches of the cotton industry in Lancashire

urged the Government to encourage cotton-growing in the Sudan, and a determined campaign was maintained until the Government agreed to guarantee the interest on a loan for the building of a dam at Senaar and for irrigation works in the Gezira. In 1917 Parliament authorized a £3,000,000 loan, but war supervened before the money had been raised.

Tripartite Partnership

The B.C.G.A., later supported by the Empire Cotton-Growing Corporation, returned to the attention in 1919, and, costs of material and labour having meantime increased greatly, the Government eventually undertook to guarantee a £5,000,000 loan. Contracts were placed in 1922, and four years later the Senaar Dam was opened by Lord Lloyd, then High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan.

The idea of a tripartite partnership in the working of the Gezira scheme is credited to the late Lord Kitchener, who held that the Government should be responsible for the construction and maintenance of the main irrigation works; that a commercial company should undertake minor canalization and land development, the provision of windmills, light railways, ploughing, tackles, ginning factories, and finance, the supervision of the agricultural undertaking, and the marketing; and that the tenants should do the actual agricultural work, all parties sharing in the profits.

The Sudan Plantations Syndicate took over the Zeidab plantations at an early date. The tract which had been developed was not the riverain land (which was, and still is, worked by the Sudanese owners), but an area a little way back from the river, which had never been occupied or even claimed because the Natives considered it impossible to irrigate.

Before the Syndicate received its concession, it had to prove the practicability of cotton-growing in the Gezira from flood waters, and then erect a pilot pumping station and canal system for an experimental area of some 6,000 acres.

Division of Proceeds

The concession provided that the tenants should receive 40% of the proceeds of cotton sales, the Government 35%, and the syndicate 25%. Later the basis was altered to 40% each for the Government and the tenants and 20% for the syndicate. The tenants, who are the sole owners of all crops other than cotton, were granted blocks of 40 acres each on the understanding that they cultivated 10 acres with cotton each year.

In 1912-13 610 acres were under cultivation; in 1914-15 the total rose to 2,962, two-thirds being at Barakat; by 1921-22 the figure was 9,818; two years later it had risen to 22,433; and in 1925-26 the area was slightly over 80,000 acres, the land being irrigated by gravitation water from the Senaar Dam. In 1926 the first large crop was harvested.

In 1928-29 cotton was planted on 131,251 acres; in the following year the two companies had 174,133 acres under the crop on their concessions, and in the next year there was an increase to 196,023 acres. Since 1937 the area under the crop has never been less than 200,000 acres, except in 1945-46, when about 10,000 acres were diverted for the production of durra (millet), the staple food of the country.

It was customary for about 75% of the total irrigable area to be put under cotton, for 20% to be under food crops (millet, beans, and wheat), and for the rest to lie fallow.

About 140 Europeans were regularly employed by the two companies, who had high standards of selection, giving preference to men of good background who had done agricultural or other pioneer work elsewhere in the world.

Difficulties of many kinds were met and overcome, including two very destructive diseases, blackarm and leaf curl; pink boll worm and cotton aphid also caused serious damage, and sometimes locusts wrought havoc. But those responsible for the venture refused to be daunted, however adverse the conditions from time to time.

The account compiled by the B.C.C.A. says:—

"Costs of production were high for the main works, which having been delayed for several years owing to the war, had been built during a period of high prices, the interest charges on the loans amounted to £450,000 annually, and the land rents payable to the former owners of the land absorbed £70,000 annually. Through the late 'twenties and early 'thirties there were many seasons of low prices, and difficulties of soil and the prevalence of pests and diseases did reduce yields, but in time these were brought under control.

Early Difficulties

"The quality of the cotton and its popularity among spinners rose, and its cotton hung on the market in Lancashire, then India and the Continent began to take increasing interest in it. In the early years spinners were sceptical and reluctant to try cotton not grown in Egypt; some complained that it was too dry, as it had been raised without watering, but the carrying of large quantities of water with which the spinner could check his particular requirements in staple and grade, and the fact that it was raised on the basis of Egyptian were advantages which were slowly appreciated, while the lack of watering came to be realized as an additional value.

"What of the advantages to the Sudan? The Sudan's rain had devastated the country and decimated the population of millions, leaving behind those who were left by raiding or robbing. Not only has the population increased by millions, but these old towns have settled down to agricultural pursuits, and other Africans from the Sudan, the Nile, Egypt and Hausa have taken up their abode in the country. It has its own university in Khartoum, a local college, first-class educated a doctors, lawyers, and engineers and has replaced European."

"The Gezira scheme contributed a quarter of the total revenue of the country, and to the maintenance of the railway it has been paying an annual total of 2,000,000 Sudanese charges, while the cost of agricultural insurance against locusts and flood."

In the *Sudan Cotton Growing Review* for April, 1949, Mohammed Afzal, cotton biologist of Lyallpur College, Pakistan, and now director of research to the Pakistan Central Cotton Committee, wrote after a visit to the Gezira:

"The Gezira scheme is one of the outstanding experiments in socio-economic problems of the current century. Its success is so great that it deserves to go down in history as a great triumph of creative achievement. In the rich fields and the smiling faces of the workers on the land, who were till recently nomads of the desert going bare and birth seeking out a miserable existence from an inhospitable country, are a ringing commentary on the success of this great experiment, and anybody who visits this scheme cannot be strongly impressed with its success."

Birth of the Firm

"The directors of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate and the Kassala Cotton Company set their eyes on their enterprises and their money in the Sudan. The chairman was Mr. Ernest Mackenzie, who made a career of this work in the Sudan, which had been conducted with good results. He early saw the possibilities of the Sudan and loved a pioneer's life, and so he set on foot his object interest and conceived the work in the Sudan. He was chairman and managing director of the two companies for several years, and remained chairman until June, 1928, when he was succeeded by his son Captain Bernard Hamilton, there were associated with him several other men experienced in business, mining and agriculture. Mr. D. S. MacGillivray was the first to realize the possibility of growing cotton in the Sudan (flood seasons). Lord Lovat, now an optimist, became more so after each visit; Brigadier General Asquith, triple D.S.O. of the 1914 war, who had earlier spent several years in the Administrative Service of the Sudan Government.

Other names deserving special mention are Mr. Alexander MacIntyre, who served almost from the beginning of the companies as administrator of the work in the Sudan and latterly for some years as chairman of the two companies; Mr. Poyntz-Wright, the manager who succeeded him in the Sudan and his wife became a director; Mr. Archdale, a man with tremendous energy, who carried the burden in the Sudan throughout the war; he was succeeded by Mr. A. Gaitskill, the present managing director of both the companies, is an indefatigable worker, and spends two or three months every year in the Sudan.

"The London office has a small but efficient staff, which has been most ably assisted by the secretaries Mr. L. Bluen, Mr. W. O. Siamis, and now Mr. J. P. Bourne and Mr. A. B. Wesson.

Outstanding success

"In addition to the Sudan Plantations Syndicate Directors, and on the directorate of the Kassala Cotton Company were Lord Lugard, who had resided in the Sudan in 1885, and whose service to British Colonial Africa is probably unparalleled in length of service and achievement, and Sir William Hilmbury, chairman of the British Cotton-Growing Association, who between 1923 and 1939 made six extensive tours of the Sudan. He visited every important cotton field in the Empire, and most of the cotton fields of the world. Mr. G. G. Fleming was the local manager of the Kassala Cotton Company.

"It would not be right to leave this record without a word of praise for those British women, the wives of the European officials and staff, who supplied that little extra comfort for the tired, and at times cross, worker, to help him forget his worries and the feeling that he had left all that was worth while when he came to the Sudan.

"While realizing its inevitable loss, the passing of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate and Kassala Cotton Company will be greatly regretted by the B.C.C.A. We have worked most harmoniously with both companies since they started operations, and watched with intense interest the fight to overcome many difficulties; and we are proud of the success attained, which we consider one of the greatest developments in a new and untried country of the present age.

"The success was brought about only by the three partners working together, the Government officials, the Government General down, the Sudanese tenants and Native labour, and last but not least the companies responsible for the cultivation, investing, banking and marketing of the crop.

"Looking back over the past 43 years, it is just only to give credit and praise for the few who did so much during most trying conditions, living in the desert tents, with a temperature of 110° to 120°, going to the Nile for drinking water and bath. Such was the raw austerity of life enjoyed by Messrs. MacIntyre, Poyntz-Wright, and Archdale, the real pioneers, whose reward is the fruition of the success of the scheme."

Sudan Government's Tribute

The companies hand over their responsibilities on June 30, 1950. The Sudan Government, in publishing the announcement, said:—

"The Government wishes to place on record its high appreciation of those great services which these companies have rendered to the Sudan. In less than a quarter of a century a great agricultural undertaking has resulted in the establishment by them of a prosperous industry to the enduring benefit of the country, and on many occasions they have given proof in the conduct of their operations that they had the welfare of the population at least as much at heart as their own immediate interests."

"The scheme will now be managed by a Gezira Board. The managing director, and as such a member of the board, will be Mr. A. Gaitskill, the present manager of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate and Kassala Cotton Company in the Sudan. It is the hope of the Government that many of the existing staff will continue in the service, to carry on the tradition of which they have every reason to be proud."

"If Africans cannot occupy senior positions to begin with, nor did I when I started in business, but we can force no limit to the advancement of any African who is willing to start at the bottom, obtain a working knowledge of the industry and be given a sense of responsibility and discipline, together with a reasonable living wage. — Mrs. G. Stanley Bird, a member of the Uganda Electricity Board.

Correspondence Between Tshakedi and Seretse

Recent Strenuous Endeavours to Prevent the Marriage

SERETSE KHAMA was perfectly well aware before his marriage to Ruth Williams that his uncle, the Regent Tshakedi, and the Bamangwato tribe would not approve that action, and that it threatened to disrupt the tribe.

That is made clear by the correspondence between Tshakedi and Seretse which is published in "Seretse Khama" (Staple, 1949), a voluminous book by Julian Mockford, who had known Bechuanaland well for years.

He recalls that in September, 1948, Seretse wrote to his uncle (whom he regarded and addressed as his father):—

"Ruth Williams and I have decided to get married next month. We well know the difficulties that await us. Her father disapproves of our marriage. She is going through a very trying time at her home for me, and she knows well the difficulties that await her at home in Serowe. The letters have now been published. Please do not try to stop me further. I want to go through with it.

"My marriage will not please you, father, because the tribe will not like it and I do not know what the tribe will say. At first I meant to keep the news away from you until I was married, but then I thought that this would be wrong. I am ready to come home, father, when you want me, to work for the Bamangwato in such a way as they may wish. I did not ask for your yes to my marriage, for I know you would not give it. I am sorry, father. Your loving son, Seretse."

Tshakedi's Appeal to State and Church

That letter violently disturbed the peace of mind of Tshakedi, who enabled his nephew to return to Serowe from London. He approached all the authorities he knew who had influence with State and Church. "You must hope the trustees of the marriage": that was his appeal to the British Government, to the Church of England, to the London Missionary Society, to his legal advisers, and to friends and friends of friends in England.

He appealed to Seretse on September 10, 1948, in a more serious and difficult than you realize a direct way of disrupting Bamangwato tribe. You are to leave your home in South Africa, no, England, and have made immediate arrangements for your departure. Get ready to leave moments' notice. Do not only discuss your proposal personally after your arrival here. I repeat your proposal more serious and difficult than you realize. Question of support quite simple can be adjusted here."

On the previous day one of the regent's legal advisers had advised to a relative living near London in terms so frank that Mr. Mockford gives only an abbreviated form of the message, as follows:

Warning of Ostracism and Misery

"Chief authorizes me to urge you to take every possible and impossible step to prevent Seretse, to Campden Hill Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, marrying English girl on October 2. Consult Dominion Office re immediate priority air transport for Seretse to Africa. Suggest caution person who called him. If Congressional contact L.M.S. in Church England contact Archbishop. Consider extraditing Seretse. Inform girl's parents of ostracism and misery awaiting her. Such marriage possible cause Seretse's deposition. Do not act immediately."

Such a warning would shake Seretse and Ruth from their joint purpose. With more and more pressure brought

to bear against them by Tshakedi, and powerful interests in Church and State intervening, they decided to marry forthwith, and they hurried to their church and arranged with the vicar that they should be married the next day.

But, says the author, that night Tshakedi's influence was strongly felt at the vicarage, the powers that be were in full operation, and when Seretse, with his Bechuanaland man, and Ruth, with her sister Muriel as bridesmaid, arrived at the church, the vicar regretfully, courteously, sympathetically explained that it would have to be postponed.

Register Office Marriage

"Ruth flamed into anger, reproached the Church, wept. Seretse, upset, appealed to the higher authority of the Bishop of London. But it was of no avail against the guidance of the Commonwealth Relations Office. So Seretse shunned the Commonwealth Relations Office and went in the following week to the Kensington Register Office, where he and Ruth were married on September 29, without any more fuss. After the ceremony another cablegram reached Seretse from Tshakedi, who now said:—

"You are apparently taking no notice to my urging objections to your marrying an English girl. I ask you pay attention to what Commonwealth Office advises you. Your obstinacy can only result serious consequences yourself. Have asked Commonwealth arrange immediate return. On no condition can we agree to your marrying English girl."

To which Seretse replied: "Already married. Ready to return with wife."

What could the regent do? "Deeply Christianized, polygamy was still the tribal law and custom. There might be an escape from the maddening tangle of South African ethnography, of the royal relations and the royal duties, and of the succession. A marriage that was not a marriage in the tribal sense, later there could be another marriage for Seretse, a marriage to a chosen princess of the Bamangwato, who would be the first wife, and whose son would inherit the chief's chair, and the Khama cattle.

Marriage Valid and Invalid

Leopold could have given Tshakedi support in this idea of his own. In his opinion, they argued that in the Protectorate the marriage of Seretse and Ruth Williams is for certain purposes invalid while for other purposes it is valid. "Under the law of the Protectorate the suit or matter in one country is determined by the application of Native law and custom, then the court would be obliged to regard the marriage invalid. If, however, Native law and custom is not applicable, then the marriage will be treated as valid marriage. This somewhat anomalous result flows from the fact that the law of the Protectorate is not Native law and custom, but that in certain matters a court is by that law obliged to apply Native law and custom."

Facilitated by this notion of a matrimonial gateway between Seretse, Khama and the law of the tribe, Tshakedi, came to Seretse and advised him on the following cablegram to Seretse:

"Recent receipt of document in England does not constitute you married. As far as we are concerned no marriage exists. Appropriate steps taken. Advise for threat. Do not expect nothing about dissolution of that marriage. Our decision firm. No more of this nonsense in this case."

Seretse replied: "These are very important to me. Suspension of passport being felt a business passage for two. Resolution unacceptable."

"Seretse had North European and says he would be ready to return to Serowe and prepare a European home there for Ruth. Yet at the same time he would show himself to the assembled tribe and ask what forgiveness for having married without their yes, if his uncle, and tell them he was willing to be made chief of them, still wanted him—with his white wife."

That is the full record of the dispute as given by Mr. Mockford in a most interesting book.

British Policy in Somaliland Protectorate

"Somalis to Take Over Nearly All Posts Ultimately"

THE NATURE OF THE COUNTRY, its climate and the natural resources of the land make it improbable in the light of present knowledge that most of the Somalis of this Protectorate will ever be able to live any other kind of life than that of nomadic pastoralists.

The wealth of this country lies in its pastures and in the live stock which uses those pastures.

While it is most unlikely that the country will ever be rich in the sense that it will have a great variety of industries bringing money into the country, it is nevertheless essential, in order to give the people greater health, peace, and happiness, to increase the existing wealth of the country by preserving the pastures, improving the breeding of animals and the marketing of meat, skins and animal by-products, and, where conditions are favourable, by introducing a suitable form of agriculture which will increase the amount of food available for the people.

Simple Administrative Structure Essential

An economy of this nature and the type of life which the Somali will have to continue to live will obviously not be capable of bearing an administrative structure of any size or complexity.

Since the Government hopes that in time to come the Somalis will themselves take over the administration of their own country, it would be wrong to build and maintain a type of Government which, though able to exist with European assistance in the form of skill and money, would break down when the time came for the Somalis to assume control.

Our aim therefore is to evolve a simple and effective organization which will be capable of maintaining a Government operated by the people that is sufficient for their needs.

Until some other system is evolved, the administration must be on a tribal basis. We cannot force upon the people any system, however desirable it may appear to be, which is not akin to their ideas and their way of life.

Tribal Basis of Government

Therefore the Administration will aim to produce a tribal organization with tribal authorities, and, in order to give a lead in the direction which we think is the most natural and profitable line for future development, district councils will be formed on a geographical basis.

In addition there will be township councils with certain executive powers.

The aim is always to devolve responsibility so that experience is gained, and to avoid the danger of creating an organization which is too dependent upon direct action by Europeans.

For the purpose of tribal administration we want to have as few tribal authorities as possible, but those who are appointed must be given as much power as they are capable of using properly, and they must be well paid and respected and taught and supported by Government.

It is essential that officers should be in close touch with the people by learning their language and travelling amongst them.

Towns are intended for merchants and the old residents. They will be kept as small as possible, and the starting of new settlements at wells or other centres will be rigorously discouraged.

Our aims in agricultural and veterinary matters are—

The Governor's speech was made to the Somaliland Protectorate Council (until recently known as the Advisory Council), to which the Government nominates representatives of all sections of the community.

(1) to provide markets for natural products and improve their quality, especially that of the sheep skins, (2) to increase food, human and animal, for humans by the growing of millet and dates in suitable places and by encouraging fishing, and (3) for animals, by soil conservation, tree planting, and the protection of vegetation.

It is hoped to experiment with a big irrigation scheme like that of Abyan, and to encourage and assist the Somalis (but not by direct subsidies) to have plantations irrigated in the Yemeni fashion where the land is suitable.

On the veterinary side, efforts will be made to produce more and better animals, but only if they are eatable or usable.

Finally, and as part of our aim to increase animal food and to protect vegetation, it is intended to make ballehs in places where the grazing is not fully utilized.

This work will, however, become to an increasing extent the responsibility of the people themselves.

Our medical aim is to provide a simple and efficient service within the ability of the country to support not only now (with British help) but also in the future when the country is being run by the Somalis.

We should try to give medical aid to as many as possible of the people of the interior. Travelling dressers and dispensaries should be used for this purpose, especially to enable people who require prolonged attention to go to hospital.

The present aim of the schools is to teach an adequate number of boys to fill posts in the Civil Service (including the higher ranks at present filled by Europeans) and in the Armed Forces and the commercial world, and to provide enough artisans and technicians for the need of the country.

The number of boys accepted for the schools should be limited, and in the near future when existing vacancies have been filled, consideration must again be given to the type of education most suitable for the needs of the country.

Somali Understudies Wherever Possible

Since it is intended that ultimately nearly all posts now held by Europeans and Asians should be taken over by Somalis, it is important that wherever possible an officer should, have a Somali understudy.

It must be instantly impressed upon all concerned that a man's training does not end when he leaves his primary or secondary school. It is the duty of the officer under whom he works to continue it.

The spread of educative influences outside the schools will be the responsibility of the community development officer. He will make use of the equipment of the information office and techniques suitable for adults.

It is not our policy to aim at mass literacy.

Legal and Judicial.—Our aim is to devise a system which, while embodying Somali law and custom, the Sheriat, and statutory law, will provide a framework within which a nomadic people can live and obtain justice without complications of procedure, undue formality, and excessive expense.

Police.—Our aim is to obtain an efficient but simple security force which will deal effectively with all crime in the towns and with serious crime in the interior.

The *shoobos*, or tribal police, are responsible to their district commissioners and akils for the maintenance of law and order in the interior, and they will deal with all simple crime and minor tribal disturbances which are not of a nature that requires the assistance of the regular police force.

Buildings, Roads and Public Utilities.—The aim is to maintain all services with simplicity and economy, bearing in mind that all civil servants must be adequately and comfortably housed, and that roads must be suitable for the movement of troops and police for the maintenance of law and order and for purposes of commerce.

It must be constantly borne in mind that at some time in the future the Somalis will be required to operate all these services and that they will not be able to bear heavy annual maintenance charges.

"Any attempt to return European members to the Legislative Council of Kenya on a party programme at this stage of our development might lead to a split in the European community and to at least two groups of elected members with possible divergent programmes being returned, forming themselves as such inside Legislative Council."—Joint statement of the European Elected Members' Organization and the Electors' Union of Kenya.

Parliament

Further Questions about Groundnut Scheme

Need for Increase of Forestry Students

GROUNDNUT AFFAIRS have received further attention in the House of Commons.

Mr. HURD asked the Minister of Food if he would inform the House of the reports he had received from the Overseas Food Corporation on the yields of the sunflower and groundnut crops harvested in Tanganyika this season.

Mr. WEBB: "The Overseas Food Corporation have not yet harvested a large enough acreage to enable them to form a reliable estimate of yields, but they expect to be able to publish a preliminary report within a month."

SIR GEORGE HARVIE WATT asked whether, in view of experience and the heavy losses on the scheme, the Government would reconsider the decision that the Corporation should clear the remaining 300,000 acres still required to reach the target of 600,000 acres by 1954.

Mr. WEBB: "I shall not be able to deal with this question until I have been able to review the scheme as a whole later in the year, in the light of the assessment, which the O.F.C. will be making for me on the basis of this season's experience."

SIR G. HARVIE WATT: "Will the Minister bear in mind that it would be much better for him to consolidate the present position rather than expand what is after all a very ambitious and speculative proposition?"

Mr. G. B. CRADDOCK: "Will the Minister stop any further development of this scheme, because it will never be a success? He would do better to spend the money on other developments in East Africa."

Mr. WEBB: "I think the House would be better advised to await the general discussion on the whole matter."

Overseas Food Corporation's "Liquid Assets"

Mr. HURD asked if the Minister was aware that the Overseas Food Corporation were disposing in Das es Salaam of 18,000 bottles of spirits now declared surplus to the requirements of the groundnut scheme; and what measures he was taking to safeguard the welfare of the local Africans by ensuring that the spirits did not fall into the hands of those unaccustomed to strong drink.

Mr. WEBB: "The disposal of these stocks is a matter for the Corporation and I am asking them to let the hon. Member know what arrangements they are making."

Mr. HURD: "Surely a large sum of public money must have been involved. Has the Minister not seen the list of stocks to be disposed of—5,000 bottles of gin, 6,000 bottles of brandy, 4,000 of rum, and 40,000 bottles of beer? Does not the hon. gentleman agree that that is a very large quantity? Is he taking no personal interest in how our money is spent?"

Mr. BOYD-CARPENTER: "Are not these stocks the last remaining liquid assets of the Corporation?"

Mr. GODFREY NICHOLSON: "Is it not wise to understand that the Minister is not even unofficially informed before such enormous and disproportionate stocks, which can hardly be sold as trading stocks, are purchased by the Corporation? Surely there is consultation between the Corporation and the Ministry all along on a matter of that sort?"

Mr. WEBB: "The chief degree of consultation on matters of that kind, I am only concerned with the general overriding direction according to the principles of the Statute. I have arranged for a reply to be sent to the hon. Member, and that is my best answer."

Mr. NICHOLSON: "If the Minister will look at the report of the Public Accounts Committee he will see that the Minister is always informed when large contracts are voted into it. Does not the hon. gentleman agree that this is a very large sum of money being expended?"

Mr. JOHN BAKER asked how many acres were available at Mikindani to lease unleading materials needed to construct that port.

Mr. DOUGDALE: "Two." Mr. MR. ORDMAN: "Is the hon. gentleman aware that one of these grants was driven into the sea by an over-ambitious

African farmer, so that the correct answer to my question is "One"?

Mr. ALLEN asked what proportion of the 300,000 acres at Esseminiya to be leased for ranching would be made available to European settlers, and what would be the terms of the lease offered to them.

Mr. DOUGDALE: "The matter is under consideration, and my hon. friend will write to the hon. Member when a decision has been reached."

Mr. PARKER asked how much land had been leased to the Colonial Development Corporation for ranching in Tanganyika. Mr. DOUGDALE: "None so far."

Colonial Students in U.K.

Mr. PETER SMITHERS asked the total number of Colonial students at United Kingdom universities and technical colleges, and how many of them were specializing in tropical agriculture and forestry.

Mr. DOUGDALE: "On May 31 the number at universities was 30 and at non-university colleges, 2,470. Of students at following agricultural colleges and 12 forestry colleges of a general nature. Specialization is undertaken at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, or in the territory concerned."

Mr. SMITHERS: "In view of the small number of students studying forestry and of its great importance in the Colonial Empire, is the Minister satisfied with those numbers, and can he take steps to increase the number of forestry students at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture?"

Mr. DOUGDALE: "It is up to the student to decide what he wants to study, but we shall do everything we can to encourage an increase in forestry students."

Mr. SELWYN LLOYD: "Can the hon. gentleman say how many of these are private students and how many Government students?"

Mr. DOUGDALE: "Two-fifths of the total number are Government students. The remainder are private students."

GOVERNMENT FORESTERS, in view of the fact that those students who study in tropical countries largely think that there is something derogatory about working on the land, can we not have some component and point out the necessity, in their colonies, to have such healthy organizations of having many of these people on the land?"

Mr. DOUGDALE: "I agree that it is essential that we should do everything possible to encourage people to work on the land and in forestry, and I hope in a while we will do something to help towards that end."

Mr. SELWYN LLOYD: "If two-fifths of those students are Government students, does not that show up the figures given by the hon. gentleman in a very poor light indeed? If two-fifths the Government sponsored, ought there not to be many more engaged in the sort of training to which my hon. friend alludes?"

Mr. DOUGDALE: "Would my hon. friend make it quite clear that these students are given an opportunity to choose for themselves what occupations they prefer?"

Mr. LLOYD: "Certainly. I thought I had made it clear in my previous question that it is up to the student to choose, but naturally, if those there will be a reasonably large number who will study that subject."

Mr. SMITHERS: "I give notice that, owing to the importance of this matter, I shall raise it on the adjournment at an early opportunity."

Convention at Bona

MR. HARMAR DENNIS said that a convention governing the development of the port of Bona was signed in Lisbon on June 15 by H.M. Ambassador on behalf of H.M. Government, Rhodesia, and by the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs on behalf of the Government of Portugal.

It is the belief of the Government in the United Kingdom that the convention will make an important contribution to the solution of the transport and economic problems of the British Central African territories, and that it will strengthen still further the close ties between the Government and the Government of Portugal. The text of the convention and of certain exchanges of notes with the Portuguese Government relating to the convention will be presented in due course to the House as a Command Paper.

MR. HARMAR NICHOLSON asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what steps he took to ensure that Colonial administrative buildings and residences were all in a state of repair in keeping with British dignity.

Mr. DUGDALE: It is the responsibility of Colonial Governments to keep their administrative buildings and official residences in repair. In the case of Government houses, they are enjoined to do so by Colonial regulations.

Mr. NICHOLLS: Is the right hon. gentleman aware of a report made by the recently retired Governor of the Bechuanaland, in which he says that the Governor's residence there is being built by only a street of paint, and will probably have collapsed by the time the new Governor gets there? Will the hon. gentleman keep in mind the saying in his own constituency: "Keep a nice bright polish on your own front door and they will never know that there is poverty inside."

Equipment of Police

Mr. ALPERT asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies (1) whether he was satisfied with the standard of equipment of the Kenya police and whether that force had available the weapons and accessories necessary for the proper maintenance of peace and good order in the hitherto conditions existing in East Africa, and (2) whether he had now received the report of the commission of inquiry on the matter by Sukhrudrao de Police and administrative officers near Lake Baringo?

Mr. DUGDALE: The commission of inquiry into the recent array north of Lake Baringo is still taking evidence. It is probable that the adequacy of police equipment will be among the issues dealt with by the commission. I should therefore prefer to await its report before making any statement on the subject.

Mr. ALPERT: Is the Minister aware that very grave concern is expressed in this country by relations of serving personnel in East Africa at the reports which they have received of the inadequacy of the equipment of the police, which has consisted of 303 rifles and 5 pistols, and of the inadequate wireless communication facilities? Although the report of the inquiry must be awaited, would not the right hon. gentleman take immediate steps to improve the equipment without waiting for the report?

Mr. DUGDALE: I have no doubt that all these matters will be taken into consideration by the commission of inquiry.

Forces in Eritrea

Mr. FREEMAN asked the number of British, Italian, and Eritrean forces respectively, including military and armed police, employed in Eritrea in each year from 1941 to 1950.

Mr. DAVIES: I cannot disclose the number of troops serving in Eritrea during the post-war years. The average numbers of police employed in Eritrea over the years in question were: British, 80; Italian, 307; Eritrean, 2,207. The present strengths are: British, 73; Italian, 180; Eritrean, 2,367.

Mr. FREEMAN asked the respective numbers of British (European), African (from British territory), and Somali troops, including military and armed police, employed in Italian Somaliland in each year from 1942 to 1950.

Mr. DAVIES: The figures of British troops in Italian Somaliland during the years in question are not available. The information is being obtained, however, and I will write to my hon. friend. There has been little variation in the number of police employed in the territory since 1942. The average numbers of British (European) and African police serving during the years 1942 to 1950 were: British (European), 124; African (European), 124. The strength of the police force at March 31, 1950, was: British (European), 83; African (Somali), 2,282.

Mr. SORLUS asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what further developments he could report in respect of the Hamarwato chieftainship and administrative problem in Bechuanaland.

Mr. GORDON-WALKER: I am engaged in discussions with

the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland, who is now in this country about the best way of implementing the undertaking given in paragraph 20 of the White Paper (Command 7,913).

Land Settlement in Tanganyika

Mr. PARKER asked (1) how much land was being used in Tanganyika for co-operative settlement of Africans from overcrowded areas in Tanganyika and Kenya; (2) how many acres of land had been leased for private settlement by Europeans over the last two years in Tanganyika under the Land Settlement Board; and (3) how much settlement of Africans had taken place in the same period?

Mr. DUGDALE: 172,856 acres have been leased to Europeans during the past two years. No accurate figures are available of the acreage involved in African settlement, but the various resettlement schemes most certainly involve many hundreds of square miles. No co-operative settlement is being attempted at present, since no tribe in Tanganyika is yet ready to abandon its traditional system of cultivation based on the family unit. There is no proposal to move Kenya Africans to Tanganyika.

White Settlement in E. Africa

Lord Tweedsmuir's Defence

LORD TWEEDSMUIR, chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board, wrote in last Sunday's *Observer*:

"Professor W. Asthur Lewis makes a gratuitous attack on European settlement in East Africa. White settlement in East Africa," he says, "has been a crime committed against a helpless people."

"No one knows better than Professor Lewis that every benefit that has accrued to the indigenous peoples derives from white settlement. Without the Europeans there would be no peace, no improvement in health, no production of tea, coffee and sisal; in short, no economic progress or prosperity. Widespread famine would be a yearly occurrence."

"The late Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Creech Jones, has said: 'It is part that Europeans have played in these territories cannot be exaggerated. To attempt to depreciate this elementary truth would be absurd.'"

[The above statement by Mr. Creech Jones was made in his interview with EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA after his return from the Rhodesias.]

Central African Transport Needs

WE REPORTED LAST WEEK that \$57,500 had been allocated by the Economic Co-operation Administration of the U.S.A. for an independent survey of proposals for the improvement of railway facilities between Southern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa. It is now known that the survey team will include an economist and an accountant as well as engineers, and that the inquiry will cover (1) the possibilities of improving the Salisbury-Beira line; (2) the question of a double track between Vila Machado and Salisbury; (3) the desirability of a railway link between West Nicholson and Beit Bridge; (4) rail connexion between Shabani and/or West Nicholson and Guijaha, Portuguese East Africa; and (5) the rolling-stock requirements for the effective use of the proposed lines. British and Portuguese observers will accompany the survey party. It is estimated that, in spite of the improvements now in hand, the port of Beira will be unable to cope with the estimated load of traffic from the Rhodesias and Nyasaland after 1952.

Room for All

THERE IS MORE THAN ENOUGH ROOM for all who are likely to enter Northern Rhodesia for many years to come, and with reason and understanding its inhabitants of all classes, races, and creeds can bring its rich promise to fulfilment. To the Africans particularly I would say that new proposals should not be opposed merely because they are new, but that they could be considered reasonably and calmly. Mr. C. E. Thornton, Acting Chief Secretary, speaking in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia:

EAST AFRICAN FIRM of manufacturers, representatives and importers with extensive overseas representations and branches in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, wish to make agency arrangements with a London firm, who are prepared to grant credit facilities (D/A) to approved clients of good bank and commercial repute.

London and East African bank and commercial references will be available to genuinely interested parties with substantial means.

Please reply to Box 368, East Africa and Rhodesia, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

BACKGROUND

Our Christian Heritage.—Our civilization has a religious basis. Our tradition is a Christian tradition. Both are threatened to-day. There is an increased readiness on the part of many people to acknowledge the claims of the Christian Gospel and of the Church to present that Gospel in terms related to the present conditions of individual and community life. As the Church thus rises to meet the challenge of the times it will extend the range of its own influence at home and overseas, and to be enabled to remedy the grave shortage of ordained ministers and the financial stringency which now hampers its activities. I learn with great satisfaction that the lay members of the Church in every diocese have considerably increased their gifts to diocesan and central funds. I never cease to admire the work of the clergy in their parishes, and I am especially glad to have this opportunity of expressing my recognition of their faithful ministry maintained amid conditions of intense difficulty and in many cases of their own poverty. The Queen and I trust that their unceasing devotion may bring to them its own reward.

I have indeed been blessed in my domestic life, and the Queen and I would wish that all my people should enjoy the same happiness. In an age when much that we hold dear is threatened, we must work to preserve and strengthen a proper sense of family responsibility and family unity, for on these are based our traditional way of life. Our Christian heritage is developed in the family, and so far as lies in my power I shall support all your endeavours to maintain and strengthen the family tradition. I share your concern at the decline in public and private standards of conduct. Not the least of the disasters of war is the weakening of such standards which it brings in its train. To repair those ravages we must insist upon the importance of spiritual and moral integrity in our private lives and in all our public affairs, and establish all our dealings on the Christian interpretation of life.—His Majesty The King, in reply to loyal addresses from the Convocations of Canterbury and York.

Devaluation and Prices.—“Since the devaluation of the pound the wholesale price index has risen 10%. Rises include 48.4% in the price of wool, 33.5% in non-ferrous metals, 20% in cotton, 19.6% in cereals, 15.9% in tobacco and foods not otherwise listed, 14.9% in textiles other than cotton and wool, and 10% in chemicals and oils.”—Mr. Hugh Cator, Minister of State for Economic Affairs.

Malaya.—The vast majority of the people in Malaya of every community are opposed to the Communists. Indeed, the Malays have sent thousands of men into the security forces to defend their towns and villages. It is vital to cut the terrorists' channels of supply and communication and improve our own sources of intelligence. That is very largely a problem of providing protection for the civilian population and bringing scattered communities within the orbit of administration. Plans for social and economic development are being laid which are imaginative and far-sighted. I found, the warmest friendship towards Great Britain and a firm desire that the association between the peoples of Britain and Malaya should be maintained and strengthened. I found, in the work of the Communities Liaison Committee on constitutional and political problems, in the trade unions, in the police force, and in every aspect of everyday life a most encouraging spirit of co-operation between the various communities. It is for the peoples of Malaya in their progress towards self-government within the Commonwealth, to build up a democracy rooted in agreement and common loyalty among the communities. I took every opportunity of assuring the people of Malaya that we should be at their side not only in winning the emergency but also in building the Malaya of the future.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Government and Industry.—“The problem that faces the Government is how to arrive at a reasonable working agreement with industry without attempting to exercise detailed supervision. Sir Stafford Cripps's admirable sentiments about voluntary agreement are hardly consistent with a situation in which a Government imposes heavy and selective taxation on industry, uses its political strength to force unwelcome forms of procedure upon industrialists, and threatens further restrictions if ready compliance is not forthcoming. The present Government has had to withdraw its control over workers because it found that the human element was too strong to bend to its wishes. This lesson has wider implications, and, unless negotiations with industry are approached in a spirit of conciliation on both sides, the only certain outcome is that the nation will suffer.”—Mr. H. G. Hodder, in the *National Provincial Bank Review*.

Need for Economy.—“The British vessel is running through friendly seas with favourable winds; but it is still perilously top heavy and insisted to take the force of storms. A year and a modest recession in the United States helped to bring this country near to catastrophe in its overseas dealings. Since then high business activity in America, coupled with the relief given by the devaluation of the pound, has brought great benefit. Yet the danger remains. The reserves of gold and dollars, almost drained away last year, are not near to the sum needed to tide over another serious setback. It is only by successful competition in all the markets of the world, against growing rivalry, that the menace can be averted. Only in this way can the flow of essential imports, which is the foundation of full employment, be made secure. The largest obstacles are high public spending, always inciting inflation, and heavy taxes, sapping incentive; changes needed in the distribution of resources, in the direction of investment, or in the efficiency of manufacture are blocked. The Government, because of their beliefs, can only turn a blind eye to the indispensable part which economy has to play to-day and to-morrow in the economics of full employment; the Opposition, who glimpse the need, are not far-sighted enough politically to press it home.”—*The Times*.

Flight of Historic Houses.—“In regard to the great houses” of this country and their gardens, we are faced with a disaster, comparable only to that which the country suffered by the Dissolution of the Monasteries in the 16th century. Taxation is primarily responsible for this impending catastrophe. No individual, however much his gross income, can have much more than £5,000 to spend; only 70 taxpayers in the country are left with more than £6,000 a year. “Many great houses now need not less than £3,000 a year, some as much as £10,000, to maintain them, on the minimum standard necessary to preserve them and their contents from deterioration. In one case a gross rent net of £140,000 a year is reduced to £1,500 by income tax, title, surtax, and the expenses of maintaining the agricultural estate from which it comes. The owner has to maintain two historic houses as well as himself and his family. He can do this only by drawing on capital at the rate of at least £8,000 a year.” Report of the Committee on Houses of Outstanding Historic or Architectural Interest.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R. marked.—An Empire foreign policy committee should sit in London. — Mr. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.

The best cricket captain, strategically and tactically, I have known was D. R. Jardine. — Sir Pelham Warner.

"Prospects of world peace are better to-day than at any time since Munich." — Field-Marshal Sir William Slim.

"During the war my mother had 24 child refugees from one of the large seaports through her hands, and for every one of them had ever been in church or had any conception of religion." — Lord Blackford.

"I have committed three of the worst crimes in the Socialist calendar. I am a business man, I make profits, I make cement." — Mr. Holford Reddish, chairman of the Rugby Portland Cement Co. Ltd.

"A sad commentary on our times comes from Peru, where the first meeting of the Association for Selling Political Differences through Cultural Community broke up in a fight, with 23 of the members needing medical attention." — *Edmonton Journal*.

President Truman's Point Four is still not much more than an "enlightened idea." — *The Spectator*.

"The value of the pound sterling in April, 1950, compared with its value at 20s. in 1945 is 16s. 1d." — Mr. Hugh Gatskill, Minister for Economic Affairs.

"Atomic blindness due to cataract is developing among Japanese who survived the bombing of Hiroshima in 1945." — United States Atomic Energy Commission.

"One reason for the increase in juvenile crime is too much pocket money. In my school I could go up to a policeman any boy, ask for change of a pound, and get it." — Dr. P. T. Freeman.

"In the past two years no fewer than 47 persons in receipt of salaries ranging between £1,000 and £3,500 per annum have left the pay-roll of British Overseas Airways Corporation." — Sir Miles Thomas, chairman, B.O.A.C.

Supplies of newspaper allocated for delivery to home users this year may amount to 615,000 tons, compared with 580,000 last year, and 420,000 tons in 1938-39. — The President of the Board of Trade.

"The British Government is not a post office for General MacArthur." — Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P.

"Dividend and interest payments have risen by 43% since 1938, but the national wage bill has gone up by no less than 140%." — Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, M.P.

"One of the most dangerous things in life is to subordinate human personality to production, to the State, to civilization itself, to anything but the glory of God." — Professor Butterfield.

In the old Scots village the three leading figures were the minister, the doctor, and the dominie. Their replacement by the bureaucrat, the spiv, and the milkmaid would be to the advantage of no one. — Mr. Walter Elliot, M.P.

"The Germans seem determined to control their own steel industry and to set no limits to production. If they are permitted to do so no power on earth can prevent them from preparing for another war." — Sir Duff Cooper.

"The operating fleet of the British Overseas Airways Corporation on June 1 consisted of 32 British-built aircraft, 21 American-built, and 22 Argonauts—aircraft built in Canada but equipped with British engines." — Mr. F. Beswick, M.P.

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PERSONALIA

MR. J. A. COULDRY is now a member of Nairobi City Council.

MR. K. W. SIMMONDS is acting as Financial Secretary in Uganda.

SIR WALTER HARRAGIN has arrived in England from South Africa.

MR. S. R. DENNY is acting as Administrative Secretary in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. A. G. FORBES has arrived in Lusaka to take up his duties as Solicitor-General.

MR. W. RHYS ISAAC has been elected president of the St. David's Society of Uganda.

MR. A. E. VASEY left London by air on Tuesday for Nairobi after a three-weeks' visit.

A daughter has been born in Kenya to MAJOR and MRS. A. B. TATHAM WALTER, of Eburuti, near Narwashe.

MR. A. S. WATSON is chairman of the newly formed Lilongwe branch of the British Empire Service League.

MR. T. A. DENNISON, who was appointed crown counsel in Kenya in 1935, has been made a puisne judge in the Gold Coast.

SIR GEORGE BERESFORD-STOKE, Governor of Sierra Leone, will be on leave in this country from about the end of this month until early October.

SAYED ABDULLA BAKR, Under-Secretary for Defence in the Sudan, is visiting this country to see military establishments and to receive optical treatment.

LIEUT.-COLONEL N. CHAPLIN is to captain a Kenya polo team which will shortly visit South Africa. The other members are MR. R. D. SCHÖLES, MR. C. B. WALTER and Colonel BRADFORD, with MR. H. BASTARD and MR. G. KNAGGS as reserves, and CAPTAIN H. C. FERGUSON as team manager.

DR. W. E. JEPSON and DR. CYRIL SMART spoke in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C. on "Public Health in African Townships."

MR. VERNON BARTLETT, the well-known journalist and broadcaster, is visiting a son in the Fort Jameson district of Northern Rhodesia. He is accompanied by MRS. BARTLETT.

MR. EDGAR UNSWORTH, who has transferred to Malaya at the end of 1948 after spending some years as Solicitor-General in Northern Rhodesia, has returned to that country and is stationed at Lusaka.

Mrs. T. CADELL, who has arrived in England from East Africa, is vice-president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, and a director of Messrs. Smith, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.

MR. GEORGE FRANKS BODELL, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Dorrill, of Nairobi, and Miss MARGARET MARY CRABBE, of Nairobi, elder daughter of the Bishop of Mombasa and Mrs. R. P. Crabbe, have been married in Nairobi.

MR. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, for many years chairman and managing director of Messrs. Mitchell Goffs & Co., Ltd. who has been visiting South Africa, will leave Johannesburg early in July on his return to his home in West Mersea, Essex.

The engagement is announced between MR. ANTHONY M. S. ELLIOT, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McD. Elliot, of Chetnole, Dorset, and of Uganda, and MISS ELIZABETH STEIL, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Steil, of Entebbe, Uganda.

MR. K. H. ADVANI, a graduate of the Universities of Bombay and Texas, arrived in Tanganyika recently to become head master of an Indian agricultural college at Morogoro. It is the first appointment of the kind to be held by an Indian in East Africa.

MR. ABBOTT LOW MOFFAT, who was to have addressed the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies to-day on "Marshall Aid and Africa," has had to return unexpectedly to Washington for a few days. He will, however, speak on July 13.

MESSRS. A. J. V. ARTHUR, H. BLOOD, J. BODILLY, D. F. J. HAWLEY, A. C. W. HAYDAY, K. H. J. HAYES, J. HYND, A. LINSSELL, S. C. S. LORIMER, W. G. C. MAY, W. G. PIPER, and A. E. T. WALKLEY, have been elected this year's committee of the Sudan Club.

Sir JULIAN FOLEY, who will to-morrow relinquish the appointment of Leather Controller to the Board of Trade, which he has held for rather more than three years, was for part of the war period liaison officer of the Ministry of Supply for East Africa.

Dr. A. T. HOWELL, Deputy Director of Medical Services in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed to the corresponding post in Tanganyika, in the place of Dr. P. A. T. SNEATH, who will retire in September. Dr. Howell served in Kenya from 1926 to 1947.

Mrs. E. GARDING, a metallurgical chemist in the Geological Survey Department of Southern Rhodesia for the past 24 years, is to retire. His most interesting analysis was that of the meteoric stone which fell in the Mangochi Reserve in March, 1934. The composition of this rock was studied by scientists from all over the world.

— ENGAGEMENT —

THE ENGAGEMENT is announced between Gavin Edward, youngest son of the late Mr. E. A. Wyatt and Mrs. B. M. Wyatt of Newton Abbot, Devon, and Marie MacKinnon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. MacDonald, of Oban, Argyllshire.

HOUSE FOR SALE

CROWBOROUGH, Sussex.—Comfortable house, 4 good bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms, bedroom, 3 sitting-rooms, 1-acre garden. Owner returning Kenya. Apply Summerhill, Crowborough, Sussex.



IMPORTED FROM LONDON ENGLAND

CARRERAS, LONDON, 150 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

DR. N. R. E. FENDALL, medical officer at Kitui Native Hospital, Kenya, is officially stated to have extracted an arrow from the heart of an African boy, who had fallen upon it.

THE REV. A. M. CHIRGWIN, general secretary of the London Missionary Society, retired last week after 30 years' service. He was chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1945-46. The new general secretary is the REV. MAXWELL O. JONES.

MR. N. STRAW, of Rusape, suggested at a recent conference of the Intensive Conservation Area Committees of Southern Rhodesia, that the Natural Resources Board should press for legislation to make it more difficult to obtain farming licences in the Colony, as unqualified farmers endanger the country's greatest asset.

MR. HARRY FRANKLIN, Director of Information Services in Northern Rhodesia, returned to Lusaka by air last week-end. During his short visit to London and Paris he had discussions at the Colonial Office and with the United Nations' Educational and Cultural Organization in regard to mass education methods.

Among officials present on leave in England are MR. H. C. WILLBOURN, retiring Postmaster-General in East Africa; DR. E. A. TRIM, Director of Medical Services in Kenya; MR. J. H. TANNER, chief aviation officer in Tanganyika; MR. K. E. ELLISON, Deputy Director of Education in Tanganyika; and MR. R. E. L. DRESCHFIELD, Solicitor-General in Uganda.

COLONEL and MRS. W. H. L. GORDON have won the mixed doubles tennis championships of Uganda, and MRS. GORDON has won the ladies' singles and the ladies' doubles in partnership with MRS. KERKHAM. The men's singles was won by MR. KAWIRAL and the doubles by MESSRS. KEMOKI and WIDGERY. MRS. GORDON is a former squash champion of England.

MRS. J. W. DOWNIE and MRS. D. M. BLAIR have given 320 acres of valuable land six miles from the capital of Southern Rhodesia to the British Empire Service League for the creation of a model garden village for the use of ex-servicemen and their families.

COLONEL CHARLES BONSONBY, Conservative M.P. for Sevenoaks from 1925 until the recent general election, at which he did not contest the seat, and chairman of the Joint East and Central African Board for many years, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be a member of the committee which is to advise him on trade union organization and labour relations in Nigeria. MR. ANDREW DALGLEISH, formerly national secretary of the Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Chemical Workers' Union, and a member of the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee, who has on several occasions visited Northern Rhodesia to inquire into labour relations, is another member of the committee.

Overseas Team Small-Bore Contest

THE NATIONAL SMALL-BORE SHOOTING MEETING to be held at Bisley from July 1 to 8 will include for the first time a team competition for the Colonies and Dominions. Sons and daughters of parents domiciled in a Colony or Dominion who are resident in Britain for educational purposes are entitled to shoot. Entries close on June 19. The competition, known as the Overseas Team Match, will be opened one team of four from each Colony or Dominion, and will be shot in two days, 9.30 a.m. on Saturday, July 8. Each competitor will shoot 40 shots, 20 at 50 yards (10 each at two cards) and 20 at 100 yards (10 each at two cards). The first prize will be a challenge trophy presented by the British 400 Club and four silver medals, and the second prize four bronze medals. The small-bore meeting precedes the Imperial Meeting, organized by the National Rifle Association, which includes the King's Prize Competition.

Obituary

Mr. William Aberdeen Mackay Sim

Great Services to Kenya

MR. WILLIAM ABERDEEN MACKAY SIM, whose death at his home in Sussex at the age of 75 years we report with deep regret, played a great part in the business, social, and sporting life of Mombasa during the first three decades of this century. No man exercised a better influence among all communities, had a higher sense of public duty, was more personally popular, or contributed more to the development of the town.

Born in Arbroath on August 20, 1875, he was educated in Aberdeen, and in January, 1899, went to the Zanzibar office of Smith Mackenzie and Company. Soon afterwards he was transferred to Mombasa, and remained there for the rest of his period of his residence in East Africa. He was admitted to the partnership in 1910, and later became senior resident partner, playing a notable part in the development of that pioneer and progressive business. For his services during the 1914-18 war he received the thanks of the Admiralty.

Participation in Public Life

He was president of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce in 1912, 1914, 1915, 1920, and 1926, and held similar office again and again in other leading local organizations, including the Mombasa Sports Club (for which he was primarily instrumental in obtaining a good and now valuable ground), the Mombasa Golf Club, and the Mombasa Caledonian Society (of which he was the founder president).

He was a nominated member of the Legislative Council of Kenya in 1912 and in 1914-16, and he was elected for the Mombasa constituency in 1925. In the previous year he had been president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, which he later represented on the executive council of the Joint East African Board in London.

When he retired from East Africa late in 1927 there were so many public tributes to him that it was said that nobody leaving Kenya had ever received similar marks of public and private esteem and affection. Many organizations arranged farewell gatherings in his honour, and he received illuminated addresses and other mementoes which he greatly valued.

He had married in 1915 Miss Zoe Jenner, who shared his friendly and hospitable instincts; they kept open house, equally ready to entertain the prominent or befriended strangers. Both were keen tennis players; Sim was an excellent shot, and after their retirement to Scotland he became an ardent angler.

There were two sons and two daughters of the marriage. The elder son, John, who was commissioned in the Royal Artillery in 1914, is now in the Nairobi office of Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.; his brother, David, passed through Dartmouth College into the Royal Navy in 1944, and has recently completed a term of office as A.D.C. to the Philip Mitchell, Governor of Kenya, being the first man born in East Africa to serve in such a capacity anywhere. Both the daughters are married, one being Mrs. Marcuswell Maxwell, resident in Nairobi; and the other Mrs. Muir.

The cremation took place in London last Friday, and those present were Lord Inchcape, chairman, Sir P. Jenner, managing director, and Mr. W. Brown, director of Smith Mackenzie & Co., Ltd., and the trustees of Gray Dawes & Co., and Sir Joseph Simons, a very old East African friend.

We regret to record the death at the age of 87 of Mr. HERBERT HONE, father of Sir Ralph Hone. He was an Alderman of the county borough of Brighton.

Bishop William Wynn Jones The Rev. Clive Kerle's Tribute

AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICE held in London last week for the Rt. Rev. W. Wynn Jones, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, the Rev. Clive Kerle, general secretary of the New South Wales branch of the Church Missionary Society of Australia and Tasmania, said (in part):

"Wynn Jones was born in Swansea, Wales, but as a young man went to Australia. After completing his university course, specialising in education, he joined the staff of Trinity Grammar School, Dulwich, New South Wales, and later served as curate to the Rev. G. A. Chambers. When in 1927 Bishop Chambers was consecrated first Australian Bishop of Central Tanganyika, he put the challenge to William Wynn Jones. This began his influential ministry in East Africa. His strong physique, inimitable sense of humour, and natural gift with Native languages equipped him for missionary service.

Qualities of Greatness

"The Arusha School for European children is a monument to his ability and refusal to be daunted by difficulties. He was the first head master, and laid sure foundations when it was a C.M.S. school. His specialized knowledge and proven ability placed him always in a position of advantage in his negotiations with Government officials in matters pertaining to education in Tanganyika. Indeed, it is his contribution to East Africa as an educationist which has been praised most in the Press since his death.

"Yet his friends will remember him more for what he was than what he did, although his achievements in Church and State were many. One report has referred to him as 'a great man.' To few could his tribute be paid, yet those who knew him and his work would regard him as a truly great man. He had those qualities of greatness which the Church in Africa needs to-day. He was a man of great faith in God. He possessed, too, a boundless faith in men. He had absolute confidence in his team, and to his trust and leadership they responded. He had great optimism, and possessed a cheerfulness of spirit which his colleagues found contagious. These qualities sprang from his supreme confidence in God, which was to be severely tested.

A few days before Easter, while jacking his car near Kongwa, he suffered a broken arm, and it was while he was recovering from his accident that he suddenly became seriously ill and was flown to Dar es Salaam. The doctors decided that he had perhaps two days to live. A close friend broke the news, which came as a tremendous shock, for he was still strong enough to walk about, and he had no thought of impending death. But his faith triumphed and a great sense of peace and joy filled his soul.

Gift of Friendship

Temporarily he rallied, and those weeks in hospital were an opportunity for witness to the grace of God to someone who was near to him, wrote: "Only Heaven will reveal what was done in Dar es Salaam that month. . . . He never had any pain, nor was he weak in mind or weak in body."

of the realm of service his chief claim to greatness was his unique gift of friendship. He took to heart the counsel: 'If a man would have friends he must himself be friendly.' Few could resist his warm friendliness. He was one of the most beloved in Tanganyika; and, indeed, beyond the Territory. A huge personal correspondence with England and Australia, and late into the night he maintained

personal contact with supporters and young people whom he sought to influence for missionary service.

He was a friend of the lonely European settlers and made himself responsible for chaplaincy work among them, often travelling great distances to conduct a baptism or a service. Many Government officials found his visits stimulating and encouraging, and gave heed to his counsel.

As an expert linguist he was able to get very close to Africans; he visited their simple homes and ate their food. Pastors and teacher-evangelists looked to him for inspiration and encouragement. He would share their problems and give himself unstintingly to them. So great was his influence that his very personality seems to have permeated the diocese.

"God Buries His Best Workmen"

"One who had been closely associated with him throughout his ministry wrote: 'He burnt himself out.' It is true. William Wynn Jones was a friend of God and man, a big brother to all Africans.

Africa needs leaders to-day, men of God, men of faith and optimism, men who love Africans. Such a man was Bishop Wynn Jones. Yet in the hour of Africa's need God has allowed one of the great men to be taken. Has God made a mistake? The Bishop's favourite hymn provides the answer: 'In all His works most wonderful, most sure in all His ways.' God buries His best workmen, but His work continues."

MRS. DE POLNAY, wife of Mr. Peter de Polnay, the author, who has visited East Africa, has died in Yorkshire after a long illness.

CAPTAIN CARL GUSTAF FORSELL, a Swede serving as an instructor in the Ethiopian Air Force, was killed when his plane crashed near Addis Ababa.

MR. R. V. TALBOT, whose death in Uganda occurred a few days ago, was the son of Mr. Peter Talbot, the pioneer of the tea industry in the Protectorate.

When Court Clerks Court

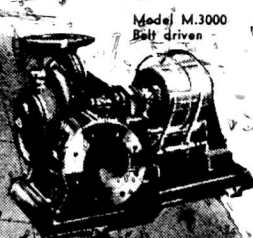
MR. J. P. MOFFATT, adviser on Native Courts to the Government of Tanganyika, told the Dar es Salaam Rotary Club recently that some of the decisions made by Native Courts, though not strictly legal, were just. An African, who had organized a strike of shop workers, turned blackleg and was the first to go back; the other strikers took him to court, and he was fined 50s. In another case a court clerk and a tax clerk, both wanted to marry the same girl, the daughter of a chief. While the tax clerk approached the father and paid him 500s., the court clerk went to the girl and paid her the same sum. She refused to marry the tax clerk, which by Native custom she was obliged to do. The Native court had the girl blindfolded and asked her to choose by touching. She touched the court clerk. His rival was granted return of his money.

Sudden Death

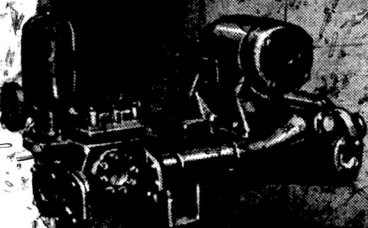
THE GOVERNMENT of Zanzibar have abandoned the proposal to control the sudden death disease of cloves by felling the only affected trees in those in their vicinity. Arab growers had continued to disagree with the proposal, arguing that the disease had been known since 1925 and that the proper remedy was to replant and not to felling. The recommendation of the Government's scientific advisers ought not to be adopted because they admitted that the campaign of felling would not guarantee eradication of the trouble. It was lately estimated that the compensation involved in compulsory felling might have been five times the original estimate of £205,000.



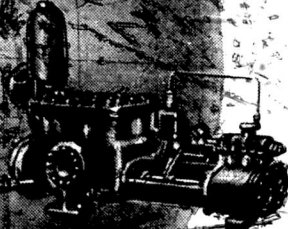
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Kenya Legislative Council Debate on the Glanby Report

FINGERPRINTING for registration purposes was again discussed in the recent session of the Kenya Legislative Council, when MR. C. H. THORNLEY, Deputy Chief Secretary, moved the adoption of the recommendations of the commission conducted by Sir Bertram Glanby, which was established on a motion by the leader of the European elected members. He said that, having submitted the case to arbitration, it would be unreasonable not to try the advice given.

MAJOR A. G. KEYSER, supporting the motion on behalf of the European elected members except Mr. D. O. Erskine, said that when the appointment of the commission was suggested there had been no opposition, apart from stipulations by Mr. Erskine and Mr. Mathu which had been complied with, and that he (Major Keyser) and his colleagues felt bound to accept the recommendations.

MR. MATHU, an African member, opposed the motion. He saw no reason to accept automatically the recommendations of any commission. The commissioner had emphasized that fingerprinting was the only infallible basis for registration and had been forced by a majority to produce an alternative.

Before the agitation had been heard there had been serious ground in the country by the Labour Department to explain to the African people that all males of over 16 were to be registered, fingerprinting being the main basis of the registration, and Africans had welcomed the measure. If the present motion were accepted Africans would be justified in feeling that the Government had broken faith with them.

Only 41 Africans had appeared before the commission, and five had not attended. Five Europeans had attended, and three had sent proxies. Forty-six Europeans had given evidence, and six had given memoranda. How many of those European members had been postcards from the Society for African Civl Liberties?

African Members' Proposal

He proposed that the report should not be implemented for three years, during which time those who objected to fingerprinting should try the system registration.

The other African members also opposed. MR. A. E. PATEL, an Indian member, opposing, said he was against any form of national registration, and thought it unnecessary to attend any system of identification to non-Natives.

MR. D. O. ERSKINE (Nairobi South) was vehemently opposed to the motion, saying that he could not remain a member of a council which passed a resolution in which a large number of members had been absent.

National registration would help in the collection of taxes and the preservation of good order. In Great Britain £100 per head were spent annually on administration; in Kenya it was about 2s. The Society must have safeguards which could be dispensed with in countries which were more heavily populated.

Describing the Society of Civil Liberties as "that subversive body," the formation of which was one of the greatest disasters which ever came to Kenya, he declared that the paucity of evidence in favour of fingerprinting was due to the satisfaction with which most Europeans viewed the existing regulations.

Fingerprinting was the best form of identification, and he wished to accept the second best.

MR. RANA, an Indian member, also opposed. MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, supporting the motion, claimed to be one of the few members who had an unbiased outlook. He had taken a fair census of his constituency, and not a few were against fingerprinting. He denied that the commissioner was forced to give an alternative, and considered that it was a reflection on Sir Bertram's integrity to suggest it. If the commissioner had said that fingerprinting was the only desirable method of identification, he would have supported it.

In the Rift Valley very little evidence was given by the Society of Civil Liberties. The report gave the literate African the chance of retaining the same basis as the European, and he thought that a more liberal exemption from carrying *kipande* had been applied to those who had reached a certain level of education, and that the system would have been eliminated.

Pleading for the discarding of the report, he suggested that much ado was being made of nothing.

MAJOR CAVENDISH-BENNETT, who had been asked by the National Resources, took full responsibility for the

Government to accept the report. The Government was no longer in a majority in the House, and when last year a resolution was passed by a majority of non-official members, Government gave way, although it was perfectly satisfied with the law as it stood.

MR. MATHOO, an Indian member, opposed with regret. He blamed the European elected members for the trouble which had arisen. Though convinced that there was no discrimination as such, he believed the effect of the alternative method of identification would be very serious.

MR. L. R. M. WOODWARD, supporting, saw the first chance of getting away from the racial division which was constantly cropping up. The report made the only division possible in the Colony, the division of achievement and education. African representatives spoke for one, small section of the community only, he said. Throughout the inquiry the evidence given by the illiterate African was that he wished to keep his *kipande*, but the members on the non-official side thought it an imposition. The tragedy of literacy of 2 per cent of a race, that the rest were illiterate and could not speak for themselves.

Guard Against Communism

REPRESENTATIVES of the British and United States Governments are to meet in Washington on July 5 to discuss possible American assistance under President Truman's "Point Four" programme for the development of British Colonial territories, especially those in Africa—the purpose being, in the words of an American spokesman, to provide "a strategic guard against Communist penetration." Mr. A. B. Cohen, head of the African department of the Colonial Office, and another assistant under-secretary, Mr. J. M. Martin, and Mr. A. N. Galsworthy, head of the international relations department, will take part in the talks. The British delegation will be led by Sir Oliver Franks, Ambassador in Washington.

Mutuality Necessary

MR. K. K. O'CONNOR, Member for Law and Order in Kenya, moving the second reading of the Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, said that any power needed to deal with disaffection in one of the East African High Commission Territories should apply to all of them, for otherwise it would be of little use. There had been cases in Kenya which had shown ill-will towards a neighbouring territory and which were bound to have repercussions in Kenya, yet nothing could be done about the matter in either territory. The High Commission Territories should, he thought, exercise mutuality in this respect.

Senate for S. Rhodesia

IMMEDIATE CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES in Southern Rhodesia are recommended by the Select Committee of Parliament which was set up in Southern Rhodesia last month under the chairmanship of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. R. O. Stockil. The Government are asked to introduce legislation at once to increase the number of M.P.s. from 30 to 40 and to provide for the establishment of a Senate with a maximum of 15 members, which it is proposed should begin to function shortly after the next general election (which must be held not later than 1953).

Bamangwato Cattle

CHIEF TSEKEDI, the ex-Regent of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, and his nephew, Serose Khama, met in Lobatse last week to discuss the possibility of avoiding litigation concerning the ownership of some 20,000 cattle, valued at nearly £250,000. This was the first meeting for a year, and Serose had reported afterwards that it dealt only with business affairs, and did not represent a reconciliation, which could not occur until his uncle would accept the Regent's wife.

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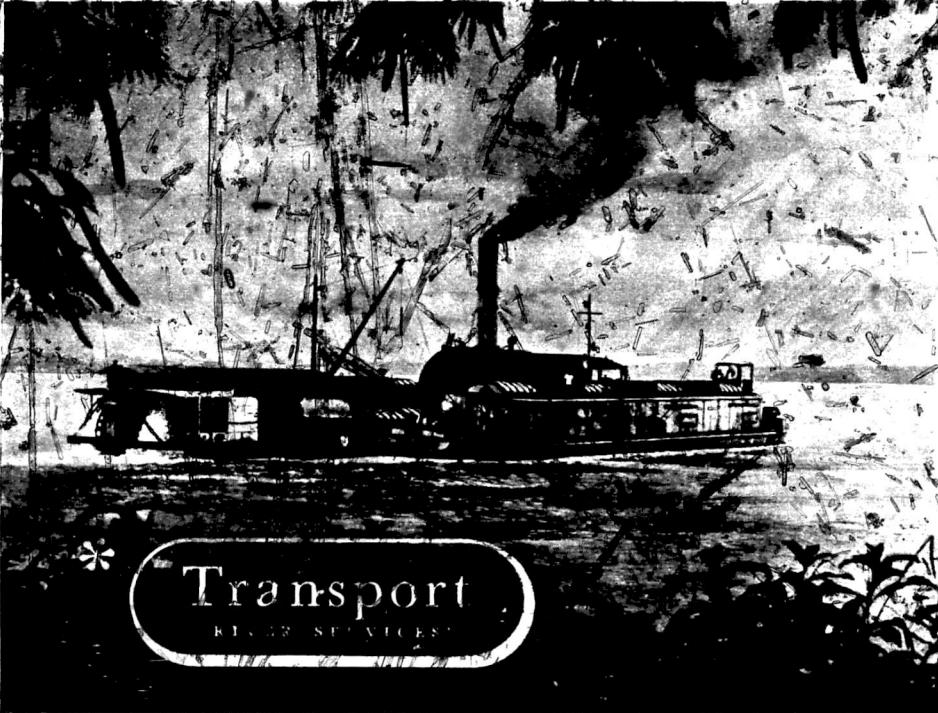
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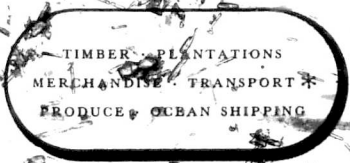
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Of Commercial Concern

Southern Rhodesia producers are to receive increases of approximately 40% on the Cold Storage Commission for slaughter cattle. The new prices consolidate the annual bonus paid to the producers by the commission, and any surplus profit will in future be applied to the reduction of prices to the consumer.

On June 15 there were 19,148 deadweight tons of import cargo in the port of Mombasa, of which 11,780 tons had been booked in-country. Exports in the port on the same day totalled 20,518 deadweight tons. Average daily sailings out of Mombasa Island in the previous week had been 2,505 tons.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce had decided by a small majority of votes to recommend that imports of Japanese cotton and rayon textiles should be suspended. 14 merchants in Kampala protested that the decision was intended to help certain concerns holding large stocks of textiles.

Northern Rhodesia's tobacco crop this season from the Railway Belt is estimated at about 3,000,000 lb. of fine-cured Virginian leaf from some 6,000 acres. It is hoped that in the Eastern Province, despite the damage done by excessive rains, the harvest may be about 1,500,000 lb.

New C.A.A. Services

Independent air charter companies in Rhodesia, perturbed at the threat to their business involved in the introduction by Central African Airways of the regular "bus" feeder services over the two countries, have formed a Central African Organization of Aircraft Companies.

The Arbitration Court of Southern Rhodesia has raised the basic wage for building artisans to 6s. an hour, including the 4s. 7d. which had previously ranked as a cost-of-living allowance. The award is to operate for 12 months.

Sisal Estates Ltd. which last year paid an interim dividend of 10% is to raise the rate to 12% this year. The total distribution for 1949 was 30%.

In order to encourage the cultivation of derris in East Africa, 100,000 root cuttings have been offered free to agriculturists.

Margarine is now being manufactured in Southern Rhodesia by a subsidiary company of Lever Brothers, Ltd.

Adverse weather conditions have disappointed earlier expectations for the Nyasaland tobacco crop.

The maize harvest in Southern Rhodesia this year is expected to create a record.

Distributional control of cement was suspended in Kenya last Thursday.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

An Asian Association is in process of formation in Dar es Salaam.

The Southern Rhodesia State Lottery Trustees have guaranteed £25,000 to the Rhodesia University Association when it qualifies for the Government grant of £50,000.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce recently resolved against a proposal of the Government that the territory should change from South African to East African time.

A new school in Mombasa, called the Indian Republic High School, offers education up to matriculation standard to boys and girls of all races and creeds. This is the first co-educational school in Mombasa.

During the first two months of this year 1,117 immigrants entered Northern Rhodesia. Those born in the Union numbered no fewer than 570; 36% were of U.K. birth, and 50 of Southern Rhodesian. There were 34 Asiatics.

Preliminary arrangements in the next three years for conferences on forestry, housing, health, rural conditions, co-operative organization, protection of wild life and statistical co-ordination between the Powers with territorial interests in Africa south of the Sahara have been made by the Commission on Technical Cooperation in Africa. Delegates attended from Great Britain, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, France, Belgium, and Portugal.

Electors' Union Record

The Electors' Union of Kenya spent rather more than £5,000 last year, when revenue totalled £6,212, of which the Rift Valley constituency contributed £850, Nyanza £700, the Aberdare district £450, Ukamba £430, the Trans Nzoia £200, and the European elected members of the Legislative Council just under £150. In 1945 the revenue was just under £3,000, in the following year it fell slightly and still further in 1947, but in 1948 it recovered to £3,245. Last year's income was an easy record.

Strong criticism of the actions of the Imperial Government in interfering with negotiations between the Government of Northern Rhodesia and Messrs. Kleinworts, the City bankers, was voiced recently in the Legislature by Mr. Wengert, who said that his recent discussions in London still left him wondering why the projected loan of £2,000,000 on short-term credit at a low rate of interest had been scotched. Such credits had been made available to Austria, Poland, and Yugoslavia and it was astonishing that a British territory should be less well treated.

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Mining

Bulk-Buying of Copper

Importance of N. Rhodesian Production

THE MARKET IN COPPER cannot be restored until the dollar balance of the Empire is a great deal more secure or until a much larger proportion of Great Britain's need of electrolytic copper is supplied from Northern Rhodesia.

That, in brief, was the reply of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, Mr. John Freeman, when Mr. John Grimston raised the question a few days ago on the adjournment of the House of Commons.

Mr. Grimston, who suggested that the Ministry was carrying a stock of copper worth tens of millions of pounds, said that the charges imposed to cover the expenses of the Ministry represented about 3% of the cost of the raw material, and that as a result Britain was losing export trade in manufactured metals to the Germans, "whose traders coming back by sea and land."

Metal fabricators should not have to pay more for their raw material than their foreign competitors. Moreover, under the present system prices varied more from day to day than under the old free market, and it was a serious handicap that manufacturers could not look ahead for certainty in the future. Averaging prices throughout the country also encouraged the uneconomic siting of factories.

Changed Position of U.S.A.

British quotations for copper depended entirely upon the American market, and that was highly dangerous, for the Americans were now net importers, not net exporters, of copper.

It is very much in our interests that we should control the price when we are to be the net sellers, rather than that the Americans should be able to control the price when they are net buyers. There is a further important consideration: at the end of June the tariff on copper entering the U.S.A. will probably be reimposed at a further £16 a ton. Most of us expect the American price will go up by something less than the total amount of £16. Under his present tariff the Minister will have to charge consumers in this country for their copper, but the Americans have put up their domestic tariff on their own imports.

"That is surely the absolute and final absurdity" of State trading. "If the Americans put up the tariff on motor-cars which we export to the United States, no one would dream of assuming that the Minister would want to put up the prices of motor-cars in this country. Yet that is what he is doing over copper."

Mr. CHARLES ORR-EWING said in the course of a brief speech: "I know of a case in which 1,000 tons of copper were offered to a firm of cable makers at £100 a ton. Of course, it could not be accepted on the present bulk-buying scheme. It has to be bought at the prices laid down by the Ministry of Supply, which have varied from £107 to £140 after devaluation. The current price is £140, but if being under-valued. The current price is by not less than 30%. We do not compete if we have to buy by the raw material."

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY declared in reply that the Government are not doctrinally wedded to the bulk-purchase of base metals. They had inherited the system at the end of the war and continued it, except in the case of tin, because on balance it appeared to be advantageous.

The advantages manifested so far had been (1) that it secured the maximum supply of much-needed metals in a time of shortage; (2) that it had minimized the hard currency cost to the country; (3) that it had facilitated in time of shortage the allocation of metal to those consumers whose needs were greatest in the public interest.

The chief drawbacks were the inability of the U.K. consumer to hedge and the risk of heavy losses, by the Government when the market began to fall.

Government Buying

Mr. Freeman said (in part):—"As copper production increases, the advantages of Government buying become fewer and the disadvantages become greater. But copper is not yet plentiful and the price remains high. The salient advantage now is the dollar saving. The disadvantage is the improbability—not, I emphasize, a certainty—that, as supply and demand balance on the market begins to fall, the Government will face heavy accounting losses."

"It would suit the Ministry of Supply very well if we could get out of copper trading now, on the top of the market, and take to ourselves the credit and the profit of successful trading over the last five years without the odium of losses which may be incurred in the future. Unfortunately, we cannot see any way of doing this without the serious risk of a substantial loss of sterling copper and a corresponding increase in dollar expenditure."

"What are our sources of copper supply at present? First, practically the whole of the output of Northern Rhodesia—about 200,000 tons a year; second, about 60,000 tons of special shapes and sizes from Canada and the United States; third, some 7,000 tons from miscellaneous sources; fourth, approximately 20,000 tons from unusable scrap, which is refined on behalf of the Ministry of Supply abroad."

"The 60,000 tons of special shapes and sizes which come mainly from Canada are shapes and sizes which cannot be supplied from Northern Rhodesia before 1952; but, in addition to this, the electrolytic refining capacity of the Northern Rhodesian companies is still too small for a sufficient quantity of electrolytic copper to be supplied from this source. The Ministry of Supply is responsible for the electrolytic refining of 60,000 tons of Northern Rhodesian blister copper. This refining is put to tenders in France, Belgium, Western Germany, and the United States, and it is mainly done in the United States. The cost of that is of the order of half a million pounds a year, probably in dollars."

Northern Rhodesia the Key

"The success of this plan hinges on our taking the whole output of Northern Rhodesia, and if that arrangement were altered, there would be the likelihood of the Rhodesian selling part of their output on the Continent of Europe, and quite possibly—a matter which may be put to the test shortly—at higher prices."

"We should still need the electrolytic copper and we should have to pick it up where we could. There might be a real difficulty of supply, because electrolytic copper is still relatively scarce, and certainly we should have the risk of being unable to purchase up to 60,000 tons in hard currency—the price is 60,000 tons of electrolytic copper, nominally, raised in a hard currency country, but coming from a hard currency mines, and, at the same time, allowing 60,000 tons of sterling copper to go elsewhere."

"The cost of this at to-day's prices would be about £11 million, presumably in dollars. That is a risk which the Government are not prepared to take."

"If the hon. Member or his friends can put forward a scheme to overcome this difficulty—and I say this in all seriousness, because on other metals we have put similar points

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to the London Metal Exchange—will consider it with sympathy and with a desire to meet the point which he is making.

At present, I do not see how we can free the market either until our dollar balance is a great deal more sound than it is now, or until we are able to satisfy a much higher proportion of our needs of electrolytic copper from Northern Rhodesia.

Once it has been made out for a system of bulk purchase, there are only three things one can do about the price. One can either get the best bargain possible with the Rhodesians and sell to the consumer on a no-profit no-loss basis, whatever the price; and that involves the risk of letting the U.K. price go substantially above the United States price. Or one can agree to pay the United States price and sell again to the consumer on a no-profit, no-loss basis at that price, plus an on-cost to cover our expenses; and that also prevents British industry being placed at a serious disadvantage with its United States competitors. Or we could subsidize British industry by deliberately selling copper at below cost, even if we know that in doing so we are not liquidating stocks.

The third of these alternatives the Government are not prepared to consider, and of the first two I think it is abundantly clear that the majority of consumers would far rather have the second than the first. That is what we have been doing.

The on-cost added to the American price, which is taken as the basic price in New York, is computed on a costed basis and not calculated to make a profit for the Government's trading accounts. It means that when the metal is delivered to the consumer the differential is very, very little indeed. If the hon. Member cares to put down a question, I will willingly show him how that on-cost figure is calculated, and he will find there is nothing serious to criticize about it.

Future Price of Rhodesian Copper

Reference has been made to the possibility of the re-imposition of the United States import duty on copper. Unless an Act is passed through Congress not later than the 30th of this month, waiving the duty for a further year, it is automatically reimposed on July 1. We are advised that it is the intention of the United States Administration to pass that Act and waive the duty, but owing to the congestion of business in Congress it does seem possible that it will not be brought by July 1, and the duty may therefore be automatically reimposed.

If the American import duty of 2 cents per lb. were to be reimposed at the beginning of next month, it is uncertain whether the United States export price would be reduced to reflect the full rate of 2 cents or something less. But it is most unlikely that the American consumer would be prepared to pay the duty, and it seems fairly safe to say that the price paid by producers outside the United States would ultimately be the American domestic price less 2 cents.

If therefore the duty is reimposed, we consider that it would be quite wrong for the price paid by this country to the Rhodesian producer to include an extra 2 cents on account of the element of duty in the United States domestic price.

My hon. friend has therefore written to the Rhodesian producers inviting them to agree with him that a proper interpretation of our arrangements with them is that the price to us should be no more than the United States domestic price, less the import duty if it should be imposed. I am sure that the whole House will agree that this is the proper course.

Willoughby's Consolidated

WILLOUGHBY'S CONSOLIDATED CO., LTD., report revenue for 1949 at £104,512 (£95,983 in 1948). Taxation absorbed £39,558 (£36,631), and the net profit is £36,711 (£36,534). The general reserve again receives £15,000. The reputation of the 6 3/4% dividend absorbs £19,259, and the carry forward is £27,643 (£25,290). Investments appear at £365,547, including quoted investments appearing in the books at £332,800 and having a market value of £401,570. Mr. A. E. Hadley is the chairman.

Borderland Syndicate

FACTS about Borderland Syndicate, Ltd., a subsidiary of Tsammi Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., are given in the annual report of that company. Mining properties at least appear as £27,147, development at £53,427, plant and machinery as £9,277, buildings at £3,326, stores at £1,876, and total fixed assets at £96,715. On June 30, 1949, there was a debit balance of £5,469. Cash in hand at that date amounted to £591.

S. Rhodesian Coal

WILLIAM BAIRD AND CO., LTD., a Scottish coal mining company, have applied for an exclusive prospecting reservation over 250 square miles of the Sepugwe area of Southern Rhodesia.

Stockpiling

PURCHASE of lead by the United States for stockpiling will be cut on July 1, but zinc will continue to be bought at the present rate.

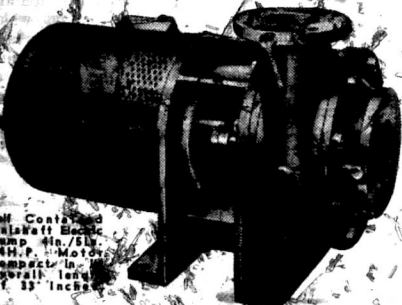
Price of Lead

The price of good soft pig lead was reduced on Saturday from £96 to £92 per ton, delivered.

Passengers for East Africa

AMONG THE PASSENGERS in the DURBAN CASTLE, which sailed from London on June 20, are the following:

- Mombasa.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Ainsworth, Mrs. W. Ayers, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Boels, Mr. W. J. Bolton, Mr. C. Boulton, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Bragg, Mr. E. H. Brinton, Mrs. G. F. Caister, Mr. D. E. B. Carr, Mrs. M. J. Carr, Mr. D. Carter, Mr. C. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. A. Collings, Mrs. L. M. Coomber, Mr. T. Connolly, Mrs. A. Counts, Dr. J. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Eaton, Mrs. E. M. Ellams, Mrs. Emmerson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Elwell, Mrs. E. M. Elwell, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Fozzard, Mr. L. G. Gallaher, Mr. J. B. George, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Gollop, Mrs. M. E. L. Goodmann, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. L. Gordon.
- Mr. A. J. Hare, Mrs. D. K. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harris, Mrs. D. Henderson, Mrs. L. E. Hoggart, Mrs. G. G. Hoyle, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Jewell, Mrs. J. M. King, Mr. M. Kings, Mrs. J. R. Litch, Mr. W. C. Little, the Hon. Mrs. E. M. MacConnell, Mrs. J. H. McCurtain, Mr. J. K. McNulty, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Moore.
- Mr. G. Parkes, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pottin, Mr. and Mrs. W. Purfome, Mrs. A. Quincey, Mrs. D. M. Rendell, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Reynolds, Mr. P. Richards, Mr. J. R. Rooker, Mrs. G. J. Selby, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sullivan, and Mrs. A. E. Talbot, Mr. B. K. Taylor, Mrs. I. Triffin, Mr. J. P. Twining, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Weulhove, Mr. S. J. Wyatt.
- Gibraltar to Mombasa.—Mr. and Mrs. Nolan.
- Tanga.—Mr. E. A. W. Vickers-Haviland.
- Beta.—Mr. E. P. Bedwell, Mr. C. H. W. Clifford, Mrs. D. M. Clifford, the Rev. H. L. Hagland, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Linn, Dr. Strazicky, Brigadier D. J. M. Stuart.
- Round Africa.—Mr. and Mrs. H. S. A. Baker, Major-General and Mrs. J. H. Beith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Buck, Mr. Norman Rasbach.



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Company Meetings

Forestral Land, Timber and Railways Company

Satisfactory Progress of African Companies

Mr. John B. Sullivan on the Importance of Wattle

THE FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FORESTAL LAND, TIMBER AND RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, was held at the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C., on June 24.

MR. JOHN B. SULLIVAN, chairman and joint managing director of the company, presided. He said (*inter alia*):—

"It gives me very great pleasure to welcome a most distinguished colleague from Southern Rhodesia, Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, D.S.O., chairman of The Rhodesian Wattle Company, who has honoured us to-day with his presence at this meeting.

"Our wattle industry not only has continued to be the mainstay of the parent company when needed, but has definitely confirmed its capacity to maintain this position.

The Natal Subsidiary

"You will observe in the balance-sheet a second general reserve of £700,000 under the heading of capital reserves. This represents the par value of bonus shares received from the Natal Flanning Extract Company during 1949. Your auditors are of the opinion, with which we agree, that from the holding company's point of view this is an unrealized profit and should not be distributed until such time as capital assets are realized.

"The value of these bonus shares represents accumulated profits of our Natal subsidiary to June 30 last, part of which has been retained for their own requirements and part invested in the Southern Rhodesian and Kenya companies. The reduction of the holding company's dividend equalization reserve by a transfer of £250,000 to profit and loss account is also part of this policy.

"The amount deducted from the reserves of the group covering the excess book value over nominal value of shares in subsidiaries has increased by £854,027, caused by the remittance rate of the Argentine peso falling from 19.60 to 25.26 to the pound.

"We consider that the remittance rate is the lowest value which could be placed on these assets, and that their value in pesos is considerably higher than the book values. This deduction from the group reserves of £1,959,536 thus represents the loss that would have incurred if the Argentine assets had been realized at book values at December 31 last, and the proceeds had been remitted to this country at the rate of 25.26 pesos to the pound. Your directors are confident that higher peso values for these assets will ultimately be realized, and that La Forestal Argentina still has many years of fruitful revenue production to look forward to.

"We have come to the conclusion that a fuller and more intelligible presentation of the group's affairs would be given if we published firstly the holding company's balance-sheet as at present; secondly, the consolidated accounts of the holding company and all the subsidiary companies except those in Argentina; and, thirdly, the group accounts of the Argentine companies in pesos, together with the remittance rate of exchange at December 31 each year. This will avoid the difficulty of conversion of peso book values into sterling values for purposes of consolidation, a proceeding which does not give the true sterling values of your

Argentine assets, and tends to complicate the entire picture.

Profits and Dividends

"The fall in the profit of the holding company is largely due to the fact that in 1948 a dividend relating to 1947 was received from Argentina. In 1949 no dividend was received. In the consolidated account, which shows a clearer picture of the results of our activities as a group, you will observe that the profit before charging taxation has fallen from £1,313,092 to £898,669, entirely caused by the difficulties experienced by La Forestal Argentina, but that the lower charge for taxation has reduced the difference to some £81,000. In the consolidated profit, after charging taxation of £716,286, the amount which represents Argentine profit is £85,244. Your other subsidiaries have made profits considerably greater than the amount necessary to pay the dividend which we recommend.

"After making the transfer of £250,000 from dividend equalization reserve, the holding company has £312,480 available. Out of this we have already paid the preference dividend, absorbing £61,573, and the 3% ordinary dividend, £61,196, and your directors now recommend a final ordinary dividend of 9%, making 12% for the year."

The chairman then reviewed the present position and prospects of the company's Argentine holdings, which still constitute its major investments, expressing his faith in the sincere desire of the Argentine Government to find a satisfactory and definite solution for the problems of the quebracho extract industry in Argentina, of which industry Forestal holdings at present constitute approximately 50% of the total productive capacity of all existing companies.

Relations with the Argentine

Mr. Sullivan continued:—

"Based on 40 years of business experience in the Argentine Republic, and after completing more than 25 years in the management of Forestal interests I am absolutely convinced that an overwhelming majority of Argentines have a very sincere feeling of respect and esteem for Great Britain, a country and people whom they recognize as their friends from the very birth of Argentine independence.

"In Argentina the Forestal Company has always strictly refrained from political intervention, and has always invited and received fair treatment from each successive Government. It might well have been expected in more recent years that the position of a company holding such vast extensions of land, and with such large financial investments in factories, railways, cattle, etc., would be exposed to criticism, and less cordial treatment, but this has most certainly not been the case in the relations between La Forestal Argentina and the present Argentine Government.

The African Companies

"Turning to our African enterprises, I am happy to be able to report that very satisfactory progress has been achieved during the year 1949. Last year I particularly emphasized that mimosa extract has established itself as the cheapest and most popular vegetable tanning

agent available in the world to-day that at the price at which it could be marketed it is possible for our factories in South Africa and Kenya to operate on the very reasonable profit basis reflected in our accounts. In consequence we felt confirmed in our confidence of the soundness of our African development plans. Nothing has occurred to modify this view.

"The Natal Tanning Extract Company Ltd., our principal subsidiary in Africa, has in 1949 once more broken all the records which it established for itself in 1948. Production has increased and the profits earned by the company have been such as to enable it, after providing for its own capital requirements, comfortably to make the contribution envisaged in our plans towards the financing of our programme of development in Rhodesia and Kenya.

"I must record on your behalf our congratulations to Mr. Sidney Clegg, the managing director of the Natal Tanning Extract Company Ltd., not only for his able and successful direction of the company's affairs, but also for his contribution to the sound organization of the South African wattle industry as a whole.

"The Rhodesian Wattle Company, Ltd., is still at the stage of planting up the extensive acreage which we have secured in that Colony. In this developmental work it has had a strenuous and by no means easy year. Climatic conditions have been less favourable than usual, and the steep and continued rise in costs in Rhodesia, as in so many other countries, presents the management with a serious problem in keeping expenditure within estimates.

"Mr. B. Hewitt, the manager of the company, has, however, faced these and the other difficulties inevitably involved in developmental work with energy and determination, and you will be glad to learn that there is every prospect that we will carry through our programme, by which two factories should enter the profit-making stage about 1955, virtually on schedule.

"Our Kenya subsidiary, the East African Tanning Extract Company, Ltd., under the able management of Dr. H. S. Fisher, has continued its satisfactory progress and is keeping up to schedule in its plans for development. Indeed, conditions for economic wattle growing and extract production in Kenya have proved so favourable that we have now decided upon some further extension of our programme.

"I cannot leave the subject of our African enterprises without some appreciative reference on your behalf to our old friend and colleague Mr. C. W. Biggs, who continues to represent us as adviser on the affairs of the two northern companies. His tireless efforts have contributed greatly to the smooth working of our development programmes.

"Stockholders will have learned of the recent retirement of Mr. L. H. Kiek, a vice-chairman of this company, after an association of 40 years, and all members would wish me to convey to him your most cordial appreciation of his valuable services with our sincere good wishes.

"The vacancy created has been filled by the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Lord Glenconner, who, owing to illness, is unfortunately unable to be present to-day.

"The directors retiring by rotation are Mr. R. Darby and Sir Esmond Ovey. Mr. Darby, being eligible, offers himself for re-election, but Sir Esmond Ovey does not seek re-election.

"Your directors hoped to be in a position to advise you at this meeting of the successor appointed to fill the vacancy thus created. We have secured the acceptance of a man with wide African experience, who at present occupies an important official position, and will not be free to join our board until early in September.

"The report and accounts were adopted, the dividend approved, and Lord Glenconner and Mr. Ralph Darby, C.A., re-elected directors.

Clan Line Steamers, Limited

Importance of Empire Development

Lord Rotherwick's Statement

THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED, was held on June 22 at 2 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

THE RT. HON. LORD ROTHERWICK, chairman of the company, presiding, said:

"During the year to December 31, delivery was taken of three new ships, and since closing the accounts the CLAN MAW and CLAN SUMNER have been brought into service.

Passenger Accommodation Popular

"Like the CLAN DAVIDSON, the CLAN MAW and CLAN SUMNER have been fitted to carry 12 passengers. This passenger accommodation is of a very high standard, and ships so fitted are proving very popular. The limited number of passengers makes a strong appeal.

"Our main business is, of course, the carriage of cargo, and every effort has been made to improve the efficiency of the ships as cargo-carrying units, including, as is our custom, the provision of special equipment for the handling of heavy or bulky cargoes.

"The amount of the group's capital expenditure now amounts to only £1,000,000. The reduction in this figure indicates that war losses have to a large extent been made good, but you will appreciate that not all the vessels have been built to our own specifications, and that accordingly the replacement programme will continue for many years.

"With a fleet of over 50 vessels, normal replacement will run at the rate of about five in every two years. If prices remain at to-day's levels, some £1,500,000 to £2,000,000 of annual depreciation must be carried.

Profits and Dividends

"The dividends which the directors recommend are the same as have been maintained for a number of years, and in view of the many difficulties which shipping companies have to face you will consider this not unsatisfactory.

"I drew attention last year to the fact that this company was four years after the end of the war paying tax at almost as high a rate as when the war was at its height. The past year has brought no alleviation of this burden; in fact, the rate of profits tax on distributed profits has been increased.

"It is regret that I cannot report much improvement in the turn-round of ships in port, raised, at two of the ports at which the company does considerable business, delays through congestion increased in 1949. Your directors have been greatly concerned that valuable ships, representing a substantial amount of capital, have been lying inactive for months awaiting entry to ports. Not only has this capital been earning no return, but the out-of-pocket expenses incurred in meeting the cost of wages, rates, insurance, etc.,

contribute unnecessarily to transport costs. At ports where congestion is not a material factor, the turn-around is slower than it was pre-war, although modern vessels are better equipped for the expeditious handling of cargo.

Effects of Devaluation

"During the year devaluation of the pound has meant an increase in disbursements at many ports. The cost of fuel oil alone amounts to some £400,000 to £500,000 in a full year. You may remember that when the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced last autumn the increase in profits tax on distributed profits, he stated that this would to some extent take care of the extra profits which companies would earn as the result of devaluation. The increased profits tax, however, does not distinguish between those companies which make profits out of devaluation and those like ourselves who see the effect of devaluation merely in increased running costs.

Future Prospects

"Future prospects must be reviewed against the background of world events. At the present time two great Powers have set up spheres of influence. If the barriers can be broken down by friendly agreement, an immediate impetus should be given to trade, for all should be working towards the common end of increasing the standard of living throughout the world.

"But the barriers have not yet been broken down, nor do they appear to be likely to be broken down, and in this *impasse*, and in fact for all measurable time, the British Commonwealth and Empire must be prepared to go forward with a unity of purpose, so that at least one part of the world may continue to report progress.

"If we are prepared to face the facts, we must realize that our financial and trading positions are built up on insecure foundations. It cannot be right for such a great part of our internal economy to be based on the taxes raised on beer and tobacco. In trade we rely on *ad hoc* decisions, such as devaluation, to tide us over immediate difficulties.

"So we shall rise on from crisis to crisis, each one following the other at closer intervals, and always, and inexorably, our wealth, including our once valuable goodwill, will disappear.

Way to Economic Independence

"We have been informed that the assistance which we are receiving at present will not continue indefinitely. If by that time we have not achieved economic independence—and if we carry on as we have done for the past five years we shall certainly not achieve it—to whom shall we look for aid? Will Russia with her immense resources of men and materials offer assistance? If she does, it may be neatly disguised in a trade agreement negotiated on terms which are apparently favourable to us. Such assistance, however, will not be unconditional. If we accept we shall be running the grave risk of becoming just another country behind the Iron Curtain. We must never be in a position that we cannot afford to refuse.

"I should hesitate to speak in this way if I were not satisfied, beyond all reasonable doubt, that there is a solution to our problems.

Need to Increase Empire Trade

"If we can sufficiently increase the number of full ships sailing between the countries of the Commonwealth and Empire, our difficulties will be largely solved. It is a remarkable thing that the obvious is so often overlooked in favour of the obscure. By developing the resources of this great family of nations we can become independent of outside assistance. Through this inde-

pendence we can gain that strength which will enable us to become once again one of the great unifying forces in the world. A strong unit which will co-operate with any other nation or nations anxious to promote the well-being of mankind.

Importance of Full Ships

"To-day the bulk of our investments abroad have gone. We must rely on current exports to pay for current imports. Ships must sail outwards and homewards with full cargoes, and we must increase the full ships sailing between the countries of the Commonwealth and the Empire.

"Full ships do not necessarily mean large profits for the operating companies, for the margin of profit compared to the value of goods carried is very small and a slight variation in freight rates can make all the difference between profit and loss. Nevertheless, full ships do normally afford the possibility of earning profits, and it will be the aim of this company to make a contribution to the re-establishment of our trading position, and through efficient management and good service obtain its share of any profits that are available.

"I think you will agree that the results are satisfactory. We are indebted to our staffs in no small measure for this position, and I should like to express to them our grateful thanks for the efforts which they have made and are continually making on behalf of the company."

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted and the dividends and special distribution payable on that day were agreed.

The retiring directors, Sir Nicholas Cayzer, Bt, and the Hon. H. R. Cayzer, were re-elected and the auditors were reappointed.

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Union Minière du Haut-Katanga

Production of 141,399 Tons of Copper in 1949

Mr. E. Sengier's Statement

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA was held in Brussels on June 22, and approved the accounts for the year ending December 31, 1949.

In the absence of Mr. Gaston Blaise, chairman of the board, at present on a business visit in Africa, MR. VAN BREË, honorary chairman of the board, was in the chair.

Gross profit for 1949 was reported at 1,747,814,086 francs (Belgian). Deduction of depreciation and provision for profits tax and other charges left a net profit of Frs. 874,997,354. The carry-forward from 1948 of Frs. 129,208,137 gave a balance available for distribution of Frs. 1,004,205,491. After carrying forward Frs. 124,387,139 and deducting appropriations to the reserve fund and the special reserve and contingencies fund, the balance available was Frs. 756,069,484.

A dividend for 1949 of Frs. 480 net per share was approved by the meeting.

Managing Director's Review

MR. E. SENGIËR, managing director and chairman of the executive committee, addressing the meeting, called attention to the fact that, notwithstanding a decrease in the company's copper output of some 14,000 tons and a reduced average selling price (20.4 cents per lb. in 1949 as against 22.3 cents in 1948), it was possible to obtain a profit equivalent to the previous year's figure owing to the sale of a substantial tonnage of copper contracted for in 1948 but delivered in 1949 only at the buyers' request.

Mr. Sengier gave information concerning the extension and re-equipment of the plants in Africa which were progressing according to schedule. This programme included the construction of two new hydro-electric power plants, the output of which would enable the company to dispose from 1950 onwards of some 500 million kilowatt-hours per year, and from 1953 onwards of about one billion kilowatt-hours per year.

The power produced would be used not only by the Union Minière group, but also by public and private services in a constantly increasing proportion, and would permit the creation of new business and the expansion of Colonial industries, whilst contributing at the same time towards the improvement of the Native population's standard of living.

The Company's Prospects

Without seeking to make too optimistic forecasts, one could arrive at the conclusion that, with the completion of the programmes of production, mine development, extension and modernization of the works, the time was not far when a series of conditions would be obtained which would be capable of consolidating for many years the technical and financial results of the company's activities.

As a result of the prospecting work carried out this copper and cobalt ore reserves had increased.

In 1950 the company was entering the period when certain productions would be gradually increased.

The tonnages of metals which were continually in transit or in course of refining between the works in Africa and the consumer plants in Europe—tonnages which were considered as part of the company's equipment—had been valued in the books at prices which should leave no scope for surprises.

On condition that the selling price remained more

or less steady and taxation adopted to the circumstances, the company should be able to pursue with the means at its disposal and without recourse to fresh capital the completion of its large programme of construction.

Although working conditions appeared favourable, certain restrictions must be made as regards the stability of markets. If that field only cautious forecasts could be submitted. In Mr. Sengier's opinion the present price of 22.50 cents was rather high. Taking into account both the value of the dollar buying-power and the substantial increase in production costs, the American producers considered, however, that a price of 20 cents was not excessive in a period of normal activity.

Agreement with French Company

Union Minière ranked among the producers with moderate production costs, and was able at such prices to continue showing results sufficient to allow the necessary amortizations and to supply a large contribution to the budget of the Colony, whilst distributing dividends close to the present one.

The company had just concluded an agreement according to which Union Minière and its subsidiary, Société Générale Métallurgique de Hoboken, would shortly participate in the constitution of a French company which would take on lease the Palais electrolytic refinery near Limoges. That agreement guaranteed to the Union Minière the supply to the new company over a period of 15 years of a minimum quantity of 180,000 tons of rough copper. The excellent relations which the Union Minière had had for many years with the French copper consumers should thus be consolidated.

Tanganyika Concessions Shares

Referring to the concern which the Press had shown last April regarding certain transfers of shares of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., Mr. Sengier said:—

As you know, Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., has held since the formation of Union Minière an important participation in the company. This participation includes 179,759 parts sociales (i.e., 14.47% of our capital) as well as 61,384 debentures each entitling to one vote at general meetings, and nominal certificates giving right to 134,016 votes, making a total of 202.1% of the voting power.

There were a great number of Tanganyika shares in Great Britain, France, and Belgium. In 1946 those belonging to French subjects were requisitioned by the French Government and sold to the British Treasury, which therefore became an important holder of Tanganyika shares.

Last year the Bank of England announced its intention to sell, under conditions to be determined, 1,667,960 Tanganyika shares to a group of British, Belgian, and American companies. Among these were the Société Générale de Belgique and the Compagnie Minière du Katanga, which are shareholders of our company. The Belgian companies were to take a participation of 300,000 shares.

Voting Rights

As these shares represented a great proportion of the Tanganyika voting rights, those remaining being widely dispersed, we thought it desirable that the purchasers should exert a certain influence in order to protect the Union Minière shares held by Tanganyika

we had the same concern regarding the Tanganyika holding in the Benguela Railway, which transports part of our products from Katanga to Lobito.

The British Government shared our views, and demanded, as the essential condition of the transfer of the shares, that the purchasers should engage themselves to propose to the general meeting of Tanganyika shareholders not to sell any Union Minière or Benguela Railway shares (except for the rights of the Portuguese Government) during a period of 10 years without authorization of the British Government.

Outputs in 1949

The report circulated to shareholders showed that in 1949—out of a world copper output estimated at 2,250,000 metric tons; Union Minière produced 144,399 tons, as against 155,515 tons in 1948. This decline was due to shortage of hydro-electric power caused by a severe drought.

Ore mined during the year totalled 2,974,616 metric tons. Nevertheless, copper and cobalt reserves had been increased.

Besides copper, 4,403 tons of cobalt were produced, and 42,731 tons of roasted and 52,107 tons of crude zinc concentrates, partly provided from stocks, were delivered to the Belgian zinc industry. The roasting process also yielded nearly 25 tons of cadmium. Refining of certain products yielded 149,342 kilos of silver, 44.5 kilos of gold, and 3.4 kilos of palladium. Sales of uranium ores and concentrates were pursued normally.

Plant Extensions

The extension and appropriation programme of mines, plants, and installations included the equipment of the western group of mines, where Ruwe had been put into commission after eight years of preparation; the sinking of two shafts at Kambove West; increase of capacity of

the Kolwezi and Kipushi concentrators; and of the copper and cobalt electrolysis plant and the copper refinery at Shituru. The electrification of the Jadotville group railway system had been carried out.

Hydro-Electric Station

A Lubumbashi second blower, as well as dust and fume collectors, had been added to the installation. The first of the three 21,000 h.p. groups of Bia hydro-electric power station had been put into service and work at the Delcommune hydro-electric power station was progressing normally.

The construction programme of dwellings for the Native workers and of buildings for social works was nearing completion.

Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. holds 179,759 out of a total share capital of 1,242,000 shares of the Union Minière and 61,384 41% debentures of 100 francs each with voting right, out of a loan capital of 200,000 debentures).

News of Our Advertisers

VAUXHALL MOTORS, LTD., announce a record output of 84,167 cars and trucks in 1949. This is 9,591, or 13% more than in the previous year.

Messrs. SERRAVALLES LTD., announce a dividend of 12½% (the same for 1948). Consolidated group trading profits amounted to £684,407 (£347,660). Taxation absorbed £279,323.

BRITISH ROVERS, LTD., have declared a final dividend of 8%, making 1½% for 1949, on capital increased by a 100% bonus issue. The group's trading profits and investment income amounted to £1,235,933. After providing £545,516 for taxation, the parent company's net profit was £385,999 (£4,3812).

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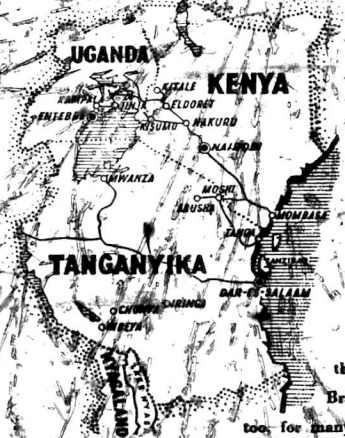
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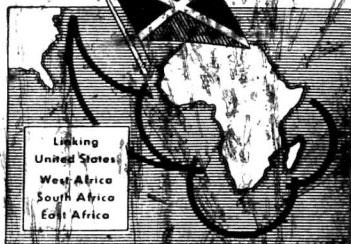
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, the new Secretary of State, appropriately made his first survey of Colonial affairs at the dinner in London which marked the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Corona Club, the club of the Colonial Service. He spoke with well-merited appreciation of that Service, and gave the impression that he has quickly acquired a real interest in Colonial affairs and an understanding of their immense importance in the modern world. Indeed, the Minister said: "On our success in the Colonies depends the whole stability of the Western world and the preservation of those liberal and humane values on which our civilization and the hopes of the Colonial peoples for the future depend." That is elementary truth, not post-prandial hyperbole. It is, of course, in complete variance with the pre-war outlook of the Socialist Party, and it is all the more satisfactory on that account to have this assertion of the indispensability of continued administration under the Crown from a leading Labour spokesman.

Colonial Secretary's First Survey.

The real objective of British Colonial policy was described by Mr. Griffiths as "the evolution of a partnership in which Colonial and British peoples will work together as one team for the benefit both of their own countries and the Commonwealth in which they share, and, indeed, of the world." Earlier he had emphasized that the administrative, social, and technical services in the Dependencies must be shared between British and Colonial men and women; rebutting the idea that British Colonial enterprise was nearing its end, he declared roundly that "to me it seems scarcely yet to have begun." No hint of a willingness to abdicate Britain's duty will be found in this speech by the extreme nationalists who in various parts of the Empire agitate ceaselessly, recklessly, and even subversively for the grant of administrative and political responsibilities which would far surpass the capacity of their communities. Mr. Griffiths, whose honesty of purpose and shrewd judgment have long been recognized in the House of Commons, not less by his political opponents, appears to have determined to act on the principle which animated his predecessor—that of discarding party preconceptions and judging in the light of the facts. That is all that those who are genuinely interested in Colonial affairs ask, and in the implemation of the principle they will wish Mr. Griffiths every success.

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Objective of British Policy. Earlier he had emphasized that the administrative, social, and technical services in the Dependencies must be shared between British and Colonial men and women; rebutting the idea that British Colonial enterprise was nearing its end, he declared roundly that "to me it seems scarcely yet to have begun." No hint of a willingness to abdicate Britain's duty will be found in this speech by the extreme nationalists who in various parts of the Empire agitate ceaselessly, recklessly, and even subversively for the grant of administrative and political responsibilities which would far surpass the capacity of their communities. Mr. Griffiths, whose honesty of purpose and shrewd judgment have long been recognized in the House of Commons, not less by his political opponents, appears to have determined to act on the principle which animated his predecessor—that of discarding party preconceptions and judging in the light of the facts. That is all that those who are genuinely interested in Colonial affairs ask, and in the implemation of the principle they will wish Mr. Griffiths every success.

FEW PEOPLE will doubt to quote the words used by Mr. Michael Blundell when he addressed the Joint East and Central African Board the other day that non-official European leadership should provide guidance, impetus, and enthusiasm which would attract and hold the loyalty of the African and Asian communities in the East and Central African Dependencies. We have drawn to ourselves many talents and professional and business men whose good-will, fair-mindedness, and capabilities are manifest; but unfortunately too few of the best of them hold influential positions in public life. In consequence, what is said and done in the name of the non-white European community may at times represent neither the best policy for the Colony nor even that which the most responsible settlers themselves recognize to be desirable. That needs to be more widely realized, and too much insistence cannot be placed upon the importance of inducing the very best men to bear their share of the burden of public work. It would be absurd to suggest that Kenya, for instance, is now "losing her best eleven"; everyone knows that the European non-official team in the Legislature could and should be far stronger, but year after year passes without the necessary action, despite the fact that procrastination in this matter involves obvious, serious, and increasing dangers.

Mr. Blundell's review of the present political position, which is reported at length in this issue, has the merit of candour; and that in itself is of service to Kenya, in which Colony there has been a damaging tendency in some quarters to present the second or third-rate article as of the first class. That kind of self-deception can do Kenya no good. Mr. Blundell takes the wiser course of admitting that opportunities of winning the confidence of Africans and Asians have been lost; that a small force of reactionary Europeans have been allowed to exercise a malignant and disproportionate influence; that race relationships have deteriorated in recent months; and that the overriding need is a political truce. Coming from one of the most influential of the settler leaders, these admissions are notable. Moreover, they were endorsed by the president and the immediate past president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, both of whom deplored some of the opinions which have been publicly expressed in recent months in Kenya (and criticized by EAST

AFRICA AND RHODESIA). It will be seen, therefore, that this assessment represents the considered conclusions of leading and loyal Kenyans, who certainly did not speak solely for themselves.

This newspaper in particular was charged by Mr. Blundell with having exaggerated the significance of the approach made from Kenya to the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, which step he emphasized, was taken by someone outside the European Elected Members' organization. That point has been made in two successive issues of a leading English weekly review by well-known correspondents writing from Kenya, and by many letters reaching us from the Colony; indeed, the phraseology is so strikingly similar that it indicates that something of a campaign has been organized to propagate the idea. But this appears to us so unsatisfactory a line of retreat that we are surprised that it should be floodlit, as it were. For weeks the real facts were wrapped alternately in mysterious silence and confidential contradictions, but many people know that it was Mr. W. A. C. Boucher, formerly an elected member in the Legislative Council of Kenya, and for the past two and a half years a member of the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly, only, who wrote the letter to South Africa which has caused so much perturbation in East Africa and the Rhodesias.

That, however, does not by any means absolve the European elected members in the Kenya Legislature, as is being so sedulously suggested. Is it not the fact (1) that the leader of the European elected members in Kenya knew of the intention to approach Dr. Malan before the letter was actually dispatched; (2) that he informed his colleagues (as he was in duty bound to do); and (3) that neither he nor they publicly dissociated themselves from that action? That is the vital consideration—that the elected members failed to repudiate immediately and publicly an approach which some at least of their number recognized to be imprudent. Because they kept an unwise silence they were doubtably understood to approve the move (of which Dr. Malan promptly made the political capital which ought to have been foreseen). How could the public in East Africa—including African and Asian political leaders who have a strong bias against the Apartheid policy of the Union—think otherwise? The only assumption could be that silence implied

assent, and many Europeans throughout East and Central Africa, as well as people in this country, intimately concerned with the affairs of the territories, derived that impression.

In such circumstances the duty of this newspaper appeared, and still appears, to be that of discussing a serious problem with candour. We had, and have, no wish to

Major Blunder Ought To Be Repudiated.

excacerbate high feelings, but silence or muted comment could not have served the public interest when, as Mr. Blundell admits, errors were being committed, opportunities lost, and misunderstandings created by the ill-advised words and actions of a minority. A large majority of non-officials in Kenya, as elsewhere throughout East and Central Africa, are, we believe, firmly opposed to political contact with the Malan Government in South Africa while, of course, deeply conscious of their debt to those South Africans who gave

military aid in two world wars. We also believe that a number of the European elected members in Kenya, perhaps all or almost all, of them, regret that an imprudent approach was ever made. But private regrets will not serve the public weal. So long as they can be represented as supporting that unwise act, the elected members will carry a serious political liability. This was not a minor miscalculation which can be conveniently forgotten; it was a major blunder which ought to be formally admitted and repudiated. That would require moral and political courage, but the act would be one of political wisdom and provide an exceptionally good foundation on which to build that *rapprochement* with African and Asian opinion without which European non-official leadership cannot fully exercise its true functions. In the interests of Europeans, Africans, and Asians it is most important to re-establish the faith of the other communities in European non-official leadership which must play its full part in affairs for as far ahead as anyone can see.

Secretary of State Addresses Corona Club

Mr. J. Griffiths on the Colonial Service and Colonial Problems

I HAVE RETURNED from my visit to Malaya with the greatest admiration for the tireless efforts of the Colonial Service to maintain their high tradition and their capacity for handling the innumerable complex problems which beset the Colonial administration in this modern world.

I knew before that the sound calibre of the Service, both from tradition and from meeting the "beachcombers"—to give them their right and honourable name—who are at the moment in the Colonial Office. We are always glad to have with us those who so cheerfully exchange for a spell the broader spaces of their Colonies for the confines of Whitehall to give us the benefit of their experience in the field and to bring a breath of fresh air into the stuffiness which is traditionally believed to hang over the Office. We welcome their contribution to our work—not least because we believe most of them go back to spread the word abroad that the Colonial Office these days is not at all so stuffy as tradition makes it out to be; rather a collection of perfectly ordinary human fellows whose job is to give the maximum help to those wrestling with problems on the spot.

Spelt of High Enterprise

Nor do I forget the "retired beachcombers"—those whose devoted service overseas has earned them a honourable rest but rightly feel that the Colonial Office just could not get on without their advice and counsel. We deeply appreciate their generous help.

The spirit of high enterprise and imagination animates the Service, which has a far-sighted determination today to lay foundations upon which the economic, social, and

political structure can be steadily and progressively built up. It is work of vital importance in the world today. On our success depends the whole stability of the Western world, and the preservation of those liberal and humane values on which our civilization and the hopes of the Colonial peoples for the future depend.

Britain's Colonial Targets

The world has awakened to the fact that things are happening in the Colonies. If anything goes wrong, it will hit the headlines. If anything goes right, critics are always lying in wait to see if they cannot misrepresent it and turn it to our disadvantage. Our answer is to keep our temper and get on with the job. While the environment in which the job has to be done is continually changing, the job goes on.

The target which we have set for the Colonial peoples, in partnership with us, is nothing short of the achievement by all those peoples of a fully civilized social organization in which every individual shall not only share in the amenities of prosperity but, far more important, have the opportunity of developing his character and personality so as to enjoy a full life.

Some people think our Colonial enterprise is nearing its end. To me it seems scarcely yet to have begun. The Colonial Service has great achievements behind it, but a tremendous task lies ahead. In the years to come the Colonial peoples will take an ever increasing share in the work. This economic development is a measure and sign of our success.

But this Colonial enterprise of ours is a partnership. As the administrative and technical services grow out of their present forms to fit the needs of the Colonial communities, British as well as Colonial men and women will have essential parts in the scheme. Political changes will be inevitable. The organiza-

Being an abbreviated report of a speech made last Thursday at a dinner marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Corona Club.

tion of government will be adapted to social and cultural developments." But I hope and believe that the spirit of partnership will continue and take on a fuller meaning as the years pass.

Partnership in the Colonies

Today we rightly think of the partnership as one for the progress of the Colonies. The Colonial peoples, speaking generally, have by intensive effort to make up in a short space of time the arrears of centuries during which Europe and the West have been building up patiently and with many setbacks, the edifice of civilized society. Our first task is to work with the Colonial peoples to make up these arrears.

But this is only a stepping stone towards the grander task, the real objective of our Colonial policy, which is nothing less than the evolution of a partnership in which the Colonial and British peoples will work together as one team for the benefit both of their own countries and of the Commonwealth in which they share, and indeed, of the world.

The Colonial peoples have a great gift to bring to such a partnership. The Colonial Service is helping these to develop those gifts. It is helping to create a stable and progressive society from which there will come men and women of good sense and ability, to bring a new vigour to our course, and a fresh impetus to our march.

The True Glory

To those who have done their work in the Colonial Service, to those who are looking in it to-day, to those who have still to join in this great adventure, my message is one of encouragement and of confidence. Let us remember always the noble words of Sir Francis Drake, that "when it is given us to endeavour any great matter, it is not the beginning but the continuing of the same, until it be thoroughly finished, which giveth the true glory."

The Corona Club stands as sign and symbol of our fellowship in this endeavour. I must congratulate all those who during the year have been honoured by the King for their work. I mention many names would be invidious in a gathering where the team is so strong that individual awards of "colours" reflect the same work of everyone. But you would wish me to congratulate Sir Christopher Cox on the well-merited recognition of the immense contribution he has made to the Colonial territories—and Arundell of the Windwards, Garvey of British Honduras, Reece in Somaliland, Campbell in Malta, and McFerron of Singapore.

Service to Corona Club

You would all wish me to pay a tribute to Sir Charles Jones, who has done so much to keep the tradition of the Corona Club alive during the 29 years in which he has been your honorary secretary.

Mr. Jewell has been with the Corona Club since its inception 50 years ago, during which he has never spared either time or energy in its service. The committee was sure that it would be the wish of all members that this notable event should be marked by a presentation to Mr. Jewell. If there are falls to come to Mr. Jewell, I will most heartily for all that he has done on your behalf, and to present him with this silver cigarette box.

In giving you the toast of the Corona Club, I cannot do better than quote the words of my distinguished predecessor, to whose work I would pay my sincere tribute

and whose keen personal interest in the great task in which we are all engaged, I am sure you will recall with deep appreciation. I ask you to drink to "the high level of strength of purpose which unite all those of every race and profession, whose lives are devoted to the advancement of the Colonial peoples."

U.K.—Africa Air Service

AGREEMENT has been reached between British Overseas Airways Corporation and South African Airways on the services to be operated in partnership when both bring new types of aircraft into operation later this year. B.O.A.C. will then fly new Handley Page Hermes pressurized landplanes three times a day in each direction between England and South Africa via Tripoli, Kano, Leopoldville, and the Victoria Falls, and S.A.A., using pressurized Lockheed Constellations in place of Skyliners, will operate three times a day in each direction via Nairobi, Khartoum, and Rome. Both routes will be flown without night stops. The Hermes will also displace the B.O.A.C. flying-boat service between London and Nairobi, Kenya. B.O.A.C. state that, while regretting the withdrawal of the flying-boat from the route to East Central and South Africa, their substitution by faster and more competitive pressurized landplanes, and the consequent elimination of the flying-boat routes, will result in considerable saving in overhead costs.

Serete Khama Affair

THE AFRICAN ADVISORY COUNCIL, which represents the eight tribes of Bechuanaland, resolved unanimously at a meeting held in Mafeking on June 17: "We have heard with deep regret of the disrespect shown by the Bamangwato to the King's representative when they failed to meet him at their Kgama Serowe. We, the African Advisory Council, reiterate the loyalty we and our fathers before us have shown to the British Crown, and we disassociate ourselves from the affront given to the High Commissioner by the Bamangwato." This council, which meets once a year, consists solely of Africans, apart from the president, who is the Resident Commissioner. The tribal representatives consist of chiefs and other leaders appointed by the tribal *kgotlas*. The Bamangwato were not represented on June 17 owing to the absence of a chief.

Tanganyika European Council

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION to determine the governing body of the recently formed Tanganyika European Council have already been announced. In the Northern Province, Mr. E. A. F. Schmid polled 549 votes and Captain H. E. Lyndon 430. In the other five provinces so far associated in the organization there were 1,000 polls, as follows: Tanga, Mr. W. P. Holder (263), Mr. E. J. Hutchcock (209); Eastern, Mr. T. W. Taylor (231), Colonel E. H. Bax (268); Central, Dr. D. A. Cranston (182), Mr. R. H. Noonan (109); Southern Highlands, Colonel C. L. Towne (282); Captain S. Moore Gilbert (262); Southern, Major Gordon Fred. A. Captain W. J. Sinclair (in whose cases figures are not given because mail delays had brought very few votes by the time the ballot closed). The above 12 members are the original councillors.

Messrs. McKillop and Greston, who for the past 12 years have farmed in the Narok district of Kenya, are marketing tinned cream under the brand name M.L. Products. The factory, a production of one million tins annually, is there will be a surplus for export after meeting all requirements.

Owing to the dispute between the two majority of Commissioners and the London Insurance Association, the work of the London Insurance Association has been reduced, and the time has been lost. It is hoped that the work will be resumed as soon as possible.

Mr. Blundell Outlines Kenya's Problems

Plea for Political Truce and More Responsibility

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, in which Colony he has framed for the past 25 years, addressed the executive Council of the East and Central African Board a few days ago on the problems of East Africa.

He affirmed his conviction that, despite the opportunities which had been lost, the mistakes which had been made, and the obscurity in which many problems were shrouded, it was still possible for non-official European leadership to provide guidance, impetus, and enthusiasm which would attract and hold the confidence of the African and Asian communities.

Embers of Discontent

"Too many people," he said, "were inclined to go about with bellows and blow upon the embers of discontent, and, still worse, upon the political ambitions of an immature African community. Africans must, of course, be given a fair and increasing place in the political life of the country, but their present limitations could not be disregarded. In the whole of Kenya there were perhaps 100 Africans with some real understanding of some of the main public problems—100 out of five millions.

Mr. Blundell said in the course of his address:—

"Great changes have occurred among the European community of Kenya recently. We have still a 'hard' reactionary element, which gets a great deal of publicity in the local Press—while the general body of moderates meet on with the job of developing the country. The fact that I have been elected by the Rift Valley constituency, which used to be voted reactionary, indicates the change in public opinion, which generally supports my attitude.

"There is a growing consciousness that Africans and Indians must be fitted into the picture: 25 years ago that was much less appreciated because the Europeans were busy on the task of establishing themselves. Yet there are extreme tensions to-day on account of doubts about the future in the mind of both Europeans and Asians, doubts which have been greatly increased in the last few months by a most unfortunate document prepared by the new Governor of Tanganyika.

Position of Asians

"In East Africa generally Asians have been given adequate political representation, and I am sure that they would accept European leadership if they were once convinced of the permanence of white settlement. A very interesting recent happening in Kenya has been the realization of the Asians that their communal feelings as Hindus or Muslims were too great for them to work satisfactorily together except under European leadership.

"That is the position even though Asians—Pakistanis less than Indians—are experiencing the pangs of rampant nationalism. There is such a sense of nationhood among them now that they would certainly try to succeed as if we were to disappear from East Africa. They are torn between the realists, who favour a moderate policy, and the idealists who dream of an Indian empire in East Africa. They are sensitive and ambitious, and on our part is more than ever necessary, but we are wise I am sure that we can cope with them.

"There are the first signs of nationalism among the Asians also, the stage being perhaps that of India about 1870. There may be 100 Africans in Kenya who could be regarded as the intelligentsia, but even that small group is causing much trouble. The great mass of

Africans, however, are much as they were 30 years ago, and the Europeans, some 30,000 in all, can still carry the five million Africans of Kenya with us, and must do so. That will demand the provision of a shock-absorbing mechanism for a period of great change, and we must show sympathy with African aspirations. Their aspirations, fears, and hopes are natural and must be accepted as such.

Tanganyika Government's "Cockshy" Document

"Until six months ago I should have said that we were working well towards the establishment of a united community. That can be the only basis of progress for Europeans, with their traditions, knowledge, and dynamic energy, and Asians both have their special parts to play. Publication by the Government of Tanganyika of a document which has since been called a 'cockshy' has caused high tension, for the logical conclusion of the proposals of that Government would have been to eliminate all non-official Europeans from the Legislative Council. The document frightened the European community generally—which had also noticed the rapid increase in the number of Africans placed on the Legislative Council in Uganda without prior consultation.

"These things are important to settlers in Kenya who intend to survive at all costs. Kenya settlers are not prepared to remain silent while measures which might lead to their extinction are impetuously taken. So they made contact with non-official leaders in Tanganyika and the two Rhodesias.

Serious Deterioration in Race Relations

"Extremist elements in East Africa were, of course, given a splendid opportunity, which they seized. In the White Highlands, which have a settled European population, the motions passed at protest meetings were moderately worded. In Nairobi, however, a motion in which all-considered terms was adopted; it referred to 'pigmentation of the skin' and recommended an approach to the Union of South Africa.

"That promptly threw the Indians and Africans together, for just as most Europeans have a pathological fear of Communism, so the other races fear what they imagine South African policy to be. The serious deterioration in race relations is reflected in the Legislative Council of Kenya, where there has been an increased emphasis on racial politics, both directly and together by Indians and Africans in a manner which had not previously happened during the last two years of the life of the Council.

How to Ease Racial Tensions

"How are we to ease these racial tensions? The first requirement, I believe, is to place executive responsibility upon the Europeans, who, so long as they are non-communists, sometimes do, make decisions and proposals from which they would abstain if they knew that the duty of governing the country might fall upon them. If the Europeans had more responsibility, we should be driven to learn more and think more about the political advancement of Africans and the tensions involved in it.

"When you people have made suggestions some of us are inclined to assume that you are not serious, and many of us often think that you are not sufficiently trusted. The very Government which thrusts upon Africans in West Africa what is almost self-government denies any comparable right to the 36,000 Europeans in Kenya despite their tradition and experience, and despite the fact that they are the only

can see, the leadership must be European—and it would certainly not be reactionary.

“So far as Africans are concerned, much more should be done from the district council level in order to train them for other duties. While we must not obstruct advance, it is not wise to rush it, and everybody knows that Africans in the East African territories have been appointed to Legislative Councils when it is common knowledge that they are not yet fully capable of fulfilling the duties—not all of them, of course, but some—and that shows that the supply is not adequate even for the present restricted number.

“Kenya's greatest need is political quiet for 10 years. Given quiet and the responsibility for more memberships—that is to say, political control of some of the departments—we could sort out race relations, and I think, agree with the two Rhodesias on the transfer to some suitable inter-territorial body of a few important subjects including defence, communications, customs, and Native and agrarian policy. That must come, and we must avoid the Balkanization of East Africa, while reserving to the territorial legislatures their legitimate functions.

Criticism of European Leadership

“It will be gathered that I am critical of the leadership which the European community is showing, as I have been in Kenya itself. Two years ago we were granted a non-official majority in the Legislative Council, not of Europeans alone, but of Europeans, Africans, and Asians over the Government side, and we have not made it work as we should have done. In particular, we have lost opportunities of winning the confidence of the African and Asian members, who, if we had been wiser, would have asked our guidance from time to time. It is our fault that they have not done so, and we must try again.

“But in my opinion, much too much has been made of the approach to Dr. Malan, especially in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.

“Though I have talked politics, the great problem of Kenya and parts of Tanganyika is not political, but that of the pressures of too many people on the land. Under some form of federal set-up we could move people across the present frontiers—but first we must have a political truce and have political responsibility granted to the European community.”

Support of Commercial Leaders

MALCOLM A. BROWN, president of the Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, said that the British community in Kenya, and Kenya as a whole, would be better served if there were more Europeans in the Legislative Council who held such views as Mr. Blundell had just expressed. There could be no doubt that a great deal of harm has been done in Kenya by the die-hards and their opinions and actions.

Commercial men generally agreed with Mr. Blundell. They wanted co-operation, and were co-operating increasingly with Indians. For instance, a few months ago the Royal East African Automobile Association, the membership of which had hitherto been confined to Europeans, rescinded its rule in that sense, and some 25 Indians had now been elected. An interesting point was that Indians showed a high sense of responsibility when considering applications from other Indians.

MR. A. J. DEW BRILL, a past president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa, said that he was in complete accord with the views expressed by Mr. Blundell and Major Brown. Whereas the reactionary element was not strong either in the Legislature or in Nairobi, a small body of extremists had, he said, set themselves to gain control of public meetings, at some of which deplorable motions had been passed.

MR. E. P. POWSON, suggested that East Africa's present political problem was that of either expanding the powers of the High Commission or of endeavouring to obtain some advancement in Kenya.

MR. BLUNDELL replied that he would oppose any extension of power to the High Commission until a majority of the membership of the Legislative Council in Kenya was held by non-official members permanently settled in the country, because it was essential that the elected British element should be in a position to influence policy effectively before more control was passed to the High Commission and Assembly. He wanted increased political responsibility for the Europeans in Kenya because it was highly important

to create quickly the right kind of co-operation and co-ordination between the East African group on the one hand and the Rhodesian group on the other.

MR. ALPORT, M.P., said that not until 1922 had the great business houses in India recognized the need for suitable representatives to participate fully in political life. There was the same need in East Africa to-day for such representatives. Most business men held moderate views, and would help to implement the policy which Mr. Blundell advocated. He hoped the commercial concerns would encourage their senior men to take a more active part in public life.

Business Men in Public Life

MR. BLUNDELL replied that he would welcome a strengthening of the Legislature by business men, and that he had not meant to suggest that portfolios should be held only by farmers. Indeed, the first two memberships had gone to men with extensive business interests, Major Carrish-Bentick and Mr. Vasey.

MR. B. E. PETTIPERRE, vice-chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, said that he knew of cases of London groups urging local directors or general managers to go into public life and experiencing resistance on the ground that they were either too busy or felt that they could achieve little or nothing.

MR. F. S. JOELSON, while agreeing with much of Mr. Blundell's argument, wondered whether it took sufficient account of recent developments, which had, he believed, done great harm to the cause of unity. There was to-day nothing that could be called European opinion in East Africa. In Kenya the die-hards were in conflict with the moderates; European opinion in Uganda was highly suspicious of European policy in Kenya, and at that very moment some settlers there (not business men) were even advocating the common roll, which was anathema almost everywhere. That was the state of affairs resulting from the Kenya approach to the Union of South Africa, a calamitous action.

Approach to South Africa Calamitous

It was calamitous and would be a continuing liability, because it had played into the hands of the enemies of Kenya everywhere, and weakened the support of her friends. It had given the enemies of white settlement, white, black, and brown, a weapon which they would go on using. He had had dozens of letters from Kenyans saying: “Let us forget the Malan affair.” It was one of those things—like the “cockshy” document in Tanganyika—which could simply not be forgotten; it would be political currency for years, and it would be folly to ignore that certainty.

So reckless had the Kenya approach been that those in favour of it had for weeks imagined that it would gain them the support of the Rhodesias, whereas anyone who knew the realities could have predicted that it would do precisely the opposite. That was now recognized in Kenya, but not before great harm had been wrought.

MR. BLUNDELL replied that the approach to Dr. Malan had been made by someone outside the Elected Members' Organization; that he agreed that opinions in Tanganyika were at sixes and sevens, he thought because the issues at stake were not adequately realized; that European opinion in Uganda was essentially commercial and tangential; and that if Uganda wanted to remain outside an East Africa federation, there was no reason why it should not be formed without her, just as Nyasaland could remain outside a Central African federation.

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

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Minister for African Colonies

Lord Winster Supports Proposal

DIVISION OF THE BRITISH COLONIES into two groups, (1) African and (2) others, with a Secretary of State in charge of each, was proposed by LORD WINSTER, formerly Minister for Civil Aviation, and later Governor of Cyprus, at last week's annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society.

The Colonial Office maintained a high standard of administration, he said, but it was overburdened and consequently often operated in a cumbersome and slow manner. Ministers were snowed under with the detailed work of the many territories which they had to administer.

"I am not the only ex-Colonial Governor who feels that he could have achieved much more successful results had he been able to get decisions more quickly from the Colonial Office," said Lord Winster, who remarked that support for his views concerning the division of the Colonies had come from Mr. Oliver Stanley and Mr. Ivor Thomas. As to financial implications, he could certainly suggest where Colonial Office expenditure might be pruned. Efficiency always paid for itself, but nothing was so expensive as delay.

Lord Samuel, one of the best real statesmen left in the country, had proposed a standing committee on the Colonies, strengthened by the appointment of representatives from the Colonies.

Cumbersome Colonial Office Machinery

Agitation and unrest in the Colonies might be due to the cumbersome Colonial Office machine, or to the fact that the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies had never ranked sufficiently high in the Cabinet hierarchy, or to the hasty ministerial changes without

regard to the qualification of the men appointed. In recent times there had been seven Secretaries of State in seven years.

How could there be successful administration in such circumstances? The appointment of well-meaning but inexperienced Ministers left them in the hands of their permanent advisers, which meant Government by bureaucracy.

In the past there had been a case for the appointment of a separate Minister for African affairs, the need was now more urgent than ever. When he was Governor of Cyprus, the indigenous inhabitants of that island frequently expressed resentment at the appointment of officials from Africa.

The political problems of the Colonial Empire were becoming more complicated and numerous, and the Colonial Secretary was alone answerable to the Cabinet for responsibilities beyond the power of any one man to shoulder, no matter how many underlings he might have.

The Minister had also to attend Parliament regularly, travel to various parts of the Colonial Empire, receive visitors and deputations, and attend to his own constituency, where members of the public too often showed that they knew nothing of the tremendous burden of office.

Lord Winster commented upon the fate in the last election of Mr. Crech Jones, who had been defeated by a handful of votes, and thus seen a life's work robbed of fruition.

Discussion in Parliament on the Colonial Empire was telescoped into the annual debate, which could not cover all the territories adequately; there should be four separate debates on Colonial matters, and a debate on the Colonial Development Corporation was needed.

The Discussion

SIR DRUMMOND SHEELS did not consider that the appointment of a separate Minister for African Affairs would work well; he thought it would be better to have Under-Secretaries for the various groups. Whilst the interest in Colonial affairs displayed in Parliament was not high, it was certainly improving; now it was the electorate which needed educating in Colonial matters.

MR. A. CRECH JONES said that Colonial Office organization had been repeatedly examined. The crucial problem was how to retain some degree of responsibility while devolving it all along the line. The functions of the Colonial Office had been adjusted to meet the developing needs of the territories. In research, for instance, there were services which individual territories could not possibly undertake or finance, and which could be organized for them only in London.

The burden of office was indeed intolerable if a Minister was to carry out his duties adequately.

A standing joint committee on the Colonies could never be a body with authority, and it would detract from the interest of Parliament in Colonial affairs.

The Colonial Office had been criticized for driving the political pace too fast, as against economic development. That accusation would not bear a moment's examination. Economic development in the Colonial Empire in the past few years had been tremendous. The strains set up by this development were inevitable, and however wise and good an administration might be, a certain amount of trouble could never be avoided.

MR. IVOR THOMAS said that within his experience all former Governors wanted the Colonial Office to be divided, whilst all former Secretaries of State opposed the idea.

The proposal for a separate Minister for African Affairs did not simply demand a new Colonial Secretary or an permanent official. Mr. Thomas believed that Mr. Crech Jones had, with Mr. Amery and Mr. Oliver Stanley, been among the greatest Colonial Secretaries of this century, perhaps longer.

If it had been Prime Minister, he went on, I should certainly have set out to find a new seat for Mr. Crech Jones after the election result.

Mr. Thomas said that he had already put in print his views on the subject of a separate Minister, and while he differed from Mr. Crech Jones, he had been very pleased to see that the latter was prepared to consider the question with an open mind.

The proposal for a separate Secretary of State for the British African Colonies was, he believe, first made by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA.]

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BACKGROUND

Changed Outlook. — "Public opinion has been jolted into a new awareness of the dangerous division of the world; and this awareness is proving new strength. The Americans have taken steps to safeguard not only Korea but the whole Pacific position; the Australians have sent aid in tangible form to Malaya; and the British Government has put the British Navy in the Far East under the command of the American Commander-in-Chief. There is already a new factor in the world economic situation. The stockpiles which the Americans have been building up will now be rather pipelines than stockpiles. Lately there have been signs that in the world as a whole the post-war period of extreme shortages has been coming to an end. There have even been local surpluses. But the margin, nowhere large, will quickly be taken up, and the danger of inflation will be intensified. A switch of scarce resources from productive to unproductive employment may bring some advantage to the sterling area by supporting the prices of important commodities, but very soon it may make itself felt in a shortage everywhere. If a further effort for defence will stretch the American economy, the country may well find itself not merely stretched but intolerably strained. The Government may now have to allow an increase in inflation. Whatever the result of the local battles in Korea, a permanent mark will be left on the world economic situation." — *Financial Times*.

Watch Hong Kong. — "The Korean war gets hotter. Such action was inevitable. It entails obvious risks. Nevertheless, there are good grounds for believing that it will be the one way of bringing the campaign here to a decisive issue. Part of our Far Eastern Fleet, which appears to be as strong as its American counterpart, has been placed under the command of General MacArthur. There has rightly been no word of criticism here against that move. It was wise and proper that we should cooperate with alacrity. British and American interests in the Far East have become indivisible, so far as defence is concerned. . . . The vital British stronghold of Hong Kong is under constant threat. There is no greater support in the Far East, no more tempting target for Communist aggression; it is a strong point which an enemy may choose to overtake before attacking Formosa or the Philippines. British and American military assessment appear to be that there is no immediate menace to Hong Kong. Our defence of Hong Kong must not be the little of too late as in the past." — *Daily Mail*.

Swing of the Pendulum. — "There is not one English character but two. The Englishman is adventurous, vigorous, clear-headed, humorous, and kindly, but he is also barge-muddled, high-minded, sentimental, and selfish. On his good days the first set of characteristics is uppermost; on his bad days the second. Happily for mankind, the good days have greatly outnumbered the bad. Twice at least in our history a period of exceptional vigour and splendour has given way to one of dreary fanaticism. The Elizabethan Age was followed by the Civil War and the Protectorate. Victorian England, passing through the turmoil and anarchy of the first half of the 20th century, seemed to settle down quite comfortably into the mould of Socialist Britain. Mercifully, the Englishman, when he goes, takes to fanaticism, seems unable to keep it up for long. The Protectorate lasted for a little over a decade. Socialist Britain has already been in existence for half that time, and we are already through the worst. There is no precedent for a great Parliamentary majority disappearing as rapidly as the Socialist majority of 1945. It usually takes 10 years for the pendulum to swing far enough to wipe out a majority measured in hundreds of seats. This time five years has been enough. During the past five years we have been governed by pigs, and we have had just about enough of it — as our forebears had by 1660. This fantastic Government will shortly be driven out of office on a great gust of laughter." — *The Rt. Hon. Richard Law, M.P., in Times and Tide*.

British the Best. — "No country, I point out to my foreign friends, possesses better poets, bunter, complexities, mass escalators, or poets than England; yet it is rare indeed to hear any Englishman boasting of such things. The British Constitution, again, is the most magnificent of human mysteries, but what Englishman, when questioned, can furnish with even approximate coherence an account of the British Constitution? The British civil servant (and here I reach the most compelling of all my illustrations) is one of the most noble of God's creations; yet what Englishman when abroad has ever been heard to vaunt the virtues of his Civil Servant? Such modesty entices respect." — *Mrs. Harold Nicolson, in The Spectator*.

Colonial Press Freedom. — "Brigadier Johnson, of the information department of the Colonial Office, speaking by invitation to the Imperial Press Conference in Ottawa, said that the development in the Colonial territories of a free and independent Press is regarded by the British Government and by every Colonial Government as an objective of fundamental importance. Quite what this means is not clear. Does the Government seek to realize the ideal of a free Colonial Press as a matter of immediate policy? If so, there will be much slaughter in Africa and elsewhere when the freedom is used by irresponsible journals to work their readers into a frenzy. The commission inquiring into the Eruigi riots denounced in the strongest terms the abuse of Press freedom almost everywhere in Nigeria. Is the maintenance of this freedom to be and incite to unrest really a British Governmental objective of fundamental importance? The tendency in Colonial territories to suppress news by official action was criticized and deplored by the conference, and often enough perhaps there are grounds for criticism. Officials are not universally immune from the temptation to suppress not what is best but an administrative area but what is inconvenient to themselves. There should be some means whereby complaints of unfair suppression of news can be brought before the Colonial courts, and the officials obliged to give an account of their censorship. The Empire Press Union offered its services to investigate any situation involving irresponsible publications in any Colony and to advise such publications and, in the event of failure to improve a situation to be considered in respect of any necessary laws. That would certainly be a full-time job for many teams of investigators. If it could be managed without Government subsidies, which is unlikely, the scheme would have certain attractions, although the thought of earnest E.P.U. functionaries endeavouring to persuade subversive African publications of the value of their way is not without its comic possibilities." — *Truth*.

"An issue of the *Katanga City Star* commemorates the 10th anniversary of the independence with 252 pages and sells for 3/10. The issue used 775 tons of newsprint which is more than enough for six weeks' issues of *The Times* at its present rate." — *The Times*.

TO THE NEWS

E.A.R.-marked.—"We must fight godless materialism with aggressive evangelism."—Dr. Chavasse, Bishop of Rochester.

"A leading aircraftman skilled fitter in the R.A.F. who earns three guineas a week could earn in civilian life from £10 to £15."—The Earl of Selkirk.

"Undistributed profits carry a total taxation of about 7s. 6d. in the pound in the U.S.A., compared with almost 12s. here."—Mr. Anthony Eden, M.P.

"We have either to obey blindly the orders of the Politbureau in Moscow or take a full part in the world-wide struggle against them."—Mr. John Strachey, M.P.

"Rice is a major Communist target in South-East Asia. Rice means food for the breadbaskets of China; and Burma, Siam, and Indo-China mean rice."—Mr. Denis Warner.

"We are suffering from devaluation in education, in parental responsibility, in pride and independence, in our sense of right and wrong, and in our Empire."—Mr. F. H. Robinson, president of the Unionist Teachers' Association.

"I attribute not a little of any success I have had in life to the religious upbringing which I owe to my father."—Sir Leonard Rogers.

"One of the greatest dangers which can befall a nation occurs when to break a law is the badge of an adventure which the people applaud."—The Rev. S. M. Berry, D.D.

"The Ministry of Civil Aviation has spent £226,787 in the United States on the purchase of aircraft and spare parts during the past five years."—Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry.

"The average size of Sunday newspapers in the United States today is 116 pages. In England next month they will be reduced to an average of nine pages, ten one week and eight the next."—*Observer*.

"The world depends more than ever on the British Commonwealth, not less, and a much greater pooling of Commonwealth resources is needed."—Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

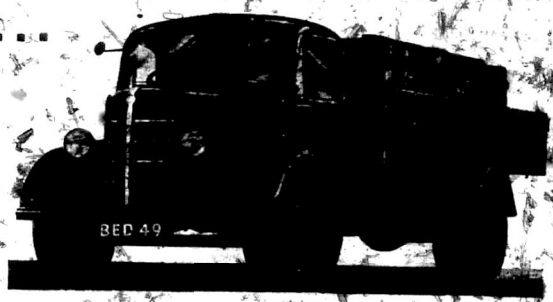
"Because of the high cost of printing since the war, and rising rents, learned societies find it almost impossible to exist. This matter ought seriously to concern everybody who cares about maintaining English cultural traditions."—Professor E. R. Dodds.

"Our pre-war average import of softwoods was 2,250,000 standards a year. Last year we brought in 1,080,000, and this year so far we have bought only about 700,000, compared with minimum import requirements of 1,500,000 standards."—Lord Llewellyn.

"I appeal to Socialist members to get back to the idealism and internationalism of Arthur Henderson and George Barnes, and get away from the narrow, selfish, isolationist, smug complacency of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer."—Mr. E. H. Garner-Evans, M.P. (Socialist).

"The most important cause of the German disaster at Stalingrad in World War II was the activities of the partisans on the immensely long line of communications of the armies commanded by Von Paulus. This was told to me in 1945 amidst the ruins of Stalingrad by the Russian general who commanded."—Commander Stephen King Hall.

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PERSONALIA

MR. SYDNEY TRANTER will shortly revisit Tanganyika Territory.

DR. E. A. TRIM has been appointed Deputy Director of Medical Services in Kenya.

MR. F. H. PAGE-JONES has been appointed a Senior Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika.

MR. COLIN BLACK broadcast on sport in last Friday's "Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland" programme of the B.B.C.

MR. JAMES F. KAPNEK, the well-known Rhodesian business man, farmer and philanthropist, has arrived in London.

LADY RHODES has arrived from Nairobi and is staying in Crowborough, Sussex. She will fly back to Kenya on July 24.

MR. LEONARD ALDRIDGE, chairman and managing director of Messrs. Mitchell, Curtis & Co., Ltd., has arrived in London from Africa.

MR. A. A. DAVIES, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, attended the annual conference of the Electors' Union of Kenya.

MR. G. R. PEMBRIDGE has been appointed to represent the Usain Gishu constituency in the Legislative Council of Kenya during the absence of Mr. L. R. M. WELLSWOOD.

CAPTAIN J. H. MORTEN, R.N. (Retd.), will address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on July 27 on "Rhodesian Blue-Cured Tobacco."

A daughter was born a few days ago to the wife of Mr. ERNEST KINGHORN, M.P., a Parliamentary member of the executive council of the Joint East and Central African Board.

MR. CHRISTOPHER BUCKLEY, who recently visited East, Central, and West Africa for the *Daily Telegraph*, flew to Tokyo a few days ago on his way to Korea.

MR. A. B. COHEN, head of the African department of the Colonial Office, flew to Washington at the beginning of the week for the Anglo-American talks on the British African Colonies.

The Southern Rhodesian Government have acquired LORD SASONBY'S 20,000-acre estate adjoining the Wankie Game Reserve. The farm house will eventually be converted into an hotel.

MR. R. H. O. LOPELLE, joint managing director of the Kenya Farmers' Association, returned to East Africa by last Friday's flying-boat service, after spending a holiday in this country and Ireland.

MR. STANLEY GHEERSIE, in his maiden speech on his re-election to the Legislative Council of Kenya, proposed that all voters should take an oath of allegiance to the Crown. MR. J. E. NATHOO, an Indian member, said that many Asians in Kenya would support the idea.

MR. C. J. EDWARDS, a director of Pest Control (Sudan), Ltd., who is in charge of spraying against jassid in cotton in that country, is in England on leave, and DR. E. PARRY JONES, of the board of the Central African subsidiary, will arrive shortly for a brief visit.

COLONEL W. L. ROLLESTON, lately on the staff of the Governor-General in Malaya, has arrived in Tanganyika to take up duty as executive officer in charge of development, following MR. L. R. BUCKLAND, who is on the point of retirement. Colonel Rolleston served with the K.A.R. in 1930-36.

MRS. JAMES GRIFFITHS, wife of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the guest of honour of the Women's Colona Club at dinner in London last week when LADY (CATHLENE) THOMSON, founder and honorary secretary of the club until this year, received a presentation in recognition of her services.

MR. H. G. LATILLA, who died last August, has left an estate of £157,830 gross (£95,866 net, duty paid £58,446). He was chairman of Rhodesian Corporation, Ltd., and director of Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Corporation, Ltd., Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., and London and Rhodesian Mining and Land Co., Ltd., among other companies.

MR. P. H. PERCIVAL has been re-elected president of the East African Professional Hunters' Association, with MR. A. F. AYRE and MR. O. M. REES as vice-presidents. The other members of the committee are MESSRS. F. M. ALLEN, N. K. ASCHAN, F. E. BOWMAN, S. DOWNEY, E. C. B. ELLIOTT, J. PITCAIRN HOLMES, D. J. KER, S. R. CLELAND SCOTT, J. M. SILVESTER, and F. MURRAY SMITH.

Mr. Vasey's New Portfolio

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is able to give the exclusive news that the portfolio of Education in Kenya is to be transferred to MR. E. A. VASEY, Member for Health and Local Government, who recently crossed from the non-official side of the Legislature to undertake administrative responsibilities.

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Bishop William Wynn Jones C.M.S. Committee's Minute

THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY has recorded its deep appreciation of the work of the Rt. Rev. William Wynn Jones, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, who died in Dar es Salaam on May 29. From the minute of the committee we are able to quote the following extracts:—

"After four years of work as principal of the C.M.S. Training College at Kongwa, he was appointed the first head master of the Arusha School, opened by the society at the request of the Government to provide education for the children of Europeans resident in Tanganyika.

"Here was a testing of character and personality, for it was no easy task to weld into a unit of common life boys and girls drawn from odd corners of a vast Territory, their early childhood lived under pioneer conditions, often without the previous companionship of any other European children. At school they came under a discipline never experienced by them before, and, with their contrasting backgrounds, as might be expected, they reacted differently. But the new head master was never defeated, and overcame his difficulties with a cheerful smile and his own inimitable sense of humour.

"Such was the preparation, an unexpected and unusual one, for the man who was to become the well-loved friend of all sorts and conditions of people in the vast territory of Tanganyika, the confidant of Government officials and settlers; the no less beloved father-in-God to Africans who knew him as their devoted servant and friend; and, the while, the object of the respect and growing regard of the Indian community, both Hindu and Muslim.

Achievements during Episcopate

"In 1943 he came to England for his consecration as assistant to the Bishop of Central Tanganyika, and on his way back to the diocese exercised his new ministry for the first time among troops on active service. Then in 1947 he succeeded Bishop Gomersall as diocesan bishop.

"His short episcopate was notable for three achievements. First, there was the tremendous impact upon the life of the Territory by the industrial and agricultural revolution of the groundnut scheme. The first two sites of the experiment at Kongwa and Urambo were both in his diocese. From the start vividly aware of the spiritual opportunities no less than the possible moral dangers of this invasion, he gave a magnificent lead to the Christian Churches in the Territory, and by his foresight, example, and continual inspiration strengthened the hands of the many Christians, European and African, who were engaged upon this operation. His last public action was the dedication of the new church in Kongwa when he was in great physical pain, having just broken his arm.

"Secondly, there was his wise, patient, and most loving handling of the many problems and tensions arising from the spread of the Revival Movement in his diocese. As he himself to enter with fullest sympathy into the sense of a new beginning enjoyed by those whose lives had been changed by the revival he yet had a width of sympathy and understanding which enabled him to appreciate the hesitations with which others approached it, and his constant and successful purpose was to see in one fellowship in one Church, those who viewed the revival in such different ways. To him the Church in East Africa owes an incalculable debt for his ability to demonstrate the fellowship which breaks down barriers.

"Thirdly, there was his no less patient and determined pursuit of unity amongst all the Christian denominations working in Tanganyika. His tonic influence and the trust in which he was held made possible the bringing together of missionaries of widely differing traditions and laid the foundations for a common Christian approach to the manifold social, economic, and political problems which are coming to the fore in East Africa.

"In all this he was a statesman who in a short time fulfilled a long time. But to a multitude of people it is the man himself who will live on as a precious memory, a man who was utterly humble and loving.

and yet quite fearless in his witness, a tonic which possessed that rare gift of tact which could turn from some laughing comment on a passing incident to a word in season about the deep things of God, and do so without any sense of incongruity or giving to anyone a feeling of embarrassment.

"No tribute can be closed without recording the witness of his home life, where as husband and father he set a pattern which was all of a part with his public ministry. Mrs. Wynn Jones shared so intimately in all the wide range of his service."

Archdeacon Bakewell's Tribute

"ARCHDEACON LIONEL J. BAKEWELL writes from Katoko, near Bukoba:—

"News of the death from kidney trouble of Bishop Wynn Jones came as a shock, for he had always been so well and active, and had been almost ceaselessly on safari since his enthronement in January, 1948.

"The thought about him uppermost in my mind is that to him people mattered supremely. He was notorious for his interest in ex-gaolbirds; he would take them on as house boys or clerks just to give them a fresh start, being nothing dismayed when, as occasionally happened, one departed with some of his goods.

"When the Bishop was taking the Archbishop of Sydney and Mrs. Mowll through Kenya in 1948, we stopped to look at some prehistoric excavations. On leaving we all signed the visitors' book, and were about to move off when the Bishop stopped and spoke to the sole African attendant, asked him his name, where he came from, about his wife, how he found living in that lonely spot, and so on.

"It turned out that he was a C.M.S. Christian from far-away Maseno. The Bishop took his name and promised to send him a Swahili book—probably his own Swahili 'Letters of a Traveller', a book of guidance for young men, particularly those living in townships away from their own homes, which has a wide circulation. I wondered how many of all the people who visit these excavations ever think of the African attendant?

"During the war the Bishop was an Army chaplain. On one occasion at least he found a third-class railway carriage (in which Europeans never travel) full of African soldiers. He went in, and held a service as they travelled along."

Publications Received

- "Twilight in South Africa," by Henry Gibbs (Jarrold, 15s.).
- "Many Happy Days I've Squandered," Arthur Loveridge (Robert Hale, 12s. 6d.).
- "African Ideas of God," edited by Dr. E. W. Smith (Edinburgh House Press, 21s.).
- "Somewhere South of Suez," Douglas Reed (Cape, 12s. 6d.).
- "In Face of Fear," Freda Troup (Faber, 12s. 6d.).
- "Field Machinery," Cornelius Davies (Nelson, 7s.).
- "Turn But a Stone," Gillian Olivier (Houghton & Mifflin, 7s. 6d.).
- "Baker of the Nile," Dorothy Middleton (Falcon Press, 12s. 6d.).
- "The Grazing Animal," J. F. H. Thomas (Faber, 15s.).
- "The Clove Tree," G. E. Tidbury (Crosby Lockwood, 18s.).

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Parliament

No Increase in Colonial Troops
Racial Discrimination in Law

COLONIAL FORCES in East and Central Africa are not to be increased.

When Mr. ALBERT asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons a few days ago what steps were proposed to increase the strength of the Colonial Forces in East and Central Africa,

The PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE Mr. COOK replied: "I assume that the hon. Member is referring to land forces. The policy of the H.M. Government is that the Colonial Forces in East and Central Africa should be adequate for the local defence and internal security of these areas. The existing Forces are regarded as adequate for that purpose, and it is not at present intended that they should be increased."

Mr. J. HYND asked whether the reports of Colonial Governments on the extent of legislation establishing racial discrimination had been analysed.

Mr. J. GRAIFFITHS, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replied: "The surveys of this subject by Colonial Governments have not yet been fully analysed, but I hope to have the result shortly and will decide what further action I should take after I have had an opportunity of studying them."

American Investment in Colonies

Mr. DONNER asked whether it was the policy of H.M. Government to encourage American investment in the Colonial Empire.

Mr. COOK: "Our policy is in general to welcome American investment in the Colonies. But we have to bear in mind that such investment normally carries with it a dollar liability for remittance of dividends or profits and an ultimate liability for repatriation of capital. So long therefore as the dollar problem is with us our policy must be selective, and we must satisfy ourselves that any given project will either give a net earning or saving of dollars, or will be of such substantial economic benefit to the Colonial territory concerned as to justify any possible loss of dollars involved."

Mr. J. HYND asked how many Government schools had been provided for the last year; how many children were enrolled at those schools; and what plans there were for further education facilities for the next year.

Mr. DONNER: Detailed education statistics of this nature of a tribal nature are not kept in the Colonial Office. My hon. friend is asking the Acting Governor for this information.

Mr. ALBERT asked how many qualified African women teachers were employed in schools of all types in each of the East and Central African territories, and the ratio between girl and boy students.

Mr. COOK: "My hon. friend is asking the Government concerned to supply the required information."

Mr. ALBERT: "When he has these figures, will the Under-Secretary satisfy himself that a proper balance is being maintained in the education of boys and girls in East and Central Africa, and that energetic steps are taken to advance the education of girls in particular?"

Mr. COOK: "Yes, sir, but I should prefer to await the report."

Mr. BALDWIN: "Could the figures be circulated in the Official Report, instead of being given to only one Member?"

Mr. COOK: "We are awaiting the information from the Governments."

Proposed Loan to Rhodesia

COLONEL CROSTWHAITE-EYRE asked why the Bank of England objected to a proposed loan by Messrs. Kleinworths to the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. GAITSKELL: "The Northern Rhodesian Government consulted H.M. Government on the credit in question, and we advised Northern Rhodesia that short-term finance of the type proposed was not appropriate."

COLONEL CROSTWHAITE-EYRE then asked why the Government had given this advice, because this is a credit urgently needed by Northern Rhodesia for six months to finance imports that were self-liquidating.

Mr. GAITSKELL: "Because we thought in the circumstances that it was appropriate to have a longer term advance."

Mr. KEELING: "Is the Minister aware that this veto has aroused great indignation both in Northern and Southern Rhodesia, where people cannot see why the City of London should be refused permission to lend money for imports of wheat from Australia to Rhodesia when they are not only allowed but encouraged to lend money for manufacturing purposes on short term in France and Austria?"

Mr. GAITSKELL: "There is no question of a veto. The Northern Rhodesian Government consulted us and we gave them our opinion on the matter."

Lieut. Commander BRATHWAITE said that the advance credits had been encouraged both by the Bank of England and the Treasury to finance imports into Iron Curtain countries, notably Poland and Yugoslavia. "Why not to our own Empire?"

Mr. GAITSKELL: "Because in this case it was most undesirable to have a credit which might suddenly be withdrawn."

COLONEL CROSTWHAITE-EYRE: "If a short-term credit was desired, not a long-term credit, why should H.M. Government take it upon themselves to say that only a long-term credit would be of any approval?"

Mr. GAITSKELL: "Because H.M. Government considered when their advice was sought that a long-term credit would be more appropriate."

Mr. RUSSELL asked what steps were being taken to encourage voluntary organizations to undertake social welfare work in the Colonies.

Mr. COOK: "My hon. friend is conscious of the importance of encouraging voluntary organizations to undertake social welfare work in the Colonies, and the attention of Colonial Governments has been called to an important role which they can play. Apart from missionary enterprise, there is considerable other voluntary activity in the West Indies, Hong Kong, Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, in Kenya, and Sierra Leone and Mauritius. Of course, throughout Africa the activities of the great missionary societies is well known, but here, as elsewhere, Governments are conscious of the value of voluntary effort and are doing what they can to foster it."

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U.N.O. Reports on Eritrea NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Failure to Reach Agreement

THREE SEPARATE REPORTS on Eritrea have been submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations, following the failure of its special commission to reach agreement. One report is from the delegates of South Africa and Burma, another from the Norwegian, and the third from the representatives of Guatemala and Pakistan.

South Africa and Burma propose that after a transitional period of three years, Eritrea should become a self-governing unit in a federation with Ethiopia under Ethiopian sovereignty, with a customs union and common citizenship. British administration would continue during the initial period, with an advisory council of representatives of the United Kingdom, Ethiopia and Egypt.

The Norwegian member proposes a union of Eritrea and Ethiopia, but that the people of the western province should remain for a limited period under British administration until they decide whether they wish to join the united Ethiopia and Eritrea or the Sudan.

The third report proposes the sovereign independence of Eritrea after 10 years, during which period a United Nations trusteeship would operate under an administrator appointed by the General Assembly, advised by a council consisting of representatives of the United States, India, Ethiopia, a Muslim and a Latin American country. The Coptic Christians, Muslims, and minorities would also be represented. Free zones at the ports of Massawa and Asseb would be provided.

New Rates for Overseas Telegrams

IMPORTANT CHANGES have been made in the rate structure of international telegraphic services as from July 1st.

Wires outside Europe have in general been reduced by about 75% of the old level and the maximum number of characters words is now five. Urgent telegrams will pay double the new standard rate, or about 75% of the old rate. The deferred and cable services have been abolished. For letter telegrams the rate is now half of that for ordinary messages, the minimum being based on 22 words, not 25; for social telegrams within the Commonwealth the minimum is reduced from 12 words to 11 and the rate to half the new standard charge.

Hitherto the ordinary rate from the U.K. to the British territories within the sphere of the new paper (from the Sudan to Southern Rhodesia inclusive) was 1s. 3d. per word. The new rate is 11d. to the Sudan and 1s. to all other territories. In Mozambique and the Azores, East Africa there has been a reduction from 1s. 12d. to 1s. 7d. In the case of the Belgian Congo the direct rate was 1s. 6d. and 1s. 11d. if sent through Rhodesia, the new rates are 1s. 1d. and 1s. 5d. respectively.

There is some possibility that the 'Bafaka' will become a national movement, to which all patriotic Baganas will feel it their duty to belong. Much depends on the treatment and opportunities accorded to the educated class in Uganda in the next year or two."—Mr. Valentine Eliot, in *Venture*.

£100,000 is estimated to be required by Salisbury and Bulawayo for Native housing.

Samachar, of Zanzibar, the oldest bilingual newspaper in East Africa, has just entered upon its 49th year.

An agricultural show is to be held in Nyassaland this year at Chidziri on July 15. No show took place last year owing to the drought.

The dispute between Serowe Khama and his uncle, Tshepo, in regard to cattle left by Khama III is reported to have been settled.

Mr. N. C. Webb, a British police inspector, and 15 armed Africans held for six hours an attack by 170 shifta 42 miles from Asmara last Thursday, killing six and taking two prisoners before withdrawing at sunset.

A garden party in aid of the Princess Tshai Memorial Hospital, Addis Ababa, is to be held at The Holme, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London, on July 25. Tickets (2s. 6d.) may be obtained from 3 Charteris Road, Woodford Green, Essex.

The General Post Office has recommended to the East African postal authorities that arrangements should now be made for ocean mails for the country to be unloaded in Marseilles, whenever possible. This course has been urged by E.C.A. rates and R.F.O.D.B.I. for a considerable period.

Somaland War Memorial

The Somaliland Protectorate war memorial at Tug Argan has been unveiled by the Governor, Sir Gerald Reece. It is at the site of the gallant delaying action fought against the overwhelming Italian forces which invaded the territory in August, 1940. The memorial is in the form of a cenotaph, prominently overlooking the battlefield.

The text of the convention between H.M. Government in the United Kingdom (on behalf of the Government of Southern Rhodesia) and the Government of Portugal in regard to the port of Beira and the connected railways, signed in Lisbon on June 17, has just been published as a White Paper (Cmd. 1983, 6d.). The text will be published in our next issue.

Marshall Plan funds totalling \$975,000 will be used to help open up isolated areas in Africa and South East Asia. Northern Rhodesia is to receive \$257,000 and Nyassaland \$65,600 for road development projects, and British Somaliland \$36,000 for the construction of small reservoirs along the live-stock routes. The funds will be drawn from a special reserve set aside by the Economic Co-operation Administration.

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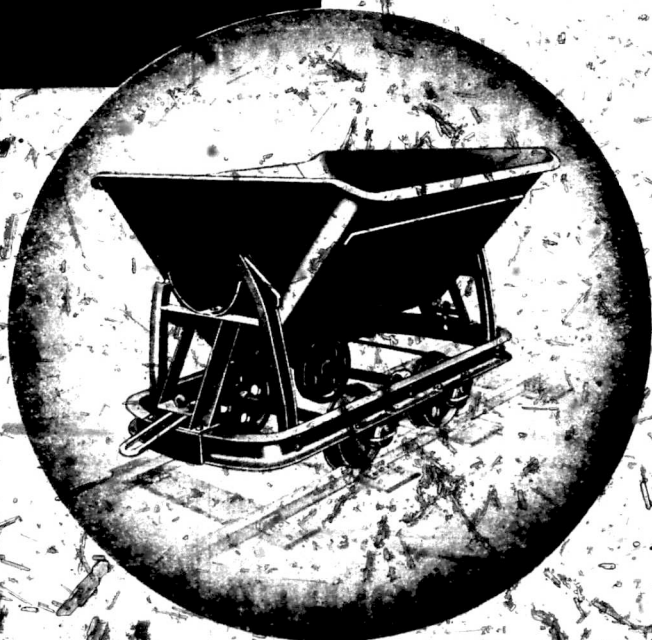
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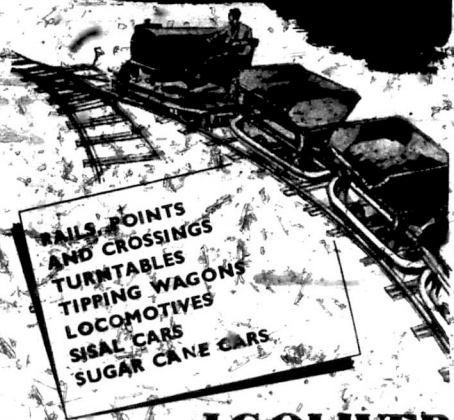
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The British South Africa Company

Agreement on N. Rhodesian Mineral Rights

Sir Dougal Malcolm's Statement

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY was held on Thursday, June 29, in the Hall of the Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2.

SIR DOUGAL O. MALCOLM, M.C.M.G., president of the company, was in the chair.

The secretary and chief accountant, Mr. W. H. White, read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The president expressed the regret of himself and the board at the absence on account of serious illness of Mr. Arthur E. Hadley, C.B.E., who was a director retiring by rotation and would not for that reason be seeking re-election, and their pleasure at the presence of Colonel Sir Ellis Robins, resident director in Southern Rhodesia.

Another Very Good Year

"We now present to you our report and accounts for the year ended September 30, 1949, another very good year, as I think you will agree—better even than last year, good as that was. May I take the report and accounts, which have been in your hands for some time, as read?" (Agreed.)

"Let us turn to the balance-sheet. Here, on the liability side the important changes in last year's figures are under the heading 'revenue reserves'—an increase of a little over £100,000 to just under £510,000 in the reserve for future United Kingdom taxation, which results, of course, from our increased income; and an increase in the figure of unappropriated profits of rather over £250,000, representing the increase which we propose in our carry-forward, which will now stand at just over £1,840,000, notwithstanding the increase which we recommend in our dividend for the year."

"Under current liabilities, United Kingdom taxation at a little under £436,000, and Dominion income tax at a little under £1,100,000, exceed the corresponding figures for last year by about £258,000 and £251,000 respectively.

Balance-Sheet Items

"On the assets side, fixed assets stand at only very little more than last year, almost at the same figure, £2,500,000.

"Investments in subsidiary companies, mainly, of course, Rhodesia Railways Trust, exceed last year's figure by just over £111,000, due to the inclusion of that amount on account of S.F. Food Products, Limited. This is a company in which we have taken a controlling interest, providing us outlets for the products of our citrus factory at Mazoe in manufactured form.

"Our other investments at a trifle under £8,117,000 are only some £17,000 less than last year's figure. The market value at the date of the balance-sheet of the quoted investments exceeded the balance-sheet figure by nearly £2,200,000. The latest corresponding figure which I have to-day is £1,735,000.

"Debtors at just over £970,000 exceed last year's figure by about £340,000, and cash at bankers and in hand at a little over £1,684,000 exceed last year's figure by nearly £750,000.

Profit and Loss Account

"As to the profit and loss account, the items on the debit side do not show any material change from the

corresponding figure for last year, except that variation on profits of course is up by about £310,000.

"On the other side, mining royalties, rents, and fees, at a little under £2,628,000, are up by nearly £400,000, and the previous year's expenditure on prospecting has not been repeated. The profit from our estates in Africa, though partly due to revaluation of stocks, is also exactly the same as in the year before, £43,000 odd.

Profit of £1,458,778

"Income from investments, interest, and underwriting commissions at £564,000 odd, exceeds the previous year's figure by about £100,000. The apparent falling off of £65,000 in our income from our subsidiary company, the Rhodesia Railways Trust, is, of course, accounted for by the fact that in the year under review the Trust paid one year's dividend, as against one and a half year's dividend in the year before.

"The result of the whole thing is that our profit for the year at £1,458,778 exceeds the previous year's profit by £64,000 odd. We recommend a dividend for the year under review of 33½%, that is to say, 5s. a share, less income tax at 9s. in the £ to absorb £1,204,569, as against 26½%, or 4s. per share, absorbing £963,655 the year before. This will still leave us, as I have said, a carry-forward increased by £254,209 to £1,841,028.

"I do not think that the consolidated profit and loss account and balance-sheet of our company and its subsidiary, the Rhodesia Railways Trust, or the accounts of the Trust's subsidiary, the Shabani Railway Company, need detain you.

Company's Remarkable Prosperity

"The remarkable prosperity of our company in these latter years—and I hope that you will agree with me in thinking that it is remarkable—is, of course, due in very great measure to the wonderful results obtained by the Northern Rhodesian mining industry, in particular the copper mining industry, whence we benefit so greatly, both as very large shareholders, directly and indirectly, in the mining companies, and as recipients under our agreements with them, by which they receive their mining rights from us, of royalties, which vary with their output and with the price of copper and other minerals.

"The total production of copper from Northern Rhodesia during the year now under review was just short of 248,000 long tons, the value of that production having been nearly £30,000,000, as compared with nearly £25,000,000 in the year before.

"Production is now proceeding at the rate of about 21,000 tons per month, and this is likely to be increased in the not distant future by a substantial increase in the production of the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mining Company, Limited, which has just declared its first dividend of 20% on its share capital.

Price of Copper

"During our year under review the sterling equivalent of the New York price for electrolytic copper averaged £117 per ton. During the year now current it has so far averaged £151, and is now at the extremely high figure of £180; so that for our year now current I think I am justified in expecting that our mineral revenue will not be materially less than it was for our year

under review, notwithstanding that under our agreement made last year with His Majesty's Government and the Government of Northern Rhodesia, it will be, as it has not been hitherto, subject to a participation in it of 20% by the Northern Rhodesian Government. This is a very important matter, to which I will return in a moment.

In addressing you at our meeting last year I said that I could not anticipate that during our year from October, 1949, to September, 1950 (that is to say, during the year now current) we should do nearly so well as in the years 1947, 1948, and 1949, during which the results of quite exceptional copper prices had had, I feared, in some quarters the effect of exciting feelings of envy and cupidity. As I have just said, that gloomy anticipation, if it was a gloomy one, is not likely to be fulfilled, but it is more than ever true that the extremely high price at which copper stands to-day, enhanced as it has been by the depreciation of sterling, cannot be expected to be permanently lasting.

Northern Rhodesian Mineral Rights

"Yet what I said last year of the light in which our new-found and abundant prosperity was seen by other eyes than ours was abundantly justified. I was speaking then just at a moment when confidential negotiations between us, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and representatives of the elected members of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council on the subject of our Northern Rhodesian mineral rights were actually in progress. Of course I could say nothing then about those negotiations, though I told the story of the public controversy which had preceded their initiation; and I am absolved from having to say very much about them now by having been enabled on August 18 last year, three weeks after our last annual meeting took place, to issue the circular which is reprinted on page 4 as an appendix to our report now before you.

"That circular repeats in the first part of it an announcement published in the Press on August 10 last by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. That announcement gives fully and fairly what I may call the heads of the agreement arrived at. The discussions which led up to it were presided over by the then Secretary of State with courtesy and patience, and were conducted in a not unfriendly spirit. All the same, it was not an easy negotiation.

Problem Facing the Board

Our mineral rights in their fullness were in perpetuity and were not open to challenge from the legal point of view. That had been made explicit and publicly stated in years past by the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and we have never admitted, nor do we admit, that objections could justly be made against our rights on historical or moral grounds.

"Nevertheless, as the persons charged with the duty of looking after your interests to the best of our ability, we had to deal with the matter in the light of things as they were, not as we might think that they ought to be. From this point of view the conclusion was forced upon us that some substantial abatement by our company of the plenitude of its legal mineral rights was unavoidable.

"We could not conceal from ourselves or from stockholders—here I am quoting from the latter part, the explanatory part of our circular—the fact that rights in perpetuity have been, and will be likely in future, in increasing measure to be the object of sustained political attack, the force of which it would certainly be very difficult, and might well, having regard to the trend of political development in Colonial territories, be imposed on for His Majesty's Government to resist, and it became clear in the course of the discussions that if

these had broken down and had resulted in no agreement a measure of taxation would be imposed on the company's receipts from its mineral revenues and in particular from royalties.

Company's Substantial Sacrifice

"I am not called upon to admit that a special tax on the company's royalties, as such, would have been any more justifiable really than the diminution of the company's mineral revenue by any other method. But there it was. The effect of such a tax as was to be apprehended might have been very onerous, and, in the absence of any agreement between us and the other parties concerned, might well have proved not to be the end of the matter.

"So in all the circumstances we came to the conclusion that an agreement under which our Northern Rhodesian mineral rights are to continue for a period of 37 years from October 1, 1949, subject to the assignment during that period of a 20% participation to the Government of Northern Rhodesia in our net revenue from them, the payments made to the Northern Rhodesian Government being treated as an expense for the purpose of income tax, would be in your best interests. The reception accorded to our circular when published justified, I think, the belief that the conclusion at which we arrived met with general acceptance.

Security for Thirty-Seven Years

"Of course, the agreement involves substantial sacrifice on our side; but it does make the position as it stands, in the light of the agreement, safe for 37 years. I am satisfied that the other parties to the agreement will live up to it, as we shall if you will give your approval to it in the legal form in which it is to be submitted to the extra-ordinary meeting which is to follow immediately upon the conclusion of the meeting which we are now holding. In that form it has been approved by the Colonial Office and by the Government of Northern Rhodesia, fortified by a unanimous vote of the Legislative Council.

"I am satisfied that there is no intention on the part of the Leader of the Elected Members in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, who is a man of his word, or of his colleagues, from whom came the initiative which led to the negotiation of the agreement, to go back upon it in any way.

Governments of the Future

"More than that, Clauses 10 and 11, the last two clauses of the formal agreement, implementing No. 24(e) of the heads of agreement, secure, so far as is humanly possible, that any future Government which may be set up in Northern Rhodesia in place of the present Crown Protectorate administration will be bound by it. This is a very important element in the security which the agreement affords to our position for the 37 years from the beginning of our financial year now current.

"In submitting the formal agreement for the approval of the extra-ordinary meeting which is to be held in a few minutes, your board is entirely confident that it will be recommending what is in your best interests."

Report and Accounts Adopted

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted by the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., K.P., P.C. and Colonel Sir T. Ellis Robins, B.S.O., were re-elected directors; and the remuneration of the auditors, Messrs. Cooper Brothers and Company, was fixed.

Agreement Approved

At a subsequent extra-ordinary general meeting a resolution was passed approving the agreement between the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, and the company.

Société Minière du Béceka

Annual Statement by Directors

Large Mining Interests in Belgian Congo

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIÉTÉ MINIERE DU BECEKA was held in Brussels on June 20, 1950.

The board of directors consists of MM. Gaston Blaise, Firmin Van Bree, Lambert Jadot, le Baron Carton de Wiart, Willy de Munck, Paul Fontainas, Paul Gillet, Odon Jadot, Pierre Jadot, Alfred Moeller de Laddersous, Philip J. Oppenheimer, Edgar Sengier, and Sir Ernest Oppenheimer.

The annual report for the year ended December 31, 1949, covering the 30th year of the company's existence, recalls that the concessions are governed by an agreement made in 1906 between the Independent Congo State and the Lower Congo-Katanga Railway Company.

Diamond Discoveries

Prospecting operations resulted in 1916-17 in the first discoveries of areas in the basin of the Lulua containing diamonds suitable for jewellery purposes; the discoveries were worked from 1921 to 1933, and, after the world depression, from 1937 to 1939, yielding a total output of 916,000 carats of small diamonds.

In 1918 the Lukulenge—Bushmanie diamond pipe was discovered, and its extensions now form the vast mineralized zone of the Lubilash basin around Bakwanga, the zone being characterized by important pipes of alluvial industrial diamonds. By the end of 1949 the output had totalled 106,666,000 carats, chiefly of industrial diamonds and crushing boart.

Gold production from the central area of the concession had yielded 280 kilogrammes of gold by the end of 1948, when production ceased pending the result of further prospecting to discover the best basis for future operations.

New Manganese Subsidiary

Manganese in the south of the concession is to be worked by a new subsidiary, to be known as the Société Béceka Manganèse, with an initial capital of 20 million Congo francs, of which the Béceka Company will receive 19,000 shares of 500 francs in consideration of the transfer of the property and subscribe in cash for practically the whole of the remaining 21,000 shares.

Since registration of the Béceka Company on December 15, 1919, prospecting has resulted in 58 mineral discoveries, covering a superficial area of 150,000 hectares. Eleven of the discoveries, either of diamond or gold, have ceased to be worked. Diamantiferous reserves, however, promise possibilities of production for a number of years ahead, the reserves having been substantially increased in the past year.

Production of Diamonds

Diamond production in 1949 totalled 9,099,000 carats from the Lubilash sector, where the number of mines being worked remained at 10. Altogether some 900,000 square metres of gravels were treated, necessitating the removal of approximately 1,200,000 square metres of barren soil, the operations being mainly mechanized, in order to reduce the demands upon labour required to meet growing economic activity. By means of mechanization the production was raised from 5,273,000 carats in the previous year without increasing the labour force. Still further mechanization of the mining opera-

tions is intended, the object being to complete the installations by the end of 1950, by which date the company's new central hydro-electric station is due to come into commission.

World diamond sales last year totalled £28,438,000, compared with £38,100,000 in 1948; the 1949 total was made up of £19,978,000 worth of brilliants and £8,460,000 worth of industrial stones and crushing boart, compared with £26,800,000 and £11,300,000 respectively in the previous year. This substantial regression naturally affected the company's sales.

New Sale Contracts

Since devaluation of the pound sterling, however, the market for jewellery diamonds, which had been very quiet for some months, has become more active, and there has been continued demand for the industrial stones produced by the company, both to meet current requirements and for the exceptional purposes to which reference was made in the previous annual report. Agreements made to cover a five-year period have justified an increase in the company's production. The monetary situation has led to certain adjustments in the selling price of some categories of diamonds.

Negotiations for new contracts of sale covering a period of six years are in train, and are being undertaken in the spirit of understanding and solidarity which has animated producers since 1926.

Company's Interests

The company holds interests in the Société Diamant Boart (which completed its factory at Forest-lez-Bruxelles and reported a profit for 1949 of 1,951,443 francs, compared with 1,706,222 francs in the previous year); Industrial Distributors (1946), Ltd. (which made a lower divisible profit than in 1948 but will be in a position to pay a good dividend for 1949); Société d'Élevage et de Culture au Congo Belge (which made a profit of 4,895,859 francs in 1948 and a slightly better profit last year); and the Union Financière et Maritime (which paid a dividend for 1948-49 of 110 francs per share and made a profit of 38,434,609 francs).

At the end of December, 1949, the company's staff in Africa numbered 67 Europeans (of whom 46 were accompanied by their wives), and 6,218 Africans, with 4,147 wives; the numbers of European and African children were 57 and 5,067 respectively. In addition, eight Europeans and 275 African labourers were at work on the hydro-electric station.

Balance-Sheet Items

The capital of the Béceka Company totals 180 million francs. Revenue from operations in the field during the year totalled 165,683,048 francs, and investment income 89,108,182 francs. After deduction of all charges and taxation, the net profit amounted to 98,561,939 francs, enabling the board to declare a dividend of 670 francs per share, of which 270 francs were paid as an interim dividend in January last.

Concessions and mineral rights have been written down to one franc, apart from a revaluation in the previous balance-sheet of fixed assets at 79,583,560 francs. Investments appear at 131,982,510 francs, merchandise and mineral products at 30,019,295 francs, and cash at 366,200,586 francs.

James Finlay & Co. Ltd.

Mr. A. M. McGrigor's Statement

THE ACCOUNTS OF JAMES FINLAY & COMPANY LIMITED, the East India merchants and secretaries of tea and other companies, have recently been published in respect of the accounting year ended December 31, 1949.

In addition to their large tea interests in India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, James Finlay & Company, Limited, have a considerable interest in tea in Kenya as represented by their holding in The African Highlands Produce Company, Limited, which company's estates have a planted area of 5,380 acres.

With regard to the results for the past year and future prospects for tea producers generally, Mr. A. M. McGRIGOR, chairman of James Finlay & Company, Limited, in his statement accompanying the report and accounts of that company, remarked as follows:—

Tea Prospects

"Of the four companies comprising what is commonly termed the 'Finlay group', and in which we have a material interest from an investment and management angle, the Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Company, Limited, had a successful year, and increased its ordinary dividend by 2%, but in the case of the other three companies, the Consolidated Tea and Lands Company, Limited, the Amalgamated Tea Estates Company, Limited, and the Kanan Devan Mills Produce Company, Limited, ordinary dividends were again reduced, though in the case of the first two trading results were not unsatisfactory. The outturn from the estates belonging to the Kanan Devan Company was seriously affected by a prolonged drought, with a con-

sequent adverse effect on results, and in this case the dividend had to be reduced from 20% to 12%.

High Costs of Production

Costs of production remain at a very high figure, and the heavy finance required by these tea companies for producing their crops has in most cases made serious inroads into their liquid resources, and has necessitated recourse to banks for loans, in addition to finance being provided by your company. I touched on this point in my statement last year, and would stress that a conservative dividend policy must be expected to be followed by the boards of the tea companies, even although results may be favourable, so that every effort can be made to rebuild a strong financial position in the companies comprising the group.

As regard prospects for tea producers generally, statistics show that over-production is unlikely to make itself felt in the immediate future, and provided there that costs of production have reached their peak, I incline to the view that results for the current year from the producing companies in India, Pakistan, and Ceylon in which we are interested should be reasonably satisfactory.

African Highlands Produce Company

In relation to our Kenya interests, the African Highlands Produce Company, Limited, experienced a moderate year and repeated a dividend of 10%. Prospects in this case are distinctly more encouraging, and I continue to regard the outlook for tea in Kenya with confidence."

"I hope that the Uganda Electricity Board will be able in due course to produce electric current at a price which will make the lighting of the middle-class African's home an economic matter."—Mr. C. Handley Bird.

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According to figures published by the East African Statistical Department, between August, 1939, and August, 1948, the Nairobi COST-OF-LIVING index rose by 83%.

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By any standard, the part played by the Electrical Supply industry in the development of East Africa entitles The East African Power and Lighting Company in Kenya, and its Associated Companies in Tanganyika, to a worthy place amongst the pioneers of progress in these Territories.

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