

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

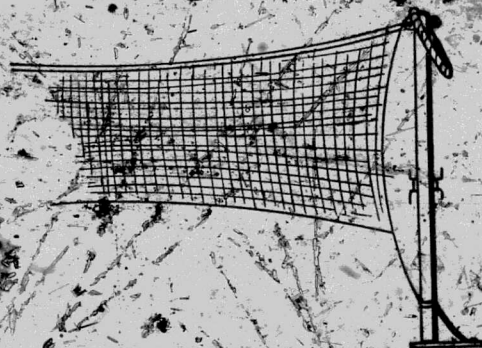
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FACE-SAVING DEBATES are painful to the participants and unsatisfactory to the public, which usually finds that the criticisms made on its behalf are left unanswered. In that respect last week's

Protagonists Fail To Justify Parity: debate in the Tanganyika Legislative Council ran true to form.

The European, African, and Asian non-official members had (with one exception) served on the Committee on Constitutional Development, and all had signed its report recommending that the non-official side of the Legislature should within five years consist of seven Europeans, seven Africans and seven Asians. That proposal has been attacked in principle and in detail by EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA and by the Tanganyika European Council, and the debate gave the signatories of the report their first formal opportunity of explaining why they advocated parity. As we expected, they failed to establish a case for so drastic a change. Three months ago we wrote that acceptance of the recommendations would thrust prematurely upon Africans responsibilities beyond their experience, and by diluting the European non-official representation in the Legislature weaken its beneficial influence. We argued that any increase in Asian representation was unjustifiable, partly because it was European civilization (in a word,

Christianity) which the Government was in duty bound to provide and which Africans wanted, and that it was to Europeans, not Asians, that Africans would turn. To the crucial issue of racial representation the report had devoted merely one paragraph of a dozen lines, then and thereafter making disputable assertions without seriously attempting to prove them. That casual attitude has now disfigured the debate.

The Constitutional Committee admitted that it had been unable to assess the relative claims to representation by the three races, and that the members had therefore concluded that "the only solution which is reasonable and capable of obviating feelings of distrust and lack of confidence, and of laying a sound foundation for the political development of the Territory, is the equal distribution of non-official seats on the Legislature." Our view is that the proposed course would not guarantee racial harmony or provide a solid basis for political development. Very few Europeans would expect increased Asian representation to strengthen those foundations, and no African would deem it logical or justifiable, they long for the diminution of Asian influence, which they hold to be detrimental to their own ad-

No Case for More Asian Representation

ment. While the African contribution to economic development in Tanganyika has been substantial, the case for greater political representation has not been proven. To give that community a higher ratio of seats in the Legislature would, we repeat, be unfair to both Africans and Europeans.

We dealt on August 30 with the illusory suggestion that an adequate number of Africans could within five years be expected to participate usefully in affairs of State on a basis of equality with the other races, and pointed out that the present backwardness of the vast majority made it unrealistic to predicate racial equality. We added: "By all means let it grow until in due time, in the phrase of Cecil Rhodes, there can be equal rights for all civilized men. He rightly put the emphasis on striving and attainment. Unhappily that has not been done by this committee, which has neglected a splendid opportunity of demonstrating the need for Africans to earn their place in affairs by their own exertions and by evoking widespread public respect for their qualities of leadership, as Europeans have done through the ages. By their own efforts the best of them may in a not-too-distant future achieve marked competence and develop character, neither of which qualities is likely to be encouraged by an assumed equality. At a later remove the large African population will provide its full quota of able legislative councillors, but that time is not yet." Later we emphasized that the theoretical attractions of parity had little practical validity, because, instead of being a solution of the problem, as most people unthinkingly assumed, it could be merely a temporary expedient against which African nationalist leaders would promptly begin a campaign.

Parity would be merely another arithmetical formula, substituting the ratio of seven Europeans, seven Africans, and seven Asians for some different numerical division.

Politically ambitious Africans (and Fabian and other busy-bodies in this country and elsewhere) would refuse to regard the new ratio as sacrosanct. "It should," we wrote, "be recognized now as no more than an outspan on the constitutional road along which a plural society must travel, and not be mistaken for a Shangri-La in which cares may be shed without thought of ever having to bear them again. If for these reasons parity is not to be trusted as a practical measure, it is equally vulnerable ethically. Taking the long and only safe view, all East

and Central Africa will be brought, we are convinced, to the formula of equal rights for all civilized men which Cecil Rhodes recommended half a century ago."

Not one of our arguments against parity seems to have been successfully assailed in the Tanganyika Legislature last week. Mr. Scupham, the European leader, admitted that the case against it was "very strong," but failed to present convincing arguments for it. His predecessor as leader, Mr. Phillips, adopted the supremely illogical course for one who had signed the demand for parity of stressing the unfitness of Asians for more responsibility and the importance of reserving senior posts in the Civil Service to British subjects of European descent. Mr. Carnegie Brown's plea that the adoption of parity would give a lead to the rest of East Africa was almost equally unhappy, as indicating little knowledge of affairs in the neighboring territories. With the tuism that European leadership would last only so long as it was merited, Mr. Bayldon coupled the unfortunate remark that "the world will not tolerate a policy of *Heavenwalk*," which anti-British critics in the United Nations, and elsewhere will almost certainly misquote as an admission that Tanganyika practices a repressive policy which can be corrected only by parity.

Mr. S. du Toit admitted that he had had doubts about parity, but claimed that they had been banished by the return to office of Mr. Charchull and Mrs. Lyttelton, who would either reject the parity proposals or apply them aright. Apparently he did not realize that his doubts should have been candidly confessed in the report for the information of the public, the Governor, and the Secretary of State, and that his political conscience is in his own charge, not that of distant Ministers. Mr. Miller, the only European member nominated to the Legislature since the Constitutional Committee completed its work, deemed that political change was needed to preserve good race relations; asked for maintenance of the present racial proportions in Council; objected to any increase in the Asian representation; declared that it would take at least a generation for African masses to qualify themselves as voters; emphasized that the election of Africans by Africans would provide the Legislature with Africans of poorer quality than those now nominated by the Governor; and dismissed parity as merely a temporary expedient.

Mr. Charles Mathew, Member for Law and Order, has been chairman of the Constitutional Committee, squared the circle by first affirming his unshakable faith in party and then recommending the Squaring the Territory to adopt the Rhodes The Circle principle of equal rights for all civilized men. What decision would have greeted such absurdity in the House of Commons! But if the Tanganyika Legislature, the highest legal adviser of the Government thought it safe to advance that pretence, Parity is essentially based on numerical equality with scant regard for quality. The Rhodes principle rests solidly on the determination that all civilized men, with the accent on "civilized" shall enjoy equal rights and that the best of

them shall be brought into the most influential positions as servants of their fellows. Mr. Mathew's reference to the Rhodes principle shows that he had read the comments of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA. But he did not reply to them, doubtless because he could not. Nobody would question his statement that all sections of the Community should be effectively represented in the Government, but that does not postulate parity. All men of good will agree that every deserving person should have the opportunity of civilizing himself, but what has that to do with political parity? In a series of unconvincing, face-saving speeches, that of the Government spokesman seems to have been the worst.

Notes By The Way

Lord Ogmore Again

WHEN THE SHOCK of Lord Ogmore's claim to have kept Colonial affairs outside party politics was worn off—and his performances in the House of Commons will not be as readily forgotten or forgiven by East Africans and Rhodesians as he appears to assume—there should be satisfaction with his unequivocal affirmations in the Upper House that the Labour Party were "severe" against private enterprise in the Colonies, that the Commonwealth and the Empire are "our hope for the future," that "the only hope we have lies in the development of Commonwealth resources"; and that "the only way we can get out of our difficulties is to see that the Colonies get a real share—and they have never really had it—of the resources, equipment, technical assistance, expert advice, and all the other things that are needed." As former Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Ogmore ought to know whether or not the Colonies have had "a real share" of the human and material equipment essential to their adequate advancement. In saying that they have not, he agrees that the Socialist Government of which he was a member, and which has had a six-year term of office, failed throughout all that period to do what he now recommends as a first priority: that the people of this country "should go without many things they require in order to provide generators, two-inch piping, steel, and all the things that these Commonwealth countries need."

False Argument

A CHAMBER OF EMPIRE, meeting annually in London for three or four weeks, and representative of the legislatures of Great Britain and the Colonial Empire, could, he suggested, usefully deliberate on Colonial development, and in support of his proposal he mentioned the African Conference in London of 1949, saying that many people who attended it would agree with his recommendation. Surely the outstanding fact about that African Conference was that it convinced almost everyone who was present, officials and non-officials alike, the circumstances in Colonial Africa differ so widely that the best hope of effective results from such meetings is to plan them on a regional basis. The group meetings of the East and Central

African representatives, and the separate discussions of the spokesmen for the West African Dependencies, were much more successful than the talk of all the delegates attended. If that was found to be true of Africa, it must surely be still more true of the Colonial territories as a whole, and that means that Lord Ogmore's argument fails at the first test.

Unpaid Charges

HIS BASED HIS PROPOSAL on the allegation that no one in the Colonial Office tries to think out the difficulties that face the Colonial Empire. That was a reckless misrepresentation. So was the subsequent statement that Ministers generally, and especially Secretaries of State, have "little time to think at the certainty of any future policy." It is absurd to assert that there has been no forward thinking in the Colonial Office since the end of the war. Are we to believe, to take only one aspect of the matter, that the Colonial Office has played a negligible part in the formulation of the many new Colonial constitutions? Those constitutions were, in fact, very greatly influenced, and in some cases inspired, by the Colonial Office. Such charges would not be endorsed, I am sure, by Mr. Creech Jones (the Secretary of State upon whom Lord Ogmore was inflicted as an Under Secretary) or by his successor, Mr. James Griffiths, both of whom were so keenly interested in their duties that, as I know from many a private conversation, they made time amid the heavy stress and strain of their office to reflect upon the future, and to discuss major problems with those whom they thought likely to be able to contribute something by way of solution.

Colonial Office

THEY WOULD BE THE FIRST also to testify to the intellectual honesty, fair-minded judgment, and indefatigability of some of their senior official advisers, to the best of whom the Colonies owe more than most people realize. That Lord Ogmore, who served as one of the three political chiefs of the Colonial Office, could make such accusations suggests either that he inhibited the professional advice which was at his disposal day by day if he had wished to draw upon it, or that for the purpose of scoring a debating point he was willing to denigrate the work of the department.

which was the cause of his departure because the blandness which characterised his official affairs drew public criticism upon him and it

Ignorance in High Places

ANOTHER MEMBER in the name of the United Nations was mentioned by the Secretary General, Mr. RYGG, Lie, when he impulsively described as "good and wise" the Egyptian proposal for a partition in the Sudan. It was, on the contrary, bad and wholly unwise, being based on a condition that all British and Egyptian officials should first be withdrawn. The senior official of the United Nations should know that what would produce chaos, but as the United Nations (and presumably Mr. Lie) seems that setting a precedent almost at once and that something may be accomplished with that task in eight years, they are probably capable of accepting any proposal, however stupid, which theorists care to press.

The only way to have had great power in British affairs for six years have fortunately now given way to more practical men. That should have an influence even in United Nations circles.

Trade

It is for some authority in Kenya should decide whether a subversive African movement should be called *Diniwa Mambwa* or *Dini ya Mambwa* was made last week in a Note. When I saw the copy of the issue I found to my chagrin that a typesetter had disguised the front cover with his own unattractive variant *Mambwa* though a prominent heading on an inner page had *Misambwa* correctly. Even there, however, the demon of inaccuracy had been at work for the first word was given as *Dina*, instead of *Dini*. With ashes on my head, I accept in advance the caustic comments which must now be on the way.

Parity Debated in Tanganyika Legislature

Case for Change and Criticisms Referred to Colonial Secretary

THE RECOMMENDATIONS of the Constitutional Committee of Tanganyika were debated in the Legislative Council last week.

SIR REX SURRIDGE, the Chief Secretary, made it clear when opening the discussion that the Government were not bound to accept all or any of the recommendations of the committee, but that the object of the debate was to enable the public to hear the views of those who had signed the report.

MR. W. E. H. SCUPHAM, leader of the non-official members, emphasized that the committee were no more than advisers, and that the future constitution was a matter for the King-in-Council. He thought that a Speaker, not the Governor, should preside.

Comments on the Constitutional Report had centred mainly on the proposal that the non-official seats in the Legislature should be divided equally among the three races, European, Asian, and African. All races agreed that the election of members should soon replace nomination by the Governor, that the size of the Council should be increased, also that the official majority should be retained for the present.

Critic's Strong Case

Equal racial representation had, however, been hotly contested by some Europeans, who claimed that the European non-official seats should continue to equal the combined total of the Asian and African seats, on the ground of the political experience of Europeans, the part they played in the development of the Territory, and the United Kingdom contributions to development in men and money. Their case was very strong and was not to be disregarded.

"My signature," said Mr. Scupham, "does not mean that I have any doubt whatever of the supreme importance of European leadership. It is fantastic to imagine that any other race can take the place of the Europeans at present. But it was necessary to distinguish between leadership and domination by one race over another. Seven and a half million Africans and 60,000 Asians would not for long accept combined representation equal to that of 41,000 Europeans."

"I believe," Mr. Scupham continued, "that the vast majority of Asians and Africans will gladly accept the guidance of Europeans so long as they have no sense of being overruled. We must keep this faith. So soon as we abandon our liberal traditional methods of dealing with other races, so soon as we adopt an attitude of government by Europeans for Europeans, and Africa for Europeans and nobody else, then indeed the

of civilization will be dimmed and eventually extinguished by a rising and irresistible tide of disintegration. Africans and Asians. The conception of a partnership between races—an idea which seems accepted by everybody—must be made a real and living thing."

East Africa was the easternmost bastion of civilization, many countries to the east having been lost to Communism. The duty of all races was to hold together and plan a stable free community.

MR. E. C. PHILLIPS said that he had many discussions with Europeans since the report was published (including officials, who, although debarred from office, held an important stake in the country). The Europeans whom he had consulted had no strong objection to equal racial representation, but none really liked it. The recent increase in Asian population and wealth was a real bar to harmony; many Europeans felt that Asians would very soon become dominant to the detriment of the other races.

Insufficient attention had been paid to the racial composition of the official element. Since publication of the report, Asians had claimed numbers of higher Civil Service posts. They did not seem to realize that British administration required British officials. While he thought that the Asians were entitled to the same non-official representation as each of the other two races, they were going too far if they wanted to penetrate into the official element as well.

Notable British Contribution

The speaker outlined the European contribution to African agricultural improvement, social services, and other benefits, and pointed out that the already overburdened British taxpayer provided large funds for development of the Territory. The township of Tanganyika and its defence were the responsibility of the U.K., while Indian and Pakistani leaders had openly said that their countries would not participate. It was therefore essential that the personnel of the higher Civil Service should remain British.

When the final decision on constitutional change was taken, H.M. Government would advise, until such time as the majority of the inhabitants had accepted the responsibility of the immense task, and would exercise the vote with responsibility, the official members of the Legislature, and non-official members, and the whole of the senior Civil Service of the Territory should be limited to British subjects of European descent.

MR. I. C. GUNDA, an Indian member, said that it was clear before the committee was appointed that the proportion of races among the non-official members revision: it had been based on 1946 figures, and still 1946 there was not a single African member.

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participation of Asians in Tanganyika affairs, and did not agree that Asians should not enter the senior Civil Service.

The members of the European Council was not truly representative of European opinion throughout Tanganyika. Its policy was to establish European leadership but European domination. The world will not tolerate a policy of apartheid. The grant of equal status would be to the detriment of the European honesty of purpose.

Europeans Acquitted by Fear

Mr. V. M. NAZAREE, an Indian member, supporting the report, said that the campaign of the European critics was due to fear only, they even distrusted their own officials. He gave facts to show the important part played by Asians in East African affairs now and in the past, and said that they had a stabilizing influence over the Africans. The suggestion that Asians had no sense of citizenship was most unfair.

Mr. G. N. HOURY, a Cypriot one of the European members, did not see any need for the signatories of the report to explain themselves. He signed because we believed in it; that is all. I cannot conceive any proper, sensible, well-thinking person who has the interests of Tanganyika at heart objecting to racial equality in the non-official seats.

Mr. R. W. MILLER, the only European member of the council to be appointed too late to sign on the Constitutional Committee, said that, not having signed the report, he was free to say that he was opposed to its publication. The report had been very severely criticized.

The repeated suggestion of the Tanganyika European Council for electoral representation had set the ball rolling and the Home Government had acted on that agitation to foist these constitutional changes on Tanganyika. "Poor Tanganyika! First, the groundnutters, and now this!" He was in general agreement with the committee's national and local government proposals, provided they were economically practicable and within the country's financial means. He was, however, critical of African members of the Legislature very few of them were qualified to perform responsible duties, which included passing a budget of £12m. They only can be persuaded for many years to hold office. He was also apprehensive of the substitution of elected representation as the means of choosing the African members of the Legislature. In place of the present chiefly Asian African members, who were of very high standard, they would find clerks and lawyers put into power by irresponsible electors.

Few Qualified African Voters

The present state of African advancement has not such as to justify giving any considerable number of them the privilege of voting. He thought it would take at least a generation before many Africans would acquire the experience necessary to vote in elections for the Legislature. However, if Africans were qualified to take part in its deliberations then any increase in the African representation would have no useful purpose. He had high regard for the Indians, who were the real pioneers of East Africa, and they were ungratefully not capable of setting Tanganyika before their own race or country. Any increase in the African representation in the council would therefore bring the Indians into disrepute.

It was difficult enough to find a sufficient number of persons (number) fit and willing to serve and to intervene in the vote of the council, let alone to pass a law without instrument. If it were possible to secure all the votes of the council, the increase would be such as to preserve the present proportions.

Everyone knows the Africans is going to advance and so

once is going to stop him. Good luck to him. Race relations were good and happy in the Territory, and the idea that the proposed changes were necessary to promote good relations was a figment of the committee's imagination. Their proposals were short-sighted, premature, and at best only a temporary expedient.

Mr. S. du Toit, a South African, one of the European members, supported the report, saying that any doubts he might have had were removed by Britain's present leadership. "With a Churchill and a Lytton we now know that either the proposals will not be applied or that they will be applied in the right way and at the right time."

Mr. C. MATHIAS, the Member for Law and Order, and chairman of the Constitutional Committee, said in winding up the debate that nothing in the comments and in the amendments made since the report had been published had changed his opinion in any way regarding it or had altered his opinions in the least. He refuted suggestions that the report had been written by Government officials and that the members of the committee had merely signed on the dotted line; all members had helped in formulating the drafts at different stages.

Civil Service is Non-Racial

At present the senior Civil Service consisted almost entirely of expatriate officers. This position would continue for some time, but not indefinitely. The Civil Service was non-racial. Members of the junior service were eligible for promotion, if qualified, to the senior service, and, once there, their

advancement, even to the highest rank, would depend solely on their merits, and not on racial grounds.

The obligations of H.M. Government to the United Nations required them to promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the Territory, and not only the indigenous inhabitants. It was therefore their duty to see that all sections of the community were effectively represented in the Government and this would be helped by the proposals of the committee.

Africans and the Ballot Box

It had frequently been said that the Africans were unfit to vote. The ballot box might be unknown to Africans, but other election systems were well known to them and criticised by them. The committee were well aware that a system of election suited to the habits and mentality of the people must be found, and had recommended that an expert committee should decide what electoral system would be most suitable.

Critics of African ability to take the initiative in the Legislature had overstressed the importance of formal legislation. Throughout the world there were many able statesmen who had not had the benefit of formal education. "The only way to learn to play the game is to play the game," he declared.

The Territory should adopt Rhodesia's principle of "equal rights for all civilized men," but he added a rider, "and equal opportunity for all men to become civilized."

A motion that the views expressed in the Legislative Council and the views of the public expressed since the publication of the report should be now conveyed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies was carried unanimously.

Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.

Colonial Affairs Discussed in House of Lords

Criticisms of Lord Milverton and Lord O'Donnell

SOCIALISTS HAVE NEVER LIKED THE EMPIRE. LORD MILVERTON declared in the House of Lords last week.

It was his intention, he said, to lay some emphasis upon the Colonial inheritance, and he proceeded to do so.

To those who, like myself, were deeply shocked by the election broadcast of the late Secretary of State for the Colonies, with all its fundamental untruths, there seems to be a need to restate the simple fact that the British Colonial Empire was built by private enterprise, and that it was nothing at all to planners in Whitehall. It is a product of individual courage and enterprise.

Colonial administration, when tried by contemporary standards, have never had any cause for shame. To condemn a Colonial administration of 1950 or 1960 for not treating a Native population by the standards established in 1940 is unhistorical, unjust, and dishonest. The naked truth is that the Socialists have never liked the British Empire and have had a guilty feeling about its possession. Since 1945 they have proved a sense of proprietorship on to their former disciples.

Swedish Slavophile Empire in 1945

"The real fact is that they began to despise the Empire in 1945, and by 1948 they were despising it so much when they had originated all that was best in it. This pathological condition finds its counterpart in the U.S.S.R., where as always the credit for all modern discoveries, from radar and missile down to jet engines, is as a rule a patchwork of lies and the extreme Left."

But in this way the despised Empire of yesterday has become the paragon for Socialist dogma and an unqualified authority for Socialist doctrine. It has become the example of how you can talk glibly of economic development while you smother all hope of it

Though by almost any standards our Colonial achievements are far from perfect, yet in relation to time and the resources available they represent an enormous advance and achievement. But say the Socialists. The control of one people by another is the negation of liberty and ought to be ended. Are they sure that its ending will produce the liberty they desire? Are they certain that a British withdrawal would not be a cruel gamble with the lives of millions?

The Colonies are not mere fountains of pride and wasteness to prestidigiters they are vital to our economy, just as we are vital to them. The late Government has sought to win to garner the fruits of Empire while robbing the men and the system that made it and still to blame it. Just as some of them took American aid while they were abusing the very system that made such generosity possible. Private enterprise and the British genius for improvisation made this Empire, and the very foundations have in recent times been shaken by the planners.

Empire the Expression of National Character

I am trying to make the point that the British Colonial Empire is a visible expression of the British national character, and of the political system determined

The gentlemen now on the Opposition benches entertain hopes of changing the national character and altering our way of life. They may be able to do that, but they cannot have it both ways. During the election some deplorable intonances were made to the effect that you can have a Little England. You cannot have a Little England with the standard of living of an Imperial England. That ought to be made clear beyond doubt to those to whom this doctrine is preached.

The answer of the last six years is surely that to assure the people of the British Empire of their right to self-determination is in the economic sense more profitable than any. No nation has a right to a higher standard of living than it is willing and able to pay for in its own enterprise.

industries. It is still further limited by the potentialities of the land in which it happens to live.

"If some of the wilder aspirations of African politicians are fulfilled, and European enterprise is driven to depart, their countries will face inevitable ruin. It is only by partnership with European enterprise that past successes can be maintained to-day.

"Incidentally, while the late Secretary of State talked about vast new sums for Colonial development, surely he was ignoring the dilemma that security of employment and growing expenditure on social services at home must restrict supplies of capital available for investment in undeveloped countries, especially for undertakings which are likely to compete with established industries in this country and so to undermine the self-same security of employment of which we are so proud. These are the problems of interlocked economic partnership and of the need of more varied development, which have been obscured and made ultimately more acute by all the facile talk of political freedom.

Domestic Mishandling of Problems

"In Africa we tend to end are unsolved problems aggravated by domestic mishandling of drift in the past six years. Is it really so unreasonable to claim that the settlers in East Africa, whose enterprise has built up an economy which is a just source of pride, should have the political power to prevent its destruction by untrained hands?

"Was it really a statesmanlike act to call the recent conference at Victoria Falls and then leave the Africans without any trace of leadership from the British Government? Has the handling of the affairs of Tanganyika and Seretse Khama any consistent justification in principle? Has the British Government ever faced the question of the future of the High Commission Territories? Was it really wise for the Socialist Government to create the impression in West Africa that they would concede to riot what they had previously denied to reason?

"I am not suggesting that the clock should be put back in any instance. I am anxious that all experiments there should succeed. It is to the interest of us all that they should succeed.

"What I ask for the future is leadership, a recognition that if we do not command events they will command us. We need fearless analysis of the possibilities of betterment, and a valiant, aggressive approach to the problems of the day.

"During the past six years in the absence of leadership we have lost confidence and faith—not only the confidence and faith of others but confidence and faith in ourselves. People do not know where they stand. I hope that the present Government will succeed in recreating that feeling about ourselves and our intentions and our ability to see them through which is usually called confidence. Only so can we realize the vision of Joseph Chamberlain of an Empire developed on the principle of mutual benefit.

"I am a whole-hearted believer in the ties of self-interest and in the urgent need to give unqualified encouragement to Empire producers. We could well see to it that within the next four or five years the Empire should become independent of foreign supplies of sugar, and there would be no more danger of our going short because of lack of dollars. It is the same with many other commodities. We want a realistic approach to Empire trade and a recognition by ourselves and by the United States that the restrictions of G.A.T.T. must not be pressed to our grave detriment.

Proud Record

"I remain unashamedly proud of our Colonial record. The achievements of the past 30 years and the benefits that have accrued to Colonial peoples from our presence, in health and standards of living, in law and order, in education and in all that is implied by the word 'progress' are on record—the achievements of a wicked capitalist régime under the impulse of private enterprise. I hope that we may have real agreement on Colonial policy, not merely agreement in words. The foundation of that agreement must be a pride in our past achievements, a national heritage that is not the exclusive property of any party."

THE EARL OF LISTOWEL said there was much doubt in the Colonies about the Conservative attitude to constitutional advance. Would the constitutional clock move forward at the accustomed pace?

Had the Government had time to consider the report of the committee of the Tanganyika Legislative Council on constitutional development in that Territory?

"There is one recommendation to which I want particularly to draw attention," Lord Listowel continued. "It is the proposal that the non-official membership of the council should be increased from 14 to 25, with seven seats each allocated to the three main races. It would upset the present parity between the Europeans and all other races by giving the common majority. This raises a cardinal principle of Colonial policy, the principle of equal partnership between the white and the coloured races in the political development of British

territories. Whatever the decision, it will have a powerful effect on opinion in East Africa.

"If the official members of the Legislative Council, who are in the majority, are told to support this proposal, their support will be construed as an indication that the policy of the new Government is to maintain our traditional policy of racial equality. If they reject it, whatever the reasons they give, and however convincing they may be, there is no doubt that the confidence of the majority of the East African population in the sincerity of Whitehall will be seriously shaken."

"Anyone who has followed the debate in another place will appreciate the Colonial Secretary's evident and genuine keenness to stimulate the production of food and raw materials in the Colonies. It will mean a much larger injection of capital and technical skill into productive enterprise. When we ourselves are desperately short of the very things the Colonies need to increase their productivity, there will be considerable pressure to slow down the pace of economic development overseas. The Colonial Secretary will be a strong man if he can resist his covetous neighbours in the Cabinet. I wonder whether some encroachment may not already have begun.

Colonial Development Corporation's Task

"The whole usefulness of the Colonial Development Corporation depends upon its willingness to face risks at which private enterprise would shy. Will this Corporation be encouraged to continue to operate in the fields of marginal profitability? I would regard an excessively cautious policy as being far more harmful than a policy involving an occasional bad risk."

"Again, the Colonies cannot produce more without the physical equipment, mainly steel and steel products, which, having no heavy industry themselves and few dollars, they cannot provide out of their own resources. Can we be assured that the allocation of such equipment to the Colonies has not been reduced, in spite of the claims of rearmament and our own exporting industries? The Colonial Secretary has spoken encouragingly about not allowing our Colonial indebtedness, which has now reached the horrifying figure of £1,000m., to continue to grow. It is perfectly clear that he would like to reduce it. Perhaps we can be told how the Government intend to enable the Colonies to obtain the physical goods represented by their sterling balances."

LORD WOOLTON said that the budget of this country, though sufficient for sustenance, was almost devoid of joy, and that any extra effort which could be made by our friends in the Empire to send us extra meat, fats, and sugar would be of great value to this country in the help it gave a determined people to work their way out of trouble.

LORD OMOYNE began with a promise that there would be no factious opposition on Commonwealth matters by the Labour Party, and continued (in part):—

"For a long time, and certainly all the time I have been a member of Her Majesty's Government, we have tried to keep Commonwealth matters apart and aside from party politics. We have never tried, on either side of the House, to bring any intransigent and partisan argument to bear upon this great problem. For that reason I was very sorry that Lord Milverton should bring this intransigent mood into our proceedings."

"When I became a Minister at the Colonial Office, Lord Milverton was still an official, and it was not until 1944 that he joined the Labour Party. Having had some 20 years of experience under a Labour Administration, having had ample opportunity to see out many defects, and we are conscious of defects, being only human—and having had every opportunity to consider our difficulties, he joined the Labour Party. He later departed from our ranks, without, so far as I am aware, any missionary spirit. He certainly never tried to convert me when I was a Minister in that office. He left our ranks, so he said, owing to the nationalization of steel. He did not at that time in any way give us as a reason for his departure our Colonial policy."

Lord Milverton's Politics

"The noble lord then went to the Liberal Party, and there his missionary endeavours found as much stone ground as they had in the Labour Party, because within a matter of months he left the Liberal Party and went to the National Liberals. No doubt if they will have him and I cannot advise them to do so—he will end up in the Conservative Party. They will find, as we did, that he is a better opponent than friend."

"We were never against private enterprise in the Colonies. We realize only too well the great part that private enterprise has played and is playing in the Colonies. We tried our best to get American capital into the Colonies."

"The point is—and I thought the Opposition broadly concluded on page 326)

Mr. Eden reaffirms Policy of Progress in the Sudan

People Must Exercise Their Choice in Complete Freedom

BRITISH POLICY ON THE SUDAN was declared in the House of Commons last week by Mr. ANTHONY EDEN, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who said:—

"In view of the uncertainty caused in the Sudan and elsewhere by the Egyptian Government's unilateral action in purporting to abrogate the 1936 Treaty of Alliance and the two Condominium Agreements of 1899, H.M. Government find it necessary to reaffirm that they regard the Governor-General and the present Sudan Government as fully responsible for continuing the administration of the Sudan.

"H.M. Government are glad to note that the Sudan has for some time been, and is now, moving rapidly in the direction of self-government. In their view this progress can and should continue on the lines already laid down. H.M. Government will, therefore, give the Governor-General their full support for the steps he is taking to bring the Sudanese rapidly to the stage of self-government as a prelude to self-determination, and now await the recommendations of the Constitution Amendment Commission.

Self-Government by End of 1952

"H.M. Government are glad to know that a constitution providing for self-government may be completed and in operation by the end of 1952.

"Having attained self-government, it will be for the Sudanese people to choose their own future status and relationship with the United Kingdom and with Egypt. H.M. Government consider that the attainment of self-government should immediately be followed by active preparations for the ultimate goal of self-determination. They will support the Governor-General in his efforts to ensure that the Sudanese people shall be able to exercise their choice in complete freedom and in the full consciousness of their responsibilities.

"H.M. Government, with whose support the Sudan Government have brought the Sudanese people to their present stage of progress, are confident that they will work with united enthusiasm towards their goal. H.M. Government meanwhile guarantee to ensure the defence and security of the Sudan during the intervening period.

Mr. HERBERT MORRISON: "May I say quite shortly that I welcome the statement that the hon. gentleman has made. He has indicated that it is a reaffirmation of Government policy, and I think he will agree with me that it is in substance the policy which we on this side of the House were pursuing. That is how being continued, and we welcome the declaration that has been made. Certainly we would agree that the unilateral steps taken by the Egyptian Government are of a character that our country cannot recognize."

Remarkable Progress Made

Mr. EDEN: "I am prepared to say that the progress that has been made in the Sudan, which is very remarkable progress, has taken place over a long period of years. I do not think any particular Government would wish to claim exclusive credit for that, but of course the new situation, which has arisen is due to the action of the Egyptian Government, and I thought it right to make this statement before the general debate on Monday, since I understood from Khartoum that there was some anxiety to know the position of H.M. Government."

Mr. A. BRACKWAY: "While very sincerely welcoming the reaffirmation of the right of the Sudanese people to self-determination, may I ask the hon. gentleman whether he would consider either inviting the leaders of the Independence Front and the National Front in the Sudan to come to London for consultations or sending a Minister to the Sudan for consultations there?"

Mr. EDEN: "There is a commission at work in the Sudan, consisting of Sudanese to consider their future constitution, and I think we should see what the report before we consider any other steps."

Mr. BRACKWAY: "Can the hon. gentleman give an undertaking to the House that the recommendation of the commission, which I understand is for a wholly Sudanese Cabinet, will be accepted by him?"

Mr. EDEN: "I have said that we are awaiting the report of the commission, and we will await the report. The hon. gentleman says that he knows what is in the report of the commission. He knows more than I can possibly hope to know."

Strong Support for British Administration

Eighteen rural members of the Legislative Assembly of the Sudan, 10 of them tribal chiefs from the north and eight from the south, issued a manifesto in Khartoum on Friday in favour of co-operation with the Governor-General and of British trusteeship over the Sudan.

The manifesto claimed at a press conference to represent 60 members of the Assembly (which is in recess) and at least 70% of the country.

The statement said (in part): "We are not a political party, but we believe we speak for the overwhelming majority of the ordinary people of the Sudan. In our own constituencies and in those of the members thinking as we do, we represent directly 5,798,000 persons, constituting 70% of the Sudan's 8,500,000 population."

"Whereas last year we favoured the attainment of full self-government in steady progressive steps, the recent unilateral action by Egypt in repudiating the 1899 agreements has in effect destroyed the Condominium."

"We completely disagree with the proposal that an international commission appointed by the U.N.O. should take over responsibility for government of the country. We believe this step would be disastrous. Other countries have had experience of the disagreement and dissensions of such a commission."

"As members of the Legislative Assembly, we know we are in a position to bring direct pressure to bear on the Government to shape policy in the way we want it. We could have no such control or influence over an international commission. Until the time when the Sudan decides its own future, we are convinced the only hope of ordered, steady progress is for the Governor-General to continue as head of the State."

"We entirely repudiate the attempt by the Egyptian Government to bring the Sudan under the Egyptian Crown without consulting the Sudanese and to impose a constitution in the framing of which we have had no say. We do not want paper constitutions, whether drafted in Cairo or London."

"We want a constitution conceived in this country and suited to our particular needs, and the practical details of which have been hammered out by those who will have to work them. Whoever the advice or help of foreigners is required, we should make use of foreign officials who have spent their working lives here, thoroughly understanding our problems."

Need for Unity of Purpose

"We believe the policy of those who think they will find freedom by refusing to co-operate with the present Government is barren and bankrupt. If an only wreck and debris, the Sudan's needs are unity of purpose, constructive policy, and sound administration."

"The present Sudan Government has shown a policy is to help the Sudanese to stand on their own feet, politically and economically. The last few years have seen great strides in this direction. The policy of the British Government has been to allow the Sudan Government to go ahead. The policy of the Egyptian Government has been either negative or obstructive."

"Our policy may be summed up as: co-operation and partnership with the existing Sudan Government to develop, in effect, a fully self-governing constitution at such time as the Sudan is in a position to declare its own future; and recognizing that the Sudan still needs foreign help to make the best possible use of those foreigners who are prepared to serve a Sudan Government that is rapidly becoming truly a Sudanese Government working entirely for the benefit of the Sudan and the Sudanese."

The tribal chiefs had not previously expressed their views on the present situation. Their statement is likely to have considerable influence.

At the press conference their spokesman made it clear that the intention was to appeal for replacement

of the condominium by a British trusteeship under a British Governor-General.

The Sudan Legislative Assembly accepted on Monday a proposal of the Governor-General that its life, which would have ended next month, should be continued for a further six months, within which period the report of the Constitution Amendment Committee should be received. The Civil Secretary explained that the Government felt that it would be a great mistake to hold new elections under the present constitution when changes to it were being prepared.

The Sudan Government have described their Egyptian suggestion for a plebiscite as "impracticable" in its present form, since the removal of British and Egyptian officials would disrupt the administration and disorganize the country, incidentally damaging Egyptian as well as Sudanese interests, for the Jebel Aulia dam is operated by Egyptian irrigation officials.

"Empty Gesture"

It is therefore clear, both from the content of the proposal and the manner in which it was made, proceeded the statement, that it did not represent a serious offer, but was merely an empty gesture, made for propaganda purposes.

If the Egyptian Government are genuinely anxious to obtain a free expression of Sudanese opinion, they would not as a first move put forward an unworkable proposition in the full publicity of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

H.M. Government are writing at the right time to consider any method of obtaining a valid impression of Sudanese popular opinion which appears fitted to meet the case.

A special correspondent sent to the Sudan by the Daily Telegraph cabled on Sunday that Mr. Eden's statement, instead of being given the widest possible publicity, had been very badly handled, from the public relations standpoint. The full text had not been supplied to the Arabic newspapers, which had consequently omitted the key sentence expressing the hope that the attainment of self-government would be immediately followed by active preparations for self-determination.

Sudanese readers had therefore been given the impression that self-determination would be indefinitely postponed, and their British friends had not been able to enlighten them because the only English language daily newspaper had, even three days after Mr. Eden had spoken, no more than a very brief summary of his all-important pronouncement.

The State Department of the U.S.A. told journalists last week that America did not recognize Farouk as King of the Sudan.

The previous day the Communist newspaper, *Zvestia* had so described the Egyptian king.

On Friday the Egyptian Foreign Minister, addressing the General Assembly of the United Nations in Paris, offered to withdraw Egyptian officials and troops from the Sudan if Britain would do the same in order to allow a free plebiscite by the Sudanese under United Nations auspices. He added that Britain dare not accept this challenge, because the Sudanese would vote to unite with the rest of the Nile Valley.

Britain Willing to Consider Proposals

In London it was promptly announced that the suggestion of a plebiscite in the Sudan had been discussed in the past by the Egyptian authorities, and the British Embassy in Cairo, and that Britain had offered to consider any specific proposals of the kind which Egypt might make. None had ever been put forward. Such proposals would, of course, have to be considered in the light of the British view that the Sudanese must themselves decide on their own future.

The Umma (Sudan Independence) Party announced in Khartoum a few days ago that they are sending a three-man delegation to the United Nations to undertake propaganda for their cause. The delegation, consisting of Yasub Osman, Assistant Secretary for

External Affairs, Zein el Abdin Hussein Sherif, a member of the Executive Council and editor of the party newspaper *El Nil*, and Amin Eltony, Assistant Secretary for Internal Affairs, will leave for Paris this week. A four-man delegation representing the Sudan "Struggle Front" (extreme pro-unity with Egypt parties) has already flown to Paris.

Pioneers from the Seychelles are undertaking military labour duties in the Suez Canal zone.

Sudanese Criticisms of Egypt

COMMENTS MADE BY SUDANESE MEMBERS of the legislative Assembly of the Sudan on Egypt's abrogation of the Condominium Agreement were even more outspoken than earlier reports indicated.

In proposing his motion deploring Egypt's action, and expressing appreciation of the British attitude, S. Mirganhi Hussein Zakr El Din said that the Sudan had hoped that Egypt would help in the attainment of independence, and never thought that she would attack the most sacred principle of the Sudanese and try to force slavery on them by force. He recalled the Egyptian Crown and Constitution devised. He said that Britain had adopted the right attitude, acting in accordance with moral principles, and not from motives of gain and self-interest, as Egypt was doing.

S. Yousef El Agab accused Egypt of completely ignoring the rights of the Sudanese to decide their own future; there could be only adverse effects if she persisted in this behaviour.

S. Bedawi Mohd. Ali declared that Egypt had insulted the Sudanese by seeking to impose the Crown on them without consultation; he considered that the Egyptian flag should be flown no longer in the Sudan.

S. Mohd. El Khalifa Sherif pointed out that there were international organizations which decided the rights of man, but Egypt was acting in opposition to them. Egypt was weak, the Sudanese had defended her in the past, but Egypt was now displaying ingratitude by trying to impose her will on the Sudanese; she had always been ungrateful. Britain had honoured her pledges, and in the past had granted independence to Egypt. After the last war also Britain had taken no revenge on Egypt for inviting the German Army to come on to her, but had supported Egypt's admission to the United Nations.

Britain's Position

He did not think that the Sudan should remain in peace. The Sudan should be a free state, and if she was not, she should be a British colony, never if such were needed. In war the free and independent Sudan should take part in the defence of the Middle East, and would defend Egypt again if need be.

S. Faal Baskr opposed the notion of the ground that Britain had failed to take the opportunity to cancel the Condominium agreement.

S. Stanislaus Pavsama said that Egypt was living in a land of dreams and did not seem to know that slavery had been abolished of that a charter of human rights existed. The Sudanese could not thank Egypt for the form of self-government offered, but he supposed that those who wanted union with Egypt were not confident that they could rule themselves. As a free state the Sudan did not want even British intervention. The co-dominium had done great things for the country over the past 50 years, but whereas Egypt had revoked her pledges, Britain had honoured her undertakings.

S. Ahmed Yousef Algam declared that the Egyptian proposals should be a challenge to the Sudan against which all parties and sects should unite.

S. Abdel Fattah Mohd. E. Maghrabi, a nominated member, said that one of the most important reasons for the repudiation of the agreements was the lack of a joint administration. Since the beginning of the century the Sudan had been ruled virtually by one of the contracting parties to the exclusion of the other. There had been no Egyptian governor, district commissioner, or head of a department.

The element of equality in the 1929 agreements was lacking, and that in itself was sufficient, according to international

(Continued on page 321)

Northern Rhodesia's £36m. Development Plan

Sir Gilbert Rennie's "Utmost Confidence" in the Future

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, began his address at the opening meeting of the fourth session of the ninth Legislative Council by quoting five paragraphs of the *communiqué* issued at the close of the Victoria Falls Conference in September which, he suggested, should go a long way towards allaying the fears which had been expressed by many Africans before the conference.

Those passages—paragraphs 6, 7, 10, 11, and 12—provided, he said, a background against which it should be possible for the framing of the federal proposals to be resumed in a clear, unprejudiced atmosphere.

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

Defining Policy of Partnership

"The Government and hon. members are now giving consideration to the question of attempting to define the policy of partnership and of putting it, as so defined, into progressive operation. I hope that success will attend our efforts, since on the result of those efforts so much depends. If racial harmony can be achieved this country can look forward with the utmost confidence to the great future that lies before it."

Later in his address Sir Gilbert Rennie said:—

"There are two very important new proposals for African education—(a) the institution of local education authorities, and (b) a unified teaching service. I commend them as likely to increase efficiency, improve control, ensure better value for the money spent, and create a better teaching service.

"Recurrent expenditure on African education is estimated to rise from £54,000 in 1952 to £700,000 in 1956, not including cost-of-living allowances for teachers or pensions contributions, and excluding contributions from Native authorities.

"I have on many occasions emphasized the need to give greater attention to character training in our schools, and I am glad that a committee on education for character was established last year on the advice of the African Education Advisory Board, and that a territory-wide character-training campaign, as recommended by that committee, was launched in June at the African teachers' refresher course. Character training was also the main theme at all the provincial teachers' refresher courses and at the community service camps held in July.

"I hope that everyone concerned with the education of the African will do his utmost to further the objects of the campaign at this stage of the country's development, when Africans are playing an ever-expanding part in the economic, social, and political life of the territory, training for citizenship is of vital importance.

Millions for Education

"The revised development plan of the European Education Department calls for capital expenditure over the six years 1951-56 of a little over £2,480,000 in addition to £980,000 already voted. The plan envisages a total school enrolment of 13,000 by the end of 1956. Forty-three prefabricated classrooms have now been erected at nine centres and have proved to be very suitable and pleasing as school buildings.

"One of the urgent problems that have arisen with the development of secondary education is vocational selection and guidance for adolescents. The department has now enlisted the help of careers committees which are being formed in different centres by parent-teacher associations. A careers handbook is in the course of preparation, and it is hoped that an educational psychologist, with special experience in vocational guidance, will shortly join the staff of the department.

"Of all teachers in Government schools, 93% hold teachers' diplomas or certificates, and nearly 30% are graduates, a standard which compares very favourably with that in other territories.

The tourist office visited East Africa to study the working

of the East Africa Tourist Travel Association. The information obtained should prove useful when the time comes to establish a similar association in Northern Rhodesia.

"Meanwhile, progress has been made in the development of the tourist industry. A well-equipped rest-house, built by the Government, has been opened on the Great East Road. Elsewhere access roads to scenes of interest to tourists have been constructed. A Hotel Board has been set up with the object of bringing about a general improvement in hotel standards.

"When our hotels are better, our roads improved, our facilities for washing and shooting big game expanded as we contemplate, we shall be able to turn on a full stream of publicity to attract tourists to this very interesting country. The value of the tourist industry to Northern Rhodesia was £344,000 in 1950, and twice as many tourists (17,000) visited the country in 1950 as in 1949.

Social Welfare Adviser Appointed

"The social welfare services of this country are still in their infancy, and the Government's efforts to recruit a suitably trained social welfare adviser were for long unsuccessful. I have therefore much pleasure in recording the appointment and the recent arrival from Cyprus of Mr. W. G. M. Lugton, who, it is proposed, will become head, with effect from the beginning of next year, of a new department of Social Welfare and Probation Services.

"There are now 455 'improved' African farmers; an increase of more than 50% over last year. A similar percentage increase has been recorded in the list of farmers registered for next year. Those of us who have visited such farms appreciate the advance they show on ordinary methods of African farming, and it is very gratifying that African farmers are themselves realizing in increasing numbers the advantage of becoming improved farmers.

"The livestock industry has continued to expand despite a poor rainy season, and the cattle population has now reached almost 1m. head. Despite this improvement and the importation of more slaughter cattle from Bechuanaland than ever before, the territory's beef requirements outstripped supplies, and in September it became necessary to restrict consumption to 85% of the previous level.

"The Forest Department has had a busy year controlling the felling of wood fuel for the copper mines and pushing ahead with its development projects. A large-scale timber survey in the country lying to the west of the Copperbelt has disclosed enough saw timber within 50 miles of Chingola to supply the copper mining industry's requirements of this type of timber for the next 15 years. In 1952 it is proposed to open a timber concession for this purpose. This is a very important development.

"Brigadier Hawes has submitted a very valuable report on the Kafue River and the organization and expansion of the Department of Water Development and Irrigation.

Great Keeness in Conservation Work

"The Natural Resources Board has met regularly. Twelve intensive conservation areas are now established and four more are in process of formation. Owners and occupiers of land all over the country are showing great keeness in conservation work. There is a tremendous amount to be done, and all concerned can count on the full support of the Government.

"There has been a very alarming increase in the number of traffic accidents. During the first 10 months of this year 1,256 accidents were reported, in which 83 persons were killed and 621 persons injured. Many of these accidents were caused by excessive speeds, and I have the impression that far too many residents are ignorant of the fact that the highest speed legally permissible in this territory is 30 m.p.h. and that that speed is permissible only in areas in which lower speeds are not prescribed, and then only for certain types of motor vehicles. Too many people suppose that there is no speed limit on the main roads of this country outside townships. That supposition is wrong.

"With the exception of a strike amongst African mine employees at the Nchanga mine in April, which lasted for two weeks, no prolonged strikes or lock-outs occurred during the year. The majority report of the board of inquiry appointed in 1950 to inquire into the demand for a 40-hour working week in the copper mining industry recommended against a reduction of working hours, except for men working a 56-hour week. The minority report recommended a 40-hour week.

"Plans have been drawn up for the creation of a Geological

Department, and in order to continuing regional mapping, will intensify investigation of mineral deposits. Its operations are present financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, would under the new scheme be partly financed from those funds and partly from territorial funds, the existing staff being absorbed in the new department. A considerable increase of prospecting for minerals is revealed by the numerous applications being received by the Geological Survey from prospectors for assistance in the examination and identification of samples.

Although shortage of coal caused some curtailment of copper production, the total tonnage produced during the first nine months of this year was 28,974 tons, valued at £44,106,132, as compared with 20,822 tons, valued at £30,308,087, during the corresponding period last year.

The corresponding figures for zinc this year over the same period are 16,875 tons, valued at £4,323,405 and for lead 17,103 tons, valued at £1,977,049; and for tin 10,600 tons, valued at £1,680,872 and last year 10,275 tons, valued at £1,054,000.

British Taxpayers' Heavy Burden

"At a time when this territory is thriving and prosperous, it is appropriate that we should recall the very heavy burden that is now placed on the shoulders of the British taxpayer by the cost of the rearmament programme. A motion has been put down by the leader of the non-official members, seeking the approval of this Council, to a proposal that a contribution of a sum of £100,000 should be made from territorial funds during the year 1952 to H.M. Government in the United Kingdom as a token of our desire to share in the cost of Imperial defence. I feel sure that this motion will receive a sympathetic response."

The territorial development plan has been under review. The outstanding feature of the revised plan is the marked increase in the expenditure from £17m. as approved in June, 1948, to £36m. Increased costs account for a part of the increase, but urgent new projects are also included. Most of this expenditure is of a capital nature, and large consequential expenditure of a recurrent kind, and also not inconsiderable capital expenditure, are carried in the ordinary territorial estimates outside the development estimates. This is a formidable programme of expenditure, but it should be well within the financial capacity of the country, provided

that loan funds suitably related to the borrowing potential of the country can be made available for development purposes within the next few years.

Whether it will fit within the physical capacity of the country to complete the programme by the end of 1956 is more open to question. It will be no easy task to increase the rate of annual expenditure under the plan from the 1950 figure of £31m. to an average figure of approximately £3m. annually. It will necessitate a greatly increased rate of building, and the Government is investigating special measures to deal with this problem, in addition to expanding the professional and technical staff of the Public Works Department.

Shortage of housing, shortage of labour, shortage of basic materials, shortage of European staff are brakes on the wheels of progress, but every effort is made to overcome such difficulties.

It is a matter for great satisfaction that the Chilanga cement works are now in production, providing some 900 tons of cement every week for our needs, and that plans for trebling the output have already reached an advanced stage.

It is also satisfactory that plans for the new Zambezi Hotel—another project in which the Government and the Colonial Development Corporation are jointly concerned—have recently been accepted. Every effort is being made to bring this project to the constructional stage as soon as possible.

Strain on Railways

The strain upon the Rhodesian Railways has led to serious transportation difficulties and delays. The progressive delivery over the coming months of locomotives and trucks should afford a welcome increase in the carrying capacity of the railways. Railway users in Northern Rhodesia could themselves greatly increase their capacity by clearing goods as quickly as possible, achieving a quicker turn-round of trucks, and by a quicker return of petrol drums.

The question of making more use of road transport for the conveyance of petrol and also more use of the railway from Lobito Bay to the Copperbelt is being investigated. It is unfortunate that there has been delay in the delivery of materials for the bulk petrol storage at Lusaka, but we hope the work will begin shortly.

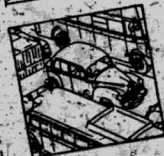
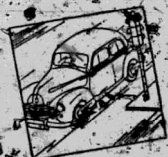
(To be concluded)

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PERSONALIA

MR. E. A. VASEY has arrived in London from Nairobi. LORD WINSTER has returned to England from a visit to Ethiopia.

MR. C. R. DAVIS has left the board of African and European Investment Co., Ltd.

SIR GEOFFREY FOLLOWS has assumed his duties as Road Traffic Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia.

MR. W. F. BRAMSTEDT, president of the California Texas Oil Co., and MRS. BRAMSTEDT are visiting Kenya.

MESSRS. GEOFFREY W. WALKER and ALAN A. WALKER have been appointed directors of Walker, Bros. (London) Ltd.

MR. W. W. HURD is a member of the cotton trade delegation received a week by the President of the Board of Trade.

SIR GEOFFREY DE HAVILLAND left London by air for East Africa on Monday to make further big game studies with his camera.

PROFESSOR FRANK DEBENHAM is to address the Royal Society of Arts at 5.15 p.m. on November 27 on "The Water Problems of Africa."

MR. J. F. KAPPEK has resigned his sharemanship of Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd., on account of ill-health, and also his seat on the board.

MR. and MRS. L. B. FEREDAY, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, are on their way back in the WINCHESTER CASTLE after a visit to England.

MR. F. A. F. SCHMID, of Arusha, president of the Tanganyika European Council, has returned to the territory after sick leave in Switzerland.

MRS. F. W. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, Member for Agriculture, and Natural Resources in Kenya, left London by air last week after an official visit.

MR. B. V. WELLS, ASSOC. INST. M.M., has joined Messrs. Richard Costain (East Africa), Ltd., building and civil engineers, and is stationed in Uganda.

MR. H. J. CATOR, president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, has returned from Kenya, which he visited to open the Agricultural Show in Nairobi.

DR. HUGH HANDLEY BIRD, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Handley Bird, of Kampala, and Miss ANN GOUGH, of Highgate, London, have announced their engagement.

The engagement is announced between Mr. STEPHEN MITCHELL and Miss STEPHANIE MEREDITH, younger daughter of Sir Ribton Meredith, of Nairobi, and Lady Meredith.

SIR HERBERT COX, who has been appointed Chief Justice of Tanganyika, entered the Colonial Legal Service in 1920, and has been Chief Justice in Northern Rhodesia since 1945.

LADY PATRICIA LENNOX-BOYD, wife of the new Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, is visiting the United States on the business of the family firm, of which she is a director.

MR. C. E. CADE, of Nairobi, has offered his pet pelican as a gift to the Ministry of Works to replace one of the birds in St. James's Park, London, which died recently. The offer has been accepted.

MR. ANTHONY HURD, M.P. for Newbury, has been elected chairman of the Conservative Agriculture and Food Committee in the House of Commons. He has several times visited East Africa.

MR. ROBERT PATRICK, lately Director of Education in Kenya, has been appointed deputy principal of the British Tutorial Institutes (Africa), Ltd., a company providing correspondence courses in various subjects.

MR. M. W. CLARK has been appointed a director of the Kenya Corporation Ltd., Nchanas Consolidated

Mr. L. H. LEVERIDGE, Development Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed an official member of the Executive Council, and also of the Legislative Council for the remainder of the present session.

THE POPE has conferred the Grand Cross of the Equestrian Order of Pius on SAYYID SIR KHAIF BIN HARUB, Sultan of Zanzibar, in recognition of His Highness's constant policy of encouraging freedom of worship.

MISS DIANA DAVIDSON, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Davidson, of Nairobi, who was born in Kenya and educated at Kilimanjaro School and the Kenya High School for girls, is now a Bachelor of Commerce of Edinburgh University.

MR. T. A. L. MACDONALD, High Commissioner for Canada in the Union of South Africa, recently spent a few days in Northern Rhodesia; he visited the Copperbelt and inspected the Mumbwa groundnut scheme and the Chilanga cement works.

The Uganda Lift Marketing Board will consist for the next two years of MESSRS. C. K. PATEL, C. LEWIS, J. P. PARACHISI, V. M. CLERK, H. R. FRASER, A. N. MAINI, DASINI S. KIGOZI, P. E. ESABU, Y. B. WALUKAMBA, and A. K. AKERA.

A memorial service for SIR HENRY GURNEY was held last week at St. Margaret's, Westminster. THE KING was represented by LORD WIGRAM and the PRIME MINISTER by MR. A. BEVIR. Many people prominent in Colonial affairs were present.

MR. T. F. COOK, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the present Government, has been appointed a Labour member of the U.K. delegation to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, which opens in Strasbourg on Monday.

MR. F. H. SPOTT, vice-president of the Kenya National Farmers' Union, took the chair at the annual conference which opened in Nairobi last week in the place of MR. WILL EVANS, the president, who is now in this country recuperating after illness.

MR. FILIP INGTIA flew back to Kenya a few days ago, after spending a few months attached to the East Riding County Council, Yorkshire, in order to gain experience of local government in England. He is secretary of the North Nyanza District Council in Kenya, one of the largest and most progressive bodies of the kind in East Africa; with an annual budget approaching £200,000. He has served as a substitute member of the Legislative Council.

INSPECTIONS OR SURVEYS

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA—Chartered auctioneer and estate agent, visiting mid-December, willing to undertake surveys or inspections of properties or any other commission. —Box 382, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, 66 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

SITUATIONS REQUIRED

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, 42, married, seeks progressive post in Kenya. Educated public school, fluent French, good mixer. Wide commercial experience, including visits to Nairobi and Sudan. Available immediately. Write: 65 Collington Avenue, Bechtel, Sussex.

Appointments

TANGANYIKA EUROPEAN COUNCIL

THE TANGANYIKA EUROPEAN COUNCIL invites inquiries from Europeans interested in post of executive officer, political organization; charge of headquarters office, administration, management, finance, editorship monthly 24-page periodical. Qualifications: desirable include experience political work and public speaking, ability write articles, wide variety topics, manage business and editorial staff. Write, with full particulars, experience, testimonials, indication salary required, to Chairman.

Dr. J. COLLENBRANDER, of 145 Hollander Crescent, Morning Star, Durban, South Africa, a son of the late Lieut. Colonel Johan Colenbrander, one of the pioneers of Southern Rhodesia, is anxious to hear from anyone who knew his father and can recall interesting anecdotes or historical data suitable for incorporation in a life of his father which is being written by the MARQUIS DEL MORAY. Documents belonging to Colonel Colenbrander are also wanted.

MR. MAROLD OWEN TROUNCER, who is now in London, Southern Rhodesia, is chairman of the Rhodesian Investment Co., Ltd., Mechana Brick (Southern Rhodesia) Co., Ltd., and Manicaland Theatres Co., and a director of a number of other companies, including Livingstone Investment Co., Ltd., Chamberlain Arms, Ltd., Green Motors, and Harfield Holdings Co., Ltd. After leaving Merion College, Oxford, he joined the London Stock Exchange and retained his membership until two years ago when he settled near Umhlati. During the last war he was a temporary assistant secretary at the Ministry of Supply.

Obituary

Captain J. M. Moubray

CAPTAIN J. M. MOUBRAY, O.B.E., M.A.M.S.I., who has died on his farm in Southern Rhodesia at the age of 70, was well known in the Colony and beyond as a farmer and writer.

A graduate of the Camborne School of Mines and an honours student of metallurgy at the City and Guilds College, London, he went to Rhodesia in 1902 to take up an appointment at the Alite Mine, Mazoe. Later, after spending a year in Nyasaland, he went as an assistant engineer to Northern Rhodesia, and made the first map of one area of the territory.

While at Brol Hill he discovered a small quantity of pitchblende, an extremely rare mineral, and also erected furnaces for the extraction of zinc. Following a tour of the United States, Cuba, and Canada, he returned to Southern Rhodesia to purchase Capoli Farm, near Shamva, operating it on enterprising lines.

The pioneer of composting in the Colony, Captain Moubray was in close touch with Sir Albert Howard, inventor of the modern method of compost-making. Water conservation was another of his many interests. Faced with the problem of irregular rainfall, he set about building dams on the farm, the largest having a capacity of 400m. gallons.

He established a factory which now cans citrus products, tomatoes and other crops. His experiments in dehydration during the war led, despite much scepticism, to the establishment of a plant capable of treating two tons of material daily.

Mr. Hedley William Priest

MR. HEDLEY WILLIAM PRIEST, whose death in Northern Rhodesia at the age of 44 is reported, was born in South Africa and first went to Rhodesia in 1923, when he was employed by the Rhodesia Mining and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Three years later he became a Livingstone to join a company of auditors, becoming a town councillor in 1932, and mayor of the town in 1939. In 1929 he had become secretary to a firm of produce merchants, which he later acquired. During the war he joined the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, seeing service in Madagascar, but was discharged on medical grounds. Elected to the Legislative Council in 1944, he held many public appointments; he was at different times a member of the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Tribunal, a local director of the Colonial Development Corporation, and a director of Chilanga Cement Ltd. Tributes were paid to Mr. Priest's work in public affairs by Mr. Roy Wolmarsh and Mr. H. J. Millar in the Legislative Council last week.

State-Aided Immigration Recommended

Report by N. Rhodesian Select Committee

STATE AID FOR IMMIGRATION has been recommended by the Northern Rhodesian Select Committee on the subject. They affirm that the present immigration rate is inadequate, that present housing facilities are insufficient, and that until housing and other essential services are satisfactory a system of immigration priorities should be introduced and operated. Air travel is regarded as the most satisfactory means of transport under a State-aided scheme.

It is recommended that State-aided immigrants should receive one-third of the passage money by way of a grant and the balance as a loan repayable at low interest within three years. Government should accept the responsibility of repatriating unsuitable immigrants who cannot pay their return passages.

Selection Boards Proposed

Selection boards in Lusaka and London are suggested. An experienced person should be appointed to organize and administer the general scheme, which should apply mainly to the United Kingdom.

The committee urges immediate legislation to implement its proposals.

Mr. A. A. Davies, M.L.C., who dissented from the recommendations by the committee, considers that persons desiring to immigrate at their own expense and under private arrangements should not come within the scope of a State-aided scheme.

S. Rhodesia's First New Town

NORTON, 20 miles south-east of Salisbury, is to be Southern Rhodesia's first "new town". The Government has acquired 3,000 acres, which, with existing Crown buildings, will be developed into a township providing for heavy industry.

Formerly an R.A.F. training station, Norton has been selected because of its natural advantages. The base of the roughly triangular site is parallel with the Salisbury-Bulawayo main railway line; the electricity supply line from Umtali to the capital runs through the area; there is a new road to Salisbury, and water will be available from the great new Hwange Dam, five miles away, and all supplies cannot be expected for two years.

The eastern part of the zone will be set aside for European residential development, including sites for seven schools, a hospital, a town centre (with shopping areas, churches, and cinemas), and 160 acres of sports fields. Part of this residential area will include the former air station. To the west lies the industrial area, divided by a green belt from the Native townships.

Norton is expected to develop in time into a town of about 2,500 Europeans and 25,000 Africans.

Congo Visitor

BARON DE SELYS LONGCHAMPS, of the Political Affairs Department of the Belgian Congo Government, is spending several weeks in Northern Rhodesia to study various aspects of administration, particularly in African affairs. An official from Northern Rhodesia may shortly pay a reciprocal visit. Baron de Longchamps said in Lusaka that stabilization of Africans in Congo industrial centres had been successful, and he was interested in examining its effect on such a large industrial area as the Copperbelt. The Congo has had no labour shortages, but the extent of migratory workers was nothing like as large as in Northern Rhodesia.

Challenge to Landowners

KENYA'S PRESENT total of 3,000 European farmers ought to be doubled, said Mr. Michael Blundell, M.L.C., when speaking recently in Njoro. He pleaded with local landowners to make the sacrifice of selling some of their land, so that the average size of farms would diminish, the number of settlers increase, and the production of the Highveld expand. Intensive development was, he argued, essential to make Kenya the great food-producing area of Eastern Africa.

Parliament

Fundamentals of Colonial Policy
Minister's Emphasis on Ordered Pace

MR. OLIVER LYTTLETON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, made his first statement in the House of Commons in that capacity when MR. DOBOS-PARKER asked a question as to whether the Minister could make any statement on Colonial policy.

Mr. Lyttleton replied: "Certain broad lines of policy are accepted by all sections of the House as being above party politics. These have been clearly stated by my predecessors from both the main parties.

"Two of the most fundamental. First, we all aim at helping the Colonial Territories to attain self-government within the British Commonwealth. To that end we are seeking as rapidly as possible to build up in each territory the institutions which its circumstances require. Second, we are all determined to pursue the economic and social development of the Colonial Territories so that it keeps pace with their political development.

No Change in Basic Aims

"I should like to make it plain at the outset that H.M. Government intends no change in these aims. We desire to see successful constitutional development both in those territories which are less advanced towards self-government and in those with more advanced constitutions.

"H.M. Government will do their utmost to help Colonial Governments and Legislatures to foster the health, wealth, and happiness of the Colonial peoples.

"I hope, therefore, that however much there may from time to time be disagreement between us on details, all parties will be with me in agreeing on those ends."

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, said: "May I ask the rt. hon. gentleman to realize that we on this side of the House shall fully support the policy of promoting self-government in all these Colonial territories and the establishment of those conditions upon which democracy can be built?"

"Would he kindly amplify the first of the two fundamental points he made in his reply, because I am sure he will realize that statements made on Colonial policy are read in the territories all over the world. The rt. hon. gentleman used the words: 'First, we all aim at helping the Colonial territories to attain self-government within the British Commonwealth.' Will he make it clear that in all multi-racial communities it must include participation of all the people in those territories, irrespective of race, creed, or colour?"

MR. LYTTLETON: "I think that in general terms I can accept what the rt. hon. gentleman says."

MR. DOBOS-PARKER: "Is my rt. hon. friend aware that his statement will give great satisfaction to those concerned with the maintenance of a national policy in this respect?"

African Coffee Growers

MR. PEARCE BAKERIAN, asked if the Secretary of State attention had been drawn to the judgment given in the Nairobi courts in favour of ex-Chief Justice, who had been prosecuted for growing coffee, and whether he would proceed to check all discrimination between Africans and Europeans in relation to coffee growing.

MR. LYTTLETON: "The answer to the first part of the question is 'Yes.' I do not accept the implication in the last part of the question. Coffee growing by Europeans and by Africans is conducted in different ways because of differing needs. It is not a matter of discrimination but of facilitating the growth of coffee by the most suitable methods in each case.

MR. BAKERIAN asked why meetings of the Kenya African Union in the Central Province of Kenya had been prohibited

in the Central Province have been prohibited in three instances. In one case permission to hold it on the football ground at a time when a match was due to be played. In two other instances, the result of meetings held by the union was such that it seemed likely that further meetings would lead to a breach of the peace. Meetings have therefore been temporarily prohibited in these five districts.

MR. BAKERIAN inquired why any group meetings among the Kikuyu had been prohibited.

MR. LYTTLETON: "It has not been so prohibited. Certain Africans had organized meetings in 1950 to collect funds for the African Independent College at Githunguri. They applied again earlier this year to hold such meetings. They were asked to publish accounts showing the collections made at their earlier meetings and how the money had been dispensed. This they have failed to do, and they have no further application to hold such meetings."

MR. J. JOHNSON asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations if he would consider the establishment of executive and legislative councils in the High Commission Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland.

MR. J. FOSTER: "H.M. Government's aim is to develop representative and responsible institutions in the High Commission Territories. At their present stage of development the main emphasis is on local government. But all three Territories have advisory councils with territory-wide representation, which are consulted by the Resident Commissioners on important matters of concern to the inhabitants. Until further progress has been made it would be premature to consider the kind of executive and legislative powers."

MR. J. JOHNSON asked the Under-Secretary of State whether he considered the need of appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the constitutional and economic conditions of the territories.

MR. J. FOSTER: "No."

MR. SORENSSEN asked for a statement in respect of the Bamangwato chieftainship.

MR. J. FOSTER: "The Secretary of State is carefully studying the complicated problem which Bamangwato affairs present. Until he has made himself conversant with it I can make no statement on his behalf."

MR. PAGER inquired if Mr. Tshetedi Khama had yet been granted permission to return to the house of his fathers.

MR. J. FOSTER: "No."

Stimulating Primary Production

SIR HARTLEY SHAWCROSS said when the Cotton Board Amendment Order was under discussion that much more could be done to stimulate the production of cotton and other primary crops in Colonial territories, adding:—

"It cannot be said that in the past the Conservative Party has made any very great contributions to development of our great Colonial territories. (Interruption.) As a very distinguished statesman once said of their policy in these matters: 'There would be patriotism by the imperial pin.' As Lord Beaverbrook has made abundantly clear, the Conservative Party spent his many years in office between the two wars investigating the great opportunities of Colonial development."

MR. MEMBERS: "Nonsense!"

"I hope that not only the Cotton Board but also the Government will do everything that they possibly can to promote the growth of cotton in our Colonial territories and to develop the production of those other things which may be produced in the Colonies to the fullest possible extent. We must encourage every possible research and investment in the Colonies, the existing Colonial production of primary products."

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Sudanese Legislative Assembly C.D.C. Scheme in Tanganyika (Continued from page 315)

law to undermine their position. Egypt was under British occupation at the time, and an minister had been given clear orders by Lord Cromer to sign the agreement or go.

With regard to the 1936 Charter of Equality did exist, and Egypt signed it voluntarily. It was ratified by the Egyptian Parliament, and approved by the Government. Opposition, and the demand for the withdrawal of British troops in Egypt was in accordance with the Charter. But from the political standpoint it might be argued that the Charter and its terms were not meant to be the Charter of the United Nations of 1945, when Egypt and Britain were members.

Article 14 provided that no member should station troops in any other member's land without its consent, and another article provided that where a member's obligations under the Charter are in conflict with any other international agreement, the provisions of the Charter should prevail. So Britain and Egypt were both equally justified in adhering to their respective views. It would be safest for the Sudan to keep out of the dispute if possible.

Mr. and his colleagues on the Constitutional Commission doubted the wisdom of ascertaining the views of the Sudanese on the recommendations of the report, or the necessity for delay.

In the first day of the debate one member had attacked in a most disreputable manner a neighbouring nation whose flag still flew on public buildings in the Sudan and whose culture and religious teachings had been the main fountains of knowledge in the country. Both Christianity and Islam had come to the Sudan through Egypt.

The Angel and the Devil

Sovereignty had been restored to the Sudan and it was impossible to impose foreign sovereignty whether Egyptian or British; he objected to the wording of the section, which gave Britain the appearance of an angel and Egypt the image of the devil.

Mr. Ibrahim Gasim Mukhayer emphasized that the Sudan had given soldiers to serve with the British in the last war and that the British should now help the Sudan to attain self-government. He hoped that there would be no change of policy as a result of the general election. Mr. Benjamin Lwoki (Equatoria) declared that there was no place for Egyptians in the Sudan.

Mr. Abu Bakr Gasim Ali Dinar accused Egypt of trying to take the Sudan to it for ever. Their actions, he said, brought back memories of the hated Egyptian régime in the last century, which some still remembered.

Mr. S. Bura Diu (Upper Nile Province) declared that the Sudanese had lost all confidence in Egypt and would rely on the British to realize their aspirations.

When the question was put the overwhelming majority answered "yes," only one or two "noes" being heard, and no division was challenged.

Mr. Cleland Scott says in his article in *The Spectator* that "there may be better places than East Africa, but they are hard to find when you have to earn your living." He recommends Uganda to the man with an interest in minerals and not much capital, because of the eager demand for tungsten, tin, tantalite, copper, cobalt, and columbite; and he visualizes Tanganyika as a future rival to the Argentine as a producer of prime beef.

Two meetings under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Moring, Governor of Tanganyika, have been held in Dar es Salaam to discuss the schemes of the Colonial Development Corporation in the Territory.

Among those present were Sir Rex Surridge, Chief Secretary to the Government; Mr. Roger Norton, regional controller of the corporation in East Africa, and other members of its staff, Mr. L. R. Fargnautson, deputy general manager of East African Railways and Harbours, and Mr. A. de S. Stapleton, Economic Secretary to the East Africa High Commission.

In connexion with the Songea Coalfields it was noted that the Government could not decide about rail communications until the receipt early next year of the report of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners. No definite results were reported from the tin and gold properties near Lake Victoria.

Mr. Norton stated that the Tanganyika Roadways company was being reorganized, and that it was hoped that it would become a profitable concern. The Governor agreed that representations in regard to route licensing would be considered.

Wattle Scheme

In the Njombe wattle scheme 13,000 acres had been cleared and 5,000 sown. Seed had been issued to Africans to enable them to grow wattle for processing in the corporation's factory.

The corporation was no longer interested in the Bukoba sugar scheme.

Mr. Norton agreed to investigate the establishment of a tannery if the Governor had pointed out that there were 5,500,000 cattle and the same number of small stock in the Territory, and that a tannery should extend the export of hides and skins.

Possible Government support for a private printing press, probably in the Moshi district, was discussed.

N. Rhodesia's Game

THE GOVERNMENT SPONSORED hunting parties in Northern Rhodesia last year were unequalled in success, according to the Game and Tsetse Control Department's annual report. Visitors spoke highly of the arrangements and the variety of game, "probably unsurpassed anywhere in Africa." Elsewhere the paramount chief of the Kunda set up the first "game camp," he prohibited all shooting in an area of 70 square miles and, with the Department's help, established a "real rest camp" for sightseers at 10s. a night. More than 100 people, including several Americans, visited the camp in 1950.

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S. Rhodesian Bill

Proposed New Oath

The SOUTHERN Rhodesian Bill, which is the main Nationality Bill, is being discussed in the House of Commons. The Opposition was particularly concerned in the Colonies. The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, GREENFIELD, announced a widespread opinion among members of the House, and said that the Bill would transfer the power of grant of naturalization from the High Court to the Minister. The Colony was the only part of the Empire in which such power remained vested in the High Court. Two years had been the period for citizens of the Colony, and three years the time required for domicile to be established; the two periods would now be brought into line.

Mr. G. DUNN (United Party) regarded the proposed new oath as a manifestation of a totalitarian will, and its provisions as undemocratic.

Mr. W. H. EAST (Opposition) pointed out the effect of the oath, which a man of real courage, such as a Quaker, might refuse to take if, those against whom it was really directed would swear on a strip of Blotting Paper.

Communist Infiltration

Mr. L. MACKAY (United Party) said that Communists were known to be infiltrating into Southern Africa, and that this was one method of keeping them out of the Colonies. In the United States a man had to wait seven years for citizenship, and in South Africa five years.

Mr. J. L. SMIT (Rhodesia Party) complained that the oath would provoke racial feeling.

The draft of the new oath of allegiance was as follows:—

I swear by Almighty God that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George VI, his heirs and successors according to law.

That I will accept both now and for the future that Southern Rhodesia is and should remain a part of the British Commonwealth of Nations under the sovereignty of His Majesty King George VI, his heirs and successors according to law, and that English is and should remain the only official language of Southern Rhodesia.

That I will accept any obligations which may be imposed on me by the laws of Southern Rhodesia in respect of military service, whether in times of peace or war and whether within Southern Rhodesia or beyond its borders.

That I am not a member or servant of or in sympathy with the Communist Party or any of its branches throughout the world.

That of the best of my ability I will observe and obey the laws of Southern Rhodesia and fulfil my duties as a Southern Rhodesian citizen.

All parcels received in East Africa in future will be regarded as undeliverable if not cleared within two months of the date of issue of the notification of arrival. A final reminder will be issued six weeks after the original advice. The sender of the parcel will be liable for repayment on the return payment, demurrage, and any other charges incurred.

Home of Great Britain

It is the duty of the Government and the people of the United Kingdom to address themselves to the task of making sure that the graduates under the terms of the University of Cape Town, Eastern Africa, are not the University Liberal Club. The people of the United Kingdom should be proud of themselves as allies far more closely so than any other country in the world. Africa, and they were surprised at the transfer to the United Kingdom of the Territories under British administration. Under British administration, Africa will assuredly come when, perhaps, it will be too late to manage and right of actually be the management of our own affairs.

Africa has an entirely different character. There has always been suspicion of the good intentions of the British administration, and it is not to be surprised by the fact that they are inclined to do the best they can for the Territories under their administration and give him the best possible chance for ultimate self-government.

Africans Must Learn from Europeans

In no part of the Colonial Empire do you hear anyone seriously suggest that the white people should be thrown into the sea. Africans realize that they have to learn a lot from the west, without whom they would be hopelessly lost. The British Commonwealth is essentially the greatest force in the world, but it will not achieve full greatness until it becomes a true partnership of all its people, white and coloured, all with equal responsibilities, and all able to participate in their own affairs. It is the duty of the Colonials that British policy is influenced by the potential of one's skin. There is no such thing as a free lunch, and why should it exist in Africa?

The world needs a strong and united Commonwealth of coloured peoples and white peoples, but only if Commonwealth members are Africans feel that we have behind us a large number of people in this continent whom we can rely on to help us to realize the problems and the opportunities.

Chief District Officer, Mr. Wham, said: "If you are any African or Bechuanaland, what his District Officer does will tell you that he is the man who punishes people, puts them in jail, or takes them to the courts. He is the man who encourages better agriculture or stock breeding or who builds new hospitals and schools. The reason for this idea is that districts are not administered in touch with Africans, whom they have to deal with every day outside the course of duty."

The extreme pressure of the situation has remained in the hands of the Chief District Officer, who has been held over until the end of the year.

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East Africa Research Services Work of the Commission Bodies

The East Africa Commission's primary research organization can also be said to have presented its essential insurance. It has done so in the form of the malaria, pneumonia, East Coast fever, and the rickettsias are to be the principal objectives of the research.

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The organization has been carrying out a very substantial programme of research into East Coast fever, underpest and human malaria, and into the digestibility of pastures and mineral analyses of them. There have also been investigations into trypanosomiasis and a tuberculosis survey in Tanganyika.

A further activity has been experimentation on the use of anticyde as a means of affording temporary protection to cattle. Earlier observation of the use of this drug had made it clear that it was not going to be a satisfactory means of affording widespread and long-range protection to cattle against the tsetse fly.

Well, it did appear that there might be a possibility of using this drug anticyde as a means of affording a temporary immunity of cattle so that in a period of disease, for example they might be moved for a short time into an area normally considered dangerous because of its infestation by fly, or it might be used when they were being taken by a cattle route passing fly country. The results of the experiments are promising, and in the opinion of the Director of the East Africa Commission, the use of monthly injections of anticyde to allow cattle to be taken into a well-watered area of low fly counts where there is a high infestation of fly is quite safe, and has been justified as an emergency measure.

These experiments are being extended to ascertain whether similar temporary doses of immunity can be conferred by injections of rather larger doses of tsetse.

Research Classifications

The four Governments have agreed the primary requirements in the way of inter-territorial research heads: (a) chemical research, (b) biological research, (c) botanical research, and (d) agricultural research. A share in providing the staffs of these four research heads is being borne by the Government of Tanganyika.

It has done so in the form of the malaria, pneumonia, East Coast fever, and the rickettsias are to be the principal objectives of the research. It has done so in the form of the malaria, pneumonia, East Coast fever, and the rickettsias are to be the principal objectives of the research.

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the almost insatiable appetite of educated Africans for reading matter that the bureau was founded, and its principal work is to expand literacy where it exists and extend it where it does not. But it covers a particularly wide field, including general literature and African authorship, text-books for schools and translations, libraries, magazines, and publishing.

As regards general literature the bureau has to find out by means of a process of trial what classes of books will be read by Africans and in what languages.

About 400,000 books, have been published either under the bureau's own imprint or jointly with other publishers. To date 165,000 books have been sold. Last year 88,000 books were sold. This year, to the end of August, 77,000 books have been sold. In Kenya the value of books bought in the first eight months of this year equalled the total value of all books bought during the two preceding years. In Tanganyika the value of books bought during the first eight months of this year was double that bought during the two previous years together.

Function of High Commission

The East Africa Commission does not arbitrarily and possessively attach activities to itself. It administers such activities as the territorial Governments have recognized as being of common interest and have assigned the High Commission to administer. It is not an organization independent of the territorial Governments, and it is not an exercise of the general economy of East Africa. It is the embodiment of common purpose in matters of common interest in these territories. It is the instrument by which they can effect that common purpose to the mutual benefit of the territories.

This Central Legislative Assembly speaks with the common voice of the three territories. It is true that there should from time to time be divergences of view between individual territories, and that there should sometimes be a very prospect of attaining to a reconciliation of apparently irreconcilable territorial interests. It is our duty to reconcile these divergences of opinion and by the means of adjusting these individual interests. This can be done, and it has no doubt been done, in the greatest community of purpose between the territories in the past. It should have described as to make it impossible that it should be otherwise.

The objective of all the High Commissions is to bring in the development of East Africa as a whole, and to bring in the development of these territories as a powerful instrument for development.

P.M. on Victoria Falls Announced Merged African Nationality

Prime Minister Hodge, Premier of Tanganyika, said in the Parliament on Monday that he expected the Government to adopt a more realistic African nationality than that shown in the predecessors.

The Government had decided to merge the territories into a single nationality, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies had agreed to do so.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies had agreed to do so. The Secretary of State for the Colonies had agreed to do so. The Secretary of State for the Colonies had agreed to do so.

Complaints of Chamber of Commerce Port Capacity, Air Mails, and Import Licenses

THE PORT OF MOMBASA can handle each month a maximum of 15,000 tons of cased general cargo from the United Kingdom. Mr. B. E. PETITPIERRE, told last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. The figure had, he emphasized, been checked and re-checked, and was given on the authority of the Government of Kenya.

There could consequently be no purpose in proceeding with the plan, which was in course of being worked out between merchants and the shipping companies, for special measures to relieve the backlog of cargo on the U.K. registers. The lines had, in fact, arranged to carry rather more than 25,000 tons monthly to Mombasa from this country in the next three months. If the circumstances now notified there could be no question of arranging for additional tonnage.

Mr. S. TRANTER expressed astonishment that the port of Mombasa should be held capable of handling no more than 15,000 tons monthly of inward general cargo from all sources, for when in Dar es Salaam a few days previously he had learned that that port, which had a presumed monthly capacity of 40,000 tons inward and outward, had in fact reached 70,000 tons in September, with the high average of 8 tons per man-hour. The port had thus achieved double the previous presumed limit. Mombasa, he thought, could handle at least twice as much cargo as Dar es Salaam in its best month.

The chairman, recalling that Mombasa had reached 105,000 tons in one month, stressed that all references were to general cargo, excluding cement and wheats, and that in estimating the position members should remember that the handling work in Mombasa in Mombasa was about double the prevailing London rate.

Export Registrars Urged

In mid-October there were 77,000 tons of general cargo registered in this country for Mombasa. Everyone knew that the registrars were inaccurate, and he urged all merchants to examine their registrations scrupulously and remove any items which ought no longer to stand. If all doubtful registrations had been cancelled there could be no confidence in the figures.

The speaker had strongly supported the view that it was agreed that members should be asked to make their cargo registrations on 10 days' notice. Mr. Dent said that in only a few days previously he had found the cargo situation to better than in London, and that many British shippers who had sent goods to Antwerp for an onward trip to Africa had gained nothing.

25,000-ton maximum, though not a very great improvement, for not only was the working party figure and London movement of only about 2,000 tons of general cargo in the month from the U.K. alone compared with the 10,000 tons being experienced the same situation, but were merchants in this country.

What some alleviation might be found in shipping some cargo to Uganda via Dar es Salaam was suggested by Mr. Dent.

What he said was that under discussion, a member of the section had now been defined as anything lower freight than £1 per ton.

B. E. Petitpierre, E. G. Sorrell, and W. H. Jones divided the sections' opinions on a committee of the Commonwealth and Empire sections of the Chamber established to consider a memorandum from the Government of Kenya, on matters which the United Kingdom should remain the centre of the Commonwealth and Empire, and play its due part in the Commonwealth.

Mr. H. Jones, who spoke in himself an agreement, said that there were those who could not co-operate with preference, for that many of to-day's troubles were the outcome of the Ottawa Agreements.

He noted the allegations in Canadian newspapers that the import of cheap Japanese goods in Tanganyika had been violated, and that the Government had been unable to pay, and the goods which would have produced them from various

made it impossible for the Ottawa Agreements to be applied in East Africa.

Mr. Tranter continued: As to Japanese goods, the first shipment lasted a week, later deliveries usually lasted about 24 hours.

Mr. Dent added that the East African Governments now appeared to be bent on encouraging Japanese imports, judging by the way in which the distributed news about them.

There were, however, complaints about the unsatisfactory mail services from East Africa. One speaker also another affirmed that there was hunching in flying air correspondence on Mondays and Tuesdays, and not that regular service which the authorities continued to claim.

Complaints were also made that alterations to the import licence regulations in East Africa varied from territory to territory. It was felt that it ought to be easy for the authorities to act in closer concert.

Tanganyika European Council

CAPTAIN H. E. RYDORF, chairman of the executive committee of the Tanganyika European Council, is recorded in a monthly bulletin as having stated that the financial position was so precarious that the office would have to be closed if largely increased support were not promptly received. Ever since the inception of the Council more than half of the expenditure had been met by residents in the Northern Province, he said, and that had been the only province to reach, and indeed substantially exceed, its contribution target. The Eastern and Tanga Provinces had reached only about half their quota, and the Southern Highlands province had not contributed much more than half the sum expected. Mr. S. Moore, Gilboa, added that all other provinces had together contributed less than half the sum found by the Northern Province.



Lord Debate on Colonies

Continued from page 1

started with us, the things that we do in the Colonies in which private enterprise could not do it. There were certain activities of a pioneering nature which had to be performed, leading to various schemes in which it was quite impossible for private enterprise to engage. That was where we tried to step in. We tried to introduce into the Colonial economy a measure of capital equipment and technical skill which they had not had, and in the machinery of one of those schemes, the Colonial Development Corporation, the noble lord was for some years a director.

"We realize the difficulties that face the Government with reference to the Commonwealth and to the Empire as a whole, and that this subject is of the utmost importance. These countries have sustained us in the past and they are our hope for the future. Our present difficulties are to a large extent caused by the fact of meeting them and their raw materials. We love the Commonwealth in sterling balance."

"We are inclined to like the Commonwealth too much for granted. One of the many pleasant features of the highly successful tour of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh is that over the radio we have had Canadian commentaries which have described various aspects of Canadian life and the impact upon the Canadians of the royal tour. Could we not have more Commonwealth commentaries?"

No Real Purchasing Policy

"We have depended very much in this country on sales of Colonial produce and Commonwealth primary products to obtain the necessary dollar resources for our own purposes. The present system is unsatisfactory. There is no real purchasing policy on the part of the consumer nations, the big purchasing nations, particularly the United States. The United States and other powers go into the markets and buy largely on their own terms and at their own times. Then there are our primary producers, especially those who deal in tin and rubber, who have to budget over years, that is a most delicate situation, and it has caused a great deal of heartache to our producers in the Commonwealth and Empire. We are trying to deal with this matter as it affected tin, rubber, and copper, and I failed to get our American friends to agree to any sort of purchasing system which would iron-out these difficulties, which hit our producers at hard times."

"The only hope we have lies in the development of Commonwealth resources, to obtain the products of our country going without many things they require in order to produce their two main products, steel and all the things that the Commonwealth countries need. Without such a policy, we can see no real hope for the future. The only way we can get out of our difficulties is to see that the Colonies get a real share and they have never really had it—of the resources, equipment, technical assistance, expert advice, and all the other things that are needed. If the Secretary of State does that, he will have my support and I am sure, the full support of Lord Munnister, in dealing with any repercussions."

"We have tried to do this through slumps and booms in our Colonies so far as we can by the creation of reserves, funds, co-operative societies, research, the Colonial Development Welfare Fund, and the Colonial Development Corporation. There is nothing of this nature for most of the underdeveloped territories which are not part of the Colonial Empire, or other of the Western Powers, but their needs are the same and to a large extent the solution of those needs will follow along the same line."

International Bank Work

"The International Bank has made a considerable contribution, lending money, not only for those projects which have a commercial return but also by granting such projects with others that have no direct commercial return. Yet all this is not enough. In some ways we have to assist projects on which there is no commercial return but which are essential for the development of a country, such as roads, water supplies, port facilities, and the like, are paid for and the work is undertaken."

"Many of the Governments in these territories are not experienced or stable enough to undertake this work. They have no Colonial Civil Service, as we have. There is no such framework. Therefore, it is going to be difficult to ensure that the assistance given is going to those who really need it and not into the pockets of a few at the top. It is for the Government what policy, if any, they have in this respect. The Economic Committee of the United Nations met this week. Have they given any instructions to our representative on that committee?"

"In the Colonial Empire we cannot have economic development without happy constitutional relationships. Lord Munnister would do well to look at the reasons behind the trouble in various Colonial territories."

"Among comparative primitive peoples the reason for restlessness is that they have suddenly been plunged into the 20th century from conditions similar to those which existed in this country 2,000 years ago. It is as if we had taken an ancient Briton and plunged him into the 20th century. In tribal society every man and woman has a fixed and certain place, which changes as he or she grows older; they are like fish in a small pool. We have broken the banks of the pool, the water has spread over a wide area, and the fish does not know whether he is swimming about in a pool or not. This feeling of restlessness is behind many of our troubles."

"I have always felt it a pity that the Colonial Office, there is no general staff thinking out the problems and the difficulties that face the Colonial Empire, and thinking ahead, because the unfortunate Ministers generally are so busy that this applies particularly to the Secretary of State that they have little time to think as all certainly of any future. Usually the stresses and strains of the immediate present are quite sufficient for the Ministers."

"We have got into the state of thinking like the young man with the young son, the one can say to the other, 'Colonies are a great nuisance. Here I £50 and a good watch, I care for the wider open spaces. Good-bye. Good night. God bless you.' I think this House should give thought to the future development of these Colonial territories. It is impossible or desirable that they should develop in exactly the same way as the territories mainly founded and inhabited by their own race have done in the past."

Chamber of Empire Suggested

"I suggest that the time has come for a Chamber of Empire. I am not committing my party on this matter, because I might go to doubt that there will be various opinions expressed upon it. But I am not at all sure that we should not be wise to call together in this country once a year for these weeks or possibly a month, representatives from all the Colonies and from the various Colonial territories. I am not now talking about the Dominions or territories to consider the questions of grave import which affect the Colonial territories as a whole. I make that suggestion with more certainty that I should otherwise have done because of the experience we had in 1947 of the African Conference, which was a very great success. Many people who attended that conference would agree that some such system for this is a very desirable thing."

THE EARL OF MUNNISTER, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, who pleaded for indulgence since he had held that office for no more than a week, repeated the statement of policy made that day in the House of Commons by Mr. Lyttelton. His special endeavours were to be made, he said, to meet Colonial needs for steel, so far as circumstances permitted, the losses sustained by the Colonial Development Corporation would impose a period of consolidation and stricter financial control, and policy was now being discussed with Lord Relf. When the Secretary of State had received a full report of the debate in the Tanganyika Legislature on constitutional development, and the Governor's recommendations in regard to action, he would make a statement on the subject.

Lord Munnister added:—
"The development and expansion of production and trade in the Colonial territories are absolutely necessary for our economy, and indeed, will have very wide repercussions upon it. These are, of course, three projects—the short-term, the mid-term, and the long-term projects."

"I am glad to think, as was said by Lord Omore, that there is really no difference of opinion between the Government and the Opposition on the question of how we should proceed in the Colonial territories. I trust that time goes on we may bring into operation most of the future self-government that we so earnestly desire."

Mr. C. W. Glass Retires

MR. C. W. GLASS, who has retired from the post of Director of Public Works in Southern Rhodesia, recently received a presentation from the Minister of Mines and Transport who said that he had left his mark on modern schools and hospitals and had been the prime mover in the establishment of the P.W.D. workshops. Mr. Glass, who arrived in France and the Middle East in World War I, was thereafter employed in the Office of Works, London, and later spent six years in Shanghai. In 1927 he joined the Southern Rhodesian Civil Service as an assistant architect, and from 1940 onwards was in charge of construction of all air stations in the Colony.

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No firm has done more to aid the swift and efficient processing of sisal and other fibres than the Lincoln firm of Robey & Company Limited. For over forty years they have supplied fibre machinery to East Africa and other parts of the world and have been responsible for many revolutionary processing developments. Since the early days mechanical efficiency and outputs have increased so tremendously that modern decorators bear little resemblance to the first experimental models.

Experience in the Field

It soon became obvious to Robey & Company Limited that specialized study and on-the-spot knowledge was necessary for the successful manufacture of decorators. The only way to secure this was to send technicians to East Africa to study the performance of machines under actual working conditions and see where improvements could be made. This venture proved a very great success and today the expert knowledge of day-to-day sisal estate requirements is maintained by Robey technicians, some of whom are actually Sisal producers. The result of this close contact with the sisal growing plantations is an intimate understanding of requirements which ensures that designs are constantly kept up to date and new problems successfully solved.

The "Superdecor"

The fully automatic "Superdecor" manufactured by Robey & Company Limited of Lincoln is intended for use in factories and where high outputs are essential. The fibre produced by this decorator is remarkably clean and free of epidermal tissues and pulp matrix. It is a real time-saver when it is considered that the machine decorates 12,000 leaves an hour and reports show that this capacity is regularly maintained. Much of the reliability and mechanical soundness of the "Superdecor" is probably due to the Lincoln firm's wide experience as a type of engineering including the manufacture of Boilers and Steam Engines. The "Superdecor" is of robust construction and lubrication is effected by pressure feeds to all the main bearings, gears, central lubricating battery plate.



Mark V Decorator

Brushing Machines and Raspadors

Raspadors are of particular use in larger factories or plantations where leaves are not produced in sufficient quantities to justify the installation of the fully automatic Mark V machine. Outputs vary according to the size of machine and can be from 200 to 1500 leaves per hour. Both single and double drum Raspadors are made by Robey's of Lincoln and in both types water spray pipes can be fitted, and there is adequate lubrication to all roller bearings.

For polishing and finishing fibre after extraction Robey & Company Limited make several sizes of Brushing Machines which do the job most effectively. All models are well made with the dramatic range of ball bearings.

The up-to-date machines produced by Robey & Company Limited have done much to simplify fibre processing and make the handling of large outputs a relatively easy matter. These machines are available for fairly quick delivery and full information and descriptive literature for East African users may be had by writing to Robey & Company Limited, Lincoln, England, or to their Agents, British East Africa Corporation Ltd., Nairobi or any of their local offices.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Dwa Plantations Report

Government House, Entebbe, has been closed for repairs.

A hall has been built in Livingstonia, Northern Rhodesia, jointly by a local Masonic lodge and the women's institute.

Kenya police arrived just in time to prevent some 200 Kamba tribesmen from attacking a Masai *manyatta* after an alleged cattle theft by the Masai.

An appeal for £10,000 is being made by the Sadler's Interior Mission, which was founded in 1893 and now maintains 860 missionaries in its service.

The dispute between the Northern Rhodesia African Railway Workers' Union and Rhodesia Railways is to be referred to an industrial conciliation board.

The film of Miss Paton's novel "Cry, The Beloved Country" was shown for the first time in Johannesburg last week in aid of the Institute of Race Relations.

Income Tax for Africans

Graduated taxation on Africans in Kenya will be introduced if a workable system can be devised. As a first step the income tax ordinance would be applied to Africans.

The colours of 2d. and 3d. postage stamps in Northern Rhodesia are being changed from December 1 from red and blue to deep cyclamen and red, respectively.

The annual report of the Overseas Food Corporation will be presented to the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for the Colonies while this issue is being printed.

The Smuts Memorial Fund, started in June to endow a Chair of Commonwealth Studies at Cambridge University, will close on December 1. The £150,000 needed has almost been reached.

The first building in North Park, Bulawayo, for the 1953 Rhodes Centenary Exhibition may be completed by Christmas. Applications for sites are reported to be pouring into the exhibition headquarters.

New surveying methods are being tried by officers of the African Settlement and Land Board of Kenya. It is hoped that the present cost of 175s. per acre may be reduced by as much as 50 cents of a shilling.

The Department of Public Relations and Social Welfare in Uganda is to employ Mr. T. Parry will continue in charge of public relations, and Mr. J. G. Dakin, now D.C., Mbale, will become Acting Director of Social Welfare when Mr. C. M. A. Gayer retires shortly.

According to the *Uganda Herald*, a 13-year-old Lango youth, when returning from church with two young friends, was attacked by a large python, which swallowed him. Hearing screams, a woman ran to the spot and by banging the snake with a stick forced it to disgorge the dead body.

K.A.R. Annual Dinner

The King's African Rifles and East Africa Force Officers' Dinner Club will hold their annual dinner at the Connaught Rooms, Kingsway, London, on December 14 at 7.30 p.m. Tickets may be obtained from the hon. secretary, Major R. S. N. Mans, 7 Married Officers' Quarters, Old Park Barracks, Dover, Kent.

When the British-India liner *Mowasa* stopped in Plymouth Sound on Monday to land passengers for London, one of them, Mr. T. G. Blox, a 25-year-old "groundfilter" from Tanganyika Territory, was found to be missing. Police were called and a thorough search of the ship was made, but without result. Mr. Blox had been seen in the early hours of the morning. His parents live at Addiscombe, Croydon.

DWA PLANTATIONS LTD. earned a profit of £49,077 in the calendar year 1960 compared with £23,521 in the previous year. Taxation required £28,899, general reserve received £10,600, amount on the preference shares totalled £1,812, and participation dividend £13,500. And a dividend of 30% on the ordinary shares £65,500, leaving £5,912 to be carried forward against £1,955 brought in.

The company's assets consist of 154,000 shares, cumulative preference shares of 200, and £48,898 in ordinary shares of 2s. Revenue reserve stands at £66,025, reserve for future taxation at £2,708, provision for directors £10,000 and current liabilities £45,257. Fixed assets are valued at £148,767 and current assets at £82,280, making £231,047 in all.

Output of sisal was 10,740 for the year, amounting to 107 to 5, compared with 12,200 for 1959, and for the first nine months of the current year to 786 tons, indicating a total production of about 1,000 tons for 1961. The output of 1960 was satisfactory during 1959, but deteriorated since June this year. Steps are being taken to restore the required strength. Rainfall for 1959 was only 13.64 inches, but in March 1960 this year 20 inches.

Some 1,569 acres of the old sisal areas were cleared and planted, bringing the planted area to 2,961 acres at the end of the year. In addition, 1,140 acres of undeveloped land were cleared in the Mpiya area, and a further 237 acres in the first nine months of the year. At the end of the last September 2,364 acres were under sisal, 2,218 being mature.

The directors are Messrs S. P. Hogg (chairman), E. Bortolock, C. Holmes Brand, and W. H. Healy (managing director). The chairman visited the estate in March 1959 and again this year, and the managing director spent six weeks there in 1959 and six weeks this year. The secretaries are Messrs. Hoff, Bullmore and Co.

The 30th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 11.

Mini Mini (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate

MINI-MINI (NYASALAND) TEA SYNDICATE LTD. after providing £28,400 for taxation, earned a profit of £7,811 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £18,975 in the previous year. General reserve receives £10,000 and dividends totalling 50% less tax, require £19,250, leaving a balance of £2,445 to be carried forward against £2,427 brought in.

The issued capital is £29,688 in shares of £1 each. Capital reserves stand at £7,000, revenue reserves at £54,445, deferred liability at £18,200, and current liabilities at £40,591. Fixed assets are valued at £96,467, work in progress at £1,269, and current assets at £312,173, including £64,630 in cash.

The company operates 652 acres of tea, of which 592 are in full bearing. Fuel plantations occupy 385 acres. Production amounted to 653,330 lb. (593,850 lb.), sold at an average price of 30.42d. (28.91d.), compared with an f.o.b. cost of 13.54d. (13.34d.) per lb.

The directors are Messrs. J. A. Lorain (chairman), G. Brown, and Commander J. G. Arbuthnot, R.N. (retd.).

The 28th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 6.

Lewa Sisal and General Investments

THE LEWA SISAL AND GENERAL INVESTMENTS LTD. earned a profit of £32,186 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £29,874 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £20,179, and dividends on the preferred stock of 20% and on the deferred stock of 10% require respectively £1,302 and £9,268, leaving £9,525 to be carried forward against £9,186 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £17,165 in participating preferred stock and £187,957 in deferred stock, both in units of 1s. 8d. each. Capital reserve stands at £2,373, revenue reserves at £9,525, and current liabilities at £62,445. Investments are valued at £220,246, and current assets at £39,519, including £17,837 in cash.

The company holds 37,275 shares in Amhien Estates Ltd., which provides an income of £25,220 gross during the year. Other East African holdings are 400 preference and 2,765 ordinary shares in Kitweto Estates Ltd., 8,073 preference and 1,410 ordinary shares in Nyuvu Estates Ltd., and 400 shares of 10s. each in East African Sisal Plantations Ltd.

The directors are Messrs. A. L. Miller (chairman) and W. S. Temple. The 40th annual general meeting will be held in London on December 10.

A committee under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Hopkins, a former Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, is to work out a new plan to buy cotton for U.K. Committee members will be drawn from the industry.

Good Report of Ruo Estates Profit Almost Doubled

THE RUO ESTATES, LTD., producing tea in Nyasaland, earned a profit of £98,964 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £52,846 in the previous year. To this year's total must be added £3,000 overprovided for taxation in previous years. Taxation absorbs £55,927, general reserve receives £10,000, reserve for development and improvements £20,000, and dividends totalling 50% require £13,125, leaving a balance of £7,935 to be carried forward against £4,923 brought in.

The issued capital is £50,000 in shares of £1. General reserve stands at £40,000, reserve for development and improvements at £65,000, and current liabilities at £41,086. Fixed assets are valued at £71,498, work in progress at £3,737, and current assets at £184,613, including Government securities at £11,164 (market value, £9,571), and cash at £80,663.

In addition to 203 acres of tea in full bearing, 148 acres in partial bearing and 112 acres immature, the company owns 1,700 acres of fuel plantations and 292 acres of tung. Tea production amounted to 1,669,414 lb. in the year under review, against 1,336,088 lb. in the previous year. Plans for a new factory capable of manufacturing 700,000 lb. of tea a year have been passed.

The directors are Mr. D. L. Bateson (chairman), Mrs. M. Wykes-Smith, Miss G. M. S. Simey, Mr. H. R. Lupton, and Mr. J. A. Lorain.

The 41st annual general meeting will be held in London on December 11.

Brooke Bond Bonus Issue

BROOKE BOND AND CO., LTD., announce a final dividend of 15% for the year ended June 30 last, making a total of 27½% on the capital as increased by the share bonus of 8½% on October 1, 1950. Last year a final dividend of 12½% and bonus of 5% were paid on the smaller capital. Net profit for the group is £1,059,515 (£1,146,056), after taxation of £536,313 (£416,347). The parent concern's profit is £1,006,252 (£1,098,591). The directors recommend sub-division of the £1 A and B ordinary shares into four of 5s. each, and a scrip bonus of one 5s. B ordinary for every thirteen 5s. A or B shares, requiring £50,000 of the reserve.

Domicile Changed to Kenya Overseas Motor Transport Co. Plans

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA learns that Treasury permission has been received by the Overseas Motor Transport Co., Ltd., for removal of the head office from London to Nairobi, and that the directors have decided to put the company into voluntary liquidation at the end of this month.

The operations of the group will thereafter be conducted through a company now in process of registration in Kenya, styled African Transport Co., Ltd. That enterprise, the registered offices of which will be in Nairobi, will take over the ordinary and preference shares of the United Kingdom company on a share-for-share basis.

Mr. J. D. Parkes will be the vice-chairman, resident in East Africa, and Mr. D. T. Horne, secretary of the company, will shortly leave England to take up residence in Kenya, where Major K. A. Brown has lived for many years. Two other members of the board, Colonel J. E. Everington and Mr. R. T. Grantham, already live in Africa.

The directors normally resident in England will be the chairman, Commander F. T. Hare, who founded the business, and Messrs. John H. Watts and B. Lloyd Jones, but all three intend to visit East and Central Africa at frequent intervals.

A London office will be retained to handle the English purchasing requirements of the group, shipping, staff recruitment, and similar matters.

Interest charged by the Kenya Government in respect of funds raised by the Land and Agricultural Bank by loan is being increased from 2½% to 3%.

PROGRESS



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1938

1950

Undertakings operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

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1 million units
£75,000

Undertakings operated
Number of Consumers
Annual Consumption
Capital

11
1,000
31 million units
£200,000

Undertakings operated
Number of Consumers
Annual consumption
Capital

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Of Commercial Concern

The Rhodesia Cement Co., Ltd., has taken options on extensive deposits of limestone within a 10-mile radius of Fort Victoria. A factory may be built in the neighbourhood if investigations prove satisfactory. Mr. L. Levy, acting chairman, said recently: "We are doing our utmost to increase cement production within the Colony. We want it to reach the stage where further imports will not become necessary." The company's factory at Colleen Bawn is working to full capacity, and a second plant is due to come into operation early next year, bringing production to 15,000 tons a month.

Net register tonnage of shipping using the Port of London in the year ended March 31 last was 54,313,846, compared with 50,248,551 in the previous year. That was equivalent to 87.5% of the tonnage entering and leaving the port in the year ended March 31, 1939. Total revenue at £11,453,281 left a surplus of £244,792, compared with a deficit of £86,605. A total of 44,873,901 tons of goods passed through the port during the year, an increase of 4m. tons, and a higher aggregate than was dealt with in the years immediately preceding the war.

The report of the annual general meeting of the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association contained a statement that the 42 members present represented 66% of the membership of the association and 79% of the production of sisal of Tanganyika Territory in 1950. The reference should have been, not to Tanganyika's production last year, but to Tasma's; the members present at the meeting represented 79% of the total production of the membership of the Marketing Association in 1950.

Sudan Trade

Total external trade of the Sudan reached the record of £59m. in 1950, when exports were valued at £32,208,300 and imports at £26,763,790. In 1913 the external trade was only £3,338,000, and in 1939 £11,608,000. Last year Sakel cotton contributed £21,497,775 and ginned American cotton £1,338,056. The largest imports were sugar at £2,734,502, tea at £1,536,722, and coffee at £1,507,951.

The Tanganyika Sisal Growers Association complain that alterations to East African Airways Corporation services through Tanga represent 10 cancellations a week, equivalent to one-fourth of the services previously using the local airport, and that 28 of the remaining 34 services have time changes. Passengers can no longer fly to Dar es Salaam in the early morning and return the same evening.

When dealings in the new £1 ordinary shares of the East African Power & Lighting Co., Ltd., began on the London Stock Exchange last week, it was on the basis of a premium of 2s. 6d. above the issue price of 32s. 6d. By the end of the day, the premium had risen to 2s. 9d. 3s.

Benguela Railway Company report that for the first nine months of this year net operating receipts were Esc. 100,061,851, compared with Esc. 49,896,909 in the same period last year. The largest increases were in mineral traffic, 769,970 tons carried for Esc. 84,175,255 (109,818 tons for Esc. 48,222,328), and in international traffic, 96,130 tons carried for Esc. 59,199,389 (56,498 tons for Esc. 34,676,687).

"The Economic Co-operation Administration, which has been responsible for the operation of the Marshall Plan, and funds from which have been devoted to East and Central African purposes, will be wound up at the end of this year. Foreign assistance programmes will thereafter be co-ordinated by a Mutual Security Agency directed by Mr. Averill Harriman."

At last week's auctions in London 312 packages of African teas were sold for an average price of 3s. 3.67d. per lb., against 314 packages at 3s. 3.63d. in the previous week. Last week's produce was all of Portuguese East African origin.

The labour force employed on the construction work for the Owens Falls hydro-electric scheme, in Uganda, in September consisted of 30 British, 24 Danish, 12 Dutch, 50 Italians, 31 Asians, and 1,206 Africans.

Japanese Import Licences

The method of dealing with licences for imports from Japan into East Africa has been revised. Particulars can be obtained from the East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

Tati Co., Ltd., report revenue for the year ended April 30 of £16,492 (£16,705), current assets of £56,039 (£41,974), and current liabilities of £8,133 (£9,958).

For the first time for many years, sufficient maize was last year grown in Northern Rhodesia for local requirements with a surplus (16,976 bags) for export.

The new Nairobi flour mill of Unga, Ltd., six storeys high, cost about £250,000. Extensions during the next two years will about quadruple that figure.

By a typographical error the price of No. 3 sisal was given last week as £118 per ton c.i.f. U.K. The figure should, of course, have read £180.

No further applications for import licences on Japan can be accepted for the time being by the Tanganyika Trade and Economic Division.

Manchester textile converters have been offered further facilities for the import of Japanese grey cloth for subsequent re-export.

Green coffee prices at farms in Guatemala have fallen from \$42 per 100 lb. last year to \$33 this season.

Building control is to be extended in Northern Rhodesia for a further 12 months from December 31.

The port of Dar es Salaam handled the record total of 76,446 tons of cargo in September.

Uganda Breweries, Ltd., have increased their capital from £200,000 to £250,000.

A CHRISTMAS GIFT

AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT for friends in East or Central Africa, what could be better than a subscription to the Air Edition of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA? Subscribers to the Air Edition are the active-minded people who want as soon as possible the information which they ought to have—and much of which can be obtained from no other source. The air subscription rate for the territories between Uganda and Southern Rhodesia inclusive is still only 70s.

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FACETS OF ENTERPRISE

Number Nine

*
Middle East

WOOL WASHING AT ALEPPO, SYRIA

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RIVER TRANSPORT

Mining

Kenya Consolidated Goldfields To Raise Debenture of £20,000

KENYA CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS, LTD., have issued the following progress report:—

"During the past 14 months the company has had to cope with a series of misfortunes which, added to steadily rising cost of production, has made the task of operation extremely difficult and has resulted in a deterioration in our financial resources.

"The staff position has presented a continual problem, and it has been far from easy to obtain and retain suitable staff on the mine. In August, 1950, the most successful mine manager we have had since the war resigned to join the Colonial Development Corporation on very much better terms than we could offer. He was afterwards the mine captain who had been with the company almost since its inception and also resigned. The new mine captain engaged from Northern Rhodesia never settled down and left after a few months. Efforts were made to obtain a fully technically qualified manager but were unsuccessful, and we were obliged to engage the best non-technically qualified man who applied for the post.

"In February, 1951, Mr. A. Dias, who had been in charge of all clerical work at Katere since 1938, died suddenly, and three months elapsed before we were able to obtain a replacement. This resulted in the manager being overburdened with office work.

"On the last day of 1950 the crankshaft of No. 1 engine broke. The engine had been operating on the same foundation since early 1938. This failure virtually reverted our power situation to where it was before the installation of the new engine last year. By a careful distribution of available power it was made possible to keep Lloyd section open and two ball mills in production.

"It was expected that the property could operate without making a loss, but unfortunately this has not been the case, one of the main contributory causes being the unnecessary milling of too low grade ore."

Technical Failures

"When the crankshaft of No. 1 engine failed, a replacement was immediately ordered from the makers, but there was no prospect of its being delivered to the mine within a year. After numerous unforeseen delays, the crankshaft was successfully repaired locally and No. 1 engine was returned to duty at the end of August. It has, of course, to be treated for a time as if it were a new unit, but it is believed that before the end of September it will be operating continuously on a full load.

"In February a new engine was purchased. It was sold to us as being ready to operate immediately but proved to be lacking in several technical electrical components, and up to date has not been used. It will shortly come into operation on replacing the 'School' section, which contains a quantity of good ore available for stopping.

"The managing director has been resident on the mine since July 9, and on the resignation of the manager took over the mine management from August 1. A considerable improvement has already been made, and with a return to normal power supply and the rectification of the required grade of ore to the mill, a steady improvement in the company's position can be expected. During the past year

the company has admittedly suffered a definite set-back, but until the year's audit is completed the exact position will not be known, due to the absence of clerical staff on the mine for three months.

"In view of the company's outstanding liabilities, the directors decided to raise a debenture of £20,000 on the company's plant and machinery to tide us over what is hoped to be a period of temporary difficulty.

"It must, however, be appreciated that even if we can avoid future set-backs in respect of staff and mechanical breakdowns, satisfactory results will depend on an improvement in the relationship between costs of production and the price of gold. Either the price of gold must be raised to a realistic level or the cost of production come down. As the latter is not likely to take place we can only hope that the price of gold will be substantially increased in time for many gold mines, including our own, to derive the benefit before it is too late."

"Tanks" Profits Exceed £1m. Net Earnings Doubled in A Year

LANGANYIKA CONCESSIONS, LTD., are to pay a final dividend of 15% on the ordinary shares for the year to July 31 last, costing £574,712 gross. A special ordinary dividend of 10% payable from reserves, and absorbing £20,194 net, had already been declared. For the previous year the distribution was 12%.

The preliminary figures, after meeting all charges, including taxation, show a profit of £1,011,676, against £589,022. Because the domicile of the company has been removed from London to Southern Rhodesia, no U.K. income tax has to be paid, but there is a liability for profits tax of £63,655 for a period of 3½ months. Taxation in Southern Rhodesia is £3,300 only.

The annual meeting is to be held in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on January 17. Mr. M. Hely-Hutchinson is chairman of the company, the 10s. ordinary units of which stand on the London Stock Exchange at about 56s. The company's income is derived mainly from its holdings in Union Minière du Haut-Katanga.

Kilembe

MR. J. WHITE, mine manager of Kilembe Mines, Ltd., said a few days ago in Uganda that some 12m. tons of ore had been proved with an average content of 1.95% copper and 0.2% cobalt, but that another six months' work would be required before the directors could decide on the scale of operations to be undertaken. It would probably take not less than four years and £10m. to bring the mine into full production.

New Mineral Industries

A COMPLEX OF MINERALS having been discovered near Tororo, on the Uganda side of the border with Kenya, the Government hope to be able to establish local industries for the manufacture of iron and steel and the extraction of zirconium, niobium, and phosphates, said Mr. H. S. Pottel, Acting Governor of Uganda, when opening the new Entebbe airport.

N. Rhodesian Mineral Output

NORTHERN RHODESIA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION for September was valued at £6,399,428, the highest monthly total for the current year. This brings the output for the first nine months to over £50½m. more than £16m. in excess of the corresponding figure last year. Blister copper output in September was valued at over £4m.

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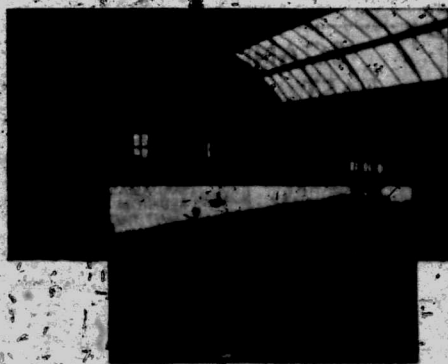
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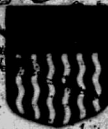
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MR. CHURCHILL'S PLEDGE in the House of Commons that his administration would not consider the transfer to the Union of South Africa of the High Commission Territories, of Basutoland, Swaziland, and Bechuanaland until the inhabitants of those Protectorates had been consulted and Parliament in the United Kingdom had expressed its views ought to reassure responsible Africans in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, where subversive and unscrupulous elements have been suggesting that a Conservative Government would not be punctilious in fulfilling the many undertakings given on this subject in the past. Their false propaganda has been promptly nailed. The Prime Minister's reaffirmation of the pledges of successive Governments in the past forty years was timely (and in African affairs in recent years timing has too often been very bad). It can have been no accident that the head of the Ministry made his statement on the day following that on which the Secretary of State for the Colonies, formally notified the present Government's faith in the plan for Central African federation. On the previous day Mr. Churchill's declaration was

an essential part of the practical programme for the achievement of a policy which is fundamental to the future of British Central Africa.

Opponents of federation seldom miss an opportunity of asserting (almost always without ostensible proof) that the main obstacle is one or other aspect of Southern Rhodesia's attitude, and even the *Economic* is misguided enough to say in its current issue that "Sir Godfrey Huggins should realize that, if he wishes federation to come about, he has a greater responsibility than anyone else to make some gesture to dispel the Africans' hostility." Many people regret that one or two Africans were not included in the Southern Rhodesian delegation to the Victoria Falls Conference, but the exaggeration in our contemporary comment is evident from the fact that the worst obstacle to progress at this moment is not anything which Southern Rhodesia has done or left undone, but the rejection by representatives of twenty-one African organizations in Northern Rhodesia of the very idea of inter-racial partnership. Yet partnership is basic

African Extremists Reject Partnership.

Yet partnership is basic

to British policy in all the territories, and has been so declared by the Imperial and Protectorate Governments. Moreover, the definition and development of partnership in Northern Rhodesia were accepted as a matter of urgency by the Europeans and Africans of that territory at the Falls meeting.

Reports from the Copperbelt now indicate a concerted movement by politically conscious Africans to frustrate that decision. They have gone so far as to repudiate the partnership policy, stigmatize

Dreaming of its acceptance by the African National Imperial Government as a betrayal of the Protectorate status, advocate the establishment of an African nation in Northern Rhodesia, and advise the two African members of its Legislature to decline to discuss the partnership issue until they receive instructions from African organizations generally. It is to be hoped that the councils which speak in the name of Africans in the provinces and in the country as a whole will be wise and firm enough to resist the pressure upon their members to endorse a policy of non-cooperation which would prove disastrous. If they have the courage to assert by overwhelming majorities that Africans accept partnership as essential to their own progress (and all of them know that to be the truth), something will have been gained from the Copperbelt machinations.

This challenge to British authority has been instigated by some at any rate of the people who strove so desperately to prevent any Africans from accepting invitations to attend the Falls conference.

Challenge to British Authority. They failed in that endeavour, and now seek to arrange another kind of boycott. From Northern Rhodesia's standpoint the most important result of the inter-territorial meeting was an agreement that representative Africans and Europeans, official and non-official, should privately discuss measures for more effective partnership, that such steps as were found practicable should be taken, and that Northern Rhodesia's African delegates to next year's federation talks in London would discuss the practical problems without *arrière pensée* on such local issues. This advantage to Africans, freely offered by the Europeans, does not, however, suit the plans of the extremist agitators whose wholly unrealistic aim is to duplicate the Gold Coast model in Northern Rhodesia, though the circumstances are wholly dissimilar. Since no rea-

sonable person anywhere would recommend for Northern Rhodesia alone, or for British Central and East Africa as a whole, the plan adopted in West Africa (and as yet scarcely tested), this Copperbelt movement ought to be scotched without delay. Immense harm was done by the insistence of the late Council that African opinion should be given weight in regard to federation. That one costly lesson should be more than enough.

Through every available channel Africans should be made to realize that agitation against the policy of partnership will be futile—for the one and only reason that nothing else can offer them Africans Need and Africa equal advantages. Negative propaganda will not suffice. There is manifest need—and not only in Northern Rhodesia—for the enlightenment of African opinion into the immense benefits already conferred, and yet to be bestowed, by the British connexion. To assume that Africans generally are vividly aware of these benefits would be unduly optimistic. Their memory is as unreliable and their knowledge as scanty as that of millions of people in more sophisticated societies, and they are easy prey for mischief-making malcontents and careerists.

An African who has been educated at Makerere College, Uganda, and in this country at considerable expense to the British taxpayer made some very extreme statements to us the other day. We listened patiently, answered each of his complaints, and discovered, somewhat surprisedly, that he was entirely ignorant on some of the essential facts concerning the affairs of his own province within the past thirty years or so. At two East African schools and Makerere College he had learnt nothing—or nothing that remained in his mind—of East African history this century: Magna Carta, the Reform Bill, and bits of Marxism had been dragged into his argument, but of events in East Africa which had conditioned development under British administration he was blissfully unaware. If a relatively well-educated and well-disposed man had been thus incapable of fair judgment, millions of his fellows in the territories must likewise be at the mercy of poisonous misrepresentations which threaten the health of Colonial Africa. The antidote of truth must be injected into the bloodstream of public opinion, and the sooner the better.

Notes By The Way

Unfairness at United Nations

MANY WHO DISAPPROVE of the *apartheid* policy of South Africa will sympathize with the Union's decision to withdraw her delegation from the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations last week on the ground that the committee was interfering in the purely domestic affairs of the Union, and that the delegation of the Trusteeship Committee to hear complaints from tribal chiefs in South West Africa infringed on rights of the International Court. The real point at issue was not the validity or otherwise of the grievances of the Hereros, but the persistence of members of the Trusteeship Committee in seeking to stretch their powers. The British Government has had to protest repeatedly against these manoeuvres, and even so convinced an internationalist as Mr. Creech Jones found it necessary to speak very directly on the subject more than once. France has also withdrawn temporarily for the same reasons.

Cynical Critics

THE COLONIAL POWERS are in a minority on the committee (which must not be confused with the more important and somewhat less mischievous Trusteeship Council). Most of the members have no practical experience of Colonial affairs, some are openly antipathetic to what they call "colonialism", and there have been too many instances of criticisms of the Colonial Powers, not on the merits of the case, but from sheer prejudice. Especially in the more senior bodies, no consideration of cynical bargains with the Powers on matters not touching the Colonies has, in British, Belgian, and French delegations to the United Nations, had to lodge many protests at the irresponsibility of both trusteeship bodies, and a Frenchman is stated to have retorted recently after listening to a series of lectures on human rights in the Colonies that some of the critics hailed from countries in which concubines could still be bought for a pound apiece. Colonial administration, however disinterested and efficient, can unhappily not count on fair judgment from U.N.O.

Verboten

CONTESTANTS FOR PROPERTIES—for in the post-war world in which so many people want and reasonably good dwelling there has become contestants rather than applicants—are sometimes blocked at some of the provisions in the form of lease presented for their acceptance. At Mabelreiga, a new model housing estate near the capital of Southern Rhodesia, the standard form of lease is stated to be "not to allow any human remains to be buried within the leased premises." Those premises are not for the occupation of ex-cannibals (who, I believe, are not known to have existed in the Colony), or even for past practitioners of forms of cannibalism in other parts of Africa were considered to be "not to be used for the use of parts of the human body as a commodity, and it is not for bad Africans but good Europeans that the design is being developed. The legal advisers, however, are evidently taking no chances.

East Africa House

MANY PEOPLE are apparently under the impression that East Africa House, the London club near Marble Arch which has so graciously made itself a part of East African life, is closed. It admits ladies, as lunch-time teas are held on Wednesday and at week-ends. The closure was, in fact, rescinded some time ago.

Mr. B. F. Macdonald

MR. B. F. MACDONALD'S appointment as a general manager of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) will give great pleasure to many people in and connected with Eastern Africa. Joining the parent bank in 1917, he transferred 10 years later to the inspection staff of the overseas associate for duty in the Sudan, South Africa, and East Africa. After a spell in the Nairobi branch, he was then successively manager in Mombasa, Eldoret, and Kampala, superintendent of East African branches, and a local director first in East Africa and later in Egypt. Few bankers have been so active in East African public life. At different times he was president of the Nairobi Rotary Club, vice-president of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and the Uganda Native Amateur Athletic Association, and a member of many other bodies, including the East Africa Publicity Association, the East African Industrial Management Board, the Kenya Civil Service Board, the Agricultural Production and Settlement Board of that Colony, and the Kenya Settlement Schemes Committee. Now he is honorary treasurer of the Royal African Society.

Mr. Brendan Bracken

THE RETIREMENT from political life of Mr. Brendan Bracken will deprive the Overseas Empire of an alert, lively, pungent champion in the House of Commons. A busy worker who, as chairman of one of the largest trading finance houses in the City and of the *Financial Times*, was in day-to-day touch with African affairs, he used his influence against the theoreticians and ignorant sentimentalists. He was always vigorous in debate, being perhaps one of the hardest hitters in Parliament in recent years. Yet he retained many friends among the Socialists. Sinitis trouble, from which he has long suffered, now compels him to resign his safe seat in Bournemouth. He would have been a member of the present Cabinet if his health had not prevented his acceptance of the Prime Minister's offer of office.

Next Book

MR. NEELEY FARSON tells me that he has started writing a new book about East Africa for the purpose of examining objectively the intractable, unmarriageable facts of the situation. His aim is to analyse "the whys and wherefores" of the main problems, and I predict that the way in which he handles his difficult self-assignment will be certain to arouse public interest. Mr. Farson's books are widely circulated in this country, the United States, and Scandinavia in particular, and if he can focus attention on points of importance which are so often disregarded in the heat of debate, he will do good service to the territories. I should not be surprised to find his caustic in his comments on so-called "experts" in Europe and America in recent years.

For Gramophone Users

THE GRAMOPHONE means so much to so many people in East and Central Africa that many readers may care to hear about "The Record Guide," a 763-page volume by Mr. Edward Saville West and Mr. Desmond Shawe-Taylor who have compiled the first guide to be published in this country to recorded classical music and the first comprehensive one-volume catalogue of the best records available. Critical assessments help the perplexed to choose the best version where there are several recordings of a piece of music. Whether it is a most practical production, and a large public is likely to find it well worth its price of 30s.

Government Consider Central African Federation Urgent

Official Recommendations in Best Interests of Africans

A STATEMENT STRONGLY SUPPORTING Central African Federation has been issued by the British Government. They propose that the resumed conference should take place in London about July next.

The text of the statement is as follows:—
“His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are convinced of the urgent need to secure the closer association of the three Central African territories; and they believe that this would best be achieved by federation, which they regard as the only form of closer association likely to meet the requirements of Central Africa.

“As the House will be aware, a conference attended by my predecessor and the former Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and by representatives of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, was held at Victoria Falls in September to consider the scheme for federation of the three territories put forward by the London conference of officials last March.

“His Majesty's Government have studied the statement issued at the conclusion of the Victoria Falls Conference and are in full agreement with it. In their view the recommendations of the London conference of officials achieve the two essential aims of any scheme of closer association; they provide effective and representative machinery, both executive and legislative; for the handling of common Central African problems, and they contain full and adequate safeguards for African interests.

Appeal for African Co-Operation

“His Majesty's Government would accordingly favour a scheme of federation between the three territories on the general lines recommended in the officials' report; they believe that such a scheme would be in the best interests of the Africans as well as the other inhabitants of the territories. They recognize that African opinion in the two northern territories has declared itself opposed to the proposals in the officials' report; but they trust that in the light of the assurances agreed upon at the Victoria Falls conference, and of the economic and other advantages of closer association, Africans will be prepared to accept them.

“The assurances agreed upon at the Victoria Falls conference are, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government of great importance. It was unanimously agreed that, in any further consideration of proposals for federation, land and land settlement questions, as well as the political advancement of the peoples of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, both in local and in territorial government, must remain as at present (subject to the ultimate authority of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom) the responsibility of the territorial Government and Legislature in each territory and not of any federal authority.

“It was also unanimously agreed that the Protectorate status of the two northern territories should be preserved and that this arrangement should be maintained in the future of the amalgamation of the three northern territories unless a majority of the inhabitants of those territories desired it. His Majesty's Government fully endorse these conclusions, and in any federal scheme would ensure that these rights should be formally embodied in the constitution. His Majesty's Government take the view that the statement of the Victoria Falls conference which excludes amalgamation of the three Central African territories without the consent of a majority of the inhabitants should apply equally to amalgamation of any two of the territories or any part of them.

“His Majesty's Government wish finally to draw attention to the other conclusions of the Victoria Falls conference. First, there was general agreement that economic and political partnership between Europeans and Africans is the only policy under which federation could be brought about in the only climate of Central Africa, and that any scheme of closer association would have to give full effect to that principle. Second, the conference expressed grave concern at the dangers which would flow from any weakening or dilution of the British constitution and British traditions and principles in the three territories and agreed that they should be so strengthened

as to ensure that they should continue to prevail. His Majesty's Government regard these conclusions as of the utmost importance.

“His Majesty's Government are most anxious that there should be no delay in reaching final conclusions on the future relations of the Central African territories. The Victoria Falls conference agreed that before decisions could be taken by Governments further discussion within each territory and between the four Governments would be required. The conference therefore adjourned and expressed the hope that it could reassemble in London about the middle of 1952. His Majesty's Government endorse this hope and propose that the resumed conference should take place in July of next year. They will do all that they can to help ensure that the intervening period is used to the best advantage for the necessary discussions in Central Africa.”

Secretary of State's Views

MR. LYTTELTON told journalists in London shortly after he had made his statement in the House of Commons that the Government's object was to give a lead, which would, he hoped, induce African opinion to “fall in behind us.”

Federation was a very great issue of Imperial policy. The Government wanted to see a British bloc in Central Africa. The economic advantages were well known—a common port at Beira, the Copperbelt's need for Southern Rhodesian coal, the need of both the Rhodesias for man-power from Nyasaland, the development of the Kariba Gorge hydro-electric project, and so on.

The only way in which the territories could develop satisfactorily was, the Government believed, on a basis of partnership, which meant, very broadly speaking, that there would be neither exclusive European nor exclusive African domination.

There had, he thought, been no significant change in African opinion since the Victoria Falls Conference, but the Government hoped to remove the doubts and fears held by Africans. Very large safeguards for Africans appeared in the proposed scheme.

The Secretary of State was asked, but declined, to comment upon recent statements by Sir Godfrey Huggins, saying: “One of my duties is not to interpret Sir Godfrey Huggins' mind.” Sir Godfrey had certainly stated in trenchant terms that the federation plan tended to favour the Africans too much, but perhaps the Africans would have second thoughts about it.

Asked whether Sir Godfrey's statement could be regarded as helpful to the purpose the Government had in mind, Mr. Lyttelton replied that in politics one could never be sure what was regarded as “helpful” or otherwise.

Southern Rhodesian Opinion

In the Parliament of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. RAY STOKILL, Leader of the Opposition, expressed doubt whether there could be any closer association of the three territories while African affairs were controlled by the U.K. Government, particularly the Colonial Office, and suggested that the possibility of ultimate amalgamation should not be excluded.

After the first morning of the Victoria Falls conference, there had, he said, been “very little interest in the Southern Rhodesian delegation.” He asked Sir Godfrey Huggins to consult with the Europeans of Northern Rhodesia, forget Nyasaland, and go ahead towards something concrete.

Most South African newspapers endorsed Mr. Lyttelton's statement as wise, and the new U.K. Government was determined to achieve Central African federation, which many journals suggested, would increase South Africa's security.

When the Government statement was made in the House of Commons, Mr. J. GARFITHS (Lab.) said: “I welcome the inclusion of this statement in the very important assurances which were agreed upon at the conference at Victoria Falls and which are of the utmost importance.”

I would like to ask the Minister three questions. First, I would ask him and the Leader of the House if we might have an early opportunity of debating this matter. Does the Minister realize that it is very essential now that the debate should be at a very early date in view of statements made by Sir Godfrey Huggins this week, in which he made references to the behaviour of the Africans, and, incidentally, of myself, at this conference, which statements are likely to damage seriously the prospects of this matter being discussed in Central Africa in the right spirit?

Have there other questions? First in the statement issued at the close of the conference, which I am very glad to see published as a Command Paper, it is indicated that at the conference itself African representatives for Northern Rhodesia made a very important suggestion upon which in my view the success of this matter is essentially dependent.

It was that the Government be prepared to consider federation on the basis of the London proposals. In the meantime, between now and the next conference, discussions took place in Central Africa between representatives of Europeans and of Africans in the setting of Northern Rhodesia, to define the principle of partnership and to seek agreement upon its implications.

When I was Secretary of State I urged upon the Governor and both parties how important it was to begin these discussions at once. May I ask whether they have begun, and if so, what are the prospects of agreement?

Sir Godfrey Huggins's Visit

I would further ask the Minister whether his attention has been called to a report today that the Governor of Southern Rhodesia has arranged, presumably in consultation with the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, to come to London for discussions. May I ask if there are to be discussions whether the Minister realizes the very great importance that no discussions should take place either in London or in Africa on this matter in the absence of African representatives? An experience that one of my predecessors and I shared very fully is that this matter has been bedevilled by conferences of white people, both in Africa and in this country, with black people shut outside.

May I also ask, if Sir Godfrey Huggins is coming to this country, if the Minister will consider very seriously the essential necessity of inviting African representatives, if it is to succeed, because the consent of the African is absolutely essential?

MR. LYTTELTON: "The rt. hon. gentleman has asked three questions. I hope I have got them right. The first question concerned a debate. That is a question for the Leader of the House. Before these discussions reach finality there will, of course, be opportunities for raising the matter, but naturally, not before the House adjourns."

The second question was whether the Northern Rhodesian discussions, which are, of course, welcomed by H.M. Government, have begun to take place. I understand that they will shortly be taking place.

The answer to the third question is, of course, that I could not presume to say that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia is coming here with the permission of Ministers. He is perfectly entitled to come here when he wishes. I hope that he will always be welcome, but I will bear in mind what the rt. hon. gentleman has said."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "On the last question, perhaps I might put this point. The announcement in the newspaper is that the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia is coming here to discuss this proposal about Central Africa. Therefore I want again very strongly to press the Minister, and on the Prime Minister if he may, to consider very carefully what I have found in my experience. Conferences of this kind at which Africans are not present will make success impossible in this field."

"On the question of the debate, may I ask that it shall be before this House first for Christmas? The only reason why I press this point is that these references to Africans, who behaved in a very responsible way at this conference, will be taken up by them. I share very fully their view, and I have some responsibility, because I represented the Africans to come to the conference."

"It is very important that the impression created in this country, Africa, and elsewhere by the statement of Sir Godfrey Huggins should be fully understood in this House, and I really urge for a debate before Christmas."

CAPTAIN C. WATKINSON (Cam): "Does not the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia speak for both coloured people and white people?"

MR. P. GILBERT WALKER (Lab.): "May I ask the Minister a question on a point in his statement, which refers to the importance of strengthening the British connexion and

relations in this part of the world. The statement ends by saying: 'H.M. Government regard these conclusions as of the utmost importance.'"

Strengthening the British Connexion

"I take it that the Government are in favour of them and support them and do not just regard them as of importance. This matter is of very high importance in that part of the world, and it was one of the things that both Africans and Europeans agreed upon quite clearly at the Victoria Falls conference."

MR. LYTTELTON: "I can reassure the rt. hon. gentleman that when we say that we regard the conclusions as of the utmost importance we support them, and we believe that the continuance of the British connexion and traditions can best be brought about by federation."

MR. GRIFFITHS: "I want once more to press the question of a debate to take place soon in regard to this conference. I share very fully in the recommendations that the conference made, and I am anxious to see this resumed conference a success, but statements have been made upon which I cannot remain silent, and I would much prefer to say what I have to say in this House and in debate. I would ask the Leader of the House to believe that it is of very great importance here and in Africa that a debate should take place before the House sits."

MR. HARRY CROOKSHANK: "The Government and I will take note of the wish expressed by the Opposition in reference to this matter, but I cannot make a statement offhand about it now."

MR. JAMES JOHNSON (Lab.): "In the Secretary of State's report that Sir Godfrey Huggins, speaking on Monday of this week in Salisbury, Rhodesia, described the Victoria Falls conference as 'a Native benefit society led by the Secretary of State, Mr. Griffiths.' Is he further aware that Sir Godfrey would say that this Government would take a more realistic attitude towards federation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland than did their predecessors? What does this mean? Will he kindly dissociate himself."

MR. SPEAKER: "Order." The hon. gentleman is asking the Secretary of State to interpret a statement made by one for whom he is not responsible. I think we ought to pass on. There is no motion before the House. We cannot debate this matter now."

Future of Protectorates

In the House of Commons last week Mr. T. DAINOFF asked the Prime Minister what representations had been received from the Government of the Union of South Africa concerning the transfer to the Union of the three British Protectorates; if, in order to safeguard the rights of the peoples of those territories, he would initiate a special consultation on that problem between the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Secretary of State for the Colonies; and if he would reaffirm the undertakings given by previous Governments.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL: "No representations on this subject have been received by H.M. Government from the present Government of the Union of South Africa. I do not consider it necessary to initiate the special consultation which the hon. member suggests. H.M. Ministers are always in the closest contact with one another."

"H.M. Government consider themselves bound by the pledges concerning the future of these territories which have been made on many occasions during the past 40 years by previous Governments. These pledges are that the transfer of the territories to the Union of South Africa should not take place until their inhabitants have been consulted and until the United Kingdom Parliament has been given an opportunity of expressing its views."

MR. DAINOFF: "Can the rt. hon. gentleman say whether, in order to allay the alarm created by many public statements made in South Africa, he will see that the consultation will be really effective consultation, and would indeed amount to the full consent of the people of the territories concerned?"

THE PRIME MINISTER: "I think that the hon. member, on reflection, will perhaps agree that when the position has been established for so long a period as 40 years, one should not go out of one's way to take the initiative in making a change in the situation."

Africans Attack Policy of Partnership

Katwe Agitation Debated in Northern Rhodesian Legislature

ANGLO-AFRICAN PARTNERSHIP, which the secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of Northern Rhodesia have this month again declared to be basic to British policy, has been rejected by a meeting in Katwe which claimed to represent 21 African Organizations in Northern Rhodesia.

In the Legislature of that territory Mr. WELNSKY said that European reaction to the resolutions was that of disappointment rather than alarm. "The Africans can either come in with us to help us define partnership or they can stay out and let the Europeans will do it alone," he said. "I ask that Government take particular note of that point, and if they do not agree, say so. If they agree, the sooner it is got across to the African community the better."

Most Europeans in Northern Rhodesia supported a policy based on partnership and European acceptance of the idea of partnership was an act of faith greatly to their credit, said Mr. Welnsky.

"I have repeatedly stressed the need for partnership. I base my political faith on partnership as the only solution to the difficulties that face this country. Once again I extend to the Africans the hand of friendship, believing, as I have tried to explain, that the only hope for this country is a partnership which will give both races an opportunity to play their part in the development of this country."

"I do not believe at this stage that the African is able to contribute on the basis of the European. The African can come into partnership, and his part will be to recognize his contribution in helping to produce and to help the ship of State along. I think it would be wrong to consider he should be given more than he is capable of putting into the partnership."

Africans Being Misled

The Africans were perhaps being misled by certain gentlemen, or there might be general agitators among them who really believed that, in the light of developments in the last two years, they had only to shout loud enough and threaten enough to get the U.K. Government to make the necessary concessions.

It is regrettable that the people have seen newspaper references to the handling of the Perian problem and to the fear that Britain might walk out of the Suez Canal Zone, and some people thought that Britain's regard for international law was in itself a sign of weakness. Many people have made that mistake in the past. It would be a tragedy for the Africans in this country to be misled in the same way. Progress will come constitutionally to those who they are fit and able to absorb it, but I am sorry if they believe that by threats they are going to achieve anything.

The irresponsible line taken by those agitators in Katwe has done the cause of African progress a great deal of harm, because it has handed to the critics of African progress a fine, clear opportunity of saying: "You talked of progress for the African people. Look how little they appreciate what they are asking for."

"I wonder to what extent certain Europeans are responsible for the line of thought now emerging from some of these Africans. I wonder to what extent these views are encouraged by gentlemen whose own political inspirations arise from countries behind the Iron Curtain, and to what extent the views now being expressed by Africans are inspired by this system."

If Africans of the African community genuinely seek the advancement of their people, they would be well advised to take heed before they are led by people who are not concerned with their progress, but are concerned only with stirring up trouble wherever they have the opportunity to do so.

The vast majority of Europeans in this country are well intentioned and well intentioned, but only disappointed that the Government should have fallen so easily to the wiles of the few agitators who have the nerve to do this.

We are advised that these agitators are being led by the

understand the position, the Africans do not want partnership, and they do not want domination by the white man, is the suggestion domination by the black man? I cannot see any other alternative. The policy is partnership, and any suggestion of domination by any race over the Europeans here would be resisted with anything in our power. It is truly someone explained fully to the Africans what the choice really is.

Mr. Welnsky considered that the African Representative Council should be summoned and asked whether they wished to participate in the definition of partnership.

Cry of the Intelligentsia

Mr. REX LANGE, member for Nakoma, declared that Rhodesians would go forward to develop the country united and unalarmed by the attitude of the poisoned minds of a few Africans. He added (in part):

"An invitation has been extended to the Africans to enter into a partnership with Rhodesians for the beneficial development of the as yet untapped resources of Northern Rhodesia, in order that such resources may be available to the Empire and our allies. By so doing such resources are developed for the general good, thereby disarming those critics who say that under British rule the world outside is denied the fruits of Africa.

"If such efforts were not made, expansion into Africa by a foreign Power would inevitably follow. Whether the Africans have given the matter any thought, or whether they care to comprehend its significance, is doubtful."

"A few hundred African intelligentsia cry: 'We have been given so much, let us grasp more.' They are the people who study world events, note the arrogant and avaricious attitude of Persia and Egypt, absorb the teachings of Communism, and want to exercise power at the first opportunity."

"There was a second group, some 400,000 strong, of more or less disciplined workers and thinking men, capable of reason, but waiting to see which way the die was cast, grasping all the benefits that were going, but definitely a section that could be reasoned with. The balance of the 12m. were people who gave little if any thought to these matters; were swept by the tide, and fell in with any mode of life advocated to them.

But it was the Africans at the top who fondly imagined that by playing their cards astutely they would achieve domination over the territory. Gratitude, honesty, and reason had no place in their present mood."

The Imperial and Northern Rhodesian Governments were irrevocably bound to the principle of partnership. Had H.M.'s Government been as direct and definite when issuing the federation plan, it would have been accepted with little opposition from Africans. "When presenting the plan, H.M. Government should have stated categorically that in their opinion it was a good one, and said: 'Critique it and improve it by all means, but Federation is the creed for the Central African States, and we support it all the way.' As that was not done, the African is now endeavouring to turn down the principle of partnership, hoping that by so doing he will doom federation."

Partnership the Official Policy

Mr. R. C. S. STANLEY, Chief Secretary to the Government, reaffirmed that partnership was the official policy.

He preferred not to assume that Africans would not assist in the definition of policy, partnership would have to be defined, and if Africans were not to co-operate, which would be most regrettable, a definition would nevertheless have to be achieved.

His Excellency, in his address at the opening of this meeting, pointed out with clear emphasis that the policy of partnership is the policy approved and publicly stated on numerous occasions both by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom and by this Government, and it is the only workable policy which

in His Excellency's opinion, can serve the best interests of the inhabitants of this territory.

The Chief Secretary hoped that Africans would not make more difficult the task of those whose earnest desire it was to assist them in their problems, and expressed appreciation of Mr. Walensky's fairness and restraint in approaching the subject of partnership.

"It does seem," the Chief Secretary observed, "that if any proof were needed by Africans of the good-will of the European community, and of the desire of that community to see that the African gets a square deal, they could scarcely find a more convincing pledge for such a desire than in the assurances of friendship that have been reaffirmed in the course of this debate."

"I say in an earnestness that, just as it takes two to make a quarrel, so it takes two to establish a friendship. I agree that too much importance should not be attached to the resolutions which were passed by the meeting of certain Africans on the Copperbelt on October 28.

"I should be very sorry to think that, in purporting to reject the policy of partnership, this small group of Copperbelt Africans were speaking for the vast body of African opinion in this territory. I feel that we could not be too perturbed by this, but our sense of balance to be distorted by the irresponsible statements of a few misguided individuals who, I feel quite sure, could not have appreciated the harm they are doing to their best interests."

[Editorial comment appears under Matters of Moment.]

Bishop's Study of "Dini ya Misambwa"

Further Views of the Rt. Rev. Usher Wilson

IN UGANDA Bumbo and Bupoto *gombololas* were thoroughly infected. The main theme proclaimed was that all black peoples should work together to bust other races and set up an entirely African state and church. Although Elijah had been removed, Pascal Nkwana and other leaders were still at large and kept the movement going in the face of intensive administrative and police action.

Another leader, however, and of a different type, was responsible for the arson campaign which was conducted late in 1948 and early 1949 in the Trans-Nzoia district. This was Donisio, son of Nakimayu. Donisio is an illiterate, who had worked for 20 years as domestic servant on farms in that district.

In 1942 he had had a dream in which he said he saw Jesus Christ and two Africans, one wearing medals. This caused him to think he was a prophet, and he left his employment in order to spread his gospel. In 1947 he met Elijah, whom he said he had not met before, and because of Elijah's football medals, declared that he recognized him as the African of his dream. In that year he was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church and joined forces with Joash (also expelled from the Friends' African Mission for polygamy).

Campaign of Arson

After the Malakisi riots it was too difficult for him to carry on in Kitosh, so he turned his attention to the Trans-Nzoia, which he knew well. Up to March, 1949, when he was arrested and sentenced to 13 years imprisonment, he was not known to the police, but by their African schools and churches, as well as Government buildings, European farm buildings, and cattle pens had been destroyed. Donisio, a real fanatic, was more concerned with upholding the religious aspect of Dini ya Misambwa than against Europeans as such. He declared his campaign of arson was a protest against the proscription of the religious practices of his sect. His character and participation in the movement are important, for they show the inextinguishable way in which religious fanaticism is bound up with its delusions.

Further action by the Kenya Government followed during and after the arson campaign to suppress the sect and round up its leaders. At the same time propaganda was made through sermons in the reserves and the farming area. Nevertheless, the movement continued secretly, and then suddenly flared up in quite a new area and tribe, the Suk, near Lake Baringo, and more deaths resulted.

Of the immediate cause and history of this incident I have not much information, but it is obvious that the proscription of the movement, which had only driven it underground in Kitosh and Trans-Nzoia, also drove it outward, and undoubtedly this new flare-up shook the confidence of many people, as is seen from the opinion of one official.

He said, "The sudden re-emergence of Dini ya Misambwa in violent form among the Suk in April, 1950, came as a startling revelation of the insidious penetration of which the movement is capable. A very significant fact is that the Suk leader, Lukus Kipkesh, obtained a great sway over the Suk

young men at the time of initiation ceremonies which precedes and accompanies the tribal initiation ceremonies."

On the Uganda side, chiefly in the wilder and more difficult parts of Elgon and Sebei county, there have been reports of Dini ya Misambwa leaders and secret house meetings periodically during the last four years. Bumbo naturally was the focus for a time, being so near the Kitosh centre of the movement, but Bujumbake became affected, then Muyembe and Sebei, and even Huwalesi. Sporadic arrests and convictions have been made. On the whole it never seemed likely to develop into serious political disturbance in Uganda, but it certainly had a bad effect on the life of Christian congregations in some parts.

Here are some comments in a letter from a schoolboy who returned to Bumbo from his holidays in 1948:—

"Great numbers of my people are believing in this new religion of Elijah, a Kitosh man of North Kavirondo. Many Christians have left the Church and been converted to this new religion, even school boys and girls. Chiefs are trying to prevent them, but it is rather impossible because the sub-chiefs are not trying to stop them. They smuggle themselves at night and gather in one man's house to worship their gods. On Sundays we are (oh!) about four or five people taking the service in the church."

Pastors and teachers of the Anglican churches concerned have done much since then to counteract the influence of the Dini ya Misambwa. They have relied largely on exposure of the wrong aims and motives, and false, cheating methods of its leaders; they have pointed out how the people have been duped; they have taught positive truths. I expect our Roman Catholic brethren have done the same. Certainly the life of those congregations has slowly improved again. The police and administration seem to have tried to follow up every report of the activities of the movement and the higher chiefs have been energetic against it. There appears to be no great apprehension of trouble breaking out.

Has the Government Blundered?

"I do not know what the authorities in Kenya think. I gather that Elijah Masindi was sent from Lamu some time ago and is now allowed to live at Marsabit. I should say this is a mistake, for, unless closely watched, he may easily be sending messages to and fro; and some people hold the view that the fact that since his deportation Elijah has not been seen by any member of the Kitosh tribe enhances his reputation as a prophet and gives rise to many fairy tales concerning his reappearance.

Dini ya Misambwa must be counted as a likely cause of disturbance for some time to come. It could link up with kindred societies, of which some exist in Kenya—like the Dini ya Sikhale, Dini ya Ayakiamboli, and Dini ya Wakurina.

One alleged cause of the movement is that Government is too weak. While I was writing these notes a visitor came in and said, "I suppose until we get a stronger Government this sort of puerile nonsense will continue." He did not specify whether No. 10 Downing Street, Whitehall, Entebbe, or the local Roma was in fact to blame! Certainly every Government should be always alert through its police and intelligence organizations to possible trouble and strong to put down

*The first instalment of this statement appeared a fortnight ago.

disorder at once. But the cause of trouble of this kind must be something else.

These have been officially stated as some of the causes—

- (a) Uncontrolled religious and educational teachings. How is it proposed to control these?
- (b) Lack of administrative contact with Africans on farms, and in towns and trading centres; inadequate touch between these people and the Native authorities in the reserves in Kenya.
- (c) Weakness in authority and loyalty of leadership.
- (d) Dissatisfaction with mission schools.

An African pastor's opinion indicates the causes more truly, I think—

- (a) Hatred, because Europeans have good farming areas.
- (b) Resentment at the insistence on monogamy for members of the Christian Church.
- (c) Desire of Africans to have an entirely African state and church in order to continue sacrifices, polygamy, their own customs, and their own land and cultivation methods.

It is evident that human nature being what it is, the fundamental causes lie deep in the human heart. That is why this movement has expressed itself in religious form, and will continue to do so until the hearts of those concerned are changed. One of its leaders, Pascal Nabwana, said: "This religion is not bad and it will stay. I know faults will be eradicated, but the religion will stay."

Causes and Remedies

Let me summarize the causes and suggest remedies. The movement arises from ignorance.

There is the charge of land-grabbing by non-Africans. If this is so, there should be investigation and steps to redress and prevent. If it is not so, it must be proved not to be so. The charge that African women are prevented from child bearing in hospitals must be shown to be false.

As to the prejudice against European things, there should be proof that these can be beneficial, for instance, the advantage of the plough over the hoe.

To the suggestion that it is wrong to pay poll tax, we must reply by showing the use to which the money is put. Is there food up in Sanyu?

The opposition to education must be countered by demonstrating the values of it.

As to the ability of the Dini ya Misambwa leaders, have they in fact made the life of their adherents happier and richer?

What is Christian teaching in these matters?

(a) That God is the Father to all, that Christ died to save all, and that we must learn to live as a family, some elder, others younger. But time will show that some of the younger get on as well as the elder. If the Dini ya Misambwa were, what proof is there that they would be any other? Are they better? Did they not have slaves of old?

(b) Christianity is based on love, sacrificial love for God and others; resentment and race hatred are wrong foundations to a religion and will never bring true growth.

(c) Judaism superseded paganism; and Christianity superseded Judaism, and animal sacrifices were discarded. We have one who gave himself once for all as a sacrifice, and His sufficiency.

(d) Christianity brings the fruits of the Spirit—love, joy, peace. Have not the Dini ya Misambwa brought the works of the flesh?

(e) Is polygamy a fair custom? Does it not make women inferior to men? Christianity teaches that in Christ there is no distinction in race, sex, or status.

Cure Must Lie in Religion

In the long run, then, the cure must lie in religion—the Christian faith, not less but better demonstrated, showing itself to be true, more reasonable, and more attractive than this neo-paganism. Closely allied with it must be education, not less but more and better education. Add to that a more realistic effort to improve relationship between the races at all levels.

The best effort I have seen so far has been made by some Kilele farmers, including the chairman of the Kilele District Council. In collaboration with the Native authorities, they invited leading Africans to spend the day on their farms, showed them round, explained reasons for success or failure of the various

quests, departed with something positive and constructive in their minds and gratitude in their hearts.

Improvements of relationships like this will dispel suspicion on all sides. Dissemination of knowledge will remove ignorance, the breeder of hate. It is a long-term policy, and can be successful only through those who have faith in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

Central African Federation Views of Protestant Missions

THE STANDING COMMITTEE of the Conference of Missionary Societies in Great Britain and Ireland has issued the following statement concerning the report of the conference on closer association in Central Africa:

"The committee is not an appropriate body to pass judgment on the economic and administrative benefits which might result from the adoption of the plan, but it is bound to express its conviction that mutual trust and co-operation between Europeans and Africans are essential to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of Central Africa. Any attempt therefore to impose such a plan in the face of almost unanimous African opposition, even supposing it were ill-considered, would destroy the basis upon which its success would depend, and would set a precedent which would have far-reaching consequences, not confined to British Central Africa.

"What is necessary, in the opinion of the committee, is that African confidence and consent should be won by patient explanations by sympathetic understanding of their misgivings, and by clear demonstrations of good faith.

Africans Moved by Fear

"The opposition of Africans to the plan does not appear to spring in the main from a considered rejection of its provisions. They are moved more by their fear of a threat to their political future, of adverse land adjustments consequent on increased European immigration, of the spread northwards of attitudes and policies similar to those of the Union Government.

"Their confidence is more likely to be won if there is a frank admission not only that these dangers exist, but also that they will not be entirely eliminated by any scheme of federation, whatever safeguards are included. If Africans felt that their fundamental interests were both understood and shared, they would be more ready to consider the merits of a plan designed to reduce the dangers.

"Their confidence in European good faith would be greatly increased by such positive gestures as that which the committee understands, has already been suggested in influential European quarters in Southern Rhodesia, namely, that the Southern Rhodesian Government should include Africans among its representatives on the Federal Legislature.

"It is by such means, in the opinion of the committee, that there may be created that mutual trust between the European and African communities that is an essential prerequisite of any progress in the closer association of the Central African territories.

Airbrokers' Association

AN INTERNATIONAL AIRBROKERS' ASSOCIATION has been formed at a conference in Paris. The main objects are the closer co-operation of airbrokers working internationally, maintenance of a high standard of ethics in the profession, the general expansion of the air charter business, and liaison with Governments, public bodies, and associations for the development of that object. Until headquarters can be established in Paris, the new association (applications to join which were received from 30 brokers at the conference and a further 25 by proxy) will operate from the office of Messrs. E. A. Gibson and Co., Ltd., Cunard House, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3. The council will consist of one member

Imperial Responsibilities to Africa

Points from the Foreign Affairs Debate

MR. STANLEY J. M. EVANS, the Socialist chairman of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, delegation of British M.P.s who recently visited Central Africa, said in the Foreign Affairs debate in the House of Commons last week:

"I have just come back from Africa where I led a delegation to the British African territories. I am quite sure that much of what we have lost in the world might be regained in Africa, side by side with the steadily advancing standard of life for the Africans themselves."

"Many of my hon. friends are extremely anxious that we should raise the living standards of the backward peoples of the world, and in that way contribute to world peace. That is true. If the Communist Utopia is to flourish at all, I think it will founder more quickly than anything else on a lack of liberty, plus full stomach."

"However, the lot of the backward peoples in Africa for example, can be improved only as a result of the development of the resources of the territories which they inhabit. African is no encouragement to people to go into those backward territories and engage in those activities which will enable the lot of the backward peoples to be improved. We must do a great deal of thinking about this. We must give security to people willing to take risks in the common interest."

"I have come back from Africa in great haste, and with a fervent belief that just as we pulled ourselves together after the loss of the American Colonies, so we can do so now. Our side is far from rim, and I believe that side will, with a steadily increasing standard of life for the backward peoples of Africa, we can from this quarter, find a solution to our own problems."

They Cannot Have It Both

MR. F. M. BENNETT devoted his maiden speech to the Sudan, saying *inter alia*:

"Three years ago I had an opportunity to tour the Sudan fairly extensively, from the Egyptian south, bordering on Uganda, down the Nile Valley, and up to the Egyptian border. I visited Khartoum, the Omdurman and met some of the local political leaders."

"At Khartoum, at the battle of Omdurman half a century ago, my father-in-law, my friend the Prime Minister and my father-in-law for 20 many years a Member of this House were committed in arms and saw the downfall of the Dervish army."

"From the Sudan I went to Cairo. While the Egyptian argument is that we are imperialists and that we rely on past conquests for our position, in Africa we came there, they claim just because marauding bands of Egyptians went southwards on slave raiding and other expeditions in the 19th century, occupied by force the whole of the Sudan and gave a brief, a happily brief period of extremely unenlightened rule to that region; they have the right to remain there indefinitely as rulers."

"As a second argument to justify their aspirations to rule the Sudan, they say that their national security makes it necessary for them to control the upper waters of the Nile."

"There again Egypt cannot have it both ways. If the needs of her national security override all other considerations of justice or anything else, then the same need must apply to Britain's needs of national security in the Canal Zone. Her need there of Commonwealth security. If this Egyptian argument is still being propounded, it would seem to justify our remaining indefinitely in the Canal Zone, even when the 1954 Treaty terms are voided in 1955."

"To anyone who has visited the Sudan and seen how the bulk of the inhabitants still live in primitive savagery and almost complete illiteracy, the suggestion that a plebiscite, such as would be applicable to European countries, could sensibly be held there and could give a valid result is utterly unthinkable."

"The Sudanese must in the course, make a truly free and

form of federal union with Egypt. Another possibility is that of complete independence on the lines of Ethiopia. The third—the one that I hope will be chosen—is that of self-government within the British Commonwealth."

MR. MALCOLM MCCORQUODALE, who said that he and his family had had close business relations with the Sudan for 25 years, said (in part):

"In order to keep up the quality of Sudanese cotton, the utmost care must be taken and control the necessary. There have been two world wars, both in quality and quantity, in the last 20 years, which has been of the utmost use to the country, but the coming years, outside of that, are quite so promising."

"It would be a great tragedy if the cotton industry in this country and for the whole export trade and our balance of payments in Sudanese cotton were to come under the same sort of control as Egyptian cotton is at the moment, with the manipulated markets, the wild fluctuations, the barter to Russia, and all the rest of it. If anything serious were to happen to the Sudanese cotton industry, it would be a great tragedy for the Sudan because cotton is her main source of wealth."

"For the past 20 years the Egyptian have regarded it almost as a punishment to be sent to help in the development of the Sudan. Their main interest has been the waters of the Nile."

British Work in the Sudan

"Some will say that under our aegis the Sudan has been about the best governed country in the world. There is considerable reason to say so. We may take a great pride in what we have done in the Sudan, where there has been built up a fine, prosperous and working people."

"Those who remember the dark days of the early part of the last war when it appeared that the Sudan and Khartoum were at the mercy of the Italian forces in British and Ethiopia will remember that the Sudan Defence Force, and such like help as we could give them, stood successfully between the Sudan and that menace."

"In the last three years a Federal Assembly has been set up for the Sudan and after a few months' testing, it has been working most excellently. We must now take up our trusteeship on our own to bring the Sudanese to the stage of self-government as a prelude to self-determination."

"A note of nationalism is sweeping over the Middle East. In the Sudan it is merely a gentle breeze. There has been a little trouble among certain students at two or three of the senior schools, but apart from that everything is peaceful and quiet in the Sudan, as we would expect."

"We should in no way be deterred from our stampeded hastily into any departure from our chosen path with regard to the Sudan by anything which has happened in Egypt. There is a great deal to be done before complete self-government can be regarded as proper to the Sudan. We have to see that liberty, freedom, and the rights of individuals and minorities are respected."

"Many problems arise in that country—in which only a comparatively short time ago slavery was legal. As a major problem which has to be solved, is the difference between north and south. These are two completely different countries, the North is an Arab desert, a Muslim country dependent on the Nile for its existence. The south is an Egyptian African country with problems similar to those of Uganda. It is now that arrangements may be made to safeguard the interests of the south completely in any self-government."

"We should not be hurried or obstructed by the Egyptian trouble in our announced intention of self-government; let us not be worried unduly by pronouncements from eminent people who obviously have not been well informed on this subject—even such people as Mr. Arthur Lie, who, if he was reported correctly in the Press, seemed to make a remark of little help to regard to that great country."

"Above all, let us benevolently co-operate to the full with the Sudanese. They will have plenty of difficulties. Our experience will be invaluable to them. There is enormous good will towards this country in the Sudan. Let us do nothing to impair that good will, but let us give back to nothing the Sudanese, and let us give back to the people, improve the Sudanese, and let us give back to the people, to whom we have taught the principles of self-government."

"A good-will visit by the Secretary of State, the Government to the Sudan at this time—I would imagine the Joint Under-Secretary, who made such an excellent speech, or one of his colleagues, would do a good deal to focus the reality of our friendship in the minds of these people and of our

Constitution Commission Dissolved Self-Government for the Sudan in 1952

THE SUDAN CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT COMMISSION was dissolved last week by the Governor-General on the recommendation of the chairman, Judge Stanley Baker, after six of the 13 members had resigned.

They had insisted that the authority of the Governor-General should be transferred to an international commission appointed by the United Nations to reside in the Sudan until the Sudanese could decide upon the future of their country. Other members of the Commission (backed by the great body of tribal opinion) had rejected the idea of United Nations intervention, preferring the continuation of British administration until self-government had been attained.

Government to Proceed

The Sudan Government declared last week:

"It remains the firm intention of the Sudan Government, as of H.M. Government, to go ahead with measures necessary to ensure the attainment of their immediate object, which is that of self-government in 1952 as an essential preliminary to speedy self-determination."

The National Front thereupon announced that they would take no part in the movement towards self-government under the present régime but would boycott it by all possible means and try to persuade the United Nations to appoint an international commission.

The Civil Secretary said that the Commission had completed consideration of a constitution for a self-governing Sudan but had not settled the question of electoral laws. The Governor-General therefore proposed to place before the Legislative Assembly a draft constitution which would have regard to the recommendations of the commission on constitutional matters and those on electoral laws submitted by the provincial authorities and political parties.

National Front's Attitude

The secretary of the National Front, Judge Kardir Mohammed Osman, has announced that his organization will not co-operate within any self-governing institutions established by the present régime because his party wished to maintain friendly relations with both Britain and Egypt.

Ustaz Ismail Omer, secretary of the Nur Ed-Din section of the pro-Egyptian Ashigga Party, was stopped by the Khartoum police last week when entering an aircraft bound for Cairo. Suspected of being in possession of documents relating to an offence, he was requested to empty his pockets and, when ordered to surrender two documents, tore them up and resisted the police. After the fragments had been collected and reassembled, he was taken to the police station and later released on bail in two sureties of £500. Four other prominent members of the Ashigga Party have been interviewed.

Exchange of Teachers

Miss S. McGRIFIN, of Avondale School, and Miss B. Stern, of Rhodesville School, both of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, and Miss C. D. Pinti, of Guinea Fowl High School, Bulawayo, are due in this country in time for the beginning of the new term in January under the scheme for exchange of posts between school teachers of this country and the Dominions. They will be replaced in Rhodesia by Miss Eva Scott, of Clifton House School, Harrogate, Miss B. Y. Walker, of the County Secondary School, Driffield, Yorkshire, and Miss W. R. Baker, of Pritwell Church of England School, Southend, respectively.

Absurdity of Proposed Plebiscite Would be Conducted in Chaos by NoVICES

LORD VANSITTART has made in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* a characteristically effective reply to the comment of Mr. Trygve Lie, secretary general of the United Nations, that the Egyptian proposal for a plebiscite in the Sudan was "good and realistic."

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA suggested last week that it was bad and unrealistic. That is clearly the view of Lord Vansittart, who writes:

"A more impracticable suggestion has never mooted, even in the United Nations. It is not acceptable in the Sudan, where sheikhs claiming to represent 70% of the population have pointed to some of the obvious disadvantages. That any responsible person should advocate a plebiscite conducted in chaos by noVICES among illiterate tribes, passes comprehension."

"When Albanians murder British sailors, no redress is possible through the United Nations. When bankrupt and incompetent Persians despoil the British in defiance of good faith and without possibility of compensation, the United Nations cannot even be brought to express an opinion. When Egypt illegally interferes with shipping in the Suez Canal, we can obtain words but no action from the Organization."

"On the other hand, when it tries to interfere in British Colonies, or, as in this case, to evict us altogether from territory splendidly guided and developed for half a century by Britain's finest men, response is immediate."

"The conclusion is inevitable: the United Nations are bolder in squeezing the amenable British than in bringing to order lightweights who hamper the safety of the civilized world. The United Nations will always command loyalty or at least lip-service in the west, even as the League did long after its virtual demise; but if the Organization is to preserve real respect in the hearts of men, it will have to mend its ways. This should be said while there is yet time."

"On the one hand Mr. Eden raises the Organization's waning credit by good advice, and almost in the next breath it credits itself by bad judgment like this. Such form is too variable to inspire confidence."

Indiscipline in Sudanese Schools Threat to Expansion of Education

THE SUDANESE MINISTER FOR EDUCATION told the Legislative Assembly in answer to a question that his policy was not to close schools when disturbances occurred but to dismiss the ringleaders and suspend all those whose conduct was unsatisfactory. The problem of mass indiscipline in schools could not be solved without the co-operation of parents.

Explaining the reasons for closing the Khartoum secondary school he said that, in spite of being allowed to hold meetings, the boys had persistently defied orders not to demonstrate, and had acted insolently towards the staff. For three days the headmaster tried to calm the boys and keep the school open. Then six boys who had been dismissed returned to the class room and aroused the other pupils to a point of hysteria. The police, called in as a precautionary measure, were met by boys armed with chair legs and other weapons. The telephone wires were cut, and it was discovered that the boys were planning desperate action. The next day the whole school was sent home.

The Minister recalled his warning after a similar disturbance at Khof Taqqat last year, of the immeasurable harm which would be done by these incidents to education in the country and to the progress of Sudanization.

The Ministry was now unable to recruit new staff or retain the old staff. Sudanese staff did not want to work in Government schools. It looked as if, far from expanding education, it might have to be reduced.

Khartoum University College had not his responsibility, but, although almost entirely dependent on ex-patriate staff, it had been the scene of violent demonstrations and had been closed. The college staff would not indiscriminately put up with prevailing conditions.

In the debate on overwhelming majority disagreed with the participation of schoolboys in political activities. Some attributed the trouble to Communist propaganda; others thought that insufficient corporal punishment was inflicted for insubordination.

"When the jet aircraft service to East Africa starts early next year, Entebbe will be only half a day's flying from London." — Air Vice-Marshal Sir Victor Tait.

Native Policy in S. Rhodesia Declarations by Nine Organizations

NINE LEADING PUBLIC BODIES in Southern Rhodesia issued last week a declaration of principles of which the Salisbury correspondent of *The Times* tabled.

The manner in which the spirit of liberalism in Native policy has grown in Southern Rhodesia is shown by a declaration of principles just issued by the Joint National Council in Southern Rhodesia. This council represents nine of the most important organizations in Southern Rhodesia and functions on unofficial and non-political lines.

The first article in its declaration, accepts three main objectives in Native policy. These are: educational, economic, social, and political advancement of all Africans, the provision of full opportunities for Africans to develop in ample Native areas at a pace commensurate with their abilities, and to allow an increase in the European population on the largest scale practicable.

The second article proposes the division of Southern Rhodesia into Native areas, where the interests of Africans would be paramount, and open areas, where paramountcy of interests would not be decided by race, colour, or creed, but by the interests of western civilization.

The third article permits the Government to lay down conditions which would ensure the maintenance of civilized standards in open areas and would permit civilized Africans to rent on long lease or purchase, land in special urban zones.

In the social sphere the general rule would be that amenities provided for one race would be denied to another, merely on account of colour.

This article is an advance on present policy, where in certain 'white islands' European interests are paramount, as African interests are paramount in African areas.

The fourth article provides for the active promotion of the social, educational, economic, industrial, technical, and political development of Native areas for the benefit of their

inhabitants, a matter that is regarded as of paramount importance.

The fifth article says: 'Native policy should be based on acceptance of the principle that the economic and social development of the African should precede political development at each stage. Because without economic development conditions for the enjoyment of political rights cannot fully exist, and without social development there is no possibility of there being the personnel to make political rights of value.'

The council suggests that the Government of Southern Rhodesia should urge the adoption of these five points when the Central African closer association conference resumes in London in the middle of next year.

S. Rhodesia and Federation Purpose of Proposed London Visit

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS said in Salisbury, on Monday, that he had proposed a visit to London for private talks in which he could perhaps get some indication of whether a conference next July would be worth while, since European opinion in Southern Rhodesia was hardening against federation on the lines so far proposed.

Told that there had been criticism in Britain of his remarks on the Falls conference, the Prime Minister said that it was most unfortunate that, though he had been willing to call a special meeting with northern Africans at the conference, they had refused to meet him. None of Southern Rhodesia's difficulties had been discussed at the conference, and unless certain of the proposals were amended many Europeans in the Colony would never agree to federation.

Sir Godfrey believed that in future Central African policy the emphasis must be upon economic rather than political factors. Without the means to bring it about, social advance was impossible.

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