

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, February 21, 1952

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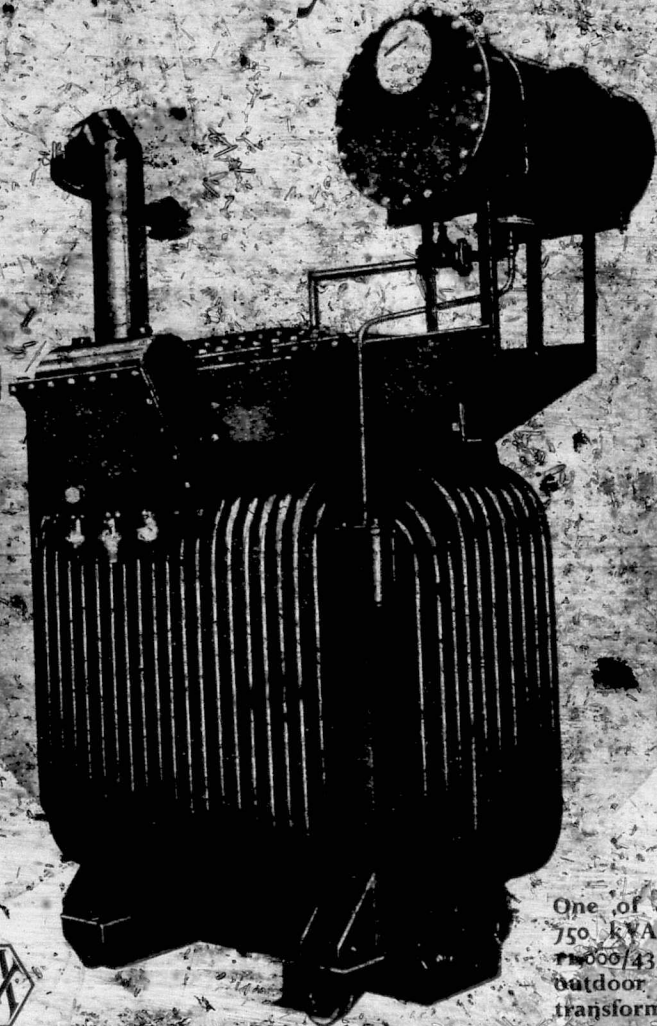
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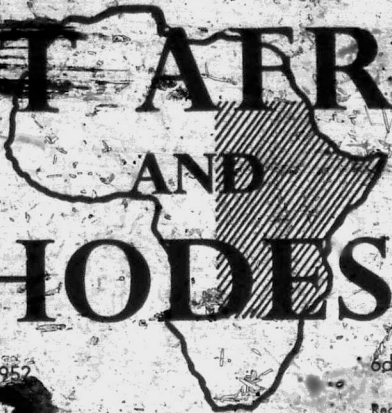
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Thursday, February 21, 1952

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

ALTHOUGH A FORTNIGHT HAS PASSED since EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA drew attention to suggestions in highly responsible organs of the British Press that Egypt should be appeased at the expense of

the Sudan, we have still to read **Beware of Appeasers.** a leading article elsewhere protesting against a course which would be both dishonourable and dangerous, and several newspapers have to our knowledge refused space to letters indicating the unwisdom of the course proposed. We have, however, received messages emphatically endorsing our attitude, some of them from men prominent in public affairs, and not one communication disagreeing with our criticisms. On another page appears a letter from Mr. R. C. Mayall who, after long experience in the Sudan, became London Agent of the Sudan Government from the service of which he retired only recently. Having recalled that firm pledges were given to the Sudanese by the Imperial Government on eleven separate occasions in the past six years, he emphasizes an important point which we have seen mentioned nowhere else, that the folly of the appeasers is underlined by the fact that the King of Egypt is not a constitutional monarch. The leading article of February 7

condemned as wholly inappropriate and indefensible the "artificial legalisms" of which it was proposed that use should be made.

This country understands the meaning of constitutional monarchy, and some proportion of the people would understand titular sovereignty, but neither conception would mean anything to Egyptians by Sudanese. They expect a king to be a ruler, one whose word is law, and on that account alone there ought to be no truck in this country with ideas of accepting Farouk as "King of Egypt and the Sudan" on the understanding, implied or implicit, that the last three words should mean very much less than the first three. Hair-splitting of that kind can have nothing in its favour. This country has taken a stand on a point of honour from which it ought not to move on any consideration, and there should be no discussion, let alone acceptance, of any formula which would jeopardize, or even appear to jeopardize, the freedom of the Sudanese to determine their own future after the attainment of that complete self-government which will be theirs within a few months.

### Honour At Stake



The theorists are ready to denounce the promises made by British Governments would do well to recognize that there can be no substitute for principle in this matter. British honour is at stake, no less than the future of the Sudan, and it would be despicable to saddle the one or compromise the other for the sake of placating for the moment those politicians in Egypt to whom the well-being of the Sudan is of trifling concern compared with the need to save that country to divert public opinion from the incompetence and corruption in their own land. Pressure does not come only from unsound diplomatic advisers and commentators in this country. It is strongly exerted by certain influences in the United States which are far from friendly to the British Empire, but now that Mr. Wells Stanger has returned to Washington, from his reconnaissance in the Sudan, the State Department must be better informed, and it is to be hoped that American policy will consequently coincide with that enunciated by the United Kingdom so often in the recent past. The obligation upon Great Britain is to satisfy those aspirations of the Sudanese which British policy has encouraged. In that way only can we do right, in both senses of the word. To do wrong, in both senses of the word, by any act which would put Egyptian ambitions before the good of the Sudan would be unforgivable, and it might easily result in bloodshed in the Sudan.

\*\*      \*\*      \*\*

**THE NEWSPAPER** which the Nyasaland Government is sponsoring for a very small section of the local African population was criticised in a leading article on January 31 on account of the grossly **Frenzied** extravagant nature of the plan **Financed** adopted. Now we learn that the staff already engaged includes a managing director (who was at one time public relations officer in Nigeria), a managing editor (lately a regional information officer in Nigeria), a printer, and a sub-editor recruited in the United Kingdom, and from another source we are told that a business manager has also been appointed. It seems safe to assume, therefore, that the European salary bill cannot represent less than about £100 per issue of this weekly. Economic production on such a basis is manifestly impossible, and we say without hesitation that no practical publisher who undertook such a venture would be so lavish in the matter of current expenditure, any more than he would dream of plunging forth

with (as the Government has done) into capital commitments of £50,000 or so for machinery and plant. Of the imprudence in capital expenditure we have already written. Current expenditure appears to have been sanctioned with equal disregard of the obligation to spend public funds wisely, and we are not surprised that our correspondence from Nyasaland should indicate widespread public anger at what is regarded as scandalous recklessness.

If the Government of Nyasaland be wise it will promptly volunteer a statement covering every aspect of this strange affair. To the specific questions asked three weeks ago we now add others. On **Questions Which** what date was each **Need Answers.** European member of the staff engaged? From what date did each begin to draw full salary? Is it the fact that the first issue of the paper is not expected to be published until September next? If not, what is now the probable date of the first issue? How is it suggested that each of the European employees can be fully occupied meantime? What is the total estimated cost of European salaries, travelling allowances, and other expenses to the probable date of publication of the first issue? How many copies are to be printed of each of the first six issues, and what are the estimates of sales for each of these issues? What are the estimates of costs and revenue for that period (costs including all salaries, rents, and similar charges, interest on capital, depreciation, and provision for any "hidden emoluments")? What are the estimates of the respective positions six months, and one, two, and three years later? The public ought to be told now on what basis this very large sum of money is being spent; and if the Government does not give this information of its own volition, the non-official members of the Legislature should insist upon disclosure, not of such parts of the picture as may seem good to the authorities, but of the full story—to which we recall no parallel in any other territory.

#### AIR EDITION

*A rise of 25% within 12 months in the number of subscribers to the Air Edition of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA is proof positive of its value. Hundreds of the most influential men in all the East and Central African territories have testified that they find it indispensable, because much of the contents appear nowhere else. The annual subscription to the Air Edition is still only 70s. A specimen copy will be sent on request.*

## Notes By The Way

### A Case for Review

HER MAJESTY has been proclaimed "Queen of all her Kingdoms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith" in all Colonies, but not in Protectorates or Trust Territories. So far at any rate as Eastern Africa is concerned, their inhabitants are no whit less loyal to the House of Windsor than the inhabitants of the neighbouring Colonies, and, far from thanking anyone for this discriminatory measure on the accession of a new Sovereign, they will regret an omission which they can neither understand nor be expected to understand. Does anyone imagine for a moment that dwellers in Uganda or Tanganyika, of whatever race, are less faithful lieges than those who live in Kenya? Assuredly not. There will be pleasure in many quarters that it was a South African, Major S. du Toit, who protested in the Legislative Council of Tanganyika last week at the "red-tape failure" to proclaim the Queen in that Territory. Here, surely, is a case for review of existing procedure.

### Nairobi's Civic Dignity

IT IS INTERESTING, by the way, to note that the proclamation in Nairobi was made in the name of "The Governor and Executive Council of this Colony, the President of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, the Chief Justice, the Administrator, and principal executive officers of the East Africa High Commission, and the Mayor and Aldermen of Nairobi." Whether in Southern Rhodesia the civic dignitaries of the capital, Salisbury, and Bulawayo, the second city of the Colony, were similarly included, is not yet known in London. If not, there will be disappointment at the loss of an opportunity which Nairobi, or the Government of Kenya, was quick to seize.

### Proved Wrong

THE NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS of the Legislature of Kenya, who insisted only the other day on the abolition of the office of Government press officer, although not many months previously they had been responsible for its creation, must now wish that they had been less impulsive and unreasonable, for the royal visit to the Colony showed, as nothing else could have done, the absurdity of the demand that the Government should deprive itself of proper channels of communication with the Press, and through it with the public. There was a large influx of newspaper correspondents from many countries to Nairobi; more than 100 attended a conference shortly before Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived, and 40 were present at a gathering of professional photographers and cinematographers. These men and women, some of whom knew nothing about Kenya, required careful handling, and I hear that they were most satisfied with the arrangements made to help them by the press officer, Mr. Humphrey Downes (to whom they presented a piece of silver plate in token of their appreciation), and by the public relations officers of East Africa Command and the R.A.F.

### Rhodesia's Brooch

NEWSREEL FILMS of the arrival at London Airport from Kenya of the Queen show that the only piece of jewellery which she was wearing was a diamond brooch set in platinum. What will be known by few people among the millions who have seen her will see the picture is that the brooch, made in the likeness of the

Rhodesian flag, was the 21st birthday gift to her from the children of Southern Rhodesia. That Colony will be glad to know that the gift was worn by the recipient as she set foot on English soil for the first time as Sovereign.

### Egypt and the Sudan

TWO INCIDENTS of the past week again indicate the attitude towards Great Britain and the Sudan of the new Government in Egypt and of the King. The first was the issue a few days ago of a series of stamps bearing a portrait of King Farouk and describing him as "King of Egypt and the Sudan." The second, and the more deplorable, was the sending to the funeral of King George VI of a wreath in the name of Farouk with "King of Egypt and the Sudan" inscribed in silver letters on a green silk ribbon; but, recognizing the impropriety of their action, the Egyptian authorities did later ask that the ribbon should be removed before the wreath was placed in position at Windsor Castle. Those who would appease Egypt at the expense of the Sudan (to which subject reference is made in a leading article in this issue) might note these facts for their guidance.

### Not Very Candid

THE ORGANIZERS of the Racial Unity meeting which is reported on another page might well have made it clear to the large audience in the Central Hall, Westminster, that theirs was in no sense a pioneer effort, as most of those present must have assumed, but that many bodies in this country and elsewhere have been working devotedly for many years in this cause. That does not necessarily mean that there may not be scope for the new movement, but if it is to avoid much waste of time, money, and effort through overlapping, it must act in close co-operation with a considerable number of well-established organizations. Almost to ignore their existence is not the best beginning. The literature of Racial Unity has, it is true, one reference to projected liaison with United Kingdom bodies engaged in the field of race relations. It was strange and regrettable not to see the leading personalities in such organizations brought prominently into the new movement from the start. Only one of them (Mr. Greenidge, secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society) is a member of the organizing committee.

### Hospitality for Students

MR. JAMES GREENIDGE might likewise have told the meeting, which was manifestly moved by his appeal for hospitality for Colonial students, that a great deal has already been done in that matter. But again most of those present must have assumed the contrary. There are numerous societies which have for many years (in at least one case for half a century) set themselves to arrange private visits by overseas people of all classes, creeds, and colours to the homes of friendly folk in Great Britain. Moreover, there are numerous opportunities for Colonial students and others to join social clubs (such as East Africa House in London, which was created primarily for this purpose), sports clubs, lecture and debating societies, and the many activities attached to the churches. There are, in fact, dozens of organizations actively engaged in the endeavour to improve race relations, and it would have been more candid, more generous and more in keeping with the nature of the movement, to make that acknowledgment to a gathering which, I am sure, did not realize the facts outlined in this article.

# The Crown and The Commonwealth

## The Queen's People Challenged to New Sense of Chivalry

**THE QUEEN MOTHER** issued the following message from Buckingham Palace at the beginning of this week:

"I want to send this message of thanks to a multitude of people to you who, from all parts of the world, have been giving me your sympathy and affection throughout these dark days.

"I want you to know how your concern for me has upheld me in my sorrow, and how proud you have made me by your wonderful tributes to my dear husband, a great and noble man. No man had a deeper sense than he of duty and service, and his man was more full of compassion for his fellow-men.

"He loved you all, every one of you, most truly. That, you know, was what he always tried to tell you in his yearly message at Christmas; that was the pledge that he took at the sacred moment of his coronation 15 years ago. Now I am left alone, to do what I can to honour that pledge without him.

"Throughout our married life we have tried, The King and I, to fulfil with all our hearts and all our strength the great task of service that was laid upon us. My only wish now is that I may be allowed to continue the work that we sought to do together.

"I commend to you our dear daughter, give her your loyalty and devotion; in the great and lonely station to which she has been called she will need your protection and your love.

"God bless you all; and may He in His wisdom guide us safely to our true destiny of peace and good will."

**GREAT EMPHASIS** has been laid by almost every well-known publication in this country on the inestimable services of the late King in binding closely together the scattered and diverse members of the Commonwealth and Empire.

A high proportion of the readers of this newspaper, being resident overseas, will not have ready access to many London journals, but as one reign ends and another begins, they will wish to know what note predominates in responsible Press comment.

On the day of The King's funeral *The Times* wrote:

"The nation's grief has contended with gratitude for a noble life and pride in a splendid chapter added to the history of the Commonwealth."

"The King was a simple man, who walked humbly before God, but for the people of England it is right that they should express, with all the stateliness and majesty of their inherited tradition, their pride in their lost leader, which is their pride in their own national greatness, for he was its embodiment. They hold it in trust for a vaster company, their fellow-subjects in the three corners of the earth, to see that the sense of glory and consummation which all feel is memorably proclaimed."

"The King's sailors will draw his body to its last resting place; his soldiers and airmen will line the processional way. His captains and counsellors, not only from these islands, but from all his wide realms, will walk behind him and do reverence at the graveside. Kings and statesmen assembled from all friendly lands will do him honour in the name of their peoples."

"Silence, that has hung over the earlier ceremonies, will be broken at last. Music, the great marches of the classic composers, soaring into a sphere of emotion where even poetry falters, will blend exultantly with grand announcements of mystery and the revelation that death is swallowed up in victory."

"So it will be in a triumphal progress, escorted by the leaders of the people, who have been his helpers and

helpers in all the service he has rendered to his country; and amid the silent witness of the people themselves, standing along the way, he will go to the people on whose patience and valour, marshalled to his name, the renown of his reign has depended—that George VI will come back to Windsor."

"In that suitably beautiful shrine of all knightly memories the veneration of chivalry will be given him as the solemn roll of his royal titles is recited over his grave; and the Church will receive him into the peace of God. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; but I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord."

### Challenge to Quickened Loyalty

"It is well with The King; and in that faith his daughter's subjects, their hearts uplifted and purified by the tragic observances of these days, their spirit strengthened by contemplating his memory and his example, will turn again to the steep ways they have to travel, freshly resolved that the life work of King George VI shall be carried forward in the reign of Elizabeth II along the road he pointed."

"The accession of a young Queen should mean, if chivalry is not past, a quickening of loyalty," wrote *Truth*.

"Our new Queen takes the Throne when personal affection for the royal house has never been higher. The Crown is not only the symbol and ensurer of unity between the peoples of Great Britain and the Britains over the seas; it is also, by a paradox, the symbol of unity between the classes. The monarch is above the dust of political strife. The Queen, with her gentle personality and inherited sense of the responsibilities of her great office, will do much to impart calmness and devotion to public life. It is our responsibility, as her loyal subjects, to respond."

"There can be no better time for heart-searching than at the beginning of a new reign. All feel well as a glorious reign. Britain can have no purpose if not to survive and prosper. Yet the vast numbers of her errant sons and daughters who challenge this elementary truth show how lamentable is the distance between them and reality. They think that they secure survival by their schemes of world unity; but it is a delusion. Their state is psychotic; they are projecting upon the nation their own death urge."

"The lessons of the 20th century have been sufficiently brutal to impress upon all but the flabby of heart and mind that Britain and such of western civilization as remains have been saved because Britain was itself, not something else. The pressure now upon Britain to become something else, a pressure exerted from within as well as from without, is inexplicable except in terms of pathology."

### Need to Rediscover Clear-Cut Principles

"Our own status is being so continuously undermined that, unless we soon recover our sense of reality, we shall be openly governed as a satellite. Mr. Ailes, in the House of Commons last week, indignantly repudiated the idea of our being in a state of economic dependence or political vassalage, but he did not attempt to explain why; in that event, Imperial Preference has been systematically whittled down, or why we should be forced, against Mr. Churchill's better judgment, and to the horror of the undegenerate elements of the British race, to place our Atlantic fleets under foreign command."

"Her Majesty's reign cannot be illustrious unless her subjects rediscover certain clear-cut principles, which are as valid now as they were in the time of Queen Elizabeth I. The chief is the need for undivided loyalty. We cannot owe a dual allegiance to the British Crown and to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Alliances there must be, but no blending."

"We need to build a second, a younger, Elizabethan age. Compromise has nothing to contribute to that ideal; but will be its deadliest enemy. Let us boldly face its menace, and cease to carry out its policies. Let us begin the long climb out of the abyss."

"For at least 400 years no King of England more flawlessly fulfilled the offices of kingship," wrote the *Spectator*, which called for new standards in the life of the nation, saying:—

"National welfare does not consist alone in reducing imports and increasing exports. The nation can

remember the Times is who five years ago, broadcasting on her 21st birthday, made her solemn act of dedication to the Empire. It can accept that offering or disregard it and go on in its old ways; or it can have the shivalry to match service with service in the one way the Queen would herself desire.

"Is family life a matter of any moment? Are marriages to be as lightly contracted and as lightly broken as has become almost the fashion in these last decades? Is loyalty to the memory of The King and devotion to the young Queen to prove itself in any whitening of the Divorce Court lists, in any diminution of the clamour for still easier divorce, in any resolve to set a higher valuation on faithfulness in marriage? Is the main theme of half the films and novels of the day to be still contempt for that?"

"The Queen herself has made no demands. But either all the talk about father and daughter being patterns for the nation is so much pious platitude, or the Queen, under a moral obligation to set new standards, in the eyes of men can sacrifice their lives for their country, and they can control their lives to maintain a moral ideal. There are the standards of Sandringham and of Hollywood to choose between. The choice between offering to the new Sovereign men the service of hearts and lives worthy of her should be faced as true honour and loyalty demand."

#### Deeper Loyalties Should Dissolve Dissension.

The importance of unity and effort was stressed by the *Sunday Times* in a leading article which said:

"Hag-ridden by the old suspicious doctrines of class warfare, we miss our chances of expansion and labour dispiritedly over what could be a mighty upswing of progress."

"Class enmity is a pernicious doctrine, not indigenous to this land, unnatural to the British way of life, and foreign to our character. Yet in the hands of misguided or self-seeking men it still exercises a stultifying influence on our national and particularly our industrial affairs."

"The evil of not producing enough to pay our way threatens not only our standard of living but our sovereignty itself. Its solution demands a national effort in which there is no room for false sectional loyalties, or for bitterness and suspicion engendered by things past. Happily there are signs of a growing recognition that the fruits of class warfare are as abortive as those of armed civil war."

"The fundamental unity of the nation has been given dramatic expression. If we, like the older Elizabethans, can find in such deeper loyalties release from the mistrust and dissension bred from a foreign yoke, there is no need to fear the future. New purpose and comradeship can again unleash the creative energies of the nation, and in active partnership with The Queen's other realms, beyond the seas we shall move forward to another age of greatness."

"With a rapidity which will cause historians of the future to marvel," said *National News Letter*, "the Crown has changed from being regarded by the overseas peoples of the Commonwealth as the symbol of a certain subservience to London into a symbol of the intangible ties and principles which are the common property of the Commonwealth and Colonial peoples."

#### Attachment to the Monarchy

"We have rapidly reached the extraordinary situation (by 19th century standards) in which, if by some almost inconceivable change of sentiments the United Kingdom Parliament desired to abolish the monarchy, it could do so only at the price of taking Great Britain out of the Commonwealth."

"While Canada is busily setting up the word 'Dominion', there is growing up from Vancouver to Halifax a strong desire that at a matter of regular routine, the British Sovereign should reside part of the time in Canada. The other Commonwealth nations will not be backward in pointing out that they also can provide suitable accommodation for their Sovereign. Air transport removes the excuse which might otherwise be advanced that the time factor forbids the Crown to be perpetually on circuit."

"Her Majesty's Ministers in London will have to grapple with the demands which will come to Buckingham Palace from Her Majesty's Ministers overseas for the services of the Sovereign. This question will have to be discussed at the next Imperial Conference."

"It would not surprise me if, before many years are out, the Republic of India suggests that a visit from Queen

Elizabeth II, whom Mr. Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, has welcomed as the new Head of the Commonwealth, would be welcome. It was her illustrious predecessor, Elizabeth I, who founded the famous East India Company on December 31, 1600."

"In the economic sphere also, said the *Economist*, there must be a new spirit if the challenge of the day was to be met."

"What is done now can shape the history of these islands for 40 or 50 years. If there is the will, the reign now beginning can be made a new period in the affairs of this country and of the Commonwealth."

"The last reign, an age of conflict, provided far more reason for hope than for despair. The Great Depression had shaken the self-confidence of the western world; the bitterness bred in the sufferings of the 'thirties had broken the faith and confused the will of free men. But the will stiffened when the need pressed. So far the west has triumphantly withstood the threat from without."

"The disappointment of the last 15 years—indeed, of the last 40 years—has come from the failure further to expand the area of western civilization. But at least where freedom and democracy were well established they have been preserved."

"Be its example this country can contribute freedom and justice in full measure to the world. But the revival and expansion of western civilization depend also on a productive capacity and economic inventiveness that no other organization of society can equal. How far the Elizabethan Age turns on its ability to create and manage an expanding economy, and the leadership in this task has inevitably passed from Europe to North America."

"It is America, Canada, if any, that will play the main part in investigating and investigating the backward areas and bringing to combine higher living standards with a freer and juster society. Britain can play a useful secondary part in this process, but its task is less to help to bring about world expansion than to adjust the British economy to it."

#### The New Elizabethan Age

"Development of the backward countries, which seems an inevitable bias towards internationalization, will for a time at least inhibit increases, if it does not actually cause reductions, in the economic surplus of food and raw materials that Britain must buy. The terms of trade must remain unfavourable for this country. If the west succeeds in maintaining its expanding economy, British imports will be weak. That is the price of prosperity in at least the early years of the Elizabethan Age."

"The way to success is to act as a trading nation to provide scope and incentive for the inventiveness and flexibility that new traders and manufacturers have a constant search for new products and new export markets. The tragedy of the post-war years has been that just when life as a trading nation had become harder for Britain, faith in the virtues required for trading was lost."

"Britain has lost, for good, the easy wealth and abundance which were hers in Victorian times," the *Observer* emphasized, but continued:

"She has a rare capacity for national unity; the extraordinary manifestations of the past week have given impressive proof of that. But her national unity is not now one that she has recently achieved and prizes the more on that account. She has had it for a long time, and is in danger of allowing it to weaken by not prizing it enough."

"We have, for our second asset, plenty of talent and inventive skill, but lately we have not made the best use of them. We have often allowed others to develop our bright ideas. How to harness fully our native talents to modern industry is one of our most urgent tasks."

"If there is to be a new Elizabethan Age, the most important thing for us to remember about the first Elizabethans is that they were the ultra-moderns of their time; in their thoughts and deeds and culture they were strikingly unconventional. They multiplied their modest resources by their boldness as pioneers. The same chance and task are ours to-day."

"The office of a modern king, wrote the *Financial Times*, demands the great virtues of wisdom and steadfastness."

"King George VI was temperamentally inclined to do good things; and this was precisely what the developing realms of the Commonwealth looked for and respected. The King understood that the function of the Crown is to draw down on itself, and to hold, the objections of a group of nations differing in creeds and customs and traditions."

# The Nationalist Interest in the Colonies

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton's Broadcast Tribute

THE SUN DOES NOT SET upon our sorrow. It is shared by peoples of many lands and creeds and in every clime. It is Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a broadcast in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C.

"Amidst the convulsions and wars and rumours of war which have rocked the very foundations of the human race, the British monarchy, enshrined and embodied in the person of The King, has stood firm and steadfast, a symbol of endurance and enduring hope in a distracted century.

"Through all these manifold trials he never flinched. All of them he shared with his peoples. He fought as a naval officer in the first war, and in the second war, as King, he shared our dangers and hardships when the bombs rained down upon London.

## Steadfast Faith and Unwavering Purpose

"He showed by his example the steadfast faith and unwavering purpose which the British Commonwealth and Empire first defended and then alone against the forces of evil, and by which the issue of a new place in history not surpassed, and perhaps not equalled, in the reigns of the long line of kings who have ruled over us.

"Nor did victory bring us true peace. When the last shot had been fired and silence fell over the battlefields and ruins of the world, we found that once again we had made solitude and called it peace. Hardly had we begun upon the tasks of peace when we were loaded down with anxieties scarcely less than those in the struggle for survival.

"In all these trials of war and peace our King showed us the undoubted this people. He moved about amongst them all his life, shared their sorrows and dangers, led their hopes, and through all the clamour of voices, stood alone yet amongst them.

"How great a blessing is conferred upon people in every clime and of every race and creed by the single and continuing institution of the monarchy. It has proved, like so many British institutions, capable of adapting itself to ever-changing conditions as the centuries pass and of keeping in touch with the needs and aspirations of our troubled century.

## Permanence Amid Change

"In the Colonies and other countries which were the realm of his reign has been marked by progress—political, economic and social. In all periods of change it is of incalculable advantage to look to something that does not change, but is permanent. The monarchy stood above party strife and faction, and symbolized the continuity of our progress in the forms and nature of governments and self-government.

"King George VI had visited many parts of the Colonial Empire. As a shipman he visited the West Indies in 1913. He visited Jamaica, Fiji, Malaya, Ceylon in 1927, and Northern Rhodesia in 1947.

"As no part of the heavy work which falls to the lot of the Sovereign did he show a greater interest and sympathy than in the nature and progress of these territories. He studied their affairs with zeal and interest, and was eager to see all those who visited London from these distant lands, and it is this personal feeling that has contributed to the present great interest and spontaneous manifestation of grief. We are proud but sad to think that his last public appearance in May, 1951, was when he visited an exhibition in Colonial Art.

"To the rightful dignity of a King he added the virtues of uprightliness without stiffness, piety, and personal goodness without intolerance. We feel to-day that sense of unity and sorrow which rises above our daily arguments and differences: our unity is more deeply rooted in us than our divisions.

"We must strive in honour of his memory and in loyalty to his daughter, our Queen, to make his example our own, and place, as he did, duty and honour before faction and self-interest.

"Every constitutional monarchy the political life of his world-wide lands has grown and flourished. Some are no longer Colonies, but Dominions, some self-governing. In all the inhabitants are taking a greater and greater part in the conduct of their own affairs; they are still bound together by the symbol and majesty of the Crown, and form the greatest association of free peoples that has yet been written in the pages of history.

## Men More Important than Institutions

"The story of the British Commonwealth and Empire proves how much more important men are than institutions, how much more important sympathy and understanding are than any form in which they can be expressed and written.

"Nations are governed by force or by tradition," said one of our greatest statesmen; and we have here an example of how tens of millions of people have been governed or are governing themselves largely by the force of a tradition which, curiously enough, is clearer than if it had been framed in words—and this tradition is enshrined in the monarchy.

"Though the King is dead, he now lives in us. Long live The Queen. The monarchy lives on, and we are blessed now to be ruled by Queen Elizabeth II.

"Elizabeth conjures up for us in England times when fame was a force in the morning stars, and when our name was a word in the world over, and when our poets conjured up to posterity memorials which will perish only with the human race.

"Our tasks today are present. Some of our enemies are invisible; some of our problems are intangible—and none the less deadly for that, but if we can recapture that lively, far-seeing, and above all enlightened and individual spirit of the first Elizabethan Age, then we can look forward to the second with no less faith in the future of our great empire than we can look back with pride upon its troubled and glorious history.

"We can claim that it has brought law and order and health and enlightenment to many parts of the world which might never have known them but for the British Empire and Commonwealth. So to our deep sorrow we must add a gratitude as deep for this progress. We must breathe the hope that we can surmount our present disappointments and remove from the path of all her Majesty's peoples the impediments which bar their way to greater prosperity and peace.

## Bishop's Appeal

The Archbishop of Canterbury, addressing the national memorial service at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday, called for a new reformation.

Dr. Fisher said (in part):

"Whether on this side of the Iron Curtain or the other, the modern creed is one of secularism, which reduces man to a mere secular and passing significance and, at the same time, makes him the sole arbiter of his temporal purpose and destiny. Amid this remorseless period of change of behaviour, The King has stood for the continuity of precious things which endure because their value is not of this world."

"The monarchy had re-adapted itself to new changing needs, and so, instead of becoming out-moded, had become the most potent and pregnant symbol and sacrament of our nation's unity."

"The Queen captures us all by her shining grace and goodness, by her youth and readiness for gallant service, by her patent sincerity and devotion.

"Is it not a challenge to all good citizens to be more active in their service, and to all indifferent citizens to lay aside their indifference and their inaction and lack of spiritual effort, and to all fathers and mothers to become faithful spouses and dutiful parents, and all the self-seeking and spiritual parasites to become workers for the common good and contributors to the common stock of spiritual power and goodness in the world?"

"Does not our memory of a great King, our devotion to a young Queen, our nation's greatness and its need call us to a new, a united, a youthful reformation of manners and morals?"

Will not the Press and the power of publicity in these days will not prove a more powerful agent than the reformation, expelling the dirt and dross, the sordid and the salacious, the sadistic and the vulgar, the trivial and the temporary, and the assumption that everyone's main end in life is for "more money, more clothes, more amusement?"

Let there be a reformation as radical as scriptural, as comprehensive, as creative as the reformation under the first Elizabeth.

We shall best honour our King, we shall best uphold our Queen, we shall best serve our nation if we make a new act of faith, of obedience, of discipline, of discipleship to God, and will turn to Him in humility and faithful duty.

The last leader of a Commonwealth country to see King George VI was Southern Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Sir Godfrey Huggins, who had a private audience with his Majesty at Buckingham Palace on January 30 when The King returned to London from Sandringham.

Sir Godfrey has said: "A man and monarch The King has left a memory of unflinching devotion to duty. It was for this reason that we all heard the news of his passing with so keen a sense of personal loss, of the loss of one whose every effort was to serve his peoples of all races and creeds to the fullest extent of his powers. His Majesty gave us leadership of the highest order. He did not depend for that leadership on any of the trappings of authoritarianism, but on simple goodness of heart, unquestioned sincerity, and a penetrating knowledge of men and affairs."

## Colonies and the Royal Funeral

### East and Central African Representation

COLONIAL REPRESENTATIVES were given prominence in the royal funeral procession from Westminster Hall to Paddington last Friday.

The procession was headed by an officer of the Headquarters Staff, followed by the bands of the Royal Air Force and the Welsh Guards and a detachment of the R.A.F.

Then came, to quote from the official order of the ceremonial detachments from the armed forces of other countries of the Commonwealth: the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, The King's African Rifles, the Royal West African Frontier Force, Southern Rhodesia, Ceylon, Pakistan, India, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, and Canada.

It has been officially explained that eight warrant officers of the King's African Rifles and the Northern Rhodesia Regiment were flown to the United Kingdom for the funeral because his late Majesty was Colonel-in-Chief of both regiments.

### African Warrant Officers

Major B. N. Richards, 4th K.A.R., was in charge of the party, which consisted of W/O. Robin Silimba, 1st (Nyasaland) Bn., R.S.M.; Ali Hassan, 4th (Uganda) Bn., W.O. Kisio Nzulu, 5th (Kenya) Bn., W.O. Isaac Panga, 6th (Tanganyika) Bn., W.O. Kiproti, 7th (Masai, 2nd) Bn., R.S.M. Musau Muta, 8th (Kenya) Bn., R.S.M. Matiro Makori, 26th (Northern Rhodesia) Bn., and R.S.M. Lamek Mbewe, 1st Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

Before the gun carriage bearing The King's body marched, among others, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lieutenant of the Royal Company of Archers (Silver Sock for Scotland), and Sir Ulick Alexander, Keeper of the Privy Purse of his late Majesty, and, in close attendance upon it, equesters to his late Majesty, including Group Captain Peter Townsend and Major Sir Michael Adeane.

Among the heads of state was the Crown Prince of Ethiopia, and among the High Commissioners, Mr. K. M. Goodenough, representing Southern Rhodesia.

Officers of the household of his late Majesty included Lord Lloyd, Lord in Waiting, and Rear Admiral Sir Arthur Bromley, Gentleman Usher, and 11 that of The Queen, Lieut. General Sir Frederick Browning, Lieut. Commander Michael Barker, R.N., and Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Martin Charteris (all of whom were recently in Kenya in her suite).

There were three further Ethiopian representatives—M. Ato Tadesa Hails, Captain Bakala Teguenu, and General Abbiye Abbe.

### Colonial Police Detachment

Mr. A. J. A. Hawkins, Assistant Commissioner of Police in Northern Rhodesia, was in command of a detachment of Colonial Police, consisting of Senior Inspector A. S. O. Orango and Assistant Inspector N. Kundra Singh (Kenya), Assistant Superintendent F. W. Miller (Somaliland Protectorate), Sub-Inspectors N. A. Dar and G. W. Kileta (Tanganyika) and Sub-Inspectors E. N. Katerera and M. S. Musisi (Uganda).

With the exception of Mr. Miller, all had shared the duties assigned to the police in the Westminster Hall during the lying-in-state. Assistant Superintendents, M. A. Heginson, T. A. Fry, and N. J. Woodgate, of Kenya, had also participated in that duty.

Among the Colonial representatives in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, were Sir Philip Mitchell (Kenya), Dr. R. S. F. Hennessey (Uganda), Mr. G. F. Webster (Tanganyika), Mr. A. Briant (Zanzibar), Major H. K. McKee (Northern Rhodesia), Mr. F. L. Brown (Nyasaland), and Mr. J. P. Bates (Somaliland Protectorate).

## The King and Freemasonry

### Past Grand Master of England and Scotland

THE ATTACHMENT of King George VI to Freemasonry had a considerable effect upon his life, according to *The Times*, which said in the course of a long article:

"A member of the royal house first assumed high office in Freemasonry 170 years ago, and, with the exception of a short period during the middle of the 19th century, there has always been within its ranks a prince of the blood royal. Two of His Majesty's predecessors were Grand Masters before ascending the Throne as King.

"Prince Albert, as he then was, was initiated in 1919 in the Navy Lodge, No. 2612. Happy in the step he had undertaken, he applied himself to a study of the ritual and its import with a desire to qualify himself for the discharge of the duties of the highest office in his lodge, which in due course he attained. In Masonry, as in every other undertaking, His Majesty left nothing undone to master his subject.

"His promotion to the higher office in the order was rapid, not only because of his rank, but because of his great ability, which was quickly recognized. He accepted the charge of the Masonic province of Middlesex in 1924, and retained that position until his accession. In 1936 he was installed as Grand Master Mason of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, but his participation in its affairs lasted only a few days, because he was called shortly afterwards to the Throne. This terminated the holding of all active Masonic offices, though his interest in the order was maintained.

"In 1927 The King accepted the rank of Past Grand Master in the Grand Lodge of England, and afterwards attended an especial meeting to be named. This was the last occasion on which a Sovereign of the Empire had taken part in a great Masonic assembly.

"It was the precursor of other historic occasions, when His Majesty installed as Grand Master his brother, the late Duke of Kent, in 1939; his brother-in-law, the late Lord Bessborough, in 1943; and the late Duke of Devonshire in 1947. He had promised to install the present Grand Master, Lord Scarbrough, last November, but, his illness intervened. Even as he had it much in mind for the day before the installation ceremony he handed a message to Lord Scarbrough, to be read to the assembly.

His belief in Freemasonry was shown in these words: "The woman does require spiritual and moral regeneration. It is not possible after many years as a member of our order, that Freemasonry can play a most important part in its vital need."

"The King was a student of the ritual of the order. He was influenced by its dignified ceremonial and its symbolism. Above all, his daily life showed his strict adherence to its moral and spiritual principles."

## Royal Visit to Treetops Elephant and Rhino on Parade

THE VISIT TO TREETOPS has been described by its owner, Mr. Sherborne Walker, in the following terms, in a letter to the Governor of Kenya:

"At 1.00 p.m. on February 19th I came down from the tree to meet Their Royal Highnesses at the car halt. My wife was to come to the foot of the tree to meet them, and I asked her if dangerous game came into sight to hang a white towel out of the kitchen window. As the royal party arrived at the car halt, a runner from my wife came along to say there were both elephant and rhino under the tree."

Their Royal Highnesses, Lady Pamela Mountbatten, Commander Parker, and Mr. Windley duly arrived; Windley had a rifle, I gave one to the Duke, and of course had one myself.

Half way along the path to Treetops elephant could be heard trumpeting, so to reduce the size of the party Lady Pamela and Commander Parker were each left at the foot of a ladder and the remaining four of us went on. When we got near Treetops the white towel was to be seen hanging out of the window. Mr. Hayward (of the National Parks), with a rifle, was watching the herd of elephant, and Mr. Cowie, also with a rifle, was hiding up in the bush.

### Coolness and Courage

I asked the Duke to remain at the foot of one of the ladders with Hayward, so as to concentrate getting the Princess up the tree as soon as possible. Windley and I went forward with her; she walked quietly towards the ladder, and directly towards a very large cow elephant standing some 30 yards away in the shade of the tree, with a low bush between us. With the greatest coolness and courage the Princess continued going forward, and quickly climbed the ladder with my suspicion of hurry. (Now I measured the distance from the imprint of the elephant's front foot to the ladder, and it was 11 yards.)

Then the Duke came up, and we collected Lady Pamela and Commander Parker, who had wisely climbed their ladders when they heard the trumpeting above. So they all got safely into the tree, and the privileged few who were there know they have a very brave little lady as their Queen. They got some photographs of the herd of 30 elephants before they moved off.

Then the baboon appeared and ran up the tree, a clove show. The Duke was on the tree's platform on the roof when a waterbuck came dashing up, pursued by another. The leading one had a great bloody wound in its back side, and the other one had its nose dripped with blood. They dashed into the centre of the pool and the wounded one lay down in some reeds; the water round turned red as it bled, and splashed, while the water stood over it for half an hour, gazing at what appeared to be its last struggle. We thought it was going to drown, but after an hour or so it staggered to shore, leaving behind a trail of blood.

At 5.30 p.m. a herd of elephant arrived (including two babies a few days old). They stayed milling about under the tree for an hour or more; while Their Royal Highnesses took photographs.

About 8 p.m. the rhino came, and remained snorting and blowing until 11 p.m. next morning, sometimes eight at a time being in sight. The flood lighting, fixed up by the National Parks, showed the animals up very well all night.

### Royal Luck

Their Royal Highnesses, who did not retire until 12.30 a.m., got up four times during the night, and came out just before dawn to watch two bull rhinos having a fight and stayed on the veranda until breakfast.

As they were getting into their car, I could not help saying: "If you have the same courage, Ma'am, in facing whatever the future sends you, as you have in facing an elephant at 10 yards, you are going to be very fortunate." She smiled, the Duke laughed, they stepped into their car, and drove to the house to receive the tragic news of His Majesty's death.

Very many thanks for allowing me the great privilege of showing the animals to such delightful and appreciative guests. They had royal luck, for in the 30 years' existence of Treetops, I do not think there has ever been such a congregation of elephant and rhino.

## Building Character in Africans Views of Copperbelt Missions

"ATTENTION SHOULD BE FOCUSED mainly on fostering the qualities of character which are vitally necessary to the African if he is to play a worthy part in the development of his country," says the report for 1950-51 of the United Missions on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia, which pays tribute to the "excellent work in character-training and the principle of service" done in the community service camps for boys in the upper middle forms of schools run by the Education Department.

"It should not be forgotten," the report emphasizes, "that this kind of character was first a product of the life of a worshipping community, and that in Africa it cannot reach its full flower without this background."

### Nationalism and Race Relations

"At this period of rising nationalism and increasingly difficult race relationships and economic tension, there is an especial need that the message, the fellowship, and the service of the Church should be made known to men in their fullness and unity, provided by denominational, national or racial frontiers."

The Christian community on the Copperbelt should carefully channel the forces of healing and redemption into the local and racial tensions of men, into the agencies of local and central government, into those congresses, trade unions, and associations where the future of the territories is discussed, into education and welfare and industry.

The United Missions were formed by five societies (The Church of Scotland, the London Missionary Society, the Methodist Missionary Society, the United Society for Christian Literature, and the Universities' Mission to Central Africa), which enjoy the generous support of five commercial enterprises (The British South Africa Company, and the Nchanga, Mufulira, Rûkara, and Roan Antelope copper mining companies).

Six parties and six lay men and women are now engaged in the work under the Rev. G. R. Epper as team leader, and there are centres in Kitwe, Mufulira, Mindolo, Chingola, and Luanshya.

The chairman of the London committee is Canon G. W. Broomfield.

The following have been appointed to the Nyasaland Committee of the British Empire Society of the Blind: Mr. K. O. SHELTON (chairman), Miss F. GLOVER and Mrs. E. BINGHAM (Nyasaland Council of Women); Mrs. R. SHARPE, M.L.C., Mr. W. D. LEWIS (Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce), the Rev. J. HARDMAN (Roman Catholic missions), Mr. C. YIANNIKIS (Hellenic community), Mr. P. DAYAKAM, M.L.C. (Indian Chamber of Commerce), the Director of Medical Services, and a representative of the Red Cross. Messrs. K. E. MPESA, M.L.C., O. CHILWA, and A. J. MPENDA (Provincial Council nominees), and Dr. MARGARET SALE and Mr. W. M. EZZERY are serving temporarily.

# East African Progress Threatened by Transport Problems

Sir Reginald Robins Emphasizes Gravity of Situation

SIR REGINALD ROBINS, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, said in presenting the budget for the East African Railways and Harbours Administration to the Central Legislative Assembly, that the achievements of that administration in 1951 would bear comparison with those of any other railway system in the world, thanks to the ingenuity of the management and to a staff which had often worked excessively long hours.

For 1952 the Railways revenue was estimated at £12m., about £14m. more than the total earned last year, and working expenditure was expected to increase by £763,000; Harbours revenue was computed at £1,800,000, an increase of £100,000, and expenditure was likely to rise by £106,000. Higher prices for steel had added £549,000 to the cost of relaying the line between Nakuru and Kisumu.

During the next two or three years a 10% rise in the volume of traffic was probable, and the estimates had been based on an increase of 100,000 tons in the volume of imports, and that was more likely to be an underestimate than an over-estimate.

## Development Outstripping Transport

The High Commissioner continued (in part):

"Development of the East African territories is rapidly outstripping the facilities of transport. Let us try to bring home to the people of East Africa, and still more important, to the authorities outside this country who can do something to help us, the gravity of the situation, which is completely outside the control of the Administration.

"We are meeting the present situation only with great ingenuity, with ingenuity, and an excessive demand on the staff which cannot continue. There is a limit to the speed at which you cannot indefinitely over-work staff without serious consequences.

"Practically all the rolling stock ordered under the £23m. loan has now been received. We have little prospect of additions over the next few years until locomotives and wagons ordered under the £34m. loan begin to arrive. They cannot arrive until late 1953 or 1954. Meantime the traffic density increases daily.

"Similarly, and perhaps even more acutely, difficulties will be experienced on the Central Line in Tanganyika: We hope there to provide eight new main line locomotives during the year. After these arrive there will be no more until the orders from the £31m. loan begin to come in.

"A relatively grim period therefore confronts us. Should a major catastrophe fall upon the world in the relatively near future—and few of us know what the future holds for us—we should not be in that favourable position that we were in 1939.

"The position is entirely due to the fact that we have not free enough and quick enough access to capital finance, and to the delays experienced between the placing of orders and their delivery.

"I cannot too strongly emphasize that territorial development in East Africa will come to nought unless the Transport Administration is put into a position to meet the demands upon it. It is essential that the transport facilities must be decided upon and planned three to four years in advance of the territorial demands. Development has taken place at a much faster pace than was ever expected in the territorial plans, and in very few cases can private enterprise give any indication of their development plans by long in advance.

"Up to now we have been able to place orders without actually raising the money by utilizing our own funds until

we were allowed to raise the money from now onwards that will be impossible. We have expended all the funds available for this purpose, and shall not in future be able to place orders until we have the funds.

"We have to contend with the scarcity of capital, delays in delivery of equipment, limitation in building resources, and shortages of skilled staff. The combined effect will be a drag on the development of the territories unless we can find some speedy and effective means of alleviation.

"The economic position of the sterling area has made the raising of loans still more difficult. Yet the Transport Administration requires immediate access to more capital if development is not to be stifled. It is absolutely essential that this issue should be faced, not only here but by the highest authorities elsewhere.

## Shortage of Capital Goods

"Finance by itself does not solve the question. The great problem is to change that finance into capital goods. The raw materials and the man-power required to make locomotives, wagons, rails, dock equipment, and so on are the very same raw materials and the very same man-power required to make tanks, guns, and all those things required for rearmament.

"It would almost seem that the need for rearmament and Colonial transport cannot be met at the same time. It seems to me that in some way or other there must be some setting aside of raw materials and man-power for Colonial transport systems by the United Kingdom authorities if territorial development is not to be stifled—and that means a decision on the highest possible level.

"If we cannot do that it seems to me there is no alternative but to try and slow down our territorial development, for nothing would be more tragic than that territorial development should cease through complete failure of the Transport Administration to transport the necessary materials.

"Having obtained authority two years ago from this Assembly to raise a loan of £23m., we have been able to raise in cash only £10.6m., of which no less than half was required to redeem former loans.

"Facilities at the port of Mombasa are insufficient to meet the demands at present and as far as we can foresee, over four years ago the Administration realized that even with the two additional berths constructed in the war, the facilities were inadequate, and we included in the schedule of the £23m. loan £1,200,000 for port improvements other than at Dar-es-Salaam.

"Before you can construct three additional berths at Mombasa you have to cut away the cliff at the back of the port in itself a huge undertaking, and the spoil from that cliff has to be dumped into the sea to form the foundation on which the three berths will be built. We have been as far as physical and financial resources permit hard at work on that project.

## Baffling Problem of Broken Axles

"Another very grave difficulty is broken axles. Accidents, fortunately very few with serious consequences, have occurred and been attributed to broken axles. In all my long service I can recollect very few cases of broken axles, but recently we have had quite a number of them.

"The matter was so serious that we invited the manufacturers of the axle, two well-known manufacturers, to come to East Africa to examine conditions on the spot, particularly as these were British axles bought to replace the American axles in the American wagons supplied to us during the war. We had considerable trouble with these axles, but rather thought that was due to the production of the vehicles under war-time conditions.

"That British axles started to go made us quite alarmed. The representatives came here, examined the position and concluded that there was nothing in the raw material or in the manufacture which would account for the trouble.

"The Administration was not satisfied, however, and one of these axles to the National Physical Laboratory in London. The result of examination was to confirm the manufacturer's view; they could find nothing in the manufacture which would in their opinion account for the fractures.

"An axle made by a third maker has now fractured. The general suggestion was that we ought to look for the cause of these broken axles in local conditions. But a very curious feature occurs: we have running on the railway wagons 30 and 40 years old with axles 30 and 40 years old and

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# PERSONALIA

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS JELICOE is visiting Kenya. MRS. THEODORE WALLACE has returned from Tanganyika.

MR. JOHN A. GROUNDHUIS, SIRACHEE, M.P., has written his first novel.

SIR RALPH HORN will shortly arrive in England on leave from North Borneo.

ARCHBISHOP DAVID MATHWU has written a second novel, entitled "In Valombrosa."

MR. and MRS. A. N. HEARN, of Chelo, Nyasaland, have just celebrated their silver wedding.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL and MRS. WRAY DE PREZ, of Shelbyville, U.S.A., are visiting East Africa.

LORD and LADY HOWARD WALDEN are in East Thursday for the Cape in the DENNING CASTLE.

SIR FREDERICK LEITH-ROSS has been appointed a director of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

MR. CLIVER R. HARGREAVES is advising the Sudan Government on the establishment of spinning and weaving industries.

MISS GREEN-WILKINSON, sister of the new Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, has sailed for that territory in the DENNING CASTLE.

MR. K. M. GOODENOUGH, Southern Rhodesia's High Commissioner in London, had an audience of THE QUEEN last Thursday.

MR. H. R. BOURDILLON, head of the Finance Department of the Colonial Office, has returned to Kenya from his visit to Nyasaland.

CAPTAIN JACK BONHAM, one of the best-known shots in Kenya, and MISS KATHLEEN LE POER TRENCH were recently married in Kiambu.

SIR PHILIP MITCHELL, Governor of Kenya, was received by THE QUEEN and the DUKE of EDINBURGH at Clarence House on Saturday.

LORD ISMAI, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, has appointed Mr. D. J. C. CRAWLEY to be his principal private secretary.

DR. G. GROSVENOR, editor-in-chief of the *National Geographic Magazine* of America, and MRS. GROSVENOR have been visiting East Africa.

MR. J. B. WHITE, formerly Deputy Director of Public Works in Uganda, is to be moved to the Protectorate as supernumerary Deputy Director.

THE AGA KHAN is to be weighed against platinum in Pakistan, India, Burma, and Africa for his 75th birthday celebrations next month.

MR. W. G. N. LIGHTFOOT, chief establishment officer in Northern Rhodesia, who is on leave in this country, is due to return at the end of March.

THE DUKE and DUCHESS of BUCKLEUCH left London by air on Friday for Kenya, where they will stay with LORD FRANCIS SCOTT, uncle of the Duke.

MR. A. B. KILICK has assumed his duties as professor of agriculture and director of studies at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad.

The term of office as Commissioner, General in South East Asia of MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been extended.

COUNT ALFONSO TACOLI, who has left Rome for Addis Ababa, is Italy's first Ambassador to Ethiopia since the outbreak of war between the two countries.

MR. O. I. CARPENTER, managing director of Automatic Telephone and Electric Co. (East Africa), Ltd., is on an extended business visit to West Africa and the Belgian Congo.

MR. W. E. POWELL is president of the East African Irish Association, of which MR. B. FIGGINS is vice-president, MR. H. THORPE hon. secretary, and MR. F. W. H. HOLMES hon. treasurer.

The barony of the United Kingdom conferred in the New Year Honours on LORD WINTERTON was gazetted last week by the usual style and title of BARON TURNOUR OF STURMOUTH in the County of Sussex.

MR. A. F. DAVES, senior director of Gellatly, Haden and Co. (Sudan) Ltd., and Miss Dorothy BRASSINGTON, principal of the Unity High School for Girls, Khartoum, have announced their engagement.

MR. G. F. M. VAN EEDEN, M.L.C., will not return to Northern Rhodesia until next month. MR. A. DAVIES, another elected member of the Legislature, who was recently in London for a brief visit, has returned.

MR. S. S. FINDALE, Director of Public Works in Uganda, has been appointed Development Commissioner, vice Mr. P. J. LAYTON. The new D.P.W. is Mr. J. K. WATSON, with Mr. B. GUSELEY as his deputy.

THE RT. HON. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, M.P., Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, will address a joint meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies at 1.30 p.m. on March 27 on "Impressions of East Africa."

THE REV. LAURIANO RUGAMBWA is the first African in Tanganyika to be appointed a bishop. His Vicar Apostolic of the latter Kagera and titular Bishop of Pabiana, he has a vicariate which is staffed wholly by African priests.

LORD JOWITT, the former Lord Chancellor, who paid a short visit to Kenya recently, has been elected Leader of the Opposition peers in the House of Lords. LORD HALL, a former Secretary of State for the Colonies, will be Deputy Leader.

MR. A. J. DODDS has been elected president of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, and MR. A. W. HENRY vice-president. Last year's president was MR. LEO BECK. The chamber has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation.

The following chairman of Committees of the Kenya National Farmers' Union have been elected: MESSRS. W. H. NEWTON (crops), G. G. SMALLWOOD (labour), A. DYKES (commercial), COLONEL W. E. CROSSKILL (seeds), and COLONEL H. M. COLLINSON (stock).

MR. K. O. SHELFOURD has been re-elected chairman of the Mianic Planters' Association, Nyasaland. The other members of the committee are MR. R. R. A. BISHOP, MR. G. FORREST, MR. E. W. HILL, MR. A. R. WILSON, and MR. I. RYAN (hon. secretary-treasurer).

The newly established Victoria Falls Electricity Board consists of the Provincial Commissioner, Livingstone (chairman), the Financial Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, the provincial engineer, MR. H. J. MILLAR, M.L.C., and MESSRS. M. G. RABB and T. E. JAGER.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE GIBFARD, Colonel Commandant of the King's African Rifles and the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, went to Regent's Park Barracks last Thursday to visit the East and Central African troops who had been flown to London to attend the funeral of the late King.

LIEUT. COLONEL M. J. WHEATLEY, who has been commissioned a Deputy Lieutenant of Dorset, was seconded to the Sudan Defence Force in 1907, became private secretary to the Sirdar and Acting Civil Secretary in 1916, and was Governor of the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province from 1921 to 1928.

## APPOINTMENT WANTED

Ex-actor, Public School, age 31, married, would like position Kenya, preferably Nairobi. Qualified June, 1935, five years partner London firm, experienced and versatile, probate, company law, divorce, High Court litigation, some advocacy. View to settlement in Kenya with family. Submit offers "South Lodge", Wokingham, Berkshire, England.

DR. VESLEY FITZGERALD, Director of the Commonwealth Institute of Disease Control, will visit the Seychelles this month to advise on control measures against the *mellitoma* beetle, which has done considerable damage to the coconut crop.

DR. G. A. C. HERKLOTS, of the Colonial Office, will represent Colonial research workers at the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference being held from February 18 to March 7, first in Cambera, and then in Melbourne. The U.K. delegation will be led by Sir BEN LOCKSPEISER.

MR. E. J. C. NEEP, who has decided to relinquish his practice and settle on his coffee estate in Kenya, is the first Queen's Counsel to retire in the new reign. Though still only 51, he has been for more than 20 years a prominent figure at the Parliamentary Bar, to which his decision has come as a surprise.

MRI and MRS CHRISTOS GANALOS have promised £50,000 to the Kenya European Hospital Association towards the cost of the new general hospital. Mr. Ganalos, who went to Kenya in 1908, and was for some time the Colony and Tanganyika, was recently elected President of the Greek Community of Kenya.

MR. G. W. NYE, Deputy Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, will speak on "Some Problems and Recent Developments in Colonial Agriculture" at a meeting of the Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas to be held at 84 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1, at 5.30 p.m. on March 26.

In connection with the Varr Riebeck Tercentenary in South Africa, the University of the Witwatersrand will this month confer honorary degrees on a number of men and women including MRS. SARAH GERTRUDE MILLIN, the authoress, and PROFESSOR ERIC A. WALKER, the historian, both of whom have written of the founding and development of Rhodesia.

SIR LVELYN BARRING, lately High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa and the High Commission Territories, will address a joint lunch-time meeting of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies in London on February 28, taking as his subject "Recent Economic Trends in Southern Africa." SIR JOHN WADDINGTON will preside.

## Passengers for East Africa

THE M.V. **WARWICK CASTLE**, which left London last Thursday for East Africa via the Cape, carries (among others):

Beta—Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. S. Hamilton, Mr. & Mrs. J. Hamilton, Mr. W. Kinnaird, Mr. & Mrs. M. Makowski, Mr. & Mrs. M. K. Sawyer, Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Tompkins, Mr. E. A. Tarrant, and Miss C. W. G. Watson.

Dar es Salaam—Mr. & Mrs. S. Patient.  
Tanga—Mr. & Mrs. S. O. Anderson and the Rev. T. Dix.  
Mombasa—Mr. S. M. Edenborough, Mr. & Mrs. R. Arthur & Lady Evans, Mr. & Mrs. R. C. Forster, Mrs. E. Mrs. L. E. George, Baron & Baroness Antoni Grotz, Mr. G. D. Lind, Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Lewin, Mr. & Mrs. T. S. H. Mainland, and Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Polding.

## Colonial Appointments

AMONG PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS in the Colonial Service are the following:

MR. R. E. L. Droschfield, Solicitor-General, Uganda, to be Attorney-General; Mr. W. E. Evans, senior auditor, Kenya, to be principal auditor, Zanzibar; Mr. R. W. Gambrill, Uganda, Police, to be Assistant Commissioner, Serawak; Mr. G. B. Gray, administrative officer, Basutoland, to be Assistant Chief Secretary, Uganda; Mr. A. Huddleston, apologist, Kenya, to be Deputy Director, Geological Survey Department, Gold Coast; Mr. N. S. Carey-Jones, senior auditor, Kenya, to be principal auditor; Mr. C. J. Martin, accountant, Somaliland Protectorate, to be information officer; Mr. W. M. McCall, federal counsel, Malaya, to be Solicitor-General, Northern Rhodesia; Mr. D. F. Utley, principal auditor, Gold Coast, to be Deputy Director of Audit, Tanganyika; and Mr. R. E. Veidman, civil commissioner, Mauritius, to be secretary, East Africa High Commission.

## Obituary

### Mr. Arthur E. Hamp

#### Sir Godfrey Rhodes's Tribute

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR GODFREY RHODES writes: "Arthur Hamp died while I was at sea on my way home to England for a short visit. Though late I should like to place on record my tribute to a very loyal colleague.

"When I first joined the Uganda Railway, as it was then called, in 1920 as chief engineer, I found Arthur Hamp already there, having come there previously transferred from the P.W.D. Even in those early days he had acquired a reputation for thoroughness and conscientious devotion to duty, while retaining all his most human and lovable qualities, which endeared him so much to all who worked with him or with whom he came in contact in the club and elsewhere.

"In his work he was the son of Jolyalty. It did not matter how unpleasant the job, how uncomfortable or inconvenient; it was always carried out promptly, cheerfully, and thoroughly. I think our first big task was the restoration of the line between Voi and Mombasa in 1923, when practically the whole line was destroyed by unprecedented floods.

"Wherever there was a job to be done, Hamp was at hand. He was largely responsible for the initial survey of the railway from Nakuru to Eldoret. Some time later he was on the survey and construction of the extension to Kisumu. He frequently acted for me as chief engineer and showed himself to be a thoroughly sound engineer.

"Later he became chief engineer, and responsible for the administration and organization of an ever-growing department, which always met all calls upon it with energy and enterprise.

#### Railway Extension to Kilelesh

He was responsible for the execution in the early stages of the preliminary survey by Mr. Birchall for an extension of the railway from Kampala to Kilelesh. Unfortunately, the project was considered by the powers that were at that time to be premature, and the further survey and construction were not undertaken.

Much of the present sound engineering planning and policy of the Railways was inspired by Arthur Hamp, and I feel very much indebted to him for his support and collaboration. He was always ready to discuss proposals put to him and to give well-considered reasons for supporting or amending them.

I can think of only one occasion on which I had need to criticize one of his decisions. I remember asking him, when inspecting a certain building, why on earth he had chosen a particular colour scheme. He confessed that he was "colour-blind" and, in the railway world, the regulations regarding signs and particularly colour-blindness are especially strict. That Hamp had got away with it (with such discretion to himself and benefit to East Africa) proves his genius.

While I remember him best as an engineer, he also acted on several occasions as general manager of the Uganda and Uganda Railway, and later, on the transfer of Mr. (now Sir Reginald) Robins to the K.A.R. & H., he became general manager of the Tanganyika Railway until his retirement. He carried out all those duties with great efficiency.

We who worked with him and knew him so well have lost a valued friend and colleague. Our deepest sympathy goes out to his wife and family.

### Mr. A. J. P. Baumann

At the moment of closing for press we learn with deep regret of the death last Saturday in Baden, to which he had flown for treatment only a few days previously, of Mr. A. J. P. Baumann, chairman of A. Baumann and Co. (London), Ltd., and a director of the Baumann and Co. (Lid.) He was 83 years of age. His son, Mr. Eric Baumann, is on his way from Kenya by air. A memoir will appear next week.

## Obituary

## Mr. H. M. Laskie Pannstaking Pioneer

Mr. H. M. Laskie, one of Northern Rhodesia's old-time, and a nephew of the late Sir Robert Williams, has died suddenly in the country in which he had lived for many years. Mrs. Laskie died two years ago.

In the course of a warm tribute, the *Central African Post*, of Lusaka, wrote:

"Dick Laskie, an Aberdeenshire, was generous and genial. He had worked at one time on Kanshanti mine. After a spell in Britain in the New Forest, he and his wife came back to this country in the early 'twenties and chose to settle in Aberdeenshire."

"He was one of the early coffee growers, and he grew coffee as painstakingly and well as anyone could. He was an enthusiast in everything he took to."

"On his farm he built the finest bungalow in the district. He drew his own plans, made his own bricks and tiles, but his own timber, did his own plumbing (all in his spare time) and made his own furniture—very bit of it. It was made of the best country wood, turned and fashioned and polished. Nothing better has come out of London."

### View for 100 Miles

"When it was all finished, it was not to him and his wife a show place, it was a home. The drawing-room in bright spaciousness and appointments could have been in any of the stately homes of England. From the steps which led up to the door of the great house, at a height of 2,500 ft above Lake Tanganyika, 20 miles away, one could look 200 miles on the lake."

"He built houses for his African employees, such in advance of anything the Government had ever done at the time. When he and his wife made a visit to Aberdeenshire, they brought two of these African women and their babies to do their own shopping."

"During the hot years the Laskies forsook their home comfort and went out into the bush to make roads. Dick knew all the intricacies of a good road. Wet weather or fine, he and his wife lived under grass or in tents. Neither was young, but only such strenuous service would satisfy two people who wanted to aid Britain in her peril."

## Mr. Mervyn Ridley

THE DEATH in Kenya of Mr. Mervyn A. T. Ridley, to whom tribute has already been paid in these columns, has been followed by a memorial in *The Times* from N. A. R., who wrote, *inter alia*:

"Mervyn Ridley was a man of innumerable friends. He made them at Eton; he made them by the host in Kenya, the land of his adoption; he added to them while serving with the Grenadier Guards in the 1914-18 war, and again, when having been wounded, he served on the Duke of Devonshire's staff in Canada."

"What was the secret of this popularity, which was confined neither to class nor colour? Merely among other things, was the fact that one felt instinctively that there was a man you could rely on in bad times, a man good and whose whole-hearted help in times of trouble would always be available. Add to that a generosity which was proverbial and generally anonymous. If that be not enough, then there was that delightful smile that led you to think that you were the one person that he wanted to see."

### Production before Politics

"Mervyn went to Kenya in 1906 at the age of 18, but though so young he was better equipped than many of the earlier settlers, in that he had a year's practical experience on an English farm and had learnt his cultivations in the hard way. In a land which had always been politically minded, from the start, but production before politics, and well indeed he served Kenya, for few men did more to assist her agricultural progress."

"Nor did he neglect sport. Though one arm was badly mangled by a lion and ever further injured at the hands of a lion, he was one of the best polo players in the country, nor did he let the disability interfere with his shooting and fishing. He was devoted to horses and rendered fine service as a steward of the Jockey Club."

"He will be long remembered for his services, but even longer for a character which had endeared him to all whether European, African, or Asian, and which had anything mean. His was a happy life, supremely so, in his home."

## Canon Henry Mathers Bishop's Tribute

THE BISHOP OF THE UPPER Nile has written in the course of a tribute to the late Canon Henry Mathers, a pioneer missionary in Uganda, whose sudden death in England we recently reported.

"No one ever worked harder for the Church in Uganda than Manjasi, and probably no man has exerted a greater influence in the life and progress from paganism and primitiveness of the tribes in the Eastern Province, in which most of his missionary service was spent."

"He began in Busoga, and showed his versatility by pulling out both teeth and undertaking quite big operations for sick Africans, as well as evangelizing."

"From the earliest times he was bent on penetrating into new fields, and several times crossed the Mpologoma and Kioga in canoes to preach and give Bible lectures in Bugha, for which he received an official reprimand from Government for endangering his life. When eventually he was sent to work in the Mbale district, many of his Basoga catechists followed him and served for long periods as missionaries with him."

### His Greatest Achievement

"His thirty years of service at Nabumali and Mbale bore a remarkable record of church-building. Churches strongly built and of good design at Busia, Kisumu, Nabumali, Sibaka, Bunaga, Budaka, Bubulo and Kawangasi, for which he was directly or indirectly responsible, make an impressive list, in addition to the many permanent school buildings and teachers' houses."

"But his greatest achievement was the securing of a fund and raising of funds in Britain and throughout the Upper Nile Diocese for the beautiful buildings at Bwileh College, of which the chapel, with its lovely stained-glass windows, is perhaps the best of its kind in Uganda."

"He was courageous and friendly to many Africans and a strict disciplinarian. Not infrequently has the title been told of the strong ways in which he dealt with erring teachers and pastors, but one and all acknowledged the good effect it had upon them. He was often criticized for his unorthodox methods, but he knew and loved the Africans; they required direction in his uncertain way, and they got it. Though frequently in conflict with others, his disagreements with them arose from his interpretation of his loyalty."

## Sir Herbert S. Scott

SIR HERBERT SEPTIMUS SCOTT, C.M.G., who died in Woking, Surrey, on Saturday, aged 78, had been Director of Education in Kenya and the Transvaal.

He was born in London, studied at Eton and Hertford College, Oxford, and in 1899 went to the Transvaal during the Boer war to become a lecturer, and eventually a district headmaster and inspector. Having learnt Afrikaans, he was made Secretary for Education in 1913. He held the post for 16 years, and was then for four years Director of Education.

During the 1914-18 war he was in the Ministry of Munitions and the financial department of the Board of Trade, and in 1928 was appointed Director of Education in Kenya. On his retirement in 1936 he was made C.M.G.

In the last war he served in the Ministry of Information and was knighted in 1948. He was a member of the Committee on Nutrition in the Colonial Empire and of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies.

Mrs. WILLIAM RALPH GARNEYS BOND, J.P., who has died in Weymouth at the age of 71, entered the Sudan Political Service in 1905, becoming Governor of Fung Province in 1922 and of Dongola Province two years later. He retired in 1926 and was High Sheriff of Dorset from 1945 to 1946.

## Movement for Racial Unity Inaugural Meeting in London

**RACIAL UNITY** is the title selected by an organization which has been formed in the United Kingdom to promote racial unity through education by means of the Press, wireless, television, films, and in other ways.

At the inaugural public meeting last week in the Central Hall, Westminster, Lord Hailsham, who presided, said that the leaders of the three political parties had expressed their support for a movement.

Literature distributed in the hall stated that the purpose of the movement is "to remove causes of bitterness between races, to urge people everywhere to free themselves from the shackles of racial superiority or inferiority and to impress on all men the need to uphold in word and deed the declaration in the first article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaimed by the United Nations in December, 1948, that 'All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights; they are endowed with reason and conscience, and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.'

A leaflet said: "The coloured peoples of the world are not prepared to accept the indignities and injustices which they have suffered in the past and in some countries still suffer. They now ask for equality of treatment in their human as well as in their political relationships. Racial discrimination disillusions them and turns their friendship into bitterness."

### Opportunities Being Lost

Alongside that statement was another, reading: "In the United Kingdom, which is, after all, a Christian country, we have a special responsibility. We are missing great opportunities for broadening our outlook and widening our knowledge by ignoring this issue. The world is suffering from lack of mutual understanding and sympathy. The remedy is in our own hands."

MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, lately Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that two-thirds of the world's peoples were born into poverty and lived in poverty, while the other third, mainly white, had very different standards of living. Of the two-thirds 78% were illiterate, and among them the death rate from tuberculosis was five times that in the United Kingdom.

Those people were now reaching out towards nationhood, and the fate of the world might depend upon the way in which they and we made our decisions. Should we join as partners in their struggle, or were they to regard us as enemies in the path? The challenge was to walk with them until they attained equality with us, and the United Kingdom had to make that decision for the 60m. people in more than 30 Colonial territories. There could be no place for the doctrine of racial superiority. There must either be cordial co-operation or catastrophic racial conflict.

In this country there were about 5,000 young Colonial students, half from Africa and half of them in London. Since it was immensely important that they should return with happy memories, he wanted more of them to meet the British people at their homes which was in their homes.

Some of them would be the leaders in their own communities 10 or 20 years hence, and it was excellent that they should now rub shoulders in our universities with young people who would lead this country in the future. He hoped that partnerships now being forged would endure for life.

Mr. DINGLE FOOT, speaking for the Liberal Party, said that there could not be in the Colonies a precise

replica of the British constitution, but that we could apply the principles of the Declaration of Human Rights, not forgetting the article which stipulated that no one should be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile. Colonial legislation needed overhauling from that point of view.

"I do not want a cosmopolitan world," continued Mr. FOOT. "I hope the Welsh will remain Welsh, and the people of Cornwall Cornish. Let us keep our differences of that kind. Men and women are not created equal in every respect; the important thing is a basis of equality of status, equality of civil rights."

MISS MARY ATTLEE's statement (which was read by Miss Margery Fry) said that she had gone to South Africa in 1910 to work for the Railway Mission, but that she was so shocked at the attitude of the average European to Africans that in 1927 she decided to share everything with the coloured people, and therefore went to live among them. She had returned to England in 1930, and afterwards called the private meeting from which Racial Unity had emerged. The statement dwelt on conditions in the Union.

### Communists and the Colour Problem

MR. C. J. M. ALPORT, M.P., emphasized that there must be differences of outlook; that the issue was not political or economic, but moral; and that Communism might use the colour problem to attain its own political ends.

Africa and Asia were utilizing our scientific knowledge and technical achievements to attain the great advances they craved. Our duty was to give them the technological weapons, experience, skill, and knowledge by which alone they could succeed in their tasks.

There was great danger in seeing all these problems in materialistic terms; when the solution could lie only in moral principles and spiritual values.

"We shall not succeed by publicity campaigns," continued Mr. Alport. "We have to get a new attitude into the minds of individuals. We start with ourselves, admitting that the machinery of modern propaganda will not solve the problem."

In Africa, even in that part to which Miss Attlee has referred, there is a realization that race discrimination is wrong. We must not discourage and divide those who hold that realization, and thereby put stronger weapons into the hands of their opponents.

The answer, I repeat, will not be found in terms of politics or economic, but in the basic of moral principles of the behaviour in day-to-day contacts between members of different races, wherever they meet. One act of discourtesy, of arrogance, may do untold damage, which no fine speeches can repair.

But racial antipathies are not the vice of one race only; they exist among people of all colours all over the world, and they can be offset only by a spirit of good-will.

### Need for Tolerance and Conviction

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR AFRICA, who agreed that race prejudice was not confined to the white races, thought it would disappear before the expansion of education, political and economic power, the weakening of social distinctions, and the abolition of ancient and out-of-date customs. Unless the movement was founded on tolerance and persuasion, it would create new divisions instead of achieving unity.

CANON J. L. COLLINS is chairman of the organizing committee, of which the other members are Miss Attlee, Mrs. Wendy Wilks, Dr. Aitchison, Mr. John Fletcher, Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge, Mr. Hugh Faulkner, Mr. S. U. Morris, the Rev. Ronald Ross, Mr. J. F. Shaw, and Mr. Colin F. Turnbull (secretary).

Canon Collins said that the work could not be satisfactorily discharged unless at least £30,000 were raised annually in each of the next three years, two-thirds of which sum would be spent directly on publicity.

[Comment appears under Notes By The Way.]

## East African Railways Problems

(Report continued from page 741)

we have no trouble since then. They are running under precisely the same conditions as the new axle.

"I regarded the matter as of such grave importance that I asked the general manager to release the senior technical officer, Mr. Barakatta, chief engineer, and deputy general manager, to do nothing else during the next two to three months but investigate all aspects of this puzzling situation.

"Tanganyika traffic is developing very fast. In 1947, when I wrote the White Paper, on amalgamation, the tonnage handled in Tanganyika was 395,000 tons, and the tonnage-miles were 1,028 m. In 1951, the tonnage had increased to 591,000 tons; I have not got the figures of the ton-milage, but in 1950 the ton-milage was 1,658 m.

"In Dar es Salaam the tonnage in 1947 was 57,000; in 1951 it was 123,000 tons—more than double. Dodoma, 17,000 tons in 1947, and 39,000 in 1951. Tanga, 35,000 and 52,000 tons; Mwanza, 11,000 and 27,000; Arusha, 32,000 and 60,000 tons. Those are spectacular figures of growth.

"Let us get rid of that frightful big game suspicion which penetrates throughout all East Africa and has such a serious effect on all our relationships, territorial and racial. We are always suspecting that someone has not done what he ought to have done.

"A coalfield has been discovered in Tanganyika in the Southern Province, not far from the northern end of Lake Nyasa. It is a remarkable discovery, but there are very formidable difficulties to be faced. One of the first is labour.

### Question of Fuel Conversion

"An examination ought to be made as to whether one should not try to turn the coal into some other type of fuel, such as oil. The capital cost of doing so are considerable, but surely in a world in which there is a considerable shortage of fuel it might be wiser to invest capital in machines than to try and utilize human manual power in an industry which, to put it very mildly, is not unpleasant.

"These coal mines are at a very long way from the sea, and it must be some years before a railway could be built to tap these fields. Even if we were successful in obtaining more capital and more equipment for the East African Railways and Harbours, there are many other things which may have to be done before we could contemplate building a railway to these mines.

"So far as the Railway Administration is concerned, use of that coal would depend on cold, hard economics, upon the price at which we could buy comparable fuel. And if the Railways changed back from oil to coal, the coal wagons would be required, and they would have to be taken from our existing stock, which would diminish the facilities available to the public. I do not say that a case may not exist for some such action, but I don't think that this requires most careful economic consideration.

"At present we have to buy coal at about £10 a ton, indifferent cost at that, to keep the Tanganyika section running. We have therefore decided, on the recommendation of the Transport Advisory Council, that we must as quickly as we can get into oil burning in Tanganyika. I think that is the right course, because the exploitation of these coalfields cannot take place for several years, and during that time we shall have made very considerable economies in fuel in Tanganyika.

"Amalgamation is now complete. Judged by any standard, the undertaking is very large; an undertaking with an annual revenue of £14 m. compares with any big business anywhere else in the world.

"The merger of the two systems was done very cheaply indeed. For a long time I was single-handed in dealing with this matter, and even to-day there are only two of us in my office to handle these important questions. I could not have done it without the loyal co-operation of all members of the staff and executive and the forbearance and tolerance of the public in all three territories.

"A dynamic organization such as a Transport Organization does not lend itself to Government methods if it is to provide a quick and efficient service for the public. It was the inauguration of the present businesslike methods by the late Sir Christian Felling over a quarter of a century ago which has raised efficiency to a level which bears favourable comparison with any other similar organization in the Commonwealth and Empire."

SIR ALFRED VINCENT spoke of the efficiency of the Railways, which had done very, very well to be able to keep rates unchanged for so many years; pointed out that the cost of 80-lb. rails, taking the landed cost in Mombasa, which had been just over £3,000 a mile in 1939, had risen to £3,786 in 1950, and was no less than £15,510 last year; and expressed the hope that the Mpororo-Kibogwe link line would be built as soon as possible.

MR. E. C. PHILLIPS agreed that the staff of the Railways had worked magnificently. He suggested that between £50m. and £100m. should be allocated by the Imperial Government for urgent East African development projects, primarily in communications, and that Tanganyika, being much the most backward of the territories from the railway standpoint, should have special attention.

MR. R. H. FRASER emphasized the need to change Colonial Office policy concerning the investment of surplus Colonial funds; it was absurd, he argued, that Uganda should be compelled to participate in loans for Fiji, Nigeria, or the Gold Coast when money was so badly needed in East Africa. He hoped that the London Stock Exchange might establish a branch in Nairobi, and so create new facilities for floating loans and dealing in stock.

## Eclipse of the Sun

KHARTOUM, where astronomers from many parts of the world are congregating for one of the most important solar eclipses in the history of modern science, is one of the few places on the path of the eclipse which combine clear atmosphere at this time of year with facilities for accommodating the necessary numbers. The path, the centre of which passes five miles south of the city, follows a route through French Equatorial Africa, the Sudan, the Red Sea, the deserts of Arabia and Persia, and the mountains of central Asia. The stations established by most of the expeditions are at a deserted military transport camp, protected by a barbed wire enclosure, about three miles from Khartoum. The equipment in use is valued at £1m. Recording by telescopic, photographic, electric, and radiographic apparatus will last for the 189 seconds of the eclipse. Fifteen parties from abroad are reported to have arrived.

The full list of expeditions, with their leaders, is as follows: Royal Observatory, Helwan, Dr. W. F. Madwar, Bey; Cambridge University Observatory, Prof. B. G. Reihman; Netherlands Eclipse Commission, Dr. J. Hougaard; Dunsink Observatory, Dublin, Prof. Brack; U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, Dr. J. P. Hagen; High Altitude Observatory, Colorado, Dr. F. W. Evans; National Geographic Society, Washington, Prof. G. Van Biesbroek; Kuffner Observatory, Vienna, Prof. W. J. Innes; Federal Astronomical Observatory, Zurich, Prof. M. Waldmeier; National Observatory of Athens, Prof. S. Plakidis; Astrophysical Observatory, Florence, Prof. G. Abetti; Astronomical Observatory of Rome, Dr. Massimo Cimino; U.S.A.F. Aeronautical Chart and Information Service, Lt. Colonel J. Alexander; Astrophysical Institute, Paris, Prof. M. Laffeur; Meudon Observatory, France, Dr. Lyot.

## Mr. A. B. Patel's Resignation

MR. A. B. PATEL, since 1938 an Indian elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and for the past five years a member of the Executive Council also, is to resign from both bodies in consequence of the Government's decision to create separate electoral rolls for Muslim and non-Muslim Asians. He said in Nairobi a few days ago that that arrangement had made very difficult for Indians to serve the community satisfactorily, since it would encourage the extremist elements on both sides and progressively weaken the voice of moderation. Mr. Patel is also understood to have been at variance with the East African Indian National Congress.

# Desert Locusts - Eastern East Africa

## Large Swarms in Northern Kenya

IN A REPORT issued last Thursday by the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London, the director states, *inter alia*:

In northern Kenya, numerous immature swarms, some of them very large, are reported from Mandera, Wajir, Moyale and Marsabit districts. Uganda and Tanganyika are near. During January there were 14 reports of immature swarms in central Somalia, moving in a general easterly to south-westerly direction towards southern Ethiopia and Kenya. On January 10 the earliest immature swarm was recorded moving west in Baidoa.

In the Somali Protectorate immature swarms were seen during the first half of January in Horro, Sheikh, and Ergavo areas. On January 18 a large swarm was reported to the north-west of Borama. On January 22 and 23 there were more reports of swarms in the extreme west of the Protectorate, and a swarm was seen on the coastal plains at Karin. No reports have yet been received from French Somaliland. On January 22 the country was clear in December.

## Activity on Kenya Boundary

In Ethiopia control operations against hoppers were completed in southern Borama by January 16, and in Ogaden by January 6. There was considerable swarm activity to the south of the Kenya boundary during the month, and immature swarms were seen flying north and north-west at Ngebbi on January 9 and 23. In Ogaden immature swarms were reported in early January in the Gabrobarre, Awareh, and Galadi areas. Further north in eastern Ethiopia immature swarms moved north-westwards between Jigjawa and Dire-dawa on the main plateau between January 5 and 7, and on January 10 more swarms from south-east crossed the Chercher Mountains and appeared in the Mieso area. Between January 14 and 16 there were reports of swarms moving northwards in the Harar area and on the main plateau near Dessay.

Eritrea was clear till January 23, but on the next three days immature swarms, believed to have come from south-west, were observed in the coastal areas, and thin swarms were seen flying out to sea at Mersa Fatma and Thio. Between January 27 and 31 swarms were reported flying north-west over Edd.

No reports have been received from the Sudan.

The locusts which have remained on the Arabian and African coastal plains of the southern Red Sea can be expected to begin to breed in two or three weeks. Breeding may begin during March in the southern Danakil and Harar areas of eastern Ethiopia and in the Somali Protectorate. The danger of the south-westward movement across Kenya into Uganda and Tanganyika is not yet past. Maturation has begun in Somalia, and swarms in East Africa may begin to lay in March.

A last report states that, while the threat to East Africa remains, a number of swarms from the Somali peninsula and Ethiopia have crossed the Red Sea and flown rapidly on a wide front across the Arabian peninsula, some reaching the Iraq border. It is to be the next harvest in the Middle East may be one of the best of the British and Egyptian motorized control units, one of which is borne by the U.K. the East African territories, and Egypt.

## Record Cattle Imports

IMPORTATION OF SAUGHTER CATTLE into Northern Rhodesia during 1950 reached the record figure of 31,286 head, according to the latest annual report of the Department of Veterinary Services. Most of the cattle came from Bechuanaland and Ngamiland, and the total imports provided 50% of Northern Rhodesia's beef requirements, which are rising rapidly. Consumption last year was 9% higher than in 1949. The stock population showed a steady increase, reaching 907,000 at the end of the year. The movement of cattle from Tanganyika to Northern Rhodesia took place for the first time in many years, the report comments that this experience of dealing with 700 head of breeding stock was particularly useful in illustrating how cattle can be moved with safety from a rinderpest country to a territory from which it is absent.

# Questions in the House of Commons

## Preserving Timber Resources

MR. J. SMITHERS (Cons.) asked what steps were taken to ensure that the forests of Colonial Governments were preserved at the recent meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers.

MR. O. LYTTLETON: It was my responsibility as a member of the United Kingdom delegation to represent the interests of the territories with which I am concerned. The Governments of these territories were invited beforehand to inform me of their views upon the subject of the meeting and, if they wished, to appoint representatives to advise me during the discussions. The U.K. advisers so appointed covered almost every major territory. Several of them took a direct part in the discussions, and all of them put forward their views either at the plenary meetings or separate meetings which I held with them, each day. I was most grateful for their assistance.

## Students of Forestry

MR. SMITHERS asked how many Colonial students in the U.K. were engaged in studying forestry.

MR. LYTTLETON: Seventeen, of whom 40 hold Colonial Development and Welfare scholarships, and four are assisted from Colonial Government or local administration funds.

MR. SMITHERS asked the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations what steps he was taking to secure a long-term policy agreement for the conservation and most efficient utilisation of the timber resources of the Commonwealth as a whole.

MR. J. FOSTER: The appropriate measures have been fully discussed at successive meetings of the British Commonwealth Forestry Conference. The first of these conferences was called in 1920 on the invitation of H.M. Government by the U.K. and there have been further meetings at intervals of about five years in different countries of the Commonwealth. The next conference is due to be held in Canada in August, when problems relating to conservation of resources and utilization will be further considered.





## Fabians and the Federation Issue Deputation to Colonial Secretary

A DEPUTATION from the Fabian Colonial Bureau was received by Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Lennox Boyd, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, on Monday.

The deputation was led by Lord Faringdon, and consisted of Sir Richard Acland, M.P., Mr. F. W. Dalley, Mr. C. W. W. Greenwood, Dr. Rita Hinden, Mr. John Hynd, M.P., the Earl of Lucan, Miss Marjorie Nicholson, Mr. R. W. Sorensen, M.P., Mr. H. W. Wallace, M.P., and Mrs. Eirene White, M.P.

The Fabian Colonial Bureau afterwards issued the following statement:

The deputation expressed alarm at the statement issued on February 4 that a full conference would be held in London towards the end of April to formulate a draft for Central African Federation. It asked for an assurance that no federal scheme would be imposed against the opposition of African opinion, and asked for full participation by Africans in all discussions.

The deputation also expressed concern that the proposal made by Northern Rhodesian representatives at the Victoria Falls Conference that a policy of partnership should be defined and put into operation had so far produced no results.

The Secretary of State said that no good purpose would be served by delay in calling a conference, because at present there was no detailed scheme to provide a focus for public discussion. He said that the April conference would be different in character from the conference which had previously been proposed for July, in that the latter had been intended for decisions binding upon the Government, whereas the conference now to be held in April was intended only to formulate a final scheme which could be discussed both in Africa and in London.

The Secretary of State was most anxious that African Representatives should attend the conference, and stressed that attendance would commit nobody to federation, but would only show willingness to discuss terms and conditions on which federation might be acceptable.

The British Government would be willing to examine any

modification of the original scheme for federation and would need to be satisfied with the safeguards for African interests in any scheme evolved. There were no grounds for African fears that the territories would be amalgamated.

In regard to partnership, the Secretary of State said that the Africans themselves had not been willing to take part in discussions designed to set up a preliminary definition of partnership. They had, however, asked that a Government deputation should be drawn up and referred to representative African organizations at all levels. The Governor is now examining the possibilities of making progress on these lines.

The deputation urged most strongly that any draft scheme drawn up by the conference should receive fullest consideration not only by Legislatures but also by bodies representative of Africans throughout the three territories. They reiterated their belief that no scheme should, or indeed could, be imposed.

## New Rhodesian Tobacco Agreement

THE TOBACCO AGREEMENT between Southern Rhodesian growers and United Kingdom manufacturers has been revised. As an experiment, export control over the Rhodesian crops is to be discontinued for the first time since 1947.

U.K. buyers now undertake to accept 75m. lbs. this year, 80m. lb. in 1953, 85m. lb. in 1954 and 97½, and 80m. lb. in 1956. If crops are short, they can buy more, which is practicable. British manufacturers have in effect recognized that last year's drought retarded the expansion of the Rhodesian crop, and have therefore agreed to set back by one year in each case the specific quantities they wished to purchase.

The agreement emphasizes that the great bulk of the U.K. requirements of Southern Rhodesian flue-cured tobacco is for well-bodied leaf, rather than for thin, highly flavored types. If total British usings of flue-cured tobacco fall by 20%, the U.K. will still be prepared to purchase year by year 85% of the quantities defined.

By this agreement the manufacturers have conceded all the points raised by the growers in their request for revision. They pointed out that a crop of normal size and good average quality should, in existing world conditions, enable buyers to cover their needs at reasonable prices, despite free competition, and that if the crop were poor, the object of export control would not be achieved in any case.



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**TOBACCO :** It may well surprise the present day smoker to learn that in the 17th century there were more than 6,000 tobacco plantations in the counties of Devon, Somerset, Gloucester and Oxford alone. The state of affairs seemed to the tobacco growers of Virginia to constitute a perpetual threat to their trade and in 1619 they made an agreement with the English Treasury to pay duty of one shilling per pound on Virginian tobacco if in return their English rivals were forbidden to grow the plant.

In spite of repressive legislation, it was not until 1790 that tobacco cultivation in England finally ceased and Virginia gained a virtual monopoly of the trade. This state of affairs was not materially altered until the early years of the 20th century when Southern Rhodesia entered the lists for the first time. So greatly has the industry expanded in the last twenty years that today Salisbury is probably the biggest tobacco market in the world.

We can always provide full and up-to-date reports from our branches in Southern Rhodesia for business men who are interested in market conditions or commercial undertakings in the country. Enquiries are welcomed by our Intelligence Department at the address given below.

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Letters to the Editor

**King Farouk and the Sudan  
British Pledges Must Be Honoured**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—There have been recent references in the Press in this country to a suggestion that Great Britain should acknowledge the titular sovereignty of King Farouk over the Sudan as an essential preliminary to the reopening of negotiations between Great Britain and Egypt. This suggestion, however, appears to overlook two fundamental factors.

On no fewer than 11 occasions during the last six years H.M. Government has given the Sudanese a firm pledge that no change will be made to the status of the Sudan until the Sudanese have been consulted through constitutional channels, and that they shall be allowed to determine their future status.

Abdulla Bey Khalil, the Leader of the Legislative Assembly, the constitutional organ of the Sudanese, is reported on January 15 last as saying that he did not expect the British to settle the Anglo-Egyptian dispute by going back on their pledges, by solving one problem to create an even bigger one, and by way of emphasis he intimated that if necessary the Sudanese could make an even worse hell in the Sudan than that now going on in the Canal Zone.

Secondly, the concept of a titular sovereignty is completely meaningless to Egyptians and Sudanese alike. The prerogatives of the Egyptian Crown are exercised (in contrast to the conventions applying to the British Crown) in such a way as would in practice gravely limit and circumscribe Sudanese autonomy.

That the Egyptian monarch is not a constitutional, and still less a titular, sovereign was evident with no

uncertainty on January 22, when King Farouk wisely, but unconstitutionally, dismissed his Government to save his country from chaos. That the significance of this essential but unconstitutional act of the Egyptian monarch has not been missed in the Sudan, even by the small but extreme pro-Egyptian political parties, is proved by their acts and words during the last few days, which showed that they consider such methods unsuitable to the Sudan.

Häpenden,

Herts.

Yours faithfully,

R. C. MAYALL

**Away With Crutches and Palliatives  
Plea for Freedom for Initiative**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

SIR—Exporters have been invited to press for Budget aid to increase exports. With over 50 years practical experience of export, my company strongly oppose any such campaign.

Taxation is too high and should be reduced for everybody's good, including that of exporters who would share directly and indirectly in the benefits of such reduction. Moreover, emphasis on export to the detriment of home consumption shows how topsy-turvy things have become; and the policy advocated in some quarters would help to perpetuate the present difficulties. The only sound way to cheapen exports is to cheapen living here, and that cannot be done by showing partiality to one section of the community.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference has opted for convertibility of currencies: it is along that life that sanity and remedies lie. If the pound were free its value might for a time decrease, but better that than continued living in a fool's paradise of make-believe values. Ability to buy freely, even if costs rise because the pound declined, would show consumers what is hidden from many of them to-day—that the more they produce the more the overseas value of the pound will increase and their own living costs recede.

Foreign competition is not an evil. Let us buy and use what others can produce better than we can. Has this country given up believing in its own prowess and ability to be in the forefront of quality and development? Not a bit of it! Furthermore, despite all theories to the contrary, goods in the main must still pay for goods, especially if currencies are freed from the bondage of Government control and direction.

The great need is to unfasten some of the chains which the Government has around us already, instead of advocating fresh things which would rivet still more rules, regulations, exemptions, or discriminations on us. Away with crutches or palliatives! Let consumers reign supreme once more, and greater happiness would quickly emerge for all, both here and overseas.

Barnet,

Herts.

Yours faithfully,

W. F. JONES

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**American Visitors**

THE VISIT TO THE SUDAN of two officials of the American State Department, Mr. Wells Stabler, from Washington, and Mr. G. H. Mattison, Minister in the American Embassy in Cairo, has aroused the Real Arab Press. According to one weekly journal their bags were stuffed with criminal projects designed to bind the Sudan to a war chariot, their mission was to drag the Sudan into a new world war, and they were "the enemies of humanity, peace, and the workers." The Government's weekly newsletter commented that when the Ministers (Sudanese) of the future Sudan Government asked for Fourth-Point aid, such recriminations may be recalled in the U.S.A.

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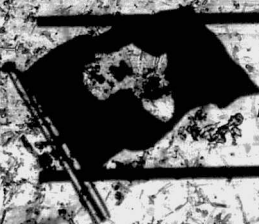
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## E.A. Railways and Harbours Points from the Annual Report

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS ADMINISTRATION report gross earnings for the calendar year 1950 of £11,435,869 and gross expenditure of £8,822,733, leaving net earnings at £2,613,136 equivalent to 5.74% on the total capital expenditure of rather more than £45m. Loan charges of rather more than £880,000 had to be met from the balance, £1,000,000 was allocated to the betterment fund, £469,610 to renewals and £186,200 to various reserves (about half for rates stabilization and relief).

The combined earnings of the railways and harbours showed an increase of 6.53% on the previous year and of 24.79% on 1938, and the respective increases in ordinary working expenditure were 12.57% and 26.71%. The earnings were £1,209 above the original estimate, and the total working expenditure, including contributions to renewals fund, was £477,402 above the estimate.

During the year £4,381,303 was spent on new works and renewals. Of the total expenditure on capital account to date, amounting to about £453m., almost £20m. is free of interest.

### Passengers and Goods Carried

The railways, lake steamers, and motor transport services moved more than 4,200m. ton-miles during the year, compared with 1,047m. in the previous year, the increase in public traffic being almost 132m. ton-miles. Nearly 6m. passengers were carried and 3.3m. tons of goods.

The widespread impression that the Central Line in Tanganyika is a drag on the system is shown to be without foundation. The revenue from goods traffic on that part of the system was £1,471,166, compared with £5,721,729 on the Kenya-Uganda section; that of the Tanga Line was £224,729. Export commodity traffic to the coast totalled 516,143 tons for Mombasa, 76,651 for Dar es Salaam, and 46,700 for Tanga.

The port of Mombasa handled 1,400,225 tons of cargo, a decrease of 2.24%, and in the case of the Tanganyika ports there was a reduction of 11.13% to 600,602 tons. Harbour earnings just exceeded £2m.

Many pages of the report are devoted to the usual statistical tables, which cover every conceivable aspect of the operations of the system, and there are a number of interesting photographs, two showing the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

Introductory statements by the Commissioner for Transport and the general manager were published in a recent issue.

## Central Line Sisal Estates

CENTRAL LINE SISAL ESTATES, LTD., earned a consolidated profit of £155,111 in the year ended June 30 last, compared with £141,025 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £86,869, general reserves receive £30,000, and dividends totalling 35% less tax, require £35,832, leaving £7,170 to be carried forward, against £2.58 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £195,000 in shares of £1 each. Capital reserves stand at £60,869, revenue reserves at £79,117, reserve for future taxation at £42,584, and current liabilities at £169,340. Fixed assets are valued at £140,695, interest in subsidiary company at £83,810, and current assets at £322,415, including £128,740 in cash.

Production during the year amounted to 2,082 tons from two estates, compared with 2,559 tons from four in the previous year. The company with its subsidiary holds 1,783 hectares of mature and 778 hectares of immature sisal.

The directors are Messrs E. W. Bovill (chairman), H. C. A. Beauchamp, A. F. S. Sykes, L. J. D. Mackin, and R. N. Bryon (alternative for A. F. S. Sykes). The managing agents are Messrs. Bovill, Matheson and Co., Ltd., and the secretaries, Messrs. Trust, Bill and Co., Ltd.

The 15th annual general meeting will be held in London on March 12.

## NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

The trustees of Tanganyika's national parks met at Ngorongoro on Monday.

Subscriptions to the Dean of Westminster's appeal fund for African students' welfare now total £21,477.

Uganda's first mobile traffic police force, using high-powered motor cycles, should be operating in about six months.

Rhodesia will have a direct radio-telephone link with Britain before the end of this year. Calls now pass through Johannesburg.

A grant of £40,000 has been made by the Uganda Government to King's College, Budo, for the rebuilding of a classroom block.

The Union-Castle liner KENYA CASTLE will leave Southampton on March 4 for her maiden voyage, a cruise to the Canary Islands.

The Central African Broadcasting Station, Lusaka, has begun publication of a monthly magazine entitled *The African Listener*. It is edited by Mr. Edwin Mwangi.

The Conservative Research Department has issued the first number of a bi-monthly "Survey of Commonwealth and Colonial Affairs." It is a 12-page pamphlet, costing 2d.

A Students' Brotherhood Society to promote good will and understanding between the north and the south of the Sudan has been created in the University College of Khartoum.

Constitutional development has been discussed at a conference in Mbeya of Tanganyika provincial commissioners. Mr. R. S. Hudson, head of the African Affairs Branch of the Colonial Office, was present.

### Success of Sudanese Students

Seven out of eight students at Khartoum University have passed the final examination for London University B.A. degree, and the eighth obtained a diploma. Of 25 candidates for diplomas only two failed.

The realisable value of land and improvements in the capital city of Southern Rhodesia increased from £6.8m. in 1941 to £22.3m. last year. The population (figure tall races) is now over 90,000, compared with 43,000 a decade ago.

There are 91,597 Roman Catholics in the Sudan, according to Archbishop Mathew, Apostolic Delegate to British East and West Africa. Their number in East and Central Africa was estimated at 2,937,781 last year, an increase of 152,863 over 1950.

The Victoria League, which was founded in 1901 to promote friendship among the peoples of the Empire, is celebrating its golden jubilee. As a result of an appeal for £200,000, an anonymous friend has promised £50,000 if the same sum be raised from other sources.

A survey of the standards and patterns of living among Europeans in Kenya is to be undertaken next month by the East African Statistical Department, helped by the East Africa Women's League. About 1,000 family budgets will be analysed. The Central African Statistical Office made such a study some time ago, and another is now in process in Tanganyika.

The Festival of Britain authorities, in disposing of the exhibits, have offered to the Queen Victoria Museum in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, several items which are together valued at nearly £5,000. About £400 is, however, required for transport, and the museum is appealing for that sum. The exhibits consist of a model of the giant tortoise, eight heads of Galapagos ground finches, three models of crabs, with sound recordings, and a model of the human head showing the electrical rhythms that take place on various impulses.

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## Nyasaland's Future Prospects — Of Commercial Concern

### Dangers Not To Be Overlooked

"TOTAL REMOVAL OF THE EXPORT TAX MUST BE OUR eventual aim," said Mr. W. D. Lewis, president of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association, at the recent annual general meeting in Lilongwe. "I believe that the Government holds the same view," he added, "but is in the unfortunate position of finding it awkward to admit the fact. We can only hope that they will see the writing on the wall before it is too late for the industry to recover."

Mr. Lewis said that during the year under review the flue-cured crop was the heaviest on record and the price the highest in recent years, but he continued:

"There is a belief abroad that it is possible to judge the state of the market by conditions in 1951. Nothing could be more dangerous. Our competitors, unhandicapped by an export tax, had the worst crop on record and this, added to their export controls, undoubtedly led to demand for our flue-cured tobacco, which was among the best we have managed to produce recently. I am not unduly pessimistic about the future of our industry, but our flue-cured is not generally in great demand by virtue of its characteristics. The market for our tobacco was not in a healthy state, demand in the preceding three years having melted. Native producers are believing that a poorly handled crop would sell in any conditions."

### Export Markets

Signs that the demand and the price were returning to normal became apparent early in the season, but even those who live in Cloud Cuckoo Land were shaken when the statement of requirements for the U.K. market for 1952 was made. Artificial stimuli, such as currency shortages, low stocks, and the ability to continue to pay support prices, have disappeared from the market. Our most valuable secondary outlets, markets other than the U.K., have been lost and are still being lost because of the crippling effect of the export tax.

There is some talk of other crops being able to take the place of tobacco in the economy of Nyasaland. If these had been practical propositions, private enterprise would have developed them long ago. Cotton is promising, but many tobacco areas are not suitable for its production. The more dangerous theory is the belief that maize can be considered as a substitute for tobacco by peasant producers.

We may perhaps be able to export maize when Rhodesia and South Africa are unfortunate enough to have crop failures, but if this trade is over-stimulated we shall export the good rich soil of Nyasaland, and with it the very future of the country. Under present methods large crops of maize are ruining our fertile lands, and even now there are districts exporting foodstuffs which are not able to support their population when consideration is given to the preservation of natural resources.

Mr. Lewis expressed disappointment that there was still no news of the appointment of an experienced tobacco research officer.

The following were elected to hold office for the ensuing year: president, Mr. G. V. Thorneycroft; vice-president, Mr. W. D. Lewis; committee Messrs. A. M. Henderson, W. M. Elvery, F. E. Darcas, C. R. Maunder, Mrs. F. E. Widdas, and Miss Helen Glover.

### Owen Falls Scheme

IN A RECENT NOTE ON JINJA, a new residential estate, Messrs. Richard Costain, Ltd., were described as the contractors for the civil engineering work for the Owen Falls hydro-electric scheme, whereas they are the contractors only for the building of the Amberley residential estate provided by the Uganda Electricity Board to house the personnel engaged on the scheme. The contractors for the main work are the Owen Falls Construction Co., a partnership of eight British and Dutch enterprises, namely, Messrs. Christiani & Nilsson, Ltd., Doorman Long & Co., Ltd., Edmund Nutall, Sons & Co. (London), Ltd., N. V. Rottmache Beton Mij., N. V. Intern. Gew Beton Bouw, J. L. Kier & Co. (London), Ltd., N. V. Nederl. Aann. Mij., V. H. Ba. H. E. Boersma, and N. V. Nederl. Beton Mij. Buro. We are informed that the cost of the work entrusted to the construction company is well over 10 times that undertaken by Costain.

£9m. to £10m. is expected to be added this season to the profits of the Lint Marketing Board in Uganda, where a Select Committee consisting of the Financial Secretary, the Development Commissioner, and all the non-official members of the Legislative Council will meet on March 26 to consider what uses future profits should be put in view of the closing of the Cotton Price Assistance Fund at £20m.

A trade mission to study conditions in South Africa and the Rhodesias and to assess the needs of those markets, particularly in cotton and rayon textiles and engineering products, will leave this country on February 28 under the chairmanship of Sir Eric Carpenter, vice-president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Japanese exports to the sterling area are being restricted from the beginning of this week, despite the protests of financial and manufacturing interests, which recommend that Japan's sterling balances of 235m. should be reduced, not by this measure but by importing more from sterling sources. Commercial circles do not expect the new policy to last long.

For the first time, cotton seed has been sold at auction in Uganda. High prices were paid at the sale last week, when almost £590,000 was realized for the 20,000 tons offered. For B.P. 52, the highest price paid was 62½ and the lowest 53½, and the over-all average for all grades was over 49s. per ton.

At the London auctions last week 204 packages of Nyasaland teas were sold for an average of 2s. 8.74d. per lb. and 256 packages of Portuguese East African teas averaged 2s. 6.59d. per lb., compared with a total of 480 packages averaging 2s. 11.12d. per lb. in the previous week.

### World Cotton Production

Official estimates of the 1951-52 world crop of cotton have been raised from 33m. to 34m. bales, and world consumption, recently computed at 33m. bales, is now put in trade circles at nearer 30m. bales. Last year's carry-over was 11m. bales.

Nyasaland Railway, Ltd., Trans-Zambesia Railways Co., Ltd., and the Central African Railway Co., Ltd., have moved to new offices in City Well House, 129-139 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2 (Tel. Monarch 7292).

The world open general licence system announced in East Africa in December has been discontinued owing to the deterioration of the balance of payments position.

The Seychelles budget for this year has been drafted to show a deficit of nearly 4m. rupees, or about 10% of the accumulated surplus balance.

Prices for wheat planted in Kenya last year have been fixed on the basis of 30/33s. per bag, including a new gunny bag at 5s. for grade 1.

The new Mombasa brewery of East African Breweries, Ltd., is now operating. It expects to reach full production in the spring.

The prices for growers of groundnuts and simsim in Tanganyika for this year's crop have been raised to 40 cents of a shilling per kilo.

Sisal remains firm on the basis of £230 per ton c.f.f. U.K. for British East African No. 1 first-grade, now is firm at £140.

Zanzibar cloves have risen about 3d. per lb. in London during the past week to 6s. 9d. per lb. for spot parcels.

Milk marketing and poultry schemes are now under consideration by the Rhodesia National Farmers Union.

Consent of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies in this issue in compliance with the Order made under Section 4 of the Statute (C. 1951, No. 10) in relation to the issue of the above-mentioned stock.

The list of applications will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 21st February, 1952, and close on the same day.



## UGANDA GOVERNMENT

### 3½% Stock, 1966-1969

#### ISSUE OF £5,983,000

of which £1,733,000 has already been placed in the terms of the prospectus, £250,000 reserved for subscriptions by persons resident in East Africa and Zanzibar which have been guaranteed and the remaining £4,000,000 is now offered for subscription.

Authorized by Ordinances No. 8 of 1950 and No. 16 of 1951.

Interest payable 1st April and 1st October.

A full six months' interest will be paid on 1st October, 1952.

### PRICE OF ISSUE £89 PER CENT.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

On Application	£10 per cent.
On 12th March, 1952	£40 per cent.
On 2nd May, 1952	£29 per cent.
	£89 per cent.

The Government of Uganda having complied with the requirements of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, trustees are authorized to invest in this stock, subject to the restrictions set forth in the Trust Deeds of 1952.

The proceeds of the issue will be re-lent to the Uganda Electricity Board and be used towards the financing of the development of the Owen Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme and connected transmission and distribution services, and of other functions of the Board, and towards the repayment of temporary loans and advances already raised by the Board for the above purposes.

The loan and the interest thereon, the property of persons not resident in East Africa or Zanzibar, will not be subject to any taxes, duties or levies by the Government of Uganda.

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, on behalf of the Government of Uganda, invite applications for £4,000,000 stock as stated above which will be in addition to and identical with the £3,100,000 Uganda Government 3½% Stock, 1966-1969, already issued and quoted in the Stock Exchange Daily Official List except for the payment of interest on 1st April, 1952. Until 1st March, 1952, the new stock will be referred to as Uganda Government 3½% Stock, 1966-1969. A £2 stock to distinguish it from the £3,100,000 stock already issued. The stock will be issued under the provisions of the General Loan and Stock Ordinance of Uganda.

The loan is secured on the general revenues and assets of the Government of Uganda. A sinking fund will be formed in this country for the redemption of the loan under the management of the Crown Agents, who are appointed trustees. Half-yearly contributions to the sinking fund will be at the rate of not less than one per cent. per annum and the first contribution will be taken on or before 1st April, 1953. These contributions may be increased and will only be discontinued if and when the trustees are satisfied that no further contributions will be required to ensure the repayment of the loan at the final date.

The stock will be issued in multiples of £1, by instrument in writing in annual or common form without charge. Stamp duty will be paid by the Government of Uganda.

Receipt Certificates to Bearer will be issued at the Crown Agents' Stock Transfer Office in exchange for allotment letters after the payment of the amounts due on 12th March, 1952. Registered Stock Certificates will be issued in due course.

Arrangements for the receipt of applications from residents in East Africa or Zanzibar and for the payment of instalments on allotments made in respect of such applications will be made by the Government of Uganda. Instalments on local allotments must be paid locally. Registers for local holdings will be kept in Uganda by the Accountant General

and stock will be transferable from the local register to the London register and vice versa. No stamp duty will be payable on transfers in the local register. Interest on holdings in the local register will be paid by the Accountant General, a commission of five shillings per cent. will be allowed to bankers and stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing a stamp.

The revenues of Uganda alone are liable in respect of the above stock and the interest thereon and the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury are not directly or indirectly liable or responsible for the payment of the stock or of the interest thereon or for any matter relating thereto (Act 40 and 41 Vict., Ch. 59, Sec. 19).

The Public Debt of Uganda amounted at 31st March, 1951, to £3,950,000. The accumulated sinking funds at the same date amounted to approximately £280,000.

The Governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda have severally guaranteed the payment of principal and interest on loans raised by the East Africa High Commission, provided that payments in respect of the amount of the principal of the loans guaranteed shall not in the aggregate exceed £28,500,000. Issues of East Africa High Commission Stock to the extent of £12,600,000 have already been made under the above guarantee.

Full prospectuses and Application forms may be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies at 4, Millbank, S.W.1, or at the Lyons Bank Buildings, 376½ Moorgate, E.C.2; Barclays Bank, 10, C. & O., 29, Gresham Street, E.C.2; 25 Castle Street, Liverpool, and 26 Princess Street, Manchester; the National Bank of India, Ltd., 26 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., 10, Cannon Lane, E.C.4; Messrs. Mullens & Co., 13, Moorgate, E.C.2; Messrs. J. & A. Scrimgeour, 3, Lothbury, E.C.4 or at the Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom.

All applications will be considered only in the terms of the full prospectus.

Office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies at 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

19th February, 1952.



**Mining**

**Company Progress Reports**

**Wankie Colliery.**—182,246 tons of coal and 10,236 tons of coke were sold in January.

**Mosses.**—23,000 tons of ore were treated in January, for 2,190 oz. gold and a working profit of £306.

**Kentia.**—3,165 oz. gold were recovered at the Geita mine in January from the milling of 20,000 tons of ore.

**Thibetsana Gold.**—190 oz. were recovered from 3,000 tons of ore in January. Operating profit £320 (December, £355).

**Rhodesia Broken Hill.**—During January 1,030 tons of lead, 1,940 tons of zinc, and 2096 tons of silver values were sold.

**Clive & Bronte.**—3,484 oz. gold were recovered in January from 2,000 tons of ore treated for a working profit of £2,361.

**Reverend.**—19,400 tons of ore were treated in the December quarter for 3,360 oz. gold. The working profit was £4,304, against £3,844 in the September quarter.

**Cam & Motor.**—68,000 tons of ore were crushed in the December quarter for 9,162 oz. of gold and a working profit of £92,197. A dividend of 18% has been declared.

**London and Rhodesia.**—A loss of £1,556 was incurred in January on the milling of 705 tons of ore at the Vubachikwe mine. A working profit of £1,108 was earned during the month at the Conanghi mine from 772 tons of ore treated.

**Colonation Group.**—47,000 tons of ore were treated at the Tshwane mine in January for a working profit of £1,860. At the Maribel mine 1,057 tons for £4,443, and at the Arceturlu mine 2,000 tons for £1,874. Option to purchase the Butterbury mine has been exercised.

**Sherwood Star.**—A working profit of £954 was earned from the milling of 2,630 tons of ore in January against £2,438 in December. 616 oz. gold were recovered in the December quarter from the milling of 5,618 tons of ore. Working profit was £2,889, against £2,472 in the September quarter.

**Wankie.**—Revenue for the December quarter was £3,355, expenditure £2,460, profit, £975. No further revenue from gold is expected, the mine now being on a cost-making basis. Salvaging of plants, etc. from underground has been completed, and movable assets are being realized. The new railway shaft has been sunk 26 ft to 662 ft.

**Mining Personnel**

Mr. M. T. W. E. SVAN has joined the board of the Ambrosia Exploring Co., Ltd.

Mr. C. F. STAYLOR has been appointed a director of Royal Anglo-Copper Mines, Ltd.

Mr. J. K. WHITTINGHAM has been appointed to the Colonial Geological Service in Tanganyika.

Mr. M. W. SPUELER has been appointed an assistant manager in London of Union-Corporation Ltd.

Mr. S. R. BROWN, M. INST. M. E., has retired from his position of managing director of Union-Corporation Ltd.

Mr. CARL R. DAVIES has resigned from the board of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

Mr. W. MARSHALL CLARK has been appointed a director of Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

Mr. N. LANDAU, M. INST. M. E., has left the Maribel mine and is now working at Stonehaven mine, Malaba, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. W. BOISE has been appointed chairman of Consolidated African Selection Trust, Ltd. in the place of Mr. A. CHESTER BARTY, who has retired from the board. Mr. A. CHESTER BARTY, Jnr., is vice-chairman.

Mr. VERNON HARBOR has been elected president for 1952-53 of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, of which Mr. ROBERT ANNAN is hon. treasurer. Among those nominated for election as overseas members of the council are Mr. B. W. DUNN of the Southern Rhodesia, Mr. H. J. TALBOT of Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. O. B. SOKICE of East Africa.

Mr. M. HELE HUTCHINSON has been appointed chairman and COLONEL E. L. FANSHAW and SIR ELLIS ROBINS, directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., Ltd. Messrs. E. K. HOCKLEY and R. W. HOCKLEY, who became directors with the management and control of the company was transferred to Southern Rhodesia last July, have resigned. Mr. Hele Hutchinson is chairman and managing director of Tanganyika Concessions Ltd. (of which Sir Ellis Robins is a director) and a member of the board of the British South Africa Company and of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. Nominations for Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and Rhodesia Corporation, Ltd.

**New Saza Mine Report**

NEW SAZA MINES, LTD., produced gold and silver to the value of £191,706 and had a miscellaneous revenue of £112 in the year ended September 30 last, compared with £180,709 and £173 respectively in the previous year. Expenditure amounted to £154,320 (£157,246), and provision for income tax to £12,000, leaving a net profit of £26,700 (£39,168).

The issued capital is £75,000 in shares of 2s. 6d. each. Reserve for amortization stands at £26,774, 3s. 6d., and £28,147 income tax reserve against £28,000 unpaid dividends was paid on Nov. 4 last as an 80% dividend. Fixed assets are valued at £28,930, and current assets at £176,569, including £17,540 in cash.

During the year 69,522 tons of ore were treated, against 62,459 tons in the previous year. The average value was 4.36 dw. 655 ton, and the profit per ton milled was £106s. (12.80s.), 51,088 oz. of gold and 14,114 oz. being produced. Ore reserves were estimated at 281,222 tons of an average value of 4.8 dw.

The directors are Messrs. Fraser Brown (chairman), J. H. Simpson, A. D. Goodfrie, A. A. Friedman (alternate), A. D. Goodfrie and Lieut. Colonel F. G. Stratton (alternate), J. H. Simpson. The 14th annual general meeting will be held at Chumby, Salisbury, on March 10.

**Copper Outputs**

MUFULIKA COPPER MINES, LTD., produced 39,946 long tons of blister copper in the six months ending December 31 last, revenue from sales was £7,853,000, and operating expenditure £7,212,000. The estimated profit before providing for tax for 1951 was £4,300,000.

ROYAL ANGLO-COPPER MINES, LTD., report that production of blister copper in the second half-year of 1951 amounted to 41,151 long tons, during the same period revenue from sales was £8,203,000 and operating expenditure £3,517,000. The estimated working profit was £4,232,000.

**More Money for Rhodesian Mining**

MESSINA (TRANSVAAL) DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., which is interested in Rhodesia Copper Ventures, Ltd., and is prospecting a block of copper claims in Southern Rhodesia, is offering 300,000 shares of 2s. each to shareholders at £4 per share in the proportion of three for every 10 units of stock held. When the issue became known the shares were quoted at £50.

**New Copper-Cobalt Field**

Mr. R. L. BERRY, chairman of Mufulika Copper Mines, Ltd., is stated to have found in Northern Rhodesia recently that between £5m. and £10m. will be required to develop a large new copper belt held near Luanshya. When it was discovered in 1929 there was little or no market for cobalt, but now there is an acute demand.

**Wankie Transfer Approved**

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING in London on Tuesday of the Wankie Colliery Co. Ltd., resolutions were passed unanimously in connexion with transfer of the company's management and control to Southern Rhodesia, with Mr. Robert Rom as executive chairman residing in the colony.

**Rhokana**

RHOKANA CORPORATION, LTD., announce that the Johannesburg Stock Exchange has granted a quotation in the ordinary stock, and that a branch register has been opened at the offices of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., 44, Main Street, Johannesburg.

**Congo Tin**

TIN PRODUCERS in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi are negotiating with the U.S.A. for the disposal of much of their production. In that connection M. Henri Despres has just arrived in New York.

**Mining Dividend**

The Messina (Transvaal) Development Co., Ltd.—80%  
 Pan-A Consolidated Investment Co., Ltd.—66% and bonus of 14% (74%).

**News of Our Advertisers**

A NEW FORDSON MAJOR TRACTOR, on its first appearance in an open competition at the International Ploughing match at Castle Dillon, Armagh, Northern Ireland, won both the classes for which it was entered, the whole work hydraulic gear, championship and the international general purposes championship, against 27 and 33 other competitors in the respective classes.

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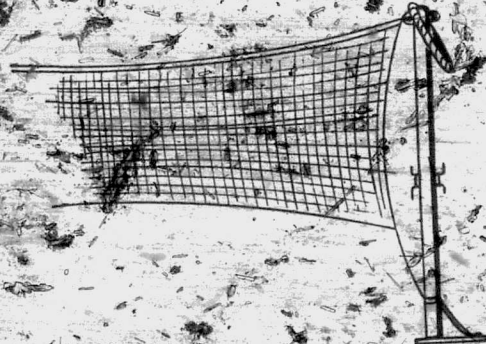
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Founder and Editor:  
F. J. LOUNGE

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**TO-MORROW IS THE LAST DAY** for the lodging of proposals by the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland for modification of the plan for Central African Federation, federation put forward by the Proposals, twenty-seven senior officials of the Imperial Government and those three Administrations who met in conference in London last summer. It has been an open secret almost since the White Paper was published that Southern Rhodesia in particular regarded some parts of the scheme as unworkable, and it appears to be quite safe to say that the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Secretary of State for the Colonies concluded from their recent discussions with Sir Godfrey Huggins that he and his Cabinet colleagues in Southern Rhodesia were justified in some at any rate of their objections on points of detail, and their submission that no useful purpose would be served by convening another inter-territorial conference unless prior agreement on the general scheme had been reached, including an agreement to abandon such of the proposals as were almost bound to wreck the prospects of success.

A practical means of quickly clearing the ground was that of setting a short time-limit within which objections and suggestions should be formally notified by each Government concerned to each of the others. That stage of the plan expires this week. With it was coupled the decision that representatives of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland should meet in London towards the end of April in order to seek to evolve, with representatives of the Imperial

**Clearing The Ground**

tution for the projected federation—which is to be subject to further discussion in Central Africa and acceptance by the peoples of the three territories. This programme shows that not one of the four parties to the negotiations seeks to drag on any of the others. Frank discussion and free decision are to be assured on an issue of high importance to both Africa and Great Britain.

A few vociferous Africans have lost no opportunity in recent months of declaring that all Africans in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland were so bitterly opposed to any kind of federation that they would shrink from its material sacrifices, however severe, if they could thereby prevent the consummation of the present plan, or any amendment of it. That claim was manifestly exaggerated, and many of our readers in Africa, including more than a few in positions of considerable influence, have assured us that their personal experience proves that most Africans, many chiefs and tribal councillors among them, still know almost nothing about federation and care less. The ignorance is naturally not shared by the tiny minority of politically active Africans who have been fed with propaganda from a few easily identifiable sources in London and invited to stage demonstrations in the hope that they might impress the Imperial Government. By such tactics in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland a number of local organisations, including the African Congress in each territory, have been persuaded to adopt an attitude of obstruction, which, however, is far from representative of African opinion as a whole.

Extremist organisations and from Nyasaland

sands of their people work and have worked in Southern Rhodesia, the whole country is aware of the extent to which that Colony denies the African fair play. A striking commentary on that assertion—which was repeated in London as recently as last week by an able African in an address to an influential

gathering of Europeans—is that up to the very day of that meeting the only man from Nyasaland living in the capital of Southern Rhodesia, who had been asked to contribute generously to a fund started to finance a deputation to London to oppose re-creation, had subscribed merely £22, though the target figure was the extravagant one of £10,000.

## Notes By The Way

### Read This Hansard

HAVING COMPLAINED from time to time of the poor level of debate in one or other of the legislatures on some occasion of importance, it is with the more pleasure that I call attention to the proceedings on January 30 in the East Africa Central Assembly. The standard of discussion was impressive, and anyone interested in public affairs might read the *Hansard* with pleasure and profit. It is often said that without justification—that the High Commission and the Central Assembly have brought misunderstanding upon themselves by their failure to keep the public informed of their activities. Latterly there has been a welcome and necessary improvement in that direction but, as senior officials of the High Commission itself have publicly admitted quite recently, more remains to be done.

### Poor Public Relations

THIS PARTICULAR *Hansard* shows what the High Commission and the Assembly do and can do, and it proves the case for much better public relations, especially for departments which are in hour-to-hour contact with the general public and ought therefore to be especially concerned to inform the community of their plans, progress, and difficulties. The Postmaster-General for instance, revealed many facts of interest which must have been new to most of his audience; yet that referred in general to achievements which could have been announced to the public months earlier. Postal administrations, being frequently criticized, ought to be especially alert in making known without delay their good deeds and better intentions.

### Case for Insistence

TO RECAPITULATE in an annual report or budget speech what has been done in the past year, and to outline the objectives of the near future, cannot suffice, and infrequent and lengthy statements of that kind, however well documented and ably delivered, will probably have less effect upon the public than the regular supply, at monthly intervals, for instance, of up-to-date facts. There are few, if any, Government departments in the territories which could not do much more in that way to awaken and maintain public interest in their work, but, in general, they are blindly indifferent to opportunities which would yield excellent dividends, especially in time of difficulty. Public relations officers should insist on developing and maintaining close and constant relations with the public. If two or two of them would insist to the point of resignation, if necessary, the Civil Service, from Government downwards, would have more respect for them, and the public would then soon acquire confidence.

### Striking Maiden Speech

ON THE DAY MENTIONED nothing was more striking than the maiden speech of an African from Uganda,

Mr. B. J. Mukasa. His contribution, which was quite brief, is the only one officially recorded as having produced "prolonged applause." He said (in part): "We are very, very grateful to what Britain is doing for the Empire. Some of us are beginning to realize that the time has come for us to do a little ourselves in order to help not only ourselves but Britain as well. We are bleeding Britain too white. We are expecting almost everything from the seat of the Empire—and Britain is engaged in a big problem of rearmament." The British taxpayer, who really is blind white, bears it with the customary wry grin, but does appreciate an occasional acknowledgment. He does not see much of it nowadays from vocal Africans.

### Initiative at Seventy

ALTHOUGH FOUNDED only four months ago, the *Mpumi Kenya Observer* has published a special issue describing the royal visit to Kenya. The number contains interesting facts recorded in no other paper which I have yet seen. Major W. Robert Foran, who at the age of 70 had still sufficient energy to embark upon this weekly venture, must have been living strenuous days, (and probably night, also) but he (and others) ought to feel that the zeal has justified itself. He is a journalist of wide experience, having edited the *Rangoon Times*, the *Straits Times* (Singapore), and the *Review of India*, served the old *Morning Post* and *Westminster Gazette* as a special correspondent in India, and held reporting and sub-editorial posts on other journals. Men who have made the headlines in leading newspapers, not infrequently decide in middle life to withdraw to the comparative quiet of editing some county weekly, but I do not recall another case of such a man beginning entirely anew in a village (if Nanyuki will pardon the term) at what used to be considered man's allotted span of years.

### Major W. Robert Foran

BUT MAJOR FORAN has always been a worker, a fighter, an enthusiast. As a young man he was commissioned in the Regular Army, and served in the South African War and on the North-West Frontier of India. Then he was six years in the East Africa Police, taking part of the Nandi and Kikui expeditions. In the 1914-15 war he was a scout in Iraq, Persia, and Afghanistan, at one period commanding an infantry brigade. Invalided out in 1920, he turned to journalism and authorship, and his many books include "A Cuckoo in Kenya," "Kill or Be Killed," "African Odyssey," "Changing Horizons," several novels with an East African setting, and a couple of titles for boys. He was the first editor-in-chief of publicity in Southern Rhodesia. He was at one time general secretary of the European Association of India, and he is one of the few English members of the Adventurers' Club of Chicago. I hope that Mrs. Foran and he, and their *Observer*, will long flourish north Mount Kenya.

# Minister's Tribute to Kenya Officials and Settlers

## Mr. Lennox-Boyd on Land and Race Problems of the Colony

"IF THE WHITE HIGHLANDS OF KENYA were transferred to Africans to-morrow, it would alleviate their land hunger only temporarily, and destroy the whole economy of the country on which they depend," said Mr. A. T. LENNOX-BOYD, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, in the House of Commons yesterday.

Replying to a short debate on the adoption of the subject of land in Kenya, the Minister said (after a delay):

"I am grateful to the hon. Member for Fife, East (Mrs. White) for the calm, sensible, and entirely helpful way in which she put her observations.

"We recognize our duty to our African fellow citizens in Kenya, and if we had been reluctant to recognize it before, which we have not been, we should be spontaneous, generous, and loyal welcome recently accorded to her Majesty the Queen in Kenya by many thousands of Africans has done a great deal to bind them more closely to us.

### Wild and Tender Statements

"Many wild and tender statements have been made about the land problem in Kenya. They have not been echoed in the hon. lady's speech, but they are on record, and it is very important that at some early date there should be a chance to deal fully with all the many aspects of this problem, which touches people's interest deeply and on which many emotions of different kinds have been aroused. I hope, therefore, that we shall have an early debate on the whole problem of land in Kenya.

"This problem did not spring originally, or indeed at all, from any land-grabbing by this country. Indeed, when in 1877 the Sultan of Zanzibar offered the British Indian Steam Navigation Company a long lease of all his mainland territories in East Africa, because of the lack of interest of the British Foreign Office the whole idea was turned down. It was some years later when Sir William MacKinnon's association first got a lease of African territory.

### Debt to Pioneers

"If it had not been for the efforts of men like Sir William MacKinnon and Sir Harry Johnston in acquiring land for Britain, as in the case of areas such as the Mombasa, the Germans might well have secured all the mainland between the Sudan and Portuguese East Africa. Had that happened, we should have to be discussing in the House of Commons the problem of land tenure in Kenya, and the number of the African cultivator would have been very different from what they are to-day, and far greater.

"Many of the statements which have been made about European settlement. The European Highlands in Kenya of some 16,000 square miles contain some 4,000 square miles of forest which are for the benefit of all races in Kenya, and only some 12,000 square miles of open and fern land. This figure of 12,000 is less than 100 square miles were relinquished when the white settlers first came here, for intermittent bands of wandering Masai tribesmen, and of the remainder, 3,000 square miles were largely uninhabitable.

"When the Carter Commission went there in the thirties to give compensation to those who had any claims at all on the area of 3,000 square miles, generous and sensible terms were arrived at. In respect of a small area in the 3,000 square miles there was room for doubt as to whether there was any partial occupancy by tribes other than the Masai, and it was in that small

misunderstanding has grown. The Carter Commission thought it right—successive Governments approved—and the Commission did—to meet as handsomely as possible any dispossession in that area.

"I must point out that if the rights of previous users were infringed, then a vast proportion of the area of the White Highlands would have to be handed back to the Masai, who at the moment have more than 10m. acres of their own for their 16,000 families.

"There are large areas for African occupation, and we rejoice that this is so. As an even larger area has not yet been alienated, we hope in time, through precept and example, that an ever-growing body of Africans will be able to live happily, proudly and independently here.

"The hon. lady referred to the possibility that some part of the European Highlands has not been fully used. I must point out that after the war the Govt. Government, in conjunction with the Government of Kenya, were trying to find suitable land for ex-Service settlement in the European districts of Kenya. They were forced to the conclusion that the only suitable land in the area was already alienated, and the land was broken into smaller plots and handed over to ex-Service men.

"These facts ought to be known, and I hope hon. Members of the House who have lent themselves, unlike the hon. lady, to wild and tender statements will do their best to bring the true facts not only to the notice of their friends in the press but also to the people of the United Kingdom as well."

Q. MRS. A. FRANK BROCKWAY (Eton and Slough) rose.  
 A. MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I am sorry I cannot give way. I did not mention the hon. gentleman."

### Honour of Our Race

"I am speaking for H.M. Government on a matter which deeply touches the honour of our race, our position in East Africa, and the welfare of our Colonial citizens.

"It is not alienation of land that has led to land hunger among the Africans. If the whole of the White Highlands were handed over to-morrow to Africans, it might lead to a small and temporary alleviation of the problem, but it would be at the total loss of the whole economy of the country on which they in the long run very largely depend.

"The land hunger is due to many other causes, some of which lie in our hands to remedy. It is due, I think, to our past policy of slavery by Great Britain in East Africa, in the days of the trade wars, to social services which have cut down the population from many terrible heights, and to the consequent increase in population. All these are happy things. It is due also in part to the still primitive methods of cultivation by the African, to unnecessary and excessive use of the land, to the Congress against Imperialism and other bodies which would deprive the Africans of talents to trying to get something done to remedy defects like this primitive agricultural procedure.

### Psychological Barriers

"We have many great psychological barriers to break down; and many people regard the psychological barriers as being greater than the physical or technical. Simple rules of agriculture have to be applied and accepted. The Government have tried—and this is the answer to the main question of the hon. lady—by large-scale, planned, by both experiments in newly settled areas to clear the way, by showing how rotation of crops can be applied and the value of mechanization, and of fertilizers, to do something to improve agricultural methods. They hope in this way to bring help to the African and the best for new methods in agriculture at the present time.

"This is the way to help, and in those settlements where bad husbandry is discredited and good husbandry rewarded lies the main chance of African improvement. All who have influence with young Africans ought to do their best, as I did when I was recently at Makerere, to encourage more to take agricultural courses.

"In this great work of encouraging African agriculture, this House, as indeed the whole country, owes an immense debt to Sir Philip Mitchell, the present Governor of Kenya. It is here now in this country and I think it only right to say, in the course of my own public career, as a British

Governor, something in tribute to what he has done over many years.

Since 1912, or for over 40 years, he has been serving the Crown, and all but two of those he has spent in the service of Africans. He has been a Governor for the last 17 years, and all through that period, and even more than now, he has applied his mind to the problem of land utilization mainly from the point of view of the African, and has shown by precept and example how the African can be led in a friendly way towards better methods of cultivation.

This is a real problem, and I hope that men like Sir Philip Mitchell will know that the gratitude and respect of Parliament and of our people is with them in the task that they have done. Far more than many of those who claim to be friends of Africa are they entitled to that proud boast.

#### Devoted Service to Kenya

But Sir Philip would be the first to recognize that, though in our view he is the foremost, he is but one of a great many people, British administrators, missionaries, and settlers, who have not lost their national virtues of kindness, generosity, and understanding merely because they have left their own land to go to Kenya. They have given years of devoted service trying to develop a spirit of partnership there. I am proud to be a member of a race that has produced so many people of this kind.

We have a great task before us. We have, by precept and example and by using every African institution, to try to lead the people along improved methods of agriculture. In that way a great contribution can be made.

New land must be opened up. The way to do that is not by futile reclamation over land settlements that have been accepted by many Governments of all parties, but by looking towards the undeveloped areas and hoping that by precept and example we can lead the Africans to develop those areas in partnership with ourselves. Technical advice, reclamation, and the provision of water can be done by the Government, but it is no good handing over land to be destroyed. We have to make sure that the Africans are ready for it and are intellectually equipped to take advantage of the opportunities that we are anxious to put in their way.

MRS. EURENE WHITE had said in the course of her speech:

There are two ways of increasing the productivity of land. One is to obtain a better yield from land already cultivated, or grassland; the other is to take fresh land into cultivation. Every responsible person, European and African, will agree that the first method is of primary importance, that we must raise the standards of cultivation on land already cultivated, and carry those improved standards on to new land that it may be possible to develop.

#### Problems of African Agriculture

As the Governor of Kenya has rightly said, it is impossible to build modern services and social welfare provisions on a primitive state of agriculture. What has been done to raise standards of African agriculture? A great deal has been done both individually and by Government supervision to keep up the standards on the European settled estates, but I am concerned with the work of the African farmer and peasant.

My impression is that while there has been considerable progress in methods of arranging improved use of manure and compost, fencing, the growth of grass crops, silage, and so on, it has been very uneven indeed, and a number of major obstacles remain.

One of the chief objections is the African's own attitude to the ownership of stock. Sir Philip Mitchell said in 1946 that he thought some practices could be overcome by better Government organization of the meat and dairying trade. Has anything been put in hand on these lines? Also the African attitude to land tenure means considerable fragmentation of African holdings.

The latest report of the Department of Agriculture said that there are far too many terraces which, once constructed, are abandoned to their fate. This state of affairs is obviously unsatisfactory to everybody concerned.

It is the same European and African, in the agricultural, veterinary, and forestry services, still considerably below strength as it was in 1950. What really outstanding effort has been made to train Africans for supervisory work, and to pay them properly when trained?

With all the underdeveloped areas in the world calling out for technical staff, clearly we want provision for the training

in connexion with technical training in the narrower sense, what efforts are being made to give Africans a chance of experience of management?

How far do the Government think co-operative methods may be useful in overcoming the problems of communal land tenure? In most places co-operative organization is the most economic way of disseminating technical advice. How far is that true in Kenya?

Another problem is that of quarter labour. What progress has been made in settling squatters in villages? We believe that is a more healthy form of development.

The emphasis must be primarily on improving the productivity of the land, by the reclamation to land hunger and overcrowding simply to open up further land, till it by the same primitive methods, watch the population increasing, and then find ourselves in the end no better off than when we started.

Overcrowding exists in many areas in Kenya, and it is quite clear that some fresh land must be opened up and settled. The figure given in an official report is that in Kikuyu territory there are 490 persons to the square mile, compared with 136 in the rural areas of Great Britain. This is obviously a really acute problem, and I should like to know what progress has been made with land settlement and development.

The really crucial question is how to enlist the fullest co-operation of the Africans in these manifold efforts for betterment. One finds enthusiasm here and there, but nothing approaching the real surge of enthusiasm needed if there is to be an appreciable improvement in agricultural effort in any measurable time.

#### Undercurrent of Racial Discontent

I do not believe that we shall get this degree of co-operation while there is a strong undercurrent of racial discontent arising from the division of land between Africans and Europeans. Rightly or wrongly, there is the feeling among very many Africans that the best land is being reserved for Europeans, and that the so-called good lands for Africans, and that the African has no security of tenure comparable with that of the European.

Again, I am told that Africans are not willing to disclose evidence of mineral deposits because they do not believe any advantage will accrue to them if they are found. I have no wish to go into the past history of these matters, nor do I pretend that all the African suspicions are justified and that all the good land has gone to the Europeans and not to Africans. I am sure that that is not entirely so, but I am concerned with the removal of any grievance based on racial considerations alone.

For this reason I would ask the Minister whether the Kenya Government have made any approach of the Highlands Board concerning any possible African settlement in the areas which are not fully cultivated, and whether he can give any indication of what proportion of this area bears to the entire area of the White Highlands. Has settlement been considered in any other areas in which it would bring together tribes who are now divided?

It is generally held objection, other than racial discrimination, to the possibility of settlement in the Highlands by individual African people who are able to meet the stringent agricultural and financial requirements involved. The number concerned would be very small indeed in present circumstances, but it would be a reward to be aimed at for outstanding husbandry. What is the use of talking of racial partnership if the way of enterprise is barred by factors of race alone?

#### Plan for A. Centure

To obtain a full and united effort in Kenya, in what is a vast problem, and to obtain the kind of response which one needs if one is to produce results within any period of time which may matter to us who are here to-day, it would be worth while in the near future to make a centure which would sweep aside doubts of one's sincerity, and it would be better to make a mistake in the near future than to wait a number of years and then possibly find one's hands tied in a period of feast and anger.

We have seen what has happened in cases of racial discrimination in other parts of the world. We do not want repetition of this kind of experience at some future period in Kenya. Therefore, while I am aware that great efforts have been made by people of both races to improve the standards there, I hope that we shall make a much greater imaginative effort in the near future so that we may obtain the result which we all wish to bring about.

MR. FREDRIC HARRIS: "The hon. lady devoted the whole of her speech to the problems of the Africans. There are also a tremendous number of problems for the Europeans; but she has made no reference whatever to their problems. Is this an argument solely in regard

problems to cope with in that respect. Would it not be a good idea if she addressed her remarks to that side of the matter as well?

MRS. WHITE: "I did mention that I was quite well aware that there were European problems concerning land, but in the brief time at my disposal I preferred to speak about the Africans, as that is a problem in which I myself happen to be more interested and better able to study. Also the Europeans are very much better able to speak for themselves.

After Mr. Lennox-Boyd had spoken, MR. FINLAY

BROCKWAY said: "The hon. gentleman has hardly been replying to the speech of my hon. friend. I hope that we have an opportunity to discuss at a very early date the deeper and more important issues that he has raised to-day."

MR. LENNOX-BOYD: "I hope so, and I hope that until we do the hon. gentleman will do his utmost with any for whom he claims to be entitled to speak to see that they only put out statements the accuracy of which they are assured, and that he will never lend himself to any statement otherwise."

# Great Britain, Egypt, and the Sudan

## Stubborn Facts which Diplomatic Negotiators Must Face

THE PROBLEM OF THE SUDAN will be discussed between the British and Egyptian Governments this week when the British Ambassador in Cairo opens conversations with the new Prime Minister of Egypt, Aly Maher Pasha, at his invitation.

AS EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA has shown in two recent leading articles publications in this country, including some of the most influential, have either suggested, or come very close to suggesting, that Egypt should be appeased at the expense of the Sudan.

In that connexion it should be noted that the Cairo correspondent of *The Times* telegraphed last Thursday:

### Seeking Formula for Farouk

It is taken for granted that at an earlier, rather than a later, stage it will be necessary to agree on a formula under which the King's title as King of the Sudan is recognized pending self-determination in the Sudan. Egypt might well be willing to shake the questions as to when and how self-determination should be exercised. Without understanding on these questions which might be difficult to reach, the British Government might feel that it could not justify to Sudanese opinion the concession to the unity of the Nile Valley in the terms sought by Egypt.

Early this week the diplomatic correspondence of the *Daily Telegraph* Avon, that the Egyptian Prime Minister was understood to insist on "unity of the Sudan and Egypt with a three-year transitional period in which the Sudanese would take over the country's administration under the United Nations."

"Thanks largely to the Ward Government's rash claim to have abolished the Condominium of 1899, the Sudanese expect a decision—and expect to make it themselves—within a year or two," wrote the *Manchester Guardian* in a leading article which continues:

"Egyptian policy has precipitated a crisis which can be resolved only by bringing forward the date of decision. We do not yet know what views Aly Maher Pasha holds about the Sudan. Whatever his personal opinion, he cannot disregard the measure passed by the Egyptian Parliament under his predecessor; we may consider it null, but he can hardly do so."

### Hollow Claim

Yet one point in the Ward policy towards the Sudan might prove to be the seed of a fruitful tree. As Foreign Minister Salah ed-Din Pasha suggested a plebiscite to determine the Sudan's future. He attached to it a quite unworkable condition, that all British civil servants should withdraw from the country while the plebiscite was held. But that is incidental.

The point of principle is this: if the King of Egypt's

aside by plebiscite, as Salah ed-Din's proposal seemed to imply; if the Sudanese could terminate it by their own act, as the Irish Republic terminated British sovereignty; then the major British objection to admitting the sovereignty of the Egyptian crown would be removed. It would no longer be a bar to Sudanese self-determination.

The claim would, of course, become rather hollow if the King Farouk recognized the position indicated for him by his former Foreign Minister? But the idea is worth bearing in mind. If both sides are sincerely anxious to escape from an apparent *impasse*, it might indicate a way out.

Apart from the point about the British administrators, it would not be easy to find a plebiscite procedure which would give fair weight to the more rural and backward parts of the country, where the ballot box is still a novelty. It would take much organization and a long time to carry out thoroughly. Even the form of the choice to be put to the voters might provoke controversy.

If an umpire was invited in from the United States—and it would not be a bad notion to have one—he might find it almost as hard as in Kashmir to satisfy all parties concerned. Nevertheless, the idea is not one to be dismissed out of hand. It may not be possible to find any other that everyone can accept."

### Egyptian Vanity

Admitting that there are Britons in the Sudan, any prophesy supprising if Great Britain were to concede points to Egypt's vanity, in regard to the Sudan, the *Economist* wrote editorially on Saturday:

"If the British are to concede the Egyptian royal will the Egyptians must repeal the law whereby they arrogated to themselves rights in the Sudan that are the prerogative of any autonomous people."

Egypt wants international recognition of King Farouk as King of the Sudan also, and therefore as sovereign of the whole Nile Valley. The Egyptians fail to move with the times, when it comes to singularly old-fashioned imperialism, they conceive the Sudan's right to autonomy, but only subject to immense reservations of power to Cairo.

The three reserved points—defence, finance, and foreign policy—which they seek to impose set far lighter limits upon Sudanese autonomy than those to which they (the Egyptians) have so often objected as impositions by Britain.

The British have so repeatedly and clearly promised the Sudanese the right freely to decide their own future that all Asia and Africa would be shocked were they to break any promise. The British can therefore concede kingship to Egypt only if it is clear that everyone concerned is aware of the modern one—that is, of constitutional monarchy—recognizes that kingship would have to give up the superior right of self-determination if the Sudan were to be a British and free her to decide against affiliation to a crown."

A correspondent, writing in the same issue on the transformation being wrought in the southern Sudan, said:

"One of the great difficulties facing those who are trying to conceive a workable plan for the Sudan's immediate future is the fact that the Sudanese themselves are at sixes and sevens about what they want. Over 25 million are availing themselves of the ordinary Sudanese, is still further confused by the unscrupulous way in which party marshalling is done to suit the cases they advocate."



An example of the technique was furnished by Mr. Khidir Omar, secretary-general of the Ashigga Party, when he went lately to Paris to revile the British administration among delegates to the U.N. General Assembly. During a Press interview he remarked, for instance, that the southern Sudanese were still in a completely backward and primitive state because the British had never allowed the civilized and cultured Sudanese of the north to come in contact with them, and by implication had never done anything for them themselves.

Some idea of the failure of this charge can be gained from a description of the ambitious experimental scheme which has been under way among the Azande for the last six years. An initial loan of £100,000 was made by the Government with which it was planned that the Azande should embark on growing their own cereals, notably for cotton goods, soap, sugar and cattle, and manufacturing their own finished goods, and providing for their own necessary imports; it was hoped that they would also have a surplus exportable to other parts of the Sudan, with which to pay their way. An Equatoria Projects Board was set up to see the scheme into effect, with a British manager and a Zande staff, but otherwise staffed by Zande workers. The Zande had previously been only a hunter. It was decided to shift and resettle the whole population of about 60,000 families away from their scattered dwellings in the forest and along the road to carefully planned cultivation areas.

"Pilot lines were cut straight across country for as much as 20 miles, and on these village lines were laid at right angles, forming, as far as considerations of land and water would allow, a neat geometrical pattern. On the village lines each householder was allotted from 25 to 40 acres of land entirely on condition that one half acre at least (with another tenth of an acre for each additional wife) was used for cotton.

The settlement took five years and was completed at the end of 1950. It was an immense achievement, carried out largely thanks to one Englishman who has been assistant commissioner for 20 years and was able to persuade the Azande to co-operate.

#### Zande Industrial Town

"An industrial town has been built by a river in what was formerly forest land. There are a cotton ginney, vast spinning and weaving sheds fitted with an air conditioner, machinery for crushing the cotton seed and extracting the oil, machinery for making soap; there is a power station and a saw mill; there are storage sheds, water tanks, and, on the perimeter, rows and rows of little black boxes with corrugated iron roofs to house the artisan staff.

"The power to drive it all comes from charcoal, and to provide the charcoal the forest is cut down further and further afield, so that the foresters must work against those to replace it with new growing trees. There are also great palm oil and sugar, as well as a milk herd and a beef herd living under the very noses of the forest fire.

"At present the Azande are the unskilled and the semi-skilled labourers in the factories. It is hoped that in the future they will become the artisans, but meanwhile the skilled mechanics, the store-keepers, electricians, and bookkeepers are northern Sudanese; and it is entirely up to the Azande whether they will take advantage of the education offered in the future or whether they will let the northerners seize the plums.

Mr. Colin Wills, who recently visited the Sudan, has written in the *New Statesman*:

"None of the treaties or agreements was a virginal marriage of free and equal will, but neither were these concordats mere shams imposed by an imperialistic Power against the wishes of a suppressed people. They were part of the mesh of 19th-century diplomacy. Egypt cannot sensibly claim that Britain had no right to base her actions on them.

"If the Sudanese refuse union with Egypt, what about independence? In theory this is appealing and appropriate, since the Sudanese are by nature an independent people, but, as a new Sudan Party says in its manifesto, and as we all know, no nation is how truly independent, but must be linked to a Great Power or a group of smaller Powers. A third possibility is the entry of the Sudan into the British Commonwealth.

"One other possibility is an endeavour to bring to the present Sudan into the orbit of the Arab League, and it is conceivable that some Arab States might prefer this to Egyptian rule in the Sudan, because they do not like the Egyptian claims to pre-eminence among the Arab countries, claims which might be strengthened by territorial increase.

independence and self-determination. I do not believe that the present Egyptian parties were aware of this. Nevertheless, Egypt will be gaining internally and internationally for some form of fusion, and the Arab States will support her policy: (a) the Sudan should join the Arab League, or (b) the Sudan's rejection of British domination should be so strong that the Arab States would feel they are embracing one brother in the arms of another.

#### Unique Race Relations

Broadcasting in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. Mr. Robert Stimson said that he knew no part of Africa in which race relations were better than they are in the Sudan, the entire Police force of which, for example, had no more than 12 British officers.

He said (in part):

"What do the Sudanese think of the Egyptian Government's claim that the condominium has come to an end? The great majority of Sudanese, those in the countryside, have no understanding of the issues involved. It is only in the few towns, particularly Omdurman and Khartoum, that political matters are discussed.

"This relatively tiny group of vocal Sudanese is criss-crossed by the most intricate and shifting pattern of party politics that I have ever encountered. But there are a few sharp outlines. Most of this town group are sincere nationalists who want independence from foreign control. For that reason their first reaction to the Egyptian claim that the condominium had ended was one of jubilation. As they saw it, one partner in the condominium had gone; this would hasten the departure of the other.

"Then they analysed the Egyptian claim more closely, and the educated classes began to realize what Egypt meant. They read with consternation Egypt's proposed constitution for the Sudan, a constitution that would make the country subservient to Cairo in matters of defence, foreign affairs, currency, and the dismissal of Ministers. There was an immediate determination not to submit to Egyptian domination. The national Sudanese were in agreement on that, and they still are, but there the agreement ends, for they are fundamentally split over another issue, a religious issue.

"Soon after the death of the Mahdi, who led the revolt against the Egyptians last century, his son was born, and that son is living now. He is in his late sixties, and his name is Sir Sayed Abdel Rahman Pasha. His followers hope that one day he will be crowned king of an independent Sudan; they are organized politically in the Umma Party.

#### Link Between Two Equal Partners

"The other nationalist group, the National Front, does not recognize the spiritual leadership of Sir Sayed Abdel Rahman Pasha. It believes that his father was not the true Mahdi, the true forerunner of the Messiah. The National Front is therefore vehemently opposed to any suggestion that Sir Sayed Abdel Rahman Pasha should be King of the Sudan. It would prefer a link with the Egyptian crown, but it would have to be a link between two equal partners.

"A third force has not yet crystallized politically but may prove to be significant. It is made up of country representatives of the north and south and a number of towns Sudanese who are impatient with the sectarian feud. These elements hope to organize a new party that would seek a Socialist republic, perhaps within the British Commonwealth.

"These three groups, then, are jockeying for power.

Meanwhile the British Administration are doing their job skilfully in an atmosphere remarkably free from political demonstrations of antagonism. In fact, I know nowhere in Africa where race relations are better than they are in the Sudan.

"Anyway, the British are carrying out the United Kingdom's side of the condominium by helping the Sudanese to take over the management of their own affairs. The British are working to a programme that will give the Sudanese a wide measure of self-government this year, and after that the opportunity of deciding their own status.

The Egyptian Prime Minister said in a broadcast talk from Cairo on Monday that Egypt was unanimous in their demand for the realization of the evacuation of all British troops from Egypt and the unity of the Nile Valley, adding: "If we do not attain any target, we shall go forward with you, strong and united, in a struggle in which every citizen will participate, so that no group shall undertake it to the exclusion of the other."

# Sir Philip Mitchell's Challenge to Kenya

## Colony Could Be Transformed by Better Personal Standards

PRINCESS ELIZABETH came to us a radiantly happy young princess, heirress to the Throne. She left us carrying the awful responsibilities of Queen of Great Britain, and of all her Realm and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, her loving and devoted husband by her side; two young people going with heads held high, however sad at heart, to a life of service, responsibility, and never-ending toil.

Our beloved King George VI died, mercifully in the peace of sleep, in the family home. All our heartfelt sympathy is with the Queen Mother, his faithful companion for so many years, to these two great servants of their God, and their people we owe much, much more than I can hope to express—much of our unity and the fortitude which enabled the people of Britain to face the worst that Hitler in his savage fury could do, much of the reawakening of many of us—Yes, I think reawakening is the right word—to the eternal values of our faith, to understanding that the worth of a nation is the worth of each individual separately, to respect for the family, the foundation of all right living, to perception that we owe our duty and service to others and to the realm.

Our Princess and her consort, after an all-night journey, came among us and delighted us all. They went straight—and this was not my suggestion when proposing a programme, but theirs—to the Lady Grigg African Maternity Hospital—straight to duty. I am not going to speak of this visit in detail, but I must take a minute or two for the gathering of schoolchildren here at Government House.

### Unforgettable Sight

No one who saw that inspiring, moving sight will ever forget it—least of all, I am sure, the Queen and her consort. More than 12,000 excited, happy young people of all races, joining together in a tremendous, tempestuous shout of joyful welcome to the lady and her husband who was, unknown to us all, so soon to be their Queen. As I watched it I thought to myself—It this could always be the form of the country, what might we not achieve! If these young people could decide now what sort of Kenya they wanted, what a grand Kenya it would be!

The schoolchildren were, of course, only doing what everyone at every function did, in manner appropriate to the occasion, whether in the garden on the house here, in the hospitals, at the Kenya Regiment headquarters, lining the streets and squares, in cathedral and kirk, at the mayor's banquet—expressing to our guests a joyful, loving welcome—and something more, something deep in our hearts, some prompting deriving from the teachings of our faith; some instinct or feeling that these two young people are indeed more than two royal visitors.

They are the new age of renewal of faith and righteousness, of justice, charity, and devotion to duty. If what they stand for, if the way they live, could be the pattern for the world, just think how it would be transformed!

They were deeply touched by the Colony's wedding present at the time it was given. I wish every man and woman in the Colony who bore through the public reversion a part of the cost could have seen their happiness and enjoyment of the realm. If they never

*Being a slightly abbreviated report of a broadcast talk given by the Governor of Kenya, Sir Philip*

use the Lodge again, it would be enough that on the eve of mounting the Throne our Queen and her consort enjoyed four ecstatic days of happiness in what they called "this lovely place"; but, please God, they will use the Lodge again, not once but many times, and we all hope and pray that they may have their children with them.

It was at the Lodge the sad news reached them. From there they set out to board an East African Airways aircraft to fly to Linnetbe and so on to England, to work, responsibility, strain, and high endeavour, to a life of service to God and humanity, with sadness in their hearts, but also courage and resolution.

### Indifference and Apathy

What are we going to make of it all? Are we going to slip back into our settled ways, a few days of spectacle, excitement, and emotion over? Are we going to be indifferent to our public duties, too weary even to bother to register and vote? Are we going to continue to mistake the pursuit of pleasure for the search for happiness? Are we going to continue to live in the past, to shut our eyes to the fact that the old order changes, yielding place to new? That God is fulfilling Himself in many ways, here, now, among us, all the time and every day? Are we going to grope about in a fog of fear, uncertainty, uncharitableness, and sectarian bitterness? Are we going on playing golf and cricket when we ought to be in church? Talking of leadership and walking behind to see which way the crowd goes?

I know very well that these questions have no application to every man, woman, and child, and that in any case when they do apply the cause is largely the modern mode of thoughtlessness and perhaps even cynicism.

But if we could do as we attain to the standards of personal conduct, service to others, devotion to duty, charitableness, kindness, and fortitude which we expect—and, by the Grace of God, experience—from our King and Queen, of which our young Queen, and her gallant consort are such shining examples, we could in a few years transform this Colony happy and prosperous as it is, into something so much more noble, strong, and enduring. We could solve our political and social problems, and we could give Africa which would indeed justify all our work.

### Duty of Christian Citizens

So the first comment of a Christian seems to be this, that he must have all things done in inspiration from the close personal relation with the Queen and her consort which their visit has created for us here, so as to dedicate himself or herself to be a Christian citizen, an active, working citizen, not one who sits back in smug self-righteousness lamenting the wickedness of the world, or of this so-called Colony, or its Governor, or Government, but who by deed and life and speech takes an active, effective part in the affairs of the country, speaks up for the right and against wrong, injustice and selfishness, takes his vote that he is worthily represented.

He, or she, will not claim that only Christians can be good citizens, and faithful subjects; it will take all his time to be that himself; but he can be sure that his example will not be lost on others, if it is a really Christian example.

May I, in all humility, end with a quotation from a speech of my town delivered on October 24, 1947, to the Nairobi Rotary Club? It does express what, as it seems to me, a Christian commentary on all this might be:

"I shall not see the millennium. I do not delude myself that there will not be setbacks and failures, nor that envy, hatred and malice will be miraculously uprooted in a few years from the minds and hearts of men; but I do say that the task is tremendously worth while that it is possible and practicable, and that I believe the young people now growing up will gladly and resolutely carry it forward; and I say, lastly, that when doubts and difficulties perplex and the way ahead seems to be uncertain, there is always at hand a text

## Missions Frustrated by Red Tape

### Inopportune Regulations in S. Rhodesia

THE BISHOP OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA has made some blunt comments on the "stupid and short-sighted rigidity of some officials" of the Education Department of the Colony.

In his diocesan letter, Bishop Biget writes:

One of our schools has no turn-down at least 500 applicants for admission owing to the lack of accommodation and of teachers. Yet some Government school inspectors seem to wish to suppress even further the education of the Africans; and to thwart the Church's efforts to raise the standards in other schools which would enormously relieve the pressure at places like St. Faith's and extend the opportunities for education to our African people.

#### Education the First Essential

Insistence upon so many cubic feet per scholar and premature regulations such as that seem to me to be of far less importance than the education of our fellow-citizens. I doubt very much whether in the present state of congestion in European education all the Government regulations about cubic feet and the like are so strictly observed as certain European inspectors of African schools insist upon.

"I am convinced that if thousands of European children were refused education each year who applied for admission to the schools, parents and others would have something fairly strong to say about it, and would insist upon the cutting of some red tape and the supply of red elastic in its place."

"The country will have only itself to blame for through such stupid and short-sighted rigidity on the part of some officials, a vast illiterate population of Africans is misled by propagandists in ways regretted by us all. I would appeal for more common sense and more co-operation on the part of some African school inspectors in the effort to create a literate and educated African population. I doubt if their policy is the official Government policy."

In the diocesan magazine the point is thus elaborated:

An inspector visits a mission and includes in the report of the visit a list of minimum requirements for the girl industrial work. A quick calculation shows that these including such things as a sewing machine, a stove, four sinks, and draining—cannot be bought for less than £100, an average of at least 30s. per girl. Another inspector from the same department comes and in his report on the boys' industrial work gives a list of the tools required for carpentry and building classes. These also cannot be bought for less than £100, an average of £1 per boy.

#### Futile Directives

A directive is received from the department that by January dining-rooms must be provided with impervious floors and equipped with tables and benches. This equipment, apart from the buildings, will cost 30s. per child. Another inspector from the same department says that the classrooms are too few, but the inspector's report says that the classrooms are too many. You cannot have three meals a day at a cost of £700, as a loan—may you have £2500. Classrooms without furniture are useless, so desks and benches are implied, and these will cost at least £1 per child.

"All these things must be provided, or various threats will be carried out—no girls in the school, no standard VI, loss of central primary school status, which virtually means the closing of the school and sending the children out with nowhere to go any schooling. All these things required are very good, and we should like to provide them, and much more, but the equipment grant is 5s. per child per annum. The department calls the tune to the extent of £3 per child and the Church must pay the piper £2 15s. of this for the privilege of teaching the children the syllabus laid down by the department."

Here is another example. A town planning officer visits a small town and criticizes the location. He orders that a new location be built, at a cost out of all proportion to the wealth of the town, but that is their headache.

At the same time he looks with disfavour on the school which the Native people have built with their own money. When are you going to erect burnt brick buildings with

isbestos roofs? We reply by asking where the money is to come from? It is, of course, obviously beyond the means of a handful of African parents. There is no Government assistance for buildings at primary schools, not even a loan. It has suggested that church people in England should pump the money. Why should they at the dictates of the servants of a self-governing Colony and on land which the Church will never be allowed to own, and in the least of which there is no compensation clause?

By contrast with this attitude of certain Government departments, it is only fair to point out the very reasonable attitude of the Medical Department. They do not attempt to call the tune beyond what they are prepared to pay for. They give a share of all our expenses, drugs, dressings, salaries, buildings, and equipment. If the proposed buildings are not up to standard, then there is no grant for buildings, but there is no attempt to lay down specifications for buildings if the Government money is to be used on them; neither is salary grant made dependent on providing certain buildings and certain equipment, but only on qualifications and full-time service. They call the tune only in so far as they are prepared to help to pay the piper. That is partnership. The other is dictatorship.

"Can none of our church members who are Members of Parliament take the matter up in the high places? We are tired of paying the piper for tunes we do not always like."

## Netherlands and S. Rhodesia

MR. L. NOB, a senior official of the Netherlands Foreign Office, has flown to Southern Rhodesia to examine the possibility of opening a Netherlands Consulate in Salisbury. That Government is now represented by an honorary consul, Mr. J. A. van den Brink, of Gatooma. Five nations already have consular offices in the Colony: the U.S.A., France, Belgium, Portugal, and Italy. The United Kingdom and South Africa are represented in Salisbury by High Commissioners.

The East African Customs Department collects £1m. of import duty monthly. The Commissioner of Customs:

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## East African Campaign Against Blindness Not A Job for the Welfare State

SIR JOHN HALL, Chiefly Governor of Uganda and chairman of the committee established in this country by the British Empire Society for the Blind in connexion with its special campaign in the East African territories, has written in a letter of appeal to business houses operating in East Africa and with headquarters in this country:

"The incidence of blindness in East Africa can be very greatly reduced, with all the incalculable social and economic benefits that this reduction will bring. Moreover, I am persuaded that this can be achieved without the expenditure of any astronomical sum and without creating an army of unemployed for much of the blindness is the product of ignorance or neglect and can be prevented by relatively inexpensive propaganda and much of the eye disease is remediable by simple treatment if taught in time."

### Training in Self-Support

"Where sight cannot be restored, the sightless can be trained to be self-supporting and productive members of society."

"Since this is so, it may be asked by those used to the ways of a Welfare State why the necessary action is not taken by the local Governments and why any reliance has to be placed on charity. The simple answer is that a comprehensive public health service of the nature with which we are familiar in this country is at present quite beyond the financial resources of the East African Governments."

"The people of East Africa, nine-tenths of whom are poor Africans, could not possibly support the burden of taxation that this would involve—a burden, incidentally, which would fall with particularly crushing impact upon foreign business houses operating in those territories. Help from outside is therefore needed to augment what can be provided from Government revenues and what will be raised in East Africa in response to the local appeals."

Sir John Hall asks that the response of each company or firm may be "really generous, governed by consideration, not of the least that can decently be given, but of the most that can possibly be afforded and justified."

The Uganda C.O., Ltd. has given a splendid lead by subscribing no less than £1,000 in the form of an initial donation of £300 and a covenant to pay £100 in each of the next seven years.

In Uganda there is already widespread interest and activity among Africans, who in several areas have collected substantial sums by means of dances, concerts, film shows, and the like.

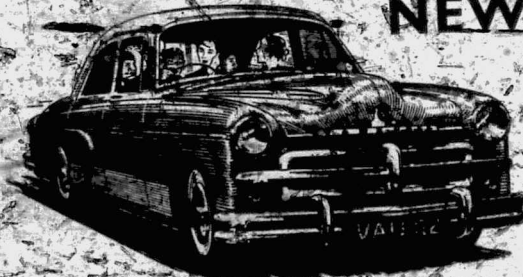
## African Music Dying

The view that African music is fast disappearing has been expressed in this country by the Rev. A. M. Jones, who was warden of St. Mark's College, Marapeta, Northern Rhodesia, from 1929 to 1950. While there he learnt to play Native drums and invented his own recording machine. He suggested recently that a British university or one of London's colleges of music should establish a research fellowship to enable a qualified man to go to Africa for from three to five years and return to London to help Africans studying music in this country. African music was, he said, fast giving way before the mouth organ, the accordion, and the guitar. "Africans are adapting their rhythms to the rigid dance forms of the west, with interesting but artistically lamentable results. In some villages this sort of music has already replaced the splendid, indigenous drum-dance form, and it is a major tragedy." Mr. Jones added that if only western composers knew of the rhythmic subtleties of African music, "they would fall headlong for it." A breath of fresh air and new ideas from Africa might give the West much-needed inspiration.

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# PERSONALIA

SIR HENRY GURNEY left £30,095, net, part £1,421. The Countess of Brecknock is visiting East Africa. Mr. Frank M. O'Ferrall is visiting Rhodesia and East Africa.

The KABAKA OF BUNGWA is visiting the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

SIR ULICK ALEXANDER was last week sworn a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

MR. W. N. SHARPE, immigration officer in Tanganyika, has been appointed public prosecutor.

SIR PHILIP WYNNE, Governor of Kenya, will leave London on air on March 1 for Nairobi.

SIR CHARLES LOCKHART is expected to return from his present visit to East Africa about March 12.

MR. H. R. ROWLANDS, a Herefordshire county councillor, has been touring East Africa and Rhodesia.

GENERAL KESTENS, inspector of Engineers and Signal Corps in Belgium, is making a tour of inspection of the Congo.

MR. DOUGLAS HAMMER, a leading authority on cancer of the throat, and Mrs. HARNEY are visiting Southern Rhodesia.

MR. J. B. ROSS has returned to London from his visit to Washington on behalf of the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

MR. E. C. MORRITT has been elected president of the African Welfare Society in Southern Rhodesia for the fifth year.

MR. W. J. E. RODWELL, Regional Commissioner of Customs in Uganda, is about to be transferred to Tanganyika.

MR. C. A. F. DUNDAS, controller of the Overseas Division of the British Council, is visiting East and Central Africa.

CAPTAIN KEITH CALDWELL'S "Report on a Visit to East Africa" has been reprinted as a pamphlet by the Fauna Preservation Society.

SIR REGINALD ROBINS, Commissioner for Transport in East Africa, expects to fly back from London to Nairobi on Saturday of next week.

MR. C. A. MATHIAS, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, has left Uganda on retirement for Kenya, where Mrs. MATHIAS and he will settle.

PROFESSOR MAX GLUCKSMAN is to talk on "The Masked Dances of Burundiland" at the Horniman Museum, London, at 3.30 p.m. on March 1.

MR. W. LANE MITCHELL, son of the general secretary of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, has taken his degree in medicine at Cape Town University.

MR. STEVEN HARDIE, who has resigned the chairmanship of the nationalized Iron and Steel Corporation, is interested in tobacco growing in Southern Rhodesia.

EARL DE LA WARR, now Postmaster-General, who has been closely connected with East African affairs, has appointed the EARL OF BELMONT as his Parliamentary Private Secretary.

MR. L. W. PHILLIPS, a grain expert in the London Corn Exchange, has flown to Kenya under arrangements made by the Kenya Farmers' Association, Ltd. to advise on wheat marketing.

MR. G. KRAMER has been elected president of the Nakuru Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The vice-president and hon. treasurer are Messrs. N. H. HARDY and K. A. W. GOSWELL.

Mrs. GEORGE WILLIAM McHARDY, fourth Highlander, son of the late William McHardy, and Mrs. McHardy, of Aberdeen, and Miss JUNE CONNOR McHARDY, have announced their engagement.

MR. BOY CAMPBELL, the well-known South African poet who served in East Africa during the war, is about to leave London for Spain and Portugal with a view to acquiring a vine and olive farm.

Mrs. I. W. PUGH, of Dar es Salaam, has been appointed a member for two years of the European Authority of Education, and the appointment of Mrs. A. S. MACLEOD, of Tanganyika, has been extended for two years.

MR. C. A. J. RICHARDS, Commissioner for Social Development in Tanganyika, has been visiting Lusaka to study the Northern Rhodesian broadcasting system with a view to establishing a similar system in Tanganyika.

MR. R. G. FELTHAM, who accompanied the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia to London as private secretary on his last two visits, is to become the Colony vice-consul in Beira on March 1. The consul is MR. J. W. G. BAGGOTT.

The marriage took place recently in St. Louis, U.S.A., of the HON. BARNABY J. HOWARD, of Untuli, Southern Rhodesia, second son of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and Lady Strathcona, and Miss ELIZABETH MAYNFIELD, of St. Louis.

PRINCE FERDINAND OF LICHTENSTEIN and his wife, an American, have recently revisited Kenya, he for the third time. They travelled overland from the Cape via the Rhodesias, Portuguese East Africa, and Tanganyika, and may decide to settle in the Colony.

SIR GORDON MUIR, who relinquishes his post as Financial Adviser to the Southern Rhodesian Government this week, will leave for England on March 14. He has been in the Colony for two years and is to return to private banking.

Nominations for 1952 awards of Rhodes scholarships to Southern Rhodesians are as follows: MR. H. S. PERRY (Hilton College, Natal, and Rhodes University), MR. D. A. B. ROBINSON (Hilton College, Natal, and Cape Town University), and MR. M. RUIZ (Cape Town University).

DR. ZEIN EL-ABDIN IBRAHIM, MR. ALI HASSAN ABDALLA, an assistant district commissioner, and MR. C. G. DAVIES, the Sudan Agent in London, represented the Governor-General and people of the Sudan at the funeral ceremony of the late King, taking part in the procession from Westminster to Paddington.

MR. DEREK JACKSON, one of the British observers who went to Khartoum to observe Monday's total eclipse of the sun, rode in the Grand National as a young man and was for a time Professor of Zoology at Oxford University. He is the son of the late Sir Charles Jackson and a grand of the late Lord Riddell.

MR. R. J. OSBORNE, of the Survey, Land and Mines Department of Uganda, will join two American surveyors, Messrs. P. E. HOFFMAN and B. L. HODGINS, in the middle of March in a survey of 650 miles of hitherto unmeasured country on the 30th meridian from the south of Lake Albert to Majakel in the Sudan. The United States has voted 75,000 dollars for the work.

COLONEL ROBERT McCORMICK, editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, who is on a business visit to South, Central and East Africa and the Sudan in his own aircraft, was due in Johannesburg at the end of last week. Accompanied by Mrs. McCORMICK and five members of the crew of the commercial jet bomber, he will probably stop in the Rhodesias, Kenya, Uganda, and the Sudan, though he has no fixed itinerary.

## GETTING THE NEWS QUICKLY

City and main country editions of the *East African* are published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays. The *East African* is published in the form of a newspaper because this was the only way of getting the news to the people of the East African area. The *East African* is published in the form of a newspaper because this was the only way of getting the news to the people of the East African area. The *East African* is published in the form of a newspaper because this was the only way of getting the news to the people of the East African area.

ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR POWER, who was Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, during part of the last war, has been appointed first Allied Commander-in-Chief, Channel and Southern North Sea Command, N.A.S.O. AIR MAJOR ALEX CHAREES STEVENS, who has been made Air Commander-in-Chief, Channel and Southern North Sea Command, was for two years in the Middle East, first as Air Officer, Commander of British Forces, Aden, and later as Air Officer Commanding, East Africa.

MR. H. M. MASON, whose engagement is announced to MISS ANNE ANNE BARTH, youngest daughter of the late Sir Jacob Barth and of Lady Barth, has since 1918 been general manager for the East African territories of the Anglo-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., for whom he has went to East Africa in 1927. He served in the Royal Air Force throughout the last war in Egypt, Iraq, North Africa, Sicily, and Italy, being demobilized as a group captain with the G.B.E. (Military Division) and two mentions in despatches.

**Obituary**

**Colonel John Banks Brady**

COLONEL JOHN BANKS BRADY, D.S.O., D.M.C., who has died in Bulawayo at the age of 77, was a notable educationalist, who had held several important posts in the Colony.

Born and educated in Ireland, he fought in the South African War (being awarded The Queen's medal with four clasps) and then settled in the Union. After being headmaster of Grey College School, Bloemfontein, and an inspector of schools, he was appointed in 1909 chief education inspector in Rhodesia for the British South Africa Company. In the 1914-18 war Major Brady, as he then was, commanded the Rhodesian platoon of The King's Royal Rifle Corps, and later commanded the 4th (Regular) Battalion of the Regiment. Twice wounded, he was four times mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O. and the Croix de Guerre with

**Headmaster of Milton School**

Brady returned to the Colony in 1920 to become chief inspector of schools, and nine years later took over the headmastership of Milton School. He remained there until 1930, when he was later, however, and then embarked on a political career, associating himself with Sir James Callaghan's campaign for responsible government, and becoming Rhodesian Party M.P. for Bulawayo North, and holding the seat for the United Party in 1931. Five years later he was again returned, on that occasion for Bulawayo East. He did not stand in the 1935 general election.

With the outbreak of another war, Brady, who had been the first D.C. of the territorial troops in Bulawayo, returned to uniform. He went to West Africa as military observer and liaison officer, and was afterwards the Colony's liaison officer in Cairo.

He played a notable part in the establishment of the Fairbairn Memorial College at Induno. Besides being on the London council of the organization, he has been a member of the college's local board of governors from its inception.

A man of high standards and wide friendships, Brady was an excellent influence in any company, and will long be remembered for his example in war and peace.

MR. DONALD JAMES MURDY, who has died on his farm at the age of 51, was a leading jelly farmer and the Salisbury district of Southern Rhodesia. After serving with the South African forces in the 1914-18 campaign in East Africa, he settled in Rhodesia with his parents. A notable sportsman, he played Rugby for the Colony in 1922.

MR. E. K. HONEY, Mayor of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, in 1950 and 1951, died recently in that town aged 52. A councillor for 12 years, and proprietor of the Midlands Garage, he was also well known as a freemason and Roman.

MR. DAVID FRANCIS BROWN, who was killed in the recent air crash over Sicily, was the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Brown of Lesham Farm, Thomson's Falls, Kenya, and the brother of Mr. Peter Brown of the Secretariat in Nairobi.

MR. J. CAMPBELL, superintendent in East Africa of the National Bank of India, Ltd., has died in South Africa on his way to his country of retirement. A full memorial will appear next week.

MRS. HARRIET MAURAN, who has died in Moshi, Tanganyika, was the wife of Mr. James Mauran, for many years chairman of the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association.

MR. E. WATSON, assistant commissioner of income tax in Uganda, who has died in Nairobi, leaves a daughter of 12 and a son of nine. Mrs. Watson died nine years ago.

MR. K. W. RAE, a newly joined member of a locust control unit in Kenya, has died in Wajir from cerebral hemorrhage. He had farmed in the Rift Valley.

BRIGADIER HAROLD JAMES KING has died in Marandellas, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 55. He served in the Royal Artillery in the 1914-18 and 1939-45 wars.

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