

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday July 10 1953

Vol. 26 New Series No. 119

Sold weekly, 30s. yearly, post free

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an east african story



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Kenya's Public Relations Require Attention

Central African Federation Debated by House of Lords

Lord Salisbury on Harmony of the Black and White Keys

THE HOUSE OF LORDS last week held the first Parliamentary debate on the new White Paper on Central African federation.

LORD GOMMOND (Lab.) said that the present Government had gone a good deal further in the direction of federation than the former Labour administration. Labour, he confessed, had not yet made up its mind on the particular scheme now proposed.

Economic arguments for federation were well known, but even if European settlers and Africans were satisfied of the need for it they might be hard to convince that their interests were safeguarded. The Leader of the Opposition in Southern Rhodesia had called the proposal "a bridge to Gold Coast ideas." African opposition was based on fear; they had no faith in entrenched clauses or paper constitutions. Now they would hear a very sad thing—that there would be no proper discussion in the United Kingdom Parliament of the details of the proposed constitution.

Problem of Human Relationships

This is essentially a problem of human relationships. When the African party arrived at the airport in Northern Rhodesia, they were tired and thirsty, but they were not allowed into the airport-restaurant because they were black. In this country they were entertained in this House and the Commons and in the best hotels, and, of course, were able to use the airport-restaurant. It was not a very good start for a confederation at which these people were to be asked to renounce themselves from British authority.

The use of the word of "Dominions" applied to countries originally ruled by Europeans from Britain, the Colonial Empire position was quite different, and it should be asked whether there was not another way of dealing with the problem. To force through federation if the Government fail to persuade Africans of its desirability would be a betrayal of all that we stood for.

If the scheme is a fine one, we should be able to do everything possible to carry African and world opinion. There is no need to steam-roller it through. Lord Salisbury's grandiose idea that Africa is a continent created for the plague of the Foreign Office. I hope his grandeur will regard Africa as an inspiration for wise Government.

Timing Criticized

LORD REA (Lib.) said that he would deplore any scheme which was not supported by the freely expressed consent of the populations concerned. The task was indeed formidable, but precipitate action would have disastrous results. African opposition, real and widespread, was based on a genuine fear of exploitation by white settlers who had not scrupled in the past to turn things to their own advantage.

The timing and order of battle are wrong. It is regrettable that the scheme should be published as ready to be implemented, to be put on the Africans whether they want it or not. The frame of federation, and the picture to fit into it, are not at the moment quite ready to be mated. I ask the Government to live up to their name and be in this matter first of all conservators.

BISHOP OF WESTMESTER argued that the crucial success of the proposed constitution was that only six of the 34 Federal Assembly members would be Africans. Constitutional amendments could be made only by a two-thirds majority in which the six Africans would play a very small part. While in theory amendment could be favourable to Natives, they feared it would be very much the other way.

Because consideration of Native interests was so hateful in certain quarters in Southern Rhodesia, even the African Affairs Board was being represented as a necessary evil, which need not last long and might be the first step towards complete

freedom from Colonial Office control. Africans observed how different were the provisions from those in the Gold Coast, different as circumstances were and in Tanganyika.

I am not blind to the importance of closer association, but formidable African objections arise in some way to become a threat to ignore them must weaken their trust in safeguards. Masaland missionary has said that any attempt to suggest that only a few thousands suffering up all the trouble, or that Native opinion is divided, is sheer folly.

Yesterday I was with the most prominent French Protestant missionary living; he has just returned from Northern Rhodesia. A man of great judgment and wisdom he summed up: "There are no more devoted servants of the Queen than the Africans; but they are as one man against federation."

I beg the Government not to commit themselves to this extreme now. Lord Salisbury has said that it represents the last chance of maintaining the British way of life in that part. No convincing reasons have been given for the urgency. It is not the part of the British way of life to force a plan through against overwhelming opposition. We should adopt a policy of building up confidence and trust, and do nothing in haste.

THE EARL OF LISTOWER (Lab.) said that it was significant that on this issue Labour, Liberal, and Church of England opinion took the same broad view. Labour recognized that Europeans with homes in Africa had as much right to work and live there as Natives, but progress depended upon the growth of good will and greater understanding.

Having been concerned with the preparation of practical working of three federal constitutions for new nations emerging from dependence on Britain, he appreciated the problem. Federation was the right thing for small territories in geographical proximity. Indeed, it was the only way in which satisfactory progress could be achieved. Nevertheless, it would be premature to press the Central African scheme now. The present conditions were not suitable for public opinion, and the Earl of Listowel quoted Professor Wheeler, the leading authority on federal systems: "The communities of States contained must desire to be under a single independent Government for some purpose at separate. Unless they are prepared to go as far as this the question of federal government does not arise."

Too Many Districts

A Conservative newspaper had quoted the India Constitution of 1952 as an example of the successful working of an imposed constitution. In fact, that constitution was the best possible example of a brilliantly conceived federal structure which failed to work whilst public opinion opposed it. We had told the West Indian territories that they could federate only if the local inhabitants decided in favour; it was a pity that the Government had not told Central Africa that it did not intend foisting a Whitehall constitution upon them.

The official report in March last year had recognized that "Scheme A was not acceptable to the inhabitants and to the Governments and Legislatures concerned." Federation without the support of all communities would sooner or later break down. The Southern Rhodesian Opposition was against the scheme, and even the normally pro-Government Press in Salisbury appeared to be opposed to its present form.

The Government had tried to be fair to Africans, but there was too much inter-racial suspicion and distrust. Time had flown, been the best time in such cases, and should be given a chance now. A Central African High Commission could operate as successfully as in East Africa.

It had been said that the legislation to introduce the scheme would be an enabling Bill, the new Federal Government being given their specific powers and structure by Order in Council. This Parliament would have no power to alter specific constitutional proposals. The Conservatives in 1952 had submitted the detailed constitution of India for Parliamentary approval in the terms of a Bill, and many improvements had been made. Everyone was glad when in 1947 the India Bill was passed with the support of all parties in Parliament and of general public opinion, but how different would be the atmosphere of controversy surrounding this measure. Lord Listowel said he felt intense anxiety about the prospect of an irrevocable mistake being committed.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS, said that the answer to the complaint that there were too many Southern Rhodesian representatives in the proposed Assembly was that that Colony was the most highly developed of

the three, and would naturally be the senior partner. As to African representation, it was a curious fact that though there were large numbers of Natives at present on the Southern Rhodesian electoral roll, only one in 10 had taken the trouble to qualify. As the federation grew in prosperity, more and more Africans would be able to qualify.

The original proposal for a Minister of African Interests to be appointed only by the Governor-General, was severely criticized, and was the only great weakness in an otherwise extremely able document. Mr. Dundale, former Labour Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, has said that such a Minister would be in an intolerable position. The new proposal was for an African Affairs Board composed of two members (one European, one African) from each territory and a chairman nominated by the Governor-General on his own discretions. It was not accurate to say that the Board could not initiate proposals for the benefit of Africans; it could naturally not carry out legislation on its own, but it could make recommendations from an independent position.

Safeguards for Africans

Moreover, before a Bill could be introduced into the Federal Assembly a copy must be sent to the board, who could state objections to the Federal Prime Minister. Then, when the Bill was introduced into the assembly, any of the board's objections could be laid on the table. In spite of these objections, the Bill passed, the objection could be brought before the Governor-General, who would, if he agreed, let the proposed Bill was a "differentiating measure" for its significance of Her Majesty's pleasure. Even if the Governor-General disagreed with the board the objection had to be reported to the Secretary of State in this country. This was a tremendous safeguard for Africans.

Another important amendment was that any Bill for the amendment of the constitution had first to be passed by a two-thirds majority of the Federal Legislature and must be reserved for Her Majesty's pleasure. Moreover, Her Majesty's assent to a constitutional Bill must be given by Order in Council, and if any territorial Legislature objected, or if the African Affairs Board had grounds for objection, it had to be laid before the U.K. Parliament. A draft of the Order in Council had to be before both Houses of Parliament for 40 days before final presentation. The official channel for the Federal Government would be the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, who on matters of importance, must consult the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Salisbury said that it was not yet certain whether a Bill would be necessary, but there would obviously be real practical difficulties if detailed amendment were to go to the U.K. Parliament; power to make such amendments would then have to be granted to the other Parliaments concerned, with the possible result of destroying the agreement reached with so much difficulty.

No Question of Justice

The scheme was doubtless not absolutely perfect, but so far no amendments of substance had come from anyone. It was the task to expound its merits both here and in Central Africa in the coming months. There was no question of haste for a considerable time had already been taken over the scheme. The great thing now was to get the three special commissions—judicial, finance, and public services—to report, and then to hold the final conference.

It is, I submit, our responsibility to examine the provisions of this scheme and to try to draw out the conclusions on them. It is not enough to say that the Europeans or Africans do not like it, and that it is therefore not worth considering. It is far more worthy to have an Empire at all, to have them as a lead. Lord Ogmore said that the Labour Party had come to no conclusions, but Lord Bistowel hoped we should reach one.

LORD BISTOWEL: Lord Ogmore made a perfectly plain statement that there is no official Labour policy in relation to this latest scheme. Therefore we are all free to express our own opinions.

LORD SALISBURY: It is wisely clear that ultimately some scheme must be devised based on the harmony of the black and white keys. I reiterate both principles of paramountcy of the African or of the European; it is a question of partnership between the two.

There seems to be a strange belief in this country that directly an Englishman goes to Central Africa he

is exploiting the Africans. What pernicious nonsense that is! It is contrary to all our traditions and experience. Do not let us be ashamed of our record in Central Africa; there is no finer chapter in our whole history. The picture which critics draw of racial antagonism and repressive Government policy in Southern Rhodesia is a pure figment of their imagination.

Friendly Relations Between Europeans and Africans

As one who has had at first hand the relations between Europeans and Africans, they are of a warm and friendly character. Indeed, the Southern Rhodesian Government spends considerably more at the present moment on African services, health, Native education, irrigation, conservation, and so on, than the Government of the other two territories. They regard themselves as stewards for their African fellow citizens. If this kind of social class is to continue in those territories, it will be through assistance and leadership which men and women of British stock can give.

THE EARL OF LIVINGSTON considered that the amendments in the new scheme would not allay African suspicions, and asked why public servants and members of the Assembly were excluded from membership of the African Affairs Board. Where outside those ranks were eminent people to be found for the board? The fact that the three Secretaries of Native Affairs would also not serve on the board weakened it.

Constitutional amendments were to be submitted to London, but the British Government has no power to initiate or promote changes in electoral systems or in the constitution. That might justify the political situation for the northern territories were under the Colonial Office, politically on the march. The other classical cases of federation had gone bearing on the present case, for Central Africa was a multi-racial society. Where the racial mixture was so explosive, the Government should give weight to African opinion and make as many concessions as would convince Africans that the safeguards were valid.

Opposition Exaggerated

LORD RUSSELL (Cons.), in a maiden speech, said that he had just returned from Southern Rhodesia, where the public would hardly feel delighted at the lukewarm reception given to the scheme by the Opposition. The only concrete suggestion had been that it should be withdrawn. That would make confusion worse confounded.

African opposition to the scheme would be exaggerated. In earlier days Natives in Southern Rhodesia would not attend the new hospitals because they regarded them only as the place of death. Their whole attitude had since changed. Now that there was a definite federation scheme in the air would be disseminated, and there was no reason why the Africans should not in course of time become sound supporters.

EARL WINTERTON (Cons.) declared first some of the opposing speeches had reminded him of the views of Lord North, through whose policies we had lost North America. If such views persisted, we should lose the support of every European south and north of the Limpopo.

Will make an appeal to Lord Ogmore, we all appreciate his knowledge of Africa and the good work he has done in comparison with the African question. He should be the one to set that question his opinion for the merits for over. It is all very well to hear about African opinion and a right to be represented. All you can do is to seek a method by which the interests of the Africans may be reconciled with those of European settlers.

Supposing this scheme falls through. In certain events Southern Rhodesia might decide to join the Union, or how can any Government stop it? Or the Europeans of Northern Rhodesia might decide to support amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia, and join in passive or active resistance to the present system of government. Any attempt to use armed force against Britons in Africa is impossible. It is just as much incumbent upon us to have regard to the opinion of Europeans as to African opinion.

I appreciate the courage of Her Majesty's Government in going forward with this scheme, and I believe that it will be no small or mean addition to the continual growth and expansion of the British-Commonwealth.

LORD BALFOUR OF INCHYKE (Cons.) thought that to

self-government, this scheme was absolutely essential. It had been said that another form of association could be devised, but there were examples of failure in that respect as well as successes. The West African Council for instance, had been a complete failure. To achieve economic co-ordination there must be executive power at the centre.

Together the three territories could stand on a sound economic basis, but an economic blitz would hurt them individually. Northern Rhodesia, for instance, has a mono-economy 80% of its revenue coming from copper. Its land depended on agricultural products whose prices fluctuated with world demand. The three territories were contiguous, landlocked, and largely dependent on the one port of Beira. Every executive power proposed in the White Paper was essential if great economic schemes were to be financed and administered.

African Loyalty to the Crown

THE BISHOP OF COVENTRY said that the tradition of extraordinary loyalty of the African to the Crown was buried deep, and the possibility of disturbing it was very serious. The problem was how to combine the value of the scheme with the reconciliation of African opinion. Before placing the constitution before the African population the Government should consider the possibility of presenting some adequate preamble.

interpretation of a charter of liberties and standards which could be interpreted clearly by Africans, enabling them to understand the proposal's various clauses.

LORD RENNELL (Cons.) had always found it difficult to follow the arguments against federation. The whole history of British Colonial administration for over 100 years had been directed towards creating larger units in one form of federation or another. There were certain curious analogies between Central Africa and Nigeria, where one of the three territories had been far more dissimilar to the other two than was the case in Central Africa. Yet the whole growth of Nigerian administration had been towards federation. There were other examples elsewhere.

The proposed scheme was at least workable and ought to be applied as soon as possible. Every passing month crystallized prejudice and opposition which might have been tried at the first instance. The proposals were long overdue and could have been much better if federation had been enacted before the war, and easier if it had been done last year. If uncertainty persisted, capital would not become available for development. That had been the case with South Africa. The argument that the Africans were not in favour of the sort of argument used to oppose every federal system which had been used in the United States, Canada, South Africa, Australia, and Nigeria.

(To be continued)

Sir Edward Twining at the Trusteeship Council

Conclusion of Address Delivered by Governor of Tanganyika

THERE has been a tendency in the past to regard development as something special, divorced from the ordinary activities of the Government. Regional schemes, once launched, shifted the emphasis on development and became the normal extension of departmental activities.

The Development Plan gives only one part of the whole picture, because it is concerned with schemes financed with Central Government money. In addition, very considerable programmes of works are being undertaken by the self-accounting departments of the High Commission, such as the Railways and Harbours and the Posts and Telegraphs. The Native authorities, too, are playing an increasing part in financing local social projects.

In addition, there are the activities of the Overseas Corporation and the Colonial Development Corporation, and the substantial financial aid being given by the Mutual Security Agency in connexion with the construction of an important road and the development of the Mpanda lead mine.

Finally, there is private enterprise, which, with the approval of Government, is expanding large sums in the Territory. In certain cases Government has entered into partnership with private enterprise, notably in connexion with an electricity undertaking, a salt mine, a meat-canning factory and abattoir, and a timber concession. Further participation by Government will be undertaken where desirable.

Despite all this activity, it is going to take a long time to develop the full potential of Tanganyika, and we must be careful to keep our programme properly balanced.

Government has given first priority to the attainment of self-sufficiency in food. The Territory is subject to severe droughts, and in 1949 it was necessary to import 50,000 tons of grain. A new policy is being evolved. A Grain Storage Department is operating, and offers a fair cash price for any surplus grain, which it stores, conditions, and redistributes to towns and deficiency areas. A reserve was also

we are also widening agricultural techniques. Within the next few years, but apart from the introduction of modern tools to improve standards of agriculture, and the use of insecticides, pest and disease control, and the use of fertilizers, a number of pilot ploughing schemes have been

tend to follow the same pattern, and by the fourth or fifth year they are firmly established and present new problems with regard to extensions of the area—the provision, operation and maintenance of an increased number of mechanical appliances and milling and marketing. There is no doubt about the enthusiasm of the African towards these schemes, and I expect that during the next few years we shall not only achieve self-sufficiency in grain, but may expect to see mechanization applied to other crops.

Manufacture of Territory's Economy

Tobacco has for many years been the mainstay of our economy. It is a well-organized industry, under the steady leadership, and its organization for marketing, for scientific research, and for the recruitment of its labour forces is comparable with that of other great plantation industries.

While the free trade product has been enjoying high prices during the past few years, the fact that No. 1 grade has been quoted at £245 per ton, including as the average price was only £158 per ton, consideration has been given to the rate of export tax, but the view of the substantial sums contributed to the industry in income and company taxes, and the necessity of the industry to take the opportune period of prosperity to spend large capital sums, to bring the estates, factories and labour lines up to the highest standards, an increase in the rate of export tax has not been considered justified. Recently the price has fallen by £60 to £170 per ton.

Cattle play a very important part in the life of the African, but, apart from a mystic value which is attached to them, they have represented only dead capital, increasing it is true, but not being put to profitable purposes. In fact, the increase in numbers without any increase in quality has led to the destruction of the very pasturage on which the live stock depend.

But, after persistent teaching for many years, there has recently been a change in attitude which is quite remarkable. A number of the principal cattle-breeding tribes have agreed to the imposition of compulsory culling, and they are paying no other lip-service to this policy, but are producing the surplus cattle for sale.

I am sure that as the live stock can be built up into one of Tanganyika's most valuable industries. The Veterinary Department have already achieved a notable degree of success in the control of disease and in the organization of markets and stock routes.

I often read with some surprise of the alleged fabulous mineral wealth of Tanganyika. It may be there, of course, and there are indications that a number of minerals do exist.

Meanwhile, wherever there are any indications of the possibility of paying prospects, there is no backwardness in enterprise being willing to take out prospecting rights. But there again it takes a long time before the prospecting can be completed, and many years usually elapse between the discovery of a mineral and the time when a mine can be put into operation.

At the moment gold, silver, lead, tin, wolfram, magnesite, gypsum, mica and kaolins are being mined to a greater or lesser degree, and during the next two or three years the increase in output should be very marked.

Great importance is attached to the discovery of coal and large deposits of iron ore in the Territory, but it must be remembered that these deposits, large though they are, are some 600 miles from railhead, and it will be necessary for a railway to be built before these minerals can be exploited.

The economic picture is at present very healthy. Last year the exports were valued at over £40m, whereas in 1947 they were worth only £11m. This year I should not be surprised if they are not even higher, for despite the fall in prices there is an increase in the volume of production which is a compensating factor.

But we must get away from using the value of imports and exports as a yardstick of the prosperity of the Territory, because the internal trade is increasing, and tens of thousands of Africans, who in the past have been living on a subsistence economy in which such trade as they did was usually done by barter, are now coming on to a cash economy, and within a reasonable time it should be possible to assess the national income, which I regard as a true criterion of the state of material health of the inhabitants of the Territory.

The Mining Mission has emphasized the need for caution in the further alienation of land for non-indigenous persons. During the last three years there have been some appreciable changes in policy, particularly by placing more emphasis on the utilization of land rather than on settlement. The Land Colonization Committee and Boards are representative of all three races, and it is the intention of Government to strengthen African representation. It does not seem to be generally known what care is taken to ensure that any land that is alienated is unlikely to be required for tribal purposes in the area, so a large one of the approval of the Secretary of State is necessary. The fears that too great an area of land might be alienated to non-Natives are groundless.

Only 1% of Land Alienated

The total area of land alienated since 1911, as far as the Germans or leasehold by the British Administration is little over 1% of the total land area.

A country such as Tanganyika can be opened up only by means of proper communications. Within two years both Dar es Salaam and Mtwara will be modern deep-water ports, and considerable improvements are to be effected at Tanga. About 100 miles of railway are under construction, and the day before I left Tanganyika I received the first part of the report on the railway and economic survey which has recently been undertaken with the financial provision shared by various British Governmental agencies in East Africa and the Mutual Security Agency.

Undoubtedly the public would expect us immediately to decide to build three railways, but with the best will in the world this would not be practicable, because, apart from the difficulties of finding all the finance required at once—and it now costs about £20,000 a mile to build a railway in Tanganyika—there is the difficulty of the supply of steel and of assembling an adequate staff of engineers and technicians. Which railway will be given first priority I cannot say, but I hope to see during my term of office a start made on the vital Morogoro-Korogwe link, and the railway to the town of the Kiborohi, which is considered to be one of the greatest potential agricultural assets in the Territory.

Whenever I go in Tanganyika I find an apparently insatiable thirst for medical and educational facilities. I think that the African Governments have been given a wrong impression regarding the medical policy, for the suggestion in the report is that there is an air of complacency. I do not think that this can be substantiated. Doctors and nursing sisters are being recruited at a satisfactory rate, and steps are being taken to increase substantially the number of Africans who will be trained in various grades of medical work.

The present approved plan for education is being put into execution as fast as can be done. There are a number of bottle-necks, however, of which the training of teachers is probably the most important. One of the leading tribes when they met the Visiting Mission protested that, although they were more intelligent and more prosperous than other tribes, they were being held back to the pace of progress of the whole Territory. This is quite untrue, and I told them during a recent visit.

A criticism which is sometimes heard is levelled against British education in Tanganyika, that we have made life dull for the indigenous inhabitants by restrictions such, social

recreations as they do not enjoy. We are trying to make the population literate, but until recently little was done to provide them with any literature. A good start is now being made to rectify this.

The East African Literature Bureau and other agencies are turning out an increasing volume of literature of the type which the African wants. We have started an experimental broadcasting station in Dar es Salaam, which is already immensely popular, and the African has shown himself to have a great talent for broadcasting. We are also conducting an experiment in the production of 16mm cinematograph film programmes, the first of these was being shown to the public last before I left Dar es Salaam, and it drew packed houses and was an unmitigated success.

I attach considerable importance to these activities, because the African needs to be provided with agencies for self-expression, and I feel sure that these media will come to play an important part in the life of the people.

Africans Support Corporal Punishment

I am aware of the views which have been expressed by this Council, towards corporal punishment. It is our intention ultimately to abolish corporal punishment. As a first step a Bill was presented to the Legislative Council recently which would have had the effect of reducing materially the number of offences for which corporal punishment can be awarded. However, in view of the almost unanimous opposition of the non-officials—among whom the most emphatic were the African representatives—it was considered expedient to withdraw the Bill for the time being, as it was not considered advisable to use the official majority in a matter of this nature. I have appointed a committee to make a comprehensive study of the whole subject, particularly to ascertain the views of the African population.

Perhaps the most important of all the problems on the social side is the improvement of the status of women. African women are the key to the future of Tanganyika. They are not only wives and mothers, but they live a life of toil—in the fields, toil in the home. They are, moreover, surrounded with a number of taboos which seem to have been nicely arranged to allow commodities in short supply to be used only by the men.

It is noticeable that of the three tribes which claim to be the most advanced in Tanganyika, their treatment of their women is as bad as, if not worse, than that of many other tribes; but it is also a notable fact that women are exerting themselves towards the improvement of their lot. The extraordinary social difficulties experienced by the Bahaya are really a revolt by the women against the treatment accorded by their menfolk.

The enthusiasm with which ploughing schemes have been received by Africans, who pay the hiring fees in advance, is almost entirely due to the pressure brought to bear upon the men by the women, who have an easier time consequently.

It was the women of the Pare tribe who demanded, and were given, an opportunity for a mass literacy campaign among the adult women, a remarkably successful activity. But we have to take more positive steps than we have done in the past to help the African women to improve their status. I have arranged for surveys to be made by social scientists to determine consumer goods can be introduced to improve the lot of the African housewife.

Treatment of Women

We are providing better educational facilities for women, including more secondary education, while social service workers are increasing in number. They are being sent out to live among the people, but I am afraid until we can get one tribe really to set the example it will be uphill work.

I propose on my return to throw out a challenge to the Pare, whom I consider to be the most promising tribe for this purpose. I shall tell them that if it is civilization they seek, then the hall-mark of civilization is the proper treatment of their womenfolk.

Tanganyika is a great Territory, with bright prospects for the future, not only material prospects but spiritual ones too, and I believe that the three races who inhabit the Territory can live together in an atmosphere of mutual respect and friendliness and can work together to each other's advantage.

It is very heartening to see the spirit of all those who are working for the future of Tanganyika, be they Government officials, missionaries, or people in commerce, agriculture, or industry, and the response of the people themselves is even more heartening. It is the human factor in the end which will count.

Five Reasons for Rhodesians' Prime Minister on the Referendum

FOR FIVE REASONS the referendum to be held in Southern Rhodesia on the plan for Central African federation will succeed, said Sir Godfrey Huggins in Salisbury at the week-end.

The Prime Minister said that his five reasons for confidence were (1) that old Rhodesians, imbued with the spirit of Rhodes, would not be fooled by the bogey of black domination; (2) that new Rhodesians, having had the courage to uproot themselves and come to the Colony, would have the courage to go forward into federation; (3) that the average Rhodesian was liberal-minded; (4) that the arguments of the opposition were basically weak; and (5) that right would prevail as more and more people came to know the facts and discard the fantasies which had been propagated.

In his presidential address to the United Central Africa Association a few days earlier Sir Godfrey had declared that Europeans could not remain in Africa unless they carried the indigenous inhabitants with them.

"If the races work together," he said, "there is no reason why our descendants should not remain here indefinitely; but if you refuse to allow Africans to take any part in the government of their country, it is only a matter of time before your descendants will be pushed out of Africa."

He did not think that the draft plan for federation would be materially altered at the final conference in October. The only thing that might wreck the scheme would be the provisions for the African Affairs Board, the chairman of which would be approved by the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations but if a suitable candidate could be found, he would be a Central African, not a Whitehallian.

Referring to the criticisms of the African Affairs Board, Sir Godfrey said that, having worked a constitution with reservations for a long time, he did not see any real difficulty. The choice before Rhodesia was to go north or south. It was now or never.

Mr. V. P. Cochran, chairman of the Rhodesian Party (whose leader, Mr. Stockil, opposes the White Paper plan), has been appointed to the central working committee of the United Central Africa Association.

Mr. A. R. W. Stumbles, formerly of Rhodesia Party M.P., criticized the plan for federation a few days ago, suggesting that the proposed African Affairs Board should be substituted by an Upper Chamber containing African members. As an alternative to federation Southern Rhodesia might press for Dominion status. He complained that, whereas it had been agreed at the Victoria Falls conference that Southern Rhodesia should have the right to secede from the federation, that right was excluded from the White Paper.

The Rev. P. Ibbotson's Plea for Realism Partnership a Long-Term Objective

A PLEA FOR TOLERANCE, understanding, realism, and faith in approaching the problems of a multi-racial society was made recently in Southern Rhodesia by the Rev. Percy Ibbotson, organizing secretary of the Federation of Native Welfare Societies.

Recently, he said, there had come from neighbouring territories a spate of extreme views from Africans and their so-called leaders, making racial understanding more difficult. In Southern Rhodesia, however, Africans had been more realistic, avoiding extremist utterances. Southern Rhodesia owed a great debt to the two African members of the Colony's delegation to the recent federation talks in London, for they had shown a willingness to co-operate and help.

"Much attention had been drawn to the Gold Coast experiment, and it has been suggested that this is the form of government Africans should adopt in Southern Rhodesia. There is, however, a world of difference between the Gold Coast and Southern Rhodesia. Here we have a multi-racial

European initiative, drive, and effort. In the Gold Coast there are no Europeans in any number, and nobody for the Africans to have partnership with. Moreover, Rhodesia and Nataland Africans seem to be turning to look towards Southern Rhodesia, not towards the Gold Coast.

"I know of no responsible African in Southern Rhodesia who believes that the future of the African lies in the ousting of the European. On the other hand, there are Natives in neighbouring territories who glory in expressing this view.

"I equally deplore the attitude of the European who believes that the African places one of inferiority for eyes, that the European must always be dominant, and that the holding back of the African is the only salvation of white civilization. That view is dangerous, and I believe it is the expression of a minority; the attitude of the European is more reasonable than it is said to be.

"Mr. Ibbotson said that partnership involved the steady uplift of the African population. It meant long, steady, persistent work and would not come in a day or in a generation; it would not be achieved by giving the African equality in local government.

"At the start of partnership on the basis of equality is not possible; it is just not possible for there to be equal partnership between a civilized people and a people who are only partly civilized, and to a great extent undeveloped. The Natives must be educated, helped to achieve responsibility. We must show him that we are prepared to remove the irksome control which is possibly necessary for the backward African."

Lord Hailey on Partnership Two Requirements Suggested

PARTNERSHIP from the African point of view must comply with two requirements, said Lord Hailey, when recently speaking in the Third Programme of the B.B.C. He was opening a series of talks on "Partnership in Africa."

"Those who are invited to become partners must be satisfied that they will from the outset have some real measure of responsibility in the direction of policy," he said. "Secondly, the African must be assured that the terms of partnership provide that those who may at the start have only a minor part in the undertaking may expect to take in time a share which will be comparable with that of those who start as major partners."

There is little in a territory such as Uganda that seems to invite the application in an specific sense of a doctrine of partnership. The settled European community is very small, and the future of the Protectorate seems in any case to be that of a Native Territory with an increasing African personnel in administration and an increasing measure of political self-government.

Foundation for Partnership

But Kenya stands in a different case, for not only is there now a European community of growing importance, but the problems of the country are complicated by the existence of a large Indian community whose interests are not identical with those of Africans. However, there has of recent years been a growing tendency on the part of most Europeans to realize that the future of the Colony depends on improving the standards of life of the African population and in making it for active co-operation in the development of the country.

"I do not say that we have here a fully developed acceptance of the doctrine of partnership, but there is a foundation on which it can be built. Whether the idea of partnership can be so developed in future as to bridge over the deep gulf which now divides the life of Europeans and Africans remains to be seen.

"If we seek now to influence the Africans on some specific issue, constitutional or otherwise, by claiming for ourselves the position of partners, this will be of no avail to us unless they can be assured that both we and the European communities directly concerned are using that term in the specific sense which I have endeavoured to indicate. It will not prove us merely to make a general profession of partnership. It will indeed involve some loss of position if we now make that claim and cannot substantiate it."

Within the past two years the United States Government have made available to Central Africa over \$25m. for developments designed to provide the free world with greater quantities of essential materials. Mr. Harold Sims, American Consul-General, speaking in Salisbury, Rhodesia,

Mr. Eric Louw in Southern Rhodesia

Points from a Broadcast Talk

MR. ERIC LOUW, Minister of Economics in the Union of South Africa, said in a broadcast from Salisbury during a visit to Southern Rhodesia last week:

"Southern Rhodesia and the Union have more in common than a mere territorial boundary. The European population of the two countries derive from the same Western European stock. Both were settled by pioneers under similar circumstances. We have the same legal system; in fact, the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein also hears appeals from Southern Rhodesia. We have very much the same way of life, and our young people enjoy the same types of sport.

"Our two countries are outposts of European civilization at the tip of the vast African continent. On both sides of the Limpopo we are determined to safeguard the position for future generations of Southern Rhodesians and South Africans. Our methods of approach may differ, but in both countries the dominant view is that while the interests of the non-European populations must receive the attention and care of our respective Governments, and their development be guided along right lines in a spirit of Christian trusteeship, such development, in whatever sphere, should take full account of the interests of the European population.

Union's Interest in Federation Proposals

"We in South Africa are watching with sympathetic interest the discussions at present taking place with a view to some form of closer union between the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. We cannot but view with sympathy any arrangement which would have the effect of furthering the interests of the European inhabitants of those territories.

"It has been suggested that Southern Rhodesia might be absorbed by the Union. I doubt whether that thought has

even occurred to any responsible person in the Union, and I do not since the amalgamation attempt of 1935. The future of Southern Rhodesia is entirely its own affair, in which no South African holding a responsible position will presume even to express an opinion, much less interfere.

"My visit is in connection with the functioning of the Customs Union Agreement entered into by our two countries in 1944. The aim of that agreement is to achieve a full customs union, similar to the ideal economic and fiscal arrangements between the neighbouring States.

"As you can be expected, it does not satisfy everybody. Those who disagree with the agreement could not foresee the difficulties that were bound to arise in changed conditions. The object of our discussions is to try and iron out these difficulties.

"One of the factors that makes for good neighbourliness is that both parties should get to know each other, and become acquainted with one another's particular circumstances and problems.

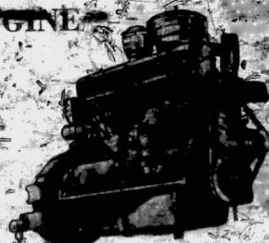
"Let us concentrate on the many interests that we have in common and do our best to eliminate anything that can lead to misunderstanding and friction. The Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia cannot afford to do or to say anything that might impair friendly relations or stand in the way of close co-operation."

Dini Ya Msambwa Again

POLICE FROM KENYA AND UGANDA are co-operating in a round-up of some 300 members of the proscribed Dini ya Msambwa sect, recently located on the slopes of Mount Elgon. Nearly 200 arrests, including that of several leaders, are reported. Some resistance was encountered by the police, but it has not been necessary for them to shoot. One constable was slightly injured when, after making an arrest, a police party was attacked with a heavy object tossed down from above. A quantity of regalia and implements of the sect have been captured. It is possible that a so-called holy place was being made at Lake Siyuni. The search continues.

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PERSONALIA

MR. MRS. and MISS FRANTER are on holiday in Scotland.

MR. JOHN L. RIDDOCH has arrived in Scotland on holiday from Kenya.

MR. E. F. HITCHCOCK will fly back to Tanganyika Territory in a few days.

MR. A. CHESTER BLENKINSOP intends to sell his wish-estate, Mount Armstrong.

THE REV. PERCY IBBOTSON arrived in London last week from Southern Rhodesia.

MR. P. WESTERBERG will shortly arrive in this country on leave from Mbarara, Uganda.

MR. R. F. LE MEURE is now secretary-manager of the Limbe Country Club, Nyasaland.

MR. ALBERT E. KNIGHT, a director of Duff and Co. Ltd., Southern Rhodesia, is visiting this country.

MR. MERRICE YATES is visiting East Africa on behalf of Messrs. Pritchard Johnson and Co. Ltd., of London.

MR. G. H. PATTISON has returned from his visit to East Africa, to which he may return later in the year.

THE RT. REV. CYRIL STUART, Bishop of Uganda, will leave the Protectorate in mid-November on retirement.

MISS KATHLEEN ROBINSON broadcast in Sunday's "Calling East Africa" of the B.B.C. on a recent visit to the United States.

SIR EDWARD TWING, Governor of Tanganyika, left London yesterday on his return to Dar es Salaam via Paris, Geneva, and Rome.

SIR C. E. D. DUNN is Acting Principal Commissioner of the Eastern Province of Uganda while Mr. T. R. F. COX is on leave.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM PLATT presided at the fifth annual dinner in London of the Sudan Defence Force Dinner Club, held last week.

SIR BERNARD and LADY PAGET gave a party at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, last week for the RT. REV. E. F. PAGET, Bishop of Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. PAGET.

DR. HORACE M. SHELLEY, Director of Medical Services in Cyprus, and formerly of the Colonial Medical Service in Nyasaland, is on holiday in Southern Rhodesia.

MR. H. S. PETER is Acting Governor of Kenya until Sir Evelyn Baring arrives in late September to take up his office. MR. C. H. HARTWELL is Acting Chief Secretary.

MR. N. C. S. BOSANQUET, chairman of Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd., has left the board of Sumatra Anglo-Dutch Estates, Ltd., of which he was chairman.

DR. A. W. WOODRUFF has been appointed to the Wellcome Chair of Clinical Tropical Medicine, the result of a London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in London.

MR. J. W. DEEGAN, Commissioner of Police in Uganda, and MRS DEEGAN have left Kampala for this country via South Africa. MR. K. CLELAND is Acting Commissioner.

MR. W. F. STUBBS, a Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, has flown home on account of the illness of his wife. He expects to return to Lusaka early next month.

While MR. G. G. S. HADLOW is absent from the Protectorate, MR. L. J. RUMSEY is acting in his stead as a provisional non-official member of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland.

MR. ADRIAN BERRILL, chairman of the Central News Agency, Ltd., South Africa, and of Kingstons, Ltd., Rhodesia, has returned to Johannesburg after a visit of some weeks to this country.

MR. ANGUS HAWIE, of Nairobi, left for London on his last Thursday after a short visit to London. He was recently appointed a part-time member of the board of the Overseas Food Corporation.

MR. SYDNEY HUBBARD, who served for three years in the B.S.A. Police in Rhodesia from 1948, and Mr. JOHN HARDING have arrived in Southern Rhodesia after an 11,000 miles hitch-hike from London in 11 weeks.

LORD HAILEY will speak on "A New Phase in Colonial Policy" at the annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society to be held in the Livingstone Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.1, at 2.30 p.m. on July 24.

MR. LESLIE HORE-BELISH, a former British Minister of War, who, as reported last week, has visited Southern Rhodesia, also plans to see Northern Rhodesia, East Africa, the Belgian Congo, Portuguese East Africa, and West Africa.

LORD HEMMINGFORD has joined the executive committee of the Africa Bureau, the other members of which are LADY PAKHAM (chairman), the REV. MICHAEL SCOTT, MR. A. CREECH JONES and MR. JOHN MACCULLUM SCOTT.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER CAMERON, G.O.C. East Africa Command, is attending a conference in this country of commanders-in-chief of the whole Commonwealth. He received his K.B.E. from THE QUEEN at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday.

MR. GERALD HADLOW, one of the non-official members of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland, left London last week for a short visit to Germany. He is due back in London in the middle of the month, and will leave a few days later for Nyasaland.

MR. ANGUS WARD, American Consul-General for the British East African territories, is to become United States Ambassador in Afghanistan. His successor in East Africa is Mr. EDMOND J. DOREZ, lately deputy director of the department of Greek, Turkish, and Iranian Affairs in the State Department, Washington.

KATHER DOYLE has been elected president of the Uganda Amateur Boxing Association, in succession to Mr. C. L. HOLCOM, who has become a vice-president, together with Mr. M. E. KAWALYA-KAGWA, LEUT. COLONEL A. E. D. WATSON, and MESSRS. T. R. F. COX, L. H. K. RATES, K. C. CLAND, CLIFFORD LEWIS, C. W. K. PONS, and K. R. WADA.

MR. D. W. DAWSON is to captain the Kenya Kongonis cricket team which will visit Southern Rhodesia in July and August, as guest of the Wanderers Cricket Club of Salisbury. The other members of the side will be MESSRS. G. C. CANNON (vice-captain), W. J. S. BALDWIN, D. C. CARVER, J. CAUBLE, A. W. GAW, H. J. HARTLON, R. J. HARBOTLE, D. R. HUNTER, R. M. JESSOP, J. L. PORTER, H. F. J. POWELL, F. C. SWIFT and A. D. WILSON. The manager will be Mr. N. E. TRENN.

MR. HARRY ST. L. GRENFELL, chairman of the Lusaka Management Board since August, 1946, was heavily defeated in the recent local election. MR. R. FOX, former commissioner of Lusaka, is the new chairman, and MR. SPENCER LEWIS remains vice-chairman. Voting was as follows: the first three being elected to the board: MR. H. K. MITCHELL, MR. D. H. CLARKE, 317; MR. R. SAMPSON, 317; MR. H. ST. L. GRENFELL, 211; MR. F. HEDGECOCK, 88; MR. W. J. L. WILSON, 40; MR. W. S. POTTER-HANWELL, 40.

DEATH

CAVENDISH.—On July 7th, 1952, from acute poly-myelitis, FELICIA, aged 21, in Saigon, Indo-China, attached to British Legation. Dearly loved step-daughter of the late Richard Cavendish, Commissioner of Police, Kenya, and beloved daughter of the late Fred Lyon (Nigerian Railway), and Peggy Cavendish, 412 Hyde Park Gardens Mews, London, W.2. Memorial Service to be announced later.

SIR NEWMHAM WORLEY is chairman of a committee established by the Kenya Government to inquire into the existing law and practice relating to betting, gambling, and lotteries, and to report on what changes, if any, are desirable or practicable. Other members of the committee are the Rev. G. H. W. BRINGTON and MESSRS. C. F. ATKINS, J. S. KARMALE, P. W. LIMBIN, T. MBOJELA, R. E. NORTON, and J. SORABIEE.

Rhodians invited to the Garden Party at Buckingham Palace to-day are Miss KATHY BAKER, Mr. and Mrs. COLIN BLACK, Miss MARGARET BROWN, Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS COOKE, Mr. and Mrs. MICHAEL CURRIE, Miss JEAN DIMITIS, Mr. and Mrs. GUY FLENSHAW, Miss VEBONICA FARMER, Mrs. BETTY HOLLINGARDE, the Rev. and Mrs. PERCY KROGON, Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR KENT, Miss JILL KENT, Miss ENID D. GRANGE, Mr. PETER LEWIS, Miss DOROTHY MCINTOSH MAJOR, and Mrs. R. R. SHARP, Mrs. MARGARET STARKEY, Mr. and Mrs. LEONARD TRACER, Mr. and Mrs. RAYMOND TRUBMAN, and Mrs. PRUDENCE WYLLIE.

Passengers for East Africa

THE S.S. KENYA CASTLE, which sailed from London last Thursday carries, among others, the following passengers:

Mombasa.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Allanson, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Aronson, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bastard, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Beadmore, Mr. W. E. Bircham, Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Bond, Colonel and Mrs. A. Boxman, Mr. R. A. Cadwell, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Colwell, Mr. J. E. Dennis, Mr. R. D. Dick, Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Donaldson, Captain and Mrs. L. A. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. S. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Evans, Mr. C. F. Eyring.

Captain and Mrs. H. E. Fitzgerald, Mr. T. R. Gainford, Mr. F. H. Garvey-Williams, Mr. C. D. Gek, Mr. J. E. C. Greenway, Mr. C. E. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Griffiths, Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. A. G. W. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Harris, Major and Mrs. R. V. M. Henning, the Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Keane, Mr. T. J. Johnson, Mr. T. J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Keane, Mr. D. G. Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Lea-Wilson, Mr. S. B. Ledbetter, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Light, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. MacGregor, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Mallon, Mr. L. H. Mathews, Mr. J. M. Newham, Mr. D. B. Nicol-Griffith.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Osmond, Mr. and Mrs. D. Owen-Johnson, Mr. R. T. Peacock, Mr. I. W. D. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. G. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ruben, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. G. Stockley, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. H. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tate, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. L. Van Aardt, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Vinall, Mr. J. R. Watling, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Weale, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Whiddett, Mr. and Mrs. D. Whiteley, Mr. W. H. Whiteley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wildon, Mr. F. W. Wright.

Tanga.—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Locke.

Dar es Salaam.—Mr. G. Ashley, Mr. H. W. Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Clark, Mr. S. C. Clark, Dr. Anderson, C. E. C. C. Me. M. B. Denton, Mr. S. C. Dwyer, Mr. D. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. V. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hill, Mr. J. R. B. Durdant-Hollamby, Mr. T. W. Lane, Mr. F. Larham, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McCreath, Mr. H. J. Percival-Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. J. Orley, Mr. G. H. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Salt, Mr. K. E. Shadbold, Mr. F. B. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Whiteley, and Mr. D. K. Wilkins.

£2m. Power Transmission Line

MR. C. C. SPENCER, Financial Secretary of Uganda, and Mr. C. R. Westlake, chairman of the Uganda Electricity Board, have gone to New York for discussions with representatives of Kilembé Mines, Ltd. The purpose is to explore ways and means of meeting the electricity requirements of the mine by a transmission line from Owen Falls, which would be 240 miles long, cost about £2m., and take two-and-a-half years to build. Capital participation by Kilembé Mines, Ltd., in construction of the line would be the basis for discussion. The mining company recently announced their intention of erecting their own power plant on the Mbotvu River.

Obituary

Mr. J. G. Jearey

MR. JULIUS GUTHRIE JEARAY, who has died in Salisbury at the age of 75, had been secretary to four Prime Ministers of Southern Rhodesia. After the grant of a responsible government to the Colony, he became the first secretary of the Legislative Assembly and secretary of the Cabinet; he was also secretary to the first Premier, Sir Charles Coghlan, and later to Mr. H. U. Moffat, Mr. George Mitchell, and Sir Godfrey Huggins until he (Mr. Jearey) retired in 1936. He had also led for Southern Rhodesia at Brixley and in South Africa.

Mr. C. J. Cripwell

MR. C. J. CRIPWELL, Postmaster-General of Southern Rhodesia since November last, has died in hospital at the age of 53. He was the first Rhodesia-born holder of the post. He was vice-chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Public Services Medical Aid Society, a former chairman of the Rhodesia Civil Service Co-operative Association, and a keen Freemason, president of the Board of General Purposes of the District Grand Lodge.

MR. LEONARD LAWERS, who has died in Nairobi, was born in Easing in 1891, and first went to East Africa with the South African forces in the 1914-18 war. He joined the Kenya Public Works Department in 1926, and retired in 1943 owing to ill health. He was a prominent Freemason and a keen golfer and tennis player. He leaves a widow and three sons.

MRS. JANE SIMS, wife of Sir Harold Sims, the American Consul-General in Southern Rhodesia since the end of last year, has died in Salisbury, aged 42.

CAPTAIN ANDREW FOWLE, M.B.E., who has died in Nanyuki, Kenya, went to East Africa some 20 years ago and practised as a white hunter.

Study Tour for Africans

A STUDY TOUR arranged by the British Council at the request of the Kenya Government for seven Africans from that Colony began last week with a visit to South Wales. The tour, which is concerned mainly with educational and agricultural development, will allow nine days in Edinburgh, four in Aberdeen, a week in London, and 10 days in Oxford, ending on August 6. The party consists of Chief Eliud Mugo Guttenji, Mr. Stephen Nzuki Mutiso, supervisor of schools, Chief Musa Nyandusi, South Nyanza district council, Sheikh Ali bin Naaman, senior headman of M'Jambe Kanyua Municipal Board of Nakuru, Mr. Isaac Okwirry, M.B.E., M.P., and Mr. Esau Dondo, editor of a newspaper in Kisumu.

Exposed to Africa

PROFESSORS LLOYD G. REYNOLDS (economics), Leonard Dobb (psychology), James Fesler (government), and Karl Peizer (geography), members of a second expedition to Africa sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, are due to arrive in Dar es Salaam to-day, and are expected to remain in Tanganyika Territory until July 23. Their itinerary includes visits to Arusha, Moshi, Mbulu, Kondoa Irangi, Dodoma, and Kongwa before they leave for Southern Rhodesia. According to a memorandum issued by the corporation, the purpose is to "ensure that a few individuals of proved ability, who are keen for the experience, shall be exposed to Africa, and its problems, in the hope and expectation that they will return to the United States and their work with an abiding interest in Africa."

Press Debate on Federation

Professor Frankel's Proposal

WHAT THE AFRICAN AFFAIRS BOARD OF ENGLAND appeared under the plan for Central African federation should be empowered to establish an African development authority has been suggested by Professor S. H. Frankel, who wrote in *The Times* last Friday.

"I suggest that the authority should be financed by allocating to the African Affairs Board—and guaranteeing to it in the federal constitution—a fixed percentage of Customs revenues (and possibly other sources of revenue) that the African development authority be established as a corporate body with borrowing powers similar to those of territorial Governments or municipalities and to be organized by the proposed federal council."

The underlying purpose of my suggestion is that federal African development should become a functional activity entrusted to a body financially sufficient and independent to be able to act with continuity and with long-run purpose.

Freed from the threatening blight of racial political bickering, African economic development would proceed as an integral part of the economic progress of the federation, stimulated by a body interested in African economic progress *per se*, and equipped to foster it.

Fostering African Interests

African economic interests would thus not merely be safeguarded (but actively promoted) in an objective atmosphere. Unfortunately, the terms of reference of the fiscal commission as they now stand would appear to preclude consideration of this or a similar proposal by the commission as it raises new constitutional issues.

Earlier in the letter Professor Frankel had said:

"In the White Paper there is a confusion between judicial and initiating or executive functions. This might lead to continuous friction between a contentious board and the Federal Legislature which would make them acting as ultimate arbiters in the disputes in the country in a most undesirable and in the last resort possibly untenable position. Alternatively the proposal might lead merely to a compliant board whose practices would belie the hopes of those responsible for its creation."

It is difficult to see how a multi-racial society, in spite of which differentiation is today the keynote of much political and economic action, and of deeply ingrained habits of thought, the board is to succeed in ensuring that any federal legislation will not differentiate either in terms of its operation between Europeans and Africans to the disadvantage of the latter.

"For example, what would be the attitude of the board with regard to legislation dealing with employment on the nationalized Rhodesia Railways when such legislation discriminates (as established practice now does) between the conditions of service of African and European employees? Numerous similar situations can easily be envisaged."

But the fundamental weakness of the board lies deeper, it is that it can only advise and criticize. This fundamental weakness is due to the fact that in general the federation proposals endeavour to divide the benefits of federation territorially; they do not ensure that the economically weaker races will necessarily share fairly in the greater prosperity which federation is intended to promote.

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT had written a few days earlier:

"If the district officers and other representatives of His Government in Central Africa are to be asked to press upon Africans the proposed scheme of federation as a matter of Government policy, the question must arise how the opinions and wishes of Africans on this matter of such far-reaching importance to them are to be expressed and recorded."

"If our officials are to be made advocates and propagandists, they cannot also be objective assessors. If the official conferences on federation have not had the confidence of the Africans, surely it is the task of statesmanship to provide some channel through which they can express themselves with confidence."

The Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, and the delegations to London, to great cost to themselves, have done everything in their own power to convey to British Ministers the reasons for objecting to the proposed federation. Their objections with Southern Rhodesia, plainly, they are opposed to the transfer of power to the local white settlers and the removal of the political centre of gravity from London to Rhodesia.

But of the machinery of government and the recognized rights of African opinion are to be used to gain approval for a scheme which they have emphatically rejected, how are the African people intended, henceforth, to make their opinions known? It would be folly to leave them no other recourse than petition or direct action. If the Africans of these territories are not to be driven in this dangerous direction some other means of expression will have to be provided.

For their sake, as well as for that of the British people who are ultimately the arbiters of their fate and who have treaty obligations towards them, should not the Royal Commission be considered?

Already their feelings of frustration after coming to this country to express their views have turned the thoughts of some of them towards appealing to the United Nations. Some should be asked to trust the trust of these Africans who have consented to her as a priceless heritage. To preserve this trust and mutual respect purely as much in the interests of the whites in Africa, in the long run, as of the Africans.

Mr. John Wallace's Views

MR. JOHN WALLACE, secretary to the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association, replied:

The Rev. Michael Scott argues that if the district officers are to be used to explain to Africans the details of the draft Federal Scheme for the Rhodesias, Northern Rhodesia and to urge upon them the advantages of accepting it, Africans are thereby deprived of the best means of making their views known. This is a case of course in itself.

First, district officers have been accustomed for many years to the task of explaining Government policy and measures and at the same time reporting African reaction to the central Government, whether favourable or unfavourable, frequently the latter, and they can be fully trusted to do so in this important matter. Secondly, the Government have other means available for ascertaining the views of Africans, and there is no doubt that these means will be used in the future as they have been in the past.

The fact that district officers show Africans the advantages of the scheme will not prevent the African representative bodies—district councils, territorial boards, the territorial African representative council—from expressing their views fully either to their own Government or to the United Kingdom Ministers who will visit the territories in the near future.

"What the Government wish to give Africans an opportunity of doing is to demonstrate to the Africans how fully the draft federal scheme meets every concrete objection that they have so far been able to produce against federation. The Government will be able to show that the scheme cannot be used to produce amalgamation through the back door, that it fully safeguards the Protectorate status of the northern territories and Africans' land rights, and that it places no barriers in the way of the Africans' continued political advancement."

Opposition Based on Prejudice

In fact, so far as the scheme taken account of all the clearly expressed African fears that African opposition to it is a danger of being shown up as based entirely on prejudice and incapable of responding to rational argument. Perhaps that is the reason why an African member of the Legislative Council in Northern Rhodesia has said he is not interested in the proposals and has refused point by point discussion of them.

"Is Mr. Scott seriously suggesting that in face of this sort of opposition the Government should abandon their right to advocate a scheme which they firmly believe is in the best interests of all the inhabitants of their territory?"

It would be interesting to know what Mr. Scott thinks a Royal Commission would be able to do that has not been done already. Does he think that it would produce a better scheme of closer associations than the one that has now emerged from the labour of two expert conferences and months of preparatory work? Or does he think it would discover something about African opinion that escaped the attention of the Ministers who visited the territories last year or of those who received representative delegations from the territories in London this year?

Obviously those who advocate another Royal Commission do so as a tactical move because they realize, as does the United Central Africa Association, that if federation is not brought about now the opportunity will have gone for ever. The results will be a marked retarding of economic development due to political instability, deterioration in race relations

(because the leaders who have supported federation with its liberal racial policy of partnership will be discarded) and the spread of nationalisms, both white and black.

Mr. W. L. C. also wrote in the course of a long letter to the Scotsman:

"At least one of the leading Africans in Northern Rhodesia has said that the decision by the Africans who were brought to London not to attend this conference at Salisbury was a mistake and all those who have African interests and the future of the people of this area at heart hope that this attitude will not be repeated.

The way in which the Government will attack its African opinion will be largely determined by the attitude of the African opposition. If that opposition is to generate claims for African domination in the area and demands for African self-government when all the Governments concerned, including that of the United Kingdom (both the late Government and the present), have recognized that the three territories are the rightful homes of all their inhabitants, whatever their origin, clearly the Government will have much less weight to it than if African objections are based on the ground that the federal scheme does not adequately safeguard their interests.

African opinion is normally opposed to any change in African opinion originally resisted, education and health measures—and sometimes still does in the case of the latter—and it is still resisting soil conservation and agricultural improvement programmes, and no one would deny that all these measures are in the best interests of Africans.

You ask if the Bimbanungwa affair is to be regarded as a precedent for the Government taking rough-shod over African wishes in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. You overlook the fact that the British Government got into difficulties in the matter of Seretse by attempting to follow the wishes of the Bamangwato. The first two meetings of the British refused to accept Seretse, and it took only six weeks for some sections of Bamangwato opinion to change in his favour. This in itself is a good illustration of the uncertainties and rapid change of African opinion on a purely tribal matter. How much more is this probable on the much more complex issue of federation.

Racial Domination Rejected

The central African proposal is based on partnership—the total rejection of any policy of racial domination and oppression—and a sincere acceptance of the fact that black and white are indispensable to each other. (Sir Godfrey Huggins). No United Kingdom Government would have considered any scheme which did not guarantee that the ideal of partnership would be preserved and pursued in the federation.

The device of a nearly foolproof constitutional machinery can make them fix a leading feature of the present proposal. They are such as to guarantee, that no rights, privilege, or oppression, which the Africans now enjoy will be altered or conscribed in any way should the Federal Authority be brought into being.

Furthermore, federation will involve no United Kingdom withdrawal from its obligations towards the African population of the region: the power of the United Kingdom to advance African interests will be undiminished. Only a limited number of common services will be transferred to federal control; the U.K. will, when necessary, have predominant powers in the Government generally; the African Affairs Commission will be a residual supervisory authority to maintain the principle of partnership; and the U.K. Government will still control Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia as they do now. There is thus no need to fear whatever that federation will be the first step towards abandonment of trusteeship of these two territories.

Finally, the future of this area requires greatly increased economic development from which alone will flow the wealth to allow the education, health, agricultural and other services so badly needed to be expanded. A condition prerequisite to full economic development is political stability, which can be provided only by federation—the only way to partnership between races.

£250,000 Gesture

NO TERRITORY in East and Central Africa under Colonial Office control has so good a record in respect of voluntary contributions to Imperial defence as Northern Rhodesia. Last week Mr. Welensky, leader of the non-official members of the legislature, suggested a further gift of £250,000 for that purpose—not, he emphasized, because that sum would be of intrinsic importance when the cost of defence was so heavy, but because it would again show the British taxpayer that

Letter to the Editor

**Discrimination Against Africans
Reminder for Northern Rhodesians**

To the Editor of EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Sir, In your issue of May 8, you reported a meeting of the Africa Bureau, a newly formed society—the objects of which appear to be to engender and encourage racial animosity in Africa.

You reported that a Northern Rhodesian African, Mr. Harry Nkumbula, said in the course of an inflammatory speech that in that territory Africans must not sleep under the same roof as Europeans in hospitals—a condition that he demanded must cease.

I quote from an address, reported in the Livingstone Mail of November 30, 1932, presented to the then Governor of Northern Rhodesia by the Native Welfare Association relative to a new Native hospital in Livingstone: "It is hoped that it will be possible for educated Africans to be accommodated separately from ordinary raw Africans because they are nearing the bottom rung of the ladder of civilization." Comment appears to be unnecessary. That address was signed by Rev. Isaac Nyiranda as chairman of the association and Godwin A. Mbikusita Mukubeta as secretary.

Yours faithfully,
S. H. STURGEON
Northern Rhodesia.

Let Britain take the lead in a bold Empire policy. Then she will regain the leadership not only of the Empire but of Europe also. If we take the plunge and fear no criticism from whatever quarter it may come, our future can be even greater than our past. Mr. Harold Macmillan, M.P.



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Parliament

Future of Raw Cotton Commission

Apprenticeship Schemes in Kenya

A QUESTION TIME in the House of Commons.

MR. A. GREENWOOD (Lab.) asked the President of the Board of Trade how many cotton-spinning firms had notified his Department of their intention to continue buying their cotton supplies from the Raw Cotton Commission and how many through private importers.

MR. P. THORNEYCROFT: 162 firms, representing 210 mills and about 73 million spindles, or 68 per cent, have notified their intention to continue to obtain the whole of their supplies from the Raw Cotton Commission. 23 firms, representing 20 mills and about 10 million spindles, are to import privately, and 15 firms, representing 35 million spindles, are to obtain part of their supplies from the commission and part privately. Nine firms, representing nine mills, have not replied. Some firms are included in more than one of these categories. From these figures it is estimated, on the basis of past consumption, that about 30 per cent of cotton imports will be on private account.

MR. GREENWOOD: Is not this a tribute to the work of the Raw Cotton Commission, and will the Minister add his tribute to those paid during the past few weeks by a number of big firms?

MR. THORNEYCROFT: I think the commission does a fine job of work, and I have never questioned that. Certainly we are indebted to Sir Ralph Grey; but the important thing is that people should buy cotton in the way in which they prefer to buy it.

Resettlement Scheme

MR. BROCKWAY (Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies if his attention had been called to the statement of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tanganyika that what there might be good practicable reasons for the land expropriation in the Arusha and Moshi districts they doubted the desirability of removing Africans from occupation and that the matter involved the attention of the Trusteeship Council, and if he would meet the Secretary of the United Nations Trusteeship Council had had an opportunity to consider the question.

MR. LITTLETON: As is clearly shown by the Visiting Mission's report, the removal of these 350 families was part of a general land resettlement scheme from which the tribe benefited substantially. Provision for the needs of the families concerned has always been offered in the form of compensation for disturbance and free transport to a new site prepared for them to settle in swartzer land.

MR. H. HYND (Lab.) asked what steps were being taken to extend apprenticeship in skilled trades and professions for Africans in Kenya.

MR. LITTLETON: The Kenya Government have accepted in principle a scheme under which pupils of sufficient basic education would receive three years' training at a trade training centre, followed, where possible, in private industry, under the direction of skilled supervisors. It is hoped soon to overcome certain practical obstacles to this scheme, and the Minister to improve the present system of trade training at all levels.

MR. HYND asked how many Africans were employed in the Public Works Department in Kenya, and to what extent they were in control of African labour.

MR. LITTLETON: Information of this nature is not available in the Colonial Office, and considerable research by the Government of Kenya would no doubt be required to produce it.

MR. HYND asked whether, in view of the discrepancy between increases in the price of coffee in Kenya and increases in the rates of pay of African workers on plantations, the Minister would appoint the Commissioner of Labour, the trade union advisory officer, or some other qualified person as chairman of the annual meeting at which wages are negotiated.

MR. LITTLETON: An appointment of this kind is a matter for the Governor, who would, I am confident, appoint a member of the Labour Department as chairman of the meeting instead of the district commissioner if he felt that there was advantage in such an arrangement.

MR. H. HYND asked the price per ton of coffee in Kenya during each of the last three years, and what was the rate of wages for African workers on the coffee plantations during that period.

MR. LITTLETON: The average prices per ton paid to producers in the last three completed seasons have been £18.52, £20.17, and £37.4 respectively. The minimum monthly rate of pay for permanent employees (excluding the value of housing and rations) was £7.7 in 1950-51, 68 cents in 1951-52, and 24s. 2s. in 1952. Bonus bonuses equivalent to

MR. P. REMANT (Cons.) asked what steps were being taken to encourage exports from Nyassaland was represented by himself.

MR. LITTLETON replied that in 1950 the exports from Nyassaland amounted to 15,157,000 lb. valued at £2,511,000, representing 30 per cent of the total domestic exports by weight and 14 per cent by value, and that last year the figures had been £2,772,000 lb., £2,600,000, 10 per cent, and 35 per cent respectively.

International Cotton Discussion

MR. W. J. WALLINGS (Lab.) asked the Secretary for Overseas Trade what had been the result of the recent meeting in Rome of the International Cotton Advisory Committee in respect of achieving an international cotton agreement.

MR. H. R. MACKENZIE: "A general discussion of an international cotton agreement took place, but preparatory work had not proceeded far enough for member Governments to form even a provisional view on whether a cotton agreement would be advantageous or not. The subject is very complicated technically, and closely affects the interests of a great number of countries. It was therefore unanimously agreed in Rome that the standing committee of the International Cotton Advisory Committee should study the matter further, and the main purposes sought by member Governments, and also ways of submitting, if possible, concrete proposals at a later stage. His Majesty's Government fully concurred in this decision."

MR. WALLINGS: "The Minister avers that the position was described in the Daily Telegraph recently as 'judicial'; and that a new conference has been called at Geneva on September 17th. May I ask whether before that conference a genuine attempt will be made by Her Majesty's Government to make some contribution to solving this untidely situation?"

MR. MACKENZIE: "Yes, sir, but this is a matter which concerns not only Her Majesty's Government, twenty-eight countries are involved, and several of these who attended the conference were unbriefed technically on the complicated matters placed before them."

MR. GREENWOOD: "Does not the Minister appreciate that the one thing the textile industry needs more than anything else is a stable price for raw materials? And instead of just laying down the law, will he try to persuade the other countries to fix their work out on an agreement of this kind which is vital?"

MR. MACKENZIE: "Yes, sir, but in this particular matter several countries were unbriefed, and Her Majesty's Government spoke on this advice to an agreement, and only France, and Italy positively supported the idea. It is a matter to which we must look carefully, although the Government are anxious to do everything possible to achieve this objective."

£50,000 Grant

MR. HECTOR HUGHES (Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations if he would specify how the recent grant of £50,000 to Swaziland, Basutoland, and Swaziland was being applied to promote the social and economic welfare, and to foster the growth of representative institutions there; what kind of local organizations had been set up for this purpose; and whether they were staffed by coloured or white officials.

MR. JOHN FOSTER: "These additional funds, which supplement the grants amounting to £34m. made under the earlier Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, have already been applied in part to an important project for the improvement in Native agriculture in Basutoland, measures for the permanent control of foot and mouth disease in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and the improvement of road communications in Swaziland. Other schemes are designed to improve the territories' economies in preparation for independence."

"The staffs employed on all these schemes include both Europeans and Africans. Special local organizations are unnecessary, except in certain schemes, e.g. the development in Swaziland, for which teams composed jointly of European and Africans are set up to work in consultation with informal committees of the local inhabitants."

MR. HUGHES: "While thanking the Minister for that answer, may I ask if he agrees that, having regard to the great political and cultural advances which have been made in various parts of Africa during the last few years, no major distinction should be made among the various parts of Africa, and that it is desirable that these territories should be enabled to keep pace with the other British territories in other parts of Africa?"

MR. FOSTER: "I agree generally."

Bilting in the Arctic

BRITISH EXPLORERS who left London last week to investigate the polar wastes of North Greenland will eat Rhodioid bilting instead of the usual pemmican. The organizers of the expedition asked Rhodesia House in London if 100 lb. of bilting could be supplied, and that quantity was delivered to the ship within 11 days, thanks to its transport by Comet aircraft. Bilting is considered to have greater nutritive value than

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

A further 600 Ethiopian soldiers have left for Korea. The Tanganyika Legislative Council will reassemble in Dar es Salaam on August 27.

The Kenya Electors' Union annual conference has been postponed until September.

East African troops are being used in anti-locust operations in the Somaliland Protectorate.

The annual ball of the Oxford and Cambridge Society of Kenya was held in Nairobi last Saturday.

Eleven Africans, of five Kenya tribes have been ordained by the Bishop of Mombasa in Nairobi cathedral.

Good grazing and adequate water are reported from almost all districts of Tanganyika, but Kongwa is one of the few exceptions.

The golden jubilee of the King's African Rifles is being celebrated this month in East and Central Africa with parades, displays, and sporting contests.

Commentators in Khartoum consider that the refusal of El Mahdi Pasha to accept Egyptian sovereignty of the Sudan has been an influential factor in the resignation of Hilaly Pasha.

Controlled prices of milk in Dar es Salaam have been raised from 45 to 55 cents of a shilling per pint for fresh milk in bottles from approved dairies, and from 60 to 75 cents per litre for other fresh milk.

S. Rhodesian Parliament

As soon as the Southern Rhodesian Parliament rises, probably this week, reconstruction of the chamber to accommodate 40 more M.P.s. will start. A general election is due next year, and the Constitution Amendment Act of last year provides that the number of seats shall then be increased from 30 to 40.

The two Muslim and two non-Muslim members of the Kenya Legislative Council have requested an additional session of the Executive Council in order to provide for one representative of each group. Sir Philip Mitchell, the retiring Governor, while sympathizing with the suggestion, has appointed the most experienced member, Mrs. A. B. Patel, leaving further consideration of the matter to his successor, Sir Evelyn Baring.

Three Sudanese police were wounded (one of whom has since died) when a gang of bandits attacked the Pochaha police post on the Ethiopian frontier. The leader of the bandits was driven to the hills in this area by the Sudan Defence Force last winter after he had ambushed a party of Ethiopian police inside the Ethiopian frontier, killing three of them. Supplies and ammunition were dropped at Pochaha by plane at this season the post can be reached only on foot.

Egypt and the Sudan

The NUR ED-DIN faction of the Ashigga Party in the Sudan have withdrawn from the municipal elections throughout the country on the ground of avoiding the harm which would be done by the continuation of the policy of nominating separate candidates. Recently the party lost three seats each in El Obeid and Wad Medani, reducing their majority to a slender one in the first, and losing control in the other. The provincial committees of both factions have endorsed the decisions of their executive committees to adhere to their demand for "Unity of the Nile Valley" under the Egyptian crown and for continued boycott of the self-government constitution. The "symbolic crown," accepted by the Ashigga, was unanimously rejected by a meeting of the national committee of the Sudan Federation of Trade Unions, which resolved to telegraph the Egyptian Government that workers in the Sudan could accept no form of Egyptian sovereignty.



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CENTRAL AFRICAN
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EXHIBITION

Of Commercial Concern Standard Bank of South Africa

Allocations of tolls for tobacco to be brought in the United States auctions beginning next month has been limited to about 25% of the 1952 consumption. Stocks of American leaf in this country have been at a post-war peak in recent months and will be drawn on to supplement imports. In January the Chancellor of the Exchequer forecast a reduction of 20% in tobacco imports this year. For the year 1951-52 the allocation of U.S. dollars was 145.9m., against 86m. in the previous year, and of Canadian dollars 21.5m. against 11.8m. Of this season's Southern Rhodesian crop one-quarter has so far been sold at prices little different from those ruling last year. The tendency is for values to fatten as output is expected to be somewhat less than the original estimate of 120m.

Official trials of the new single-screw cargo-liner CLAN MACINNIS, built for Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., were successfully carried out last week. The vessel, which has a gross tonnage of 5,588 tons, is designed to carry 9,000 deadweight tons of cargo and 12 passengers.

That Southern Rhodesia's continued industrial expansion is attributable to the successful working of the Customs Union agreement between the Colonies and the Union of South Africa is suggested in the third annual report of the Southern Africa Customs Union Council.

Details of contracts awarded by the Central Tender Board of Kenya as a result of public advertisement will in future be shown on a notice board at the entrance to the office of the Accountant-General in Nairobi, and will remain there as long as the contract is in force.

Dividends

United Tobacco Companies (South), Ltd.—Second interim dividends on ordinary and deferred for the year ending September 30, 1952, of 1s. per share, free of normal South African income tax.

Nyassa Plantations, Ltd.—15% on the 5% preference shares for three years ended May 27, 1947.

Sisal Outputs for June

Bird & Co. (Africa), Ltd.—1,440 tons of fibre, compared with 1,330 tons in June, 1951. Total production for the first six months of this year was 7,920 tons, against 6,713 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year. Output for the year ended June 30 last was 14,045 tons, against 12,678 tons for the previous 12 months.

The Consolidated Sisal Estates of East Africa, Ltd.—580 tons of fibre, making 1,675 tons for three months.

British Central Africa Company

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA CO. LTD., which with its predecessor company, has now completed 50 years of activity in Nyasaland, after providing £71,564 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £23,111 for the year ended September 30 last, a record, which compared with £17,995 in the previous year. Dividend and bonus totalling 15% require £20,475, and dividends to outside shareholders 15% require £20,475, and £3,143 to be carried forward, against £31,863 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £250,000, in units of 2s. each. Capital reserve stands at £83,018, revenue reserves at £106,386, reserve for future taxation at £94,580, and current liabilities and provisions at £84,037. Fixed assets are valued at £262,593, interest in a subsidiary company at £5,920, and current assets at £311,488, including quoted investments at £35,710 (market value £52,033), unquoted investments at £903, tax certificates at £10,000, and £142,396 in cash.

The out-turn of the principal crops comprised 252,663 lb. of tobacco (239,741 lb. in the previous year), 1,128,684 (822,406) lb. of tea, 557 tons of soya, and 97 tons of sunflower. Sisal and tanned products by the subsidiary company amounted to 403,365 tons.

The directors are Messrs. Donald C. Brook (chairman), A. D. Doidge, Parker, M.P., G. S. Napier-Ford, and Vivian L. Oury (deputy chairman).

The 28th annual general meeting will be held in London on July 23.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD., earned a profit of £911,999 in the year ended March 31 last, compared with £809,224 in the previous year. Officers' pensions fund receives £400,000, and £200,000 is written off bank premises. Dividends totalling 16s. per share require £210,000 and a bonus of 4s. per share £52,500, leaving a balance of £220,372 to be carried forward, against £170,872 brought in.

The issued capital is £5m. in shares of £20 each, of which £10 has been paid. Reserve stands at £5,000,000, notes in circulation at £99,050,787, current deposit and other accounts at £2,681,771,401, acceptances and other liabilities at £12,553,415, and customers' bills, etc., at £34,035,807. Fixed assets are valued at £51,187,171, and current assets at £274,488,799, including £32,100,075 in cash and £3,889,013 at call or short notice.

The bank has 26 branches in Southern Rhodesia, 12 in Northern Rhodesia, six in Nyasaland, 10 in Tanganyika, and in Kenya, five in Uganda, and one in Zanzibar.

The directors are Mr. J. N. Hogg (chairman), the Earl of Athlone, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Harlech, Sir F. W. Leith-Ross, Sir Douglas Malcolm, the Earl of Scarborough, and Messrs. M. F. Berry, R. Gibson, and R. W. M. Arbutnot.

The 139th annual general meeting will be held in London on July 30, at which resolutions will be submitted to divide the existing £20 shares into 10 shares of £2 each, of which £1 shall be credited as paid, and to increase the capital of the company to £15m. by the creation of 5m. new shares of £1 each.

James Finlay and Company, Limited

MESSRS. JAMES FINLAY AND CO., LTD., a concern with interests in tea in Kenya, earned a profit of £771,321 in the calendar year 1951, compared with £424,706 in the previous year. Taxation absorbs £480,000, and provisions are made of £40,000 for additional depreciation, £10,000 for staff allowances, and £50,000 for transfer to revenue reserves. Interest on the preference shares requires £15,750, and dividends on the ordinary shares, totalling 11%, £173,250, leaving a balance of £249,018 to be carried forward, against £246,697 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £500,000, in 6% cumulative preference stock and £3,000,000 in ordinary stock. Capital reserves stand at £1,048,358, revenue reserves at £1,360,820, reserve for future taxation at £273,840, a subsidiary company at £3,225, and current liabilities at £3,625,285. Fixed assets are valued at £1,238,125, shares in a subsidiary company at £1,998, trade investments at £3,625,285, fixed assets are valued at £1,238,125, shares in a subsidiary company at £1,998, trade investments at £2,196,983 (market value £2,049,076), quoted investments at £2,196,983 (market value £2,049,316), and unquoted investments at £426,762 (directors' valuation £435,736), and current assets at £3,743,679, including £308,724 in cash.

The African Highlands Produce Co., Ltd., had a reasonable year, but the board decided to conserve again the profits for the big development programme which is in hand. Negotiations for about 5,000 acres of land adjoining the African Highlands plantation have been successful and a Kenya registered company, the Kymulter Tea Co., Ltd., has been formed to develop the property—Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Ltd., has taken 40% interest in the capital.

The directors are Messrs. A. M. McGregor (chairman), W. H. Marr (deputy chairman), J. D. Gathral, R. L. Manners, J. Blair, Sir James Jones (managing director), and Sir John Muir. The secretary is Mr. J. A. Inglis.

The 43rd annual general meeting will be held on July 25. Extracts from Mr. McGregor's review appear on another page.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw Report

MESSRS. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., a concern with four branches in Kenya, after providing £239,217 for taxation, earned a profit of £116,536 in the year ended February 29 last, compared with £29,066 in the previous year. Interest on the preference shares absorbs £21,787, and a 10% dividend on the ordinary shares, less tax, requires £30,943, leaving £31,275 to be carried forward, against £40,869 brought in.

The issued capital consists of £400,000 in 6% cumulative preference shares, £250,000 in 7% cumulative preference shares, and £589,800 in ordinary shares, all of £1 denomination. Capital reserves stand at £42,468, revenue reserves at £611,884, and current liabilities at £677,329. Fixed assets are valued at £554,347, and current assets at £2,096,613, including £447,966 in cash.

The directors are Messrs. S. H. Gilliat (chairman), E. G. Meek (managing director), M. Wilkison, and W. R. O'Brien.

The 44th annual general meeting will be held in London on July 23.

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Company Report

James Finlay and Company Limited

Extract from Statement by the Chairman, Mr. A. M. McGrigor

MR. A. M. MCGRIGOR, CHAIRMAN OF JAMES FINLAY AND COMPANY, LIMITED, has issued with the report and accounts of the company for the year ended December 31, 1951, a statement from which the following excerpts are taken:

"Turning to the profit and loss account, the year's working disclosed an improvement of £188,199 over the previous year, after taking into account the special payment of £138,584 made in 1950 to the staff retirement fund. £50,618 of this improvement is our income from investments, and £134,581 arises from our trading and other activities, in regard to which I make further reference below.

Tea Prices

"Tea—Up to the end of 1951 it appeared that the year would again be a successful one for tea producing companies, but since March, 1952, prices offered at the auctions have fallen to an unprofitable level, and the proceeds of the harvest of the 1951 crop have been adversely affected.

"This fall in prices is not considered to be due to over-production of tea as compared with consumption, but to under-consumption by the public as a consequence of rationing and restriction.

"As stockholders are aware, the weekly ration is being increased by 1 oz. from July 13, and the Ministry of Food have indicated that tea will probably be freed from all restrictions at the end of the year. The announcement of the increase in the ration has steadied the fall in prices, and there has been some recovery from the lowest levels reached, but with the present high cost of production, the outlook for producers generally is a very changed one for the worse as compared with a year ago.

Export Duties in India and Pakistan

"It is to be hoped that some relief will be forthcoming from the Governments of India and Ceylon in the shape of a suspension or lightening of the export duties levied by these countries, as, without some assistance and falling a material improvement in the market, the immediate prospects of some areas, particularly in Darjeeling, Cachar and the Dooars, are undoubtedly poor. The Pakistan Government in its last budget reduced the export duty by one anna, but further reduction is very necessary to assist the tea industry to meet the crisis in that country.

"The steep fall in prices has rendered it necessary for us to postpone the closing of the accounts of the Finlay group of companies, as, owing to the heavy weight of unsold tea of the 1951 crop, it has been impossible to estimate with any accuracy a figure which might be realized. I am, therefore, not in a position to indicate the probable results to us for the current year through our large holdings in the group, but it appears certain that our investment income from this source will be appreciably lower.

Big Development Programme in Kenya

"As regards our Kenya interests, The African Highlands Produce Company, Limited, experienced a reasonable year, but the board decided to conserve again the profits for the big development programme, which is in hand.

"It will be of interest to stockholders to learn that we were recently successful in negotiating for a new

block of land suitable for tea adjoining the African Highlands Produce Company's property. The land comprises approximately 2,000 acres and a Kenya registered company, called The Kwajulot Tea Company, Limited, of shillings 40,000,000 has been formed to develop this land. Your company has taken a 40% interest in the capital, of which two shillings 50 cents per share of 20 shillings has been called up. As beginning has been made with clearing and roading the jungle, we are hopeful that initial plantings may start next year.

"It will be appreciated that on this long term we continue to take an optimistic view of the future for tea in Kenya.

Improved Trading Results

"Branches and Agencies—The bulk of our improved trading results emanates from our Eastern branches, and it is pleasing that the forecast I made a year ago has materialized. Our Bombay branch had a particularly satisfactory year, while our important Calcutta office also did better. Our Chittagong branch has at last justified the large expansion in staff and expenditure on housing which had to be faced, and the contribution made by this particular office may be considered satisfactory. Our Colombo office approached the record result of 1950.

"As regards Karachi, development in West Pakistan is taking appreciably longer than we expected, and our overheads there are not too heavy for the turnover in the agency work that we trade, with the result that this agency again functioned at a loss, though considerably less than in 1950. This branch was visited by Sir John Munn last year, and it also received my special attention during my tour in East Africa. We are still hopeful that eventually it will reach a satisfactory earnings basis.

Nairobi Branch Opened

"I have to advise that we opened a small branch in Nairobi in December last. It is intended that this branch will take on much of the work of our tea interests in Kenya, and gradually, as opportunity offers, we hope to develop other agency work.

Serious Locust Threat to East Africa Urgent Need for Vigorous Campaign

ONLY A MIRACLE would prevent locust swarms from invading East Africa if the projected anti-locust campaign were unsuccessful, said Dr. B. P. Uvarov, Director of the Anti-Locust Research Centre in London, in an address to the conference of the desert locust survey advisory committee in Nairobi last week. Last year a miracle had happened when the swarms turned northwards instead of to the south, and it was unlikely to occur a second time.

Immediate steps were recommended to control the situation in the Somali peninsula, where the situation is serious. Many areas are inaccessible and the people unco-operative.

It has been decided that a continuation of the work of dust-force, equipped with mechanical apparatus for spreading clouds of poisoned dust, which has shown promising results in the Northern Frontier District of Kenya, is no longer feasible for political reasons.

The committee emphasized the need for material assistance from the U.K., the U.S.A. and U.N.O. The establishment of weather stations in the Somaliland Protectorate is recommended. Dr. Uvarov said success must be achieved in three months if the invasion of East Africa was to be prevented.

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Mining

Discoverer of Great Mines

Bill Collier's Astonishing Record

A NEW MONTHLY PUBLICATION, entitled *The Roan Antelope*, is being published from Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd., the first of the great Copperbelt mines to be discovered, the first to be developed, and the first to produce the metal.

Bill Collier, one of the work of its discoverer, Bill Collier, is the discoverer of the first issue. Born in Dorset, he went to the Congo in 1911, reached Rhodesia soon after, and in 1912, in the first Column, and was granted one of the first farms. He was fired by the optimism of his prospecting visitors, pulled out his own money, went searching for gold, and found the Riverlea mine in the Que district, which contained the purest gold ever mined in Southern Rhodesia.

After the South African War he linked up with T. G. Davie, discoverer of the Rhodesia Broken Hill mine in Northern Rhodesia, and was himself to find the Roan Antelope, the Orange Mkuwana, the Chambisi claim on what is now the Mufulira property, and last of all, the Nchanga mine.

It was an amazing record, broken by a disastrous venture on his own, in which he lost all his savings.

Phoenix Prince Gold

PHOENIX PRINCE GOLD MINING CO., LTD., earned a profit of £23,962 in the year ended March 30 last, compared with £51,348 in the previous year. To this year's total must be added £10,000,000,000 provided for mine development re-emption. Taxation amounts to £5,000 and £5,417 is allocated to depreciation. A dividend of 3% less tax, requires £13,125, leaving a balance of £9,239 to be carried forward. Total £13,529 brought in.

The issued capital is £300,000 in shares of 5s. each. Reserves stand at £47,346 and current liabilities at £22,222. Fixed assets are valued at £276,834 and current assets at £22,222. Total £270,471 in cash and bullion.

During the year 126,330 tons of ore were milled, 20 tons less than in the previous year, and 51,000 tons of the gold recovery was down by 21% of working costs to 23s. 10d. (20s. 3d.) per ton treated, and 370,000 lbs. of 18.5d. per oz. of gold recovered.

Development totalled 2,762 (2,973) feet of which 2,038 feet were on reef, and 586 feet payable, averaging 4.88 dwt. over 36 inches.

Ore reserves are estimated at 14,780 tons averaging 2.98 dwt. over 36 inches.

The directors are Mr. A. Macquisten (chairman), Sir G. S. Harvie-Watt, M.P., Mr. James H. Younger, Sir R. Snedden, and Sir G. Ronald M. Reid.

The 17th annual general meeting will be held in London on July 31.

Chibuluma

THE CURRENT ISSUE of *Mufulira Magazine* tells how the Chibuluma orebody, some nine miles west of Rhodesia was discovered, and something of the plans for building the new mining township on modern lines. When the mine opens in 1956 it is expected that there will be rather more than 300 Europeans, including about 90 officials, and some 1,700 Africans, 30% of whom are Government employment, in the township, which, when a further stage of the development has been reached, may have a European population of about 550 and an African population of some 3,000.

Diamond Sales

SALES of diamonds effected through the Diamond Corporation, Ltd., reached a total value of £38,289,457 during the first half of this year, compared with £65,100,000 for the whole of 1951. Proceeds of gem stones, though maintaining the average for the whole of last year, fell from £13,088,133 in the March quarter to £14,284,240 in the June quarter, but sales of industrial diamonds rose from £5,780,352 to £8,136,752.

Copper Price

AN INCREASE of 66 per ton in the price of copper announced by the Ministry of Materials last week created a new peak level of £287 per ton. A rise of 58 per ton has been recorded in the past few weeks.

Mining Dividends

RHODESIAN CORPORATION, LTD. have declared a 5% interim dividend, less tax, in respect of the year ending September 30. The previous payment was 10% for 1953-56.

UNION AND RHODESIA MINING AND FINANCE CO., LTD., announce an interim dividend of 6 1/2% less tax.

Union Minière Du Haut-

UNION MINIERE DU HAUT-KATANGA reports a gross profit of Belgian francs 4,130,279,210 for the calendar year 1953, compared with frs. 2,780,254,793 in the previous year. Depreciation, tax and other charges amount to frs. 1,569,977,519, leaving a net profit of frs. 2,560,281,683. Allocations are made of frs. 19,505,691 to the reserve fund; frs. 1,000,000,000 to the special reserve; and dividends of frs. 77,437,000 to be carried forward, leaving a balance of frs. 1,11,804,549 brought in.

The issued capital is frs. 7,000,000,000, reserves stand at frs. 1,979,952,027, and debentures at frs. 20,000,000,000. Current liabilities at frs. 1,797,864,971. Fixed assets are valued at frs. 4,824,733,624, stores at frs. 392,367,235, and stocks at frs. 2,201,128,915, metal stocks at frs. 721,000,000, and loans at frs. 1,600,000,000, current assets at frs. 2,468,721,000.

Copper production for the year amounted to 99,000 metric tons, against 175,920 metric tons in 1950.

The directors are MM. G. Blaise (president), F. G. G. (honorary president), M. Hely Hutchinson (vice-president), J. Sengier (president of the permanent committee), J. Couvreur (president of the local committee in Elizabethville), H. Robillart, A. Marthoz, R. Terwaere, H. Buttgenbach, P. Gillis, A. Guillaume, and G. C. Hutchinson, the last two gentlemen being members of the permanent committee.

The annual general meeting will be held in Brussels on June 27.

Progress Reports for

Reserve — 7,300,000 tons of ore, valued at £17,445,000. Rhodesia Resources — 1,000,000 tons of ore, valued at £2,000,000.

Reserve — 7,300,000 tons of ore, valued at £17,445,000. Rhodesia Resources — 1,000,000 tons of ore, valued at £2,000,000.

A MONOGRAPH on petroleum by Mr. E. P. Varley, with a foreword by Dr. F. Dixey, Geological Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been published by H.M. Stationery Office at 7s. 6d.



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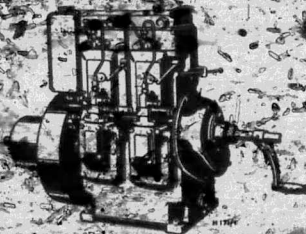
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See Edward Twining Interviewed



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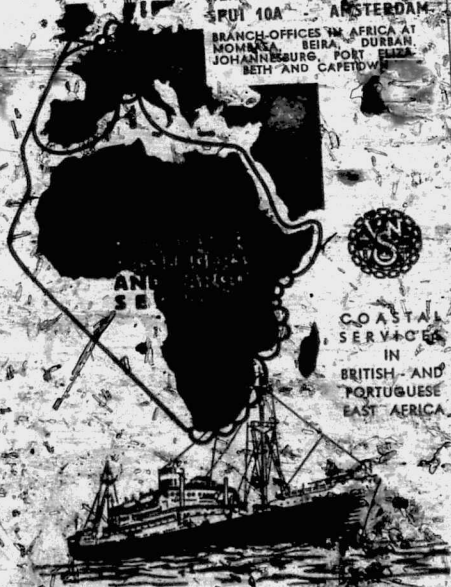
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Founder and Editor
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THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1952

Vol. 28 (New Series) No. 147

2d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE HOUSE OF LORDS DEBATE on the scheme for Central African Federation was not of the high quality of many of the Colonial debates in that Chamber in recent years. The Marquess of Salisbury, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, put his case with candour, skill, tact, conviction, and force, and he was ably supported by several other peers with personal knowledge of the Rhodesias, but the opponents of the White Paper plan were repetitive and unpersuasive. Not one of them seems to us to have made a good case, and too many of them used statements or arguments which were patently unreliable. Merely to list the names of the protagonists and antagonists of the plan is impressive. The advocates were: Lords Salisbury, Silverton, Balfour of Inchrye, Rennell, Hurdon, Tweedsmuir, Norman, Ruffell, Waterton, Blackford, and Minister who would not attribute more weight to their joint influence than to that of Lords Pakenham, Noel-Buxton, Listowel, Winster, Ammon, Rea, Lucan, Rochester, Hemmingford, and the Bishop of Chichester. Lord Ogmore, Lord Hailley, and the Bishop of Coventry were so guarded that it appears fairer not to include them among either the friends or the enemies of the plan.

Lord Ogmore, who opened for the Socialists, admitted that the White Paper had great merits, but had to add that the Labour Party had still not made up its mind on the matter. His party colleagues in the Upper House **Statements** did their best to cause that decision to be unfavourable, sometimes using strange pleas in the process. Lord Rea began with an attack on white settlers, contrasting those who maintain that the white man must always hold the whip

in hand and those who see in the hand of the white man nothing but a whip. The Bishop of Chichester continued in a more veiled vein and then Lord Listowel, though professing to be a convinced supporter of federation, asked for withdrawal of the scheme for so long as the three territories were at such different levels of social and political development. Does he suggest that those levels have changed since his own party blessed the proposal when in office last year? But, unhappily, what his leaders felt and said then is now being denied by some of them and their associates, thus reinforcing the African obstructionists, who, according to Lord Listowel, prefer their own "political competence" to the safeguards provided for the protection of African interests. Is there any reason to assume "political competence" on the part of the African leaders in the territories? None, so far as we are aware, except in the negative sense of causing disharmony. Lord Lucan claimed that the African Affairs Board could not be competently constituted since officials and legislators were ineligible for appointment, that merely showed his failure to recognize that the legislatures and the Civil Service do not by any means monopolize the men of exceptional ability in Central Africa.

Lord Ammon, who held that Africans might not be much concerned to preserve the British way of life, apparently considered that that suggestion must elench the argument.

He might reflect that if that had **Advocates** been the British attitude sixty **Of Delay** years ago, savagery would not have been checked in Central Africa and the beginning of civilization would not have replaced witchcraft and wholesale slaughter. Lord Rochester acknowledged that a great debt was owed to white settlers, but did not think it surprising that

many Africans opposed federation, since what they wanted was eventual government of Africans by Africans. Lord Alvanster, having described the proposals as workable, like and fair, and criticized the African leaders of Nyasaland for their "strident and abusive" remarks, argued that political reforms in the territories should precede their closer union. Lord Hemmings, considering the need for a strong "bloc," suggested withdrawal of the plan for five years, during which period inter-territorial services should be controlled on the lines followed by the East Africa High Commission. Lords Noel-Buxton and Pakenham could likewise not accept the coercion of African opinion.

That was not the view of Lord Salisbury, who declared that a country fit to have an Empire must accept the responsibilities of leadership and recognize that the withdrawal of British influence would cause Central Africa to revert to the barbarity in which we had found it, until gobbled up by others far less enlightened than ourselves. Political and social progress could be brought to Africans only by the leadership of men and women of British stock, to whose achievements and liberalism in Central Africa he paid tribute from first-hand experience. Lord Ridsdale, lately Speaker of the House of Commons, who had just returned from Rhodesia, scouted the idea that Africans were all of one opinion, emphasized that the duty of the Government was to introduce federation in the general interest, and predicted that Africans would soon recognize the resultant advantages. Lord Winterton forecast political chaos if federation were dropped and attributed hostility to the plan to a few politicians and publications in this country, particularly the *Observer*. The aims of British policy in the three territories were unattainable without some such proposals, said Lord Balfour. Lord Hudson similarly held the case for federation to be unanswerable, and declared that Southern Rhodesia could not remain a viable community in isolation. Lord Rennell, managing director of a great merchant banking house in the City, went further with the categorical assertion that "the stream of capital for the development of the Rhodesias is in danger of drying up," and pleaded for federation at the earliest possible moment. In another column, incidentally, will be found corroboration of this point about the shyness of capital from a well-known Rhodesian as a result of his inquiries

Lord Milverton considered our kinsfolk in the Rhodesias to be very suitable legatees of British trusteeship, and that Africans would within two or three years see the benefits of federation. Now they were Capital Would be asked by a few politically minded and ambitious Africans, who calculated that they could climb to power by stimulating and exploiting the opposition of their uneducated fellows. Not one African in a thousand had any political knowledge, said Lord Backford. Their opposition, Lord Hartman thought, was largely due to Communist propaganda. The warning that capital would cease to flow was generated by Lord Tweedsmuir, who said, "it is only too likely that the stream of capital for Southern Rhodesia and the other territories will dry up, as it is now tending to dry up, and that the great schemes of which we have heard may well, if federation does not go through, remain blueprints gathering dust in a pigeon-hole." Lord Hailey wondered why Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were not first federated or amalgamated, and though he admitted that the latest plan was a great improvement on that produced by the officials' conference, said he would not like to see it imposed against African opposition. Had he forgotten that in the House of Lords on August 1 last year he commended "this project for federation, not only to all classes of thinkers here, but to those who are concerned for the best interests of the African population."

Winding up for the Government, Lord Muntz confessed that he could not understand the failure of the Labour Party to make up its mind, and expressed regret that it had not given a stronger lead when Plea for A Charter. Coventry pleaded for some really adequate preamble, some charter of interpretation. That idea was suggested by this newspaper immediately following publication of the White Paper, and we have reason to know that it has in the past two or three weeks gained considerable support in both Central and East African circles. Is not that proposal worthy of prompt official consideration? Some such explanatory document might increase understanding and decrease suspicion in European and African circles, and anything likely to have that effect should not be neglected.

"Ninety or even 95 of every 100 Africans in this country, if asked what they most want, would undoubtedly answer 'more education.'" Sir Andrew

Notes By The Way

No Federation, No Money

No big money will be available for development in Southern Rhodesia unless federation comes about. Mr. B. D. Goldberg, chairman of the Eastern Districts Regional Development Association of Southern Rhodesia, and last year's president of the Federation of Regional Development Associations of the Colony, came on Tuesday. His statement was the result of his inquiries in financial, industrial and commercial quarters in the United Kingdom and Switzerland. "I am not a politician," he emphasized, "by interest is concerned with development, but I have been driven to the conclusion that the great plans for Southern Rhodesian progress will not now mature unless the scheme for federation of the British Central African territories succeeds.

Mr. B. D. Goldberg's Inquiries

IN THE CITY OF LONDON and elsewhere in this country, and in the cities of bankers and business men in Switzerland, I have found that the plan for federation is regarded as the test by which the future must be judged. If federation becomes a reality, these financial groups will undoubtedly be keen to provide the vast sums which will be needed in the next decade for the development of our communications, our irrigation schemes, and our great Kariba Gorge power scheme; but if federation does not come about, it should have only very limited success. I am sure that there is an exaggerated assessment of the position.

Dangerous Assumption

MY OWN INFORMATION is entirely in line with Mr. Goldberg's conclusions, which deserve to be brought before the notice of Southern Rhodesians, many of whom are in danger of assuming that the developments now in train and in prospect in their Colony would continue automatically even if the plan for federation were to prove abortive. That is a delusion which ought not to be allowed to continue. The plain fact, as any public leader can confirm for himself, is that those who bear the heavy responsibility of directing large-scale investment from Europe and America will not furnish large funds for Central Africa unless they have confidence in its political stability, and that that requirement will be lacking if federation is not now achieved. Their verdict, I am convinced, will be: "No federation, no money."

Egypt and the Sudan

HOW UNSUBSTANTIAL have been the grounds for optimism about Anglo-Egyptian relations from the standpoint of the Sudan is strikingly demonstrated by the sudden dismissal of Hilali Pasha, who was so recently appointed Prime Minister of Egypt with the backing of King Farouk. He was a moderate, with two main objectives: destruction of the corruption so widespread even in influential quarters, and the achievement of understanding with Great Britain and the Sudan. His disappearance from the scene is almost certainly due to pressure from those who would have been most damaged by the inevitable disclosures if there was any corruption had been brought to trial, as Hilali Pasha intended.

Track of the Facts

HE HAS AN UNBROKEN nationalistic views in respect of Unity of the Nile Valley; for public opinion has been so persistently deceived that no speaker of authority in the

country would in a date to state the facts. Hilali Pasha did at least take the step of inviting one of the great religious and political leaders of the Sudan, El Mahdi Pasha, to send a delegation to explain his views. It was a foregone conclusion that the son of the Mahdi would not accept the suggestion that he should receive Farouk as titular king of the Sudan, but the mission must have enlightened the Egyptian Cabinet and brought some semblance of reality into their counsels, if only temporarily. The new Prime Minister, Hussein Sirry Pasha, is not an extremist, but he does not the strength of his predecessor, and some authorities expect that the intransigents in the Wafdist party will soon be in control again.

Be Patient with Thieves

A STAGGERING STATEMENT was made by Mr. D. D. Yonge, District Commissioner in Arusha, at a fact-finding mission which is reported on another page. To complaints by local farmers of wholesale thieving of stock by Africans, he suggested that the cause must be African unhappiness—among some of the Masai because they had been moved from one area to another, and among the Arusi because there had been a change of chief. Never before have I known an administrative officer condone widespread law-breaking on such grounds. Mr. Yonge asked the farmers to be patient with the African thieves—or, to use his phrase, their African neighbours. "I should have thought that his own duty was to show impatience with the thieves and teach them something of the elements of neighbourliness. Incidentally, he appeared to regard them as Masai and Arusi, while the farmers claimed that they were Kikuyu squatters. What are the facts? If the culprits are Kikuyu, have they not been affected by the alleged unhappiness of some other Africans? If Mr. Yonge thinks that I have written somewhat impatiently, he must attribute the fact for which I do not apologise to my unhappiness at his queer doctrine.

Modest High Commissioner

NOT MANY HIGH COMMISSIONERS could do a 10-mile run in 10 minutes. Mr. MacLennan, who recently went to Southern Rhodesia as High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, finished second in the Mashonaland cross-country championship over that distance, being beaten by only six seconds by an R.A.F. athlete who covered the 10 miles in 60 minutes 27 seconds. A well-known South African runner came third. No wonder that Mr. MacLennan is being warmly congratulated by a sport-loving Colony, which, moreover, appreciates his modesty over the whole business. He ran for Oxford University, has lately been doing a few miles each morning to keep himself fit, and candidly thought that it would be fun to put his name down for the race. Nobody noticed who the entrant was. Indeed, the race was over before someone discovered that the contestant was the British High Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia.

Room for Improvement

A HANDBOOK which devotes four and a half pages to a general description of the Highlands and restricts its survey of Southern Rhodesia to less than two and a half pages is manifestly in need of revision. The handbook guilty of this unhappy lack of balance is "The Commonwealth Relations Office List" for 1952, published by H.M. Stationery Office at 22s. 6d. It is to be hoped that the requisite improvements will be made for the next year.

Sir Edward Twining on Tanganyika Developments

Invitations to Technical Agencies of United Nations

SIR EDWARD TWINING, GOVERNOR OF TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, who left London last week after a brief stay on his way back from the United States, told EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA that he had made the long journey to attend a meeting of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations because he felt that some of the basic facts and factors affecting British administration in Tanganyika needed to be brought to the notice of the members in person by the Governor.

Objective U.N.O. Report

The report made on the Territory by the recent Visiting Mission of the United Nations had, he said, been objective, and, considering the shortness of their stay, it represented a somewhat remarkable piece of work. But it was clear that the mission had been misled in some matters and drawn wrong conclusions on others, and it was desirable that there should be no loss of time in making those points in the Trusteeship Council. It was, of course, a critical audience, but he had been received in most friendly fashion.

Hitherto the technical agencies of the United Nations had not operated in Tanganyika, and Sir Edward Twining felt that it was time to invite their practical interest. He had therefore had discussions in the United States with a view of the technical aid actions, and on his way back to Tanganyika would break his journey in Paris to see U.N.E.S.C.O. in Geneva to discuss matters with the World Health Organization, and in Rome for discussions with the Food and Agriculture Organization.

Any or all of those five agencies would be given facilities for the examination of the position in Tanganyika and their participation would be welcomed in various ways, particularly in connexion with various investigations, on the one condition that policy must be decided by the Government. There could, of course, be no division or dilution of responsibility in such matters, but that agreed, there was no reason why some of these bodies should not act in Tanganyika in association with Government on the lines followed in many other countries.

Lessons of Over-Hasty Approach

Sir Edward repeated the point which he had made to the Trusteeship Council—that life is lived in Africa at a slower tempo than in other continents, that Africa is littered with the ruins of enterprises which failed as a result of an over-hasty approach, and that the African is constitutionally opposed to hurry. At a time when so many people, a high proportion of them with little or no knowledge of Africa, wanted to give ahead with projects of one kind or another, it was necessary to bear those fundamental in mind.

"The economic position and outlook are satisfactory," continued the Governor. "On balance, it is not less good than it was some months ago when the prices of several of our export crops were much higher than they are to-day. The explanation of that apparent contradiction is that the volume of exports is rising and that the Territory can count on the fruits of new enterprises and greater returns from the development of some old enterprises.

"Diamonds, for instance, should show a spectacular jump in sales this year. For, now that the dispute between De Beers, Williamson and the Diamond Corporation has been settled, the output from the

and industrial stones, will be taken from the safes and marketed, and will bring substantial revenue to the State as well as to the mining company. At Mwadui they have one of the largest and richest diamond deposits in the world, perhaps the richest of all, and only the surface has yet been scratched.

"There are encouraging mining developments in various other parts of the country, and I have high hopes of lead and copper in one area and of nickel and tin elsewhere.

"Important mining interests are interested in the rich kromin deposits in the Pugu Hills, near Dar es Salaam, and if they can produce at a reasonable cost a substantial export trade should be built up.

"The extent and importance of the coal and iron ore deposits in the Songea area are now beyond doubt, but there can be no question of production for export until a railway can be built to serve these promising fields, and that cannot be done quickly. Meantime, the exploratory work continues.

Sisal Still Chief Revenue-Producer

"Sisal is still our chief revenue-producer among exports, and if the world price has receded from the very high level of last year, there is a steady rise in output in the Territory, and the leaders of the industry are confident of the future. They have had the opportunity to put their estates into good order, and some of them have concentrated so much and so well on the improvement of the housing of their labour force that I think we have estates in Tanganyika which in that matter are a model for the whole of East Africa, and perhaps for all Africa. There is a sound spirit of emulation in the industry, and what is done to-day by a few men of vision and courage will be copied by others to-morrow.

"Under European initiative and guidance, great things may now be expected from the Sukumaland Scheme. What has been achieved there in the past year has been most striking. Great new areas of tree-infested bush have been cleared for cultivation and grazing. The cotton crop may be almost double that of last year, and, what is not less significant, the tribesmen have accepted a plan for the reduction of their stock by culling. If this plan works well, as seems probable, the stock will be brought into relation with the carrying capacity of the land, and if we can make a success in Sukumaland it will greatly help in persuading other tribes to do likewise.

10,000 Chagga Small Traders

Few people realize the extent to which the Chagga on Kilimanjaro have turned to trade in the last few years. Now there are no fewer than 10,000 of them operating on their own account as shopkeepers, butchers, (700), carpenters, masons, transport contractors, and so on. This has not been a case of slow and steady growth, but of sudden change, one which has transformed the position in a short time.

This has naturally been noted elsewhere, and I expect that in the next few years the number of Africans trading on their own account or in business as artisans will increase steadily. We must help them by providing technical and commercial schools for their training.

Another overdue need is an adequate secondary school for the increasing number of European children. This question arouses much interest, and ways and

Lords Debate on Central African Federation

Further Speeches in Two-Day Discussion in Upper House

LORD MILVERTON (Nat. Liberal) said that through some Opposition speeches the idea that the European settlers were not to be exploited was unfortunate that Lord Reid had been referred to "exploitation" of Africans by settlers.

LORD REID: "I did not mean that all white settlers exploited Natives. Certain unfortunate and regrettable incidents have occurred. Africans fear that something of the same sort will happen again. I praised the work done by the white settlers in general."

LORD MILVERTON: "The noble lord said a handsome tribute to Government servants, but made no reference to any settlers who deserve to share in that tribute. Are they not the same sort of men who made the reputation of the British Empire, who were to the ends of the earth and carried the idea of personal liberty which Liberals are supposed to value?"

"The Lord Bishop of Chichester based what he said on reports from missionaries and Africans. With my experience, I am the last person to deny the immense debt owed by the Colonial world to the work of the Christian churches, but one of the most harmful people to be met in any Colony is a missionary who decides to meddle in local politics; it is not his business, and he should keep away from it."

Lord Milverton said that "African opinion" was largely what the bulk of the people had been told by a few politically astute and educated men, who aimed to rise racial ambition in order to climb to power.

Lord Reid urged us to suspend judgment and wait a little longer—the kind of paralysis which, in the face of a demand for leadership, will condemn Central Africa to a very unhappy future. Lord Listowel referred to Mr. Churchill's ultimately having been very statesmanlike in his attitude over the India Act, but seemed unable to draw the obvious conclusion that there was an opportunity for the display of similar statesmanship by the Opposition.

Europeans Also Entitled to Safeguards

Europeans in Central Africa were just as entitled to safeguards as were Africans. Some people were so busy being fair to others that they had no time to be fair to their own people. "Universal suffrage now or in any early future would mean economic, social, and political suicide for the European settlers, whose energy, experience, and ability were the backbone of the present economy and was essential to its maintenance. The forcible maintenance of European domination would have no supporters here or in Central Africa. The course desired by Sir Geoffrey Huggins and Mr. Wellesley was partnership in a multi-racial society."

As Sir Geoffrey has said, the problem of races is a human problem, best handled by those who live in the same country, not by predicated doctrinaires in London or anywhere else. He claims that the Africans know and trust their European fellow-settlers, and that no sane Rhodesian would advocate a policy of repression which must ultimately end in disaster, if not for himself, then for his children. It is alleged that Africans of the north fear Southern Rhodesia's Native policy. Far more has been done in that Colony for real African welfare than in either of the other two territories—or indeed, in probably any other British Colony.

There had been a deplorable tendency to exaggerate the difficulties of doing what was generally known to be right in Central Africa. It was the duty of the proffering Power to give unequivocal advice. The absence of such a lead had left the field wide open for those who wished to make trouble or confuse the issue.

LORD PAKENHAM: "Does Lord Milverton think the Government should impose a scheme against the solid will of the Africans?"

LORD MILVERTON: "After suitable and simple explanation has been given to the bulk of Africans, and every effort made to see that the truth of what is being

leadership will be expected of a Government. Within two or three years Africans will realize how great an assistance has been done them unaware."

LORD ROOSEKETEER (Lib.) said that the Africans owed much to European settlers and would probably owe a great deal more yet. Nevertheless, Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were almost unanimously opposed to federation.

"The policy of a forward march is to direct our energies towards encouraging partnership between the two races. Nothing should be done to perpetuate the possibility of self-government by Africans in the future on some such lines as in India and Pakistan. Much more African self-government both at local and provincial levels is needed now."

Methodist View

Lord Milverton said that he had long been a member of the Methodist Church. He quoted the following passage from the Methodist Recorder:

"Every tongue has heard of the African's status and rights has been inserted in the draft, and yet the Africans, all but unanimously as it seems, dislike it. Why? Perhaps because everything is guaranteed to the African except to him the most important thing of all—a progressive future, the advancement of his status within the federation. His existing rights are scrupulously preserved, but so also according to Lord Salisbury, is 'the British way of life in that part of the world'—and this, the African may feel, is a quite unnecessary bar on his own right development."

Whilst the 200,000 Europeans in Central Africa sought to safeguard their own wealth, 6,500,000 Africans were apprehensive that before they became more used in the subtleties of modern civilization and social experience to manage their own affairs, the die would be cast and the Europeans would be entrenched in their own way of life.

"Unless we do something to see that these conflicting interests do not keep these conflicting interests from the door for an ever-increasing measure of self-government by the Africans themselves, our responsibility as trustees will indeed be grave."

VISCOUNT HUBSON (Cons.) said that federations had never gone through without a great deal of argument and criticism. The fact that criticisms came from extremists on both sides proved that the scheme was a satisfactory compromise.

There were vital differences between East and West Africa. Opponents of federation must wake up their minds whether they respected the situation in the Bramble, to the people of these territories were "the rightful home of the lawful inhabitants thereof, whatever their origin." Europeans there had no such right to be in East of Central Africa as the Natives, whose conditions would be far worse now but for the European.

Economic Facts Ignored

Many speeches had ignored the economic facts of the situation. In Southern Rhodesia was a large area of relatively infertile land. It would be a problem during the next 30 or 100 years to raise food production to provide for the increased Native population. Northern Rhodesia was almost entirely dependent upon a single industry, copper, and Mozambique upon one or two agricultural products. A federation would not be a viable proposition. Without federation, a road could be built to develop the necessary economic strength.

There are two African opinions. One views a very small number of educated or semi-educated people who really banker after the institution of some scheme like West African self-government. On the other hand, the opinion of the vast 90 per cent of millions of illiterate, uneducated Africans, the most ignorant human element in the white Native population.

"The ordinary Native is both conservative and suspicious of change; above all, he prefers a definite order. If you tell a Native that the Government have issued an order for him to dip his cattle, he will understand and accept it; but if you start trying to explain the importance of rotation of crops it is completely beyond his understanding. Tell the ordinary Native

Government do not know their own mind. His native suspicion will tell him to say 'I will vote against it'.

"The ordinary Englishman, emigrating to Rhodesia to make a home for himself, his children, and for his children's children, does not suddenly lose all the characteristics of tolerance and Christian faith which have made our nation so great. Relations between Southern Rhodesian settlers and the Natives are, on the whole, warm and friendly otherwise how could we get the necessary amount of labour to carry on our agricultural industry? How otherwise could we get men coming down from Nyasaland to work on our farms? Our numbers are increasing, our farms are being taken and broken up, and we are now asking the Natives to be allowed to bring their wives, their children, and their old people to set up Nyasaland villages on our farms. British settlers are anxious to develop their new country, they want homes, and their new fellow-inhabitants in a spirit of partnership and enterprise."

Holding the Scales

LORD WINSTER (Lab.) thought that the White Paper, containing workable proposals, showed in many directions a wish to hold the scales perfectly evenly between European and African.

When Lord Winster asked Lord Salisbury to clarify his statement that he negotiated paramountcy principles for both the African and the European, Lord Salisbury replied:

"I do not believe that the interests of Africans should always prevail, nor that Europeans' interests should always prevail. I believe in a partnership between the two. No doubt, we are at present the senior partner in the way of development, because we are more progressive, but I should like to see Central Africa grow up on the basis of partnership."

After admitting that he was strongly impressed by the economic arguments for federation, Lord Winster said that progress depended on the European as well as the African, and English people in Southern Rhodesia need not be thought of as so very different from those at home.

"What is dangerous in racial relations in Africa is a certain lack of awareness in European officials who are so skilled, so incorruptible, and so just in administration, yet at the same time fall in their personal relationships with Africans. One wishes they were more imbued with a sense of working with the African, rather than with the sense of the ideal which they nobly uphold of working for him."

He said Rhodesia and dominions in subsidizing education, health, and agriculture, but its racial legislation appeared to have its roots in common with that difference from the Union, which was called "parallel development." 136,000 Europeans had 44m acres and 2m Africans 7m acres. There was segregation in housing, an African could not own land in a town, and could live near a town only if employed by a European.

Certain occupations were reserved for Europeans, and in extensive municipal areas no African trade union was legally recognized. Forced labour was imposed upon unemployed Africans, and they could not grow certain crops which competed with European production. How could such things be reconciled with partnership?

A Compromise Suggested

"I am not a compromiser by nature, but there are times when compromise is the wisest course, and I believe this is one of them. Political reforms should precede federation. Let Northern Rhodesia extend the franchise, let the miners and mine trade unions discuss schemes for providing African miners in accordance with the facilities for education in public places by abolishing and educational deficiencies to bring the Africans on to town councils."

"The master-servant, parent-child approach arouses resentment and is anything but the nature of partnership. It is a superior contract. Africans must accept that Europe has a duty towards the country and must share its future. But we have a duty, and it is for Europeans to make the first move. Let Her Majesty's Government again affirm its intention to resist any racial domination and to retain and exert its present powers in regard to racial legislation until the partnership policy has been worked out and made a fact."

LORD BLACKFORD (Cons.) objected to the word "European" as applied to men who had settled down and lived in Africa for generations. South Africa and

"We know that African opinion is usually that of a few examination-bred students, and that the black Africans out of 4,000 are good-humoured and rather lazy children, having no opinion worth having on any political matter. As a matter of fact, the Africans are not all against this scheme; those in Southern Rhodesia would appear not to be against it. It must be remembered that when African opinion is not all in favour of this scheme, I have received a letter from a young nephew in Southern Rhodesia, who tells me that a great many older Southern Rhodesians are not in favour of federation but favour joining the Union."

"Ideally, in the long run, there is no doubt that the best thing would be a great union of Africans stretching from Lake Victoria right down to Cape Town, but as long as we have unwise politicians like Mr. Masha it is quite impossible to make any approach to that ideal. If the Southern Rhodesian referendum is in favour of federation, I should support the Government in carrying it through, provided it is heartily supported by white African opinion, even if the bulk of opposition of black African opinion is because I believe in the long run the British are to lead to periah."

Lord Hemmingford's Opposition

LORD HEMMINGFORD (Cons.), lately rector of Achimota Teacher Training College, Gold Coast, and a former headmaster of King's College, Budo, Uganda, appealed to the Government to think again about federation.

"My attitude is based upon a principle enshrined in the preamble to this scheme: Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should continue under the special protection of Her Majesty to enjoy separate Governments responsible among other matters for local and territorial political advancement, so long as their respective peoples so desire. Why then should the desire of these respective peoples be considered after federation, and not in regard to federation?"

"We are told that there is no such thing as African opinion. Those who hold that view are 10 or 15 years out of date. There is an African opinion, and every indication from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is that it is almost unanimously against this scheme. However backward in certain respects the African may be, he is a realist, and he is not satisfied with statements of policy for the future; he would like to see performance."

To impose federation on the face of African opposition would be a poor start for partnership. It was true that the matter had been discussed for 20 years, but over 20 years had been spent in discussing Irish Home Rule, yet the Conservative Party never considered that it would be right to hand over loyal Ulstermen to a form of government they did not desire.

Why should we do it to these people? Because they value their land. It is the land of their forefathers, and that cannot be said of all the inhabitants of those territories. In 1930 there were 169,000 Europeans in those territories, and in 1938 only 78,000, that means that 12 years before 1940 not half of them had been born in that country. Many of the mines working in the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt stay there for a while, but the Natives do not go away; they are not only "cuckoo," but birds of passage as well. Shall we be loyal to these people because they rate performance above British freedoms and wealth?

The advocates of federation should say: "We find that this scheme is not approved by the majority of Africans; therefore we will not lead nor raise it for five years." Meantime we will prove what we mean by partnership; this would require patience on the part of Europeans. No doubt they would have to be some forgoing of economic gain, but these people are not impoverished. If this period of delay were granted, the advocates of federation would find that Africans, who will take little from people they do not trust, will take even unpalatable proposals from those whom they have learned to trust. Then federation might come, not as the root of partition but as its fruit."

Intuitive Objections

LORD ARMOUR (Lab.) said that opinion was growing against the scheme, not only among the Africans but also among Europeans. The Africans' objection might be intuitive, but such feelings were often a better guide than mere dogmatic statements. The resolutions of Church bodies and missions set against the proposals could not be lightly swept aside; many of such people had been in closer touch with Native life than many high-up Government positions.

"partnership" was a mockery if the Government intended to proceed with these proposals.

"Though I should be the last to run down wholesale the Europeans on the spot, we cannot be proud of some of them. There is a fundamental difference between us in this country and a large proportion of the people on the spot. I think the British attitude is to accept the African as a human being who is entitled to the same rights and privileges which other people claim for themselves. We think that there should be no artificial barriers. We have a sincere attitude towards education, including political education."

"On the other hand, some European settlers adopt the attitude that the African is an inferior being who should be ruled by a benevolent aristocracy. The attitude was put in a nutshell by Sir Godfrey Huggins himself, when he said a few years ago: 'It is time for the people in England to realize that the white man in Africa is not prepared and never will be prepared to accept the African as an equal, either socially or equally.'"

Much had been said about illiteracy; but many people in this country knew fine people who were wildflowers on the East Coast or other parts; they could not write well, but were recognized as being thoroughly experienced human beings, and were not denied their true part in democracy.

Suggestions for positive partnership now should include removal of racial restrictions on Africans acquiring land either in town or country; redefinition of Southern Rhodesia's Industrial Conciliation Act; and abolition of the colour bar in hotels, trains, etc. African members should be elected to the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council.

Lord Hailey's Reservations

LORD HAILEY (Cons.) said that, subject to structural changes which would obviously be made by the various commissions set up by the London conference, it seemed that the Government intended to uphold the scheme. Why did the Government not begin by amalgamating or federating Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland? That would enable the people of Africa to have some little experience of a union of that kind. Moreover, Southern Rhodesia's Europeans would be able to see the particular benefit they might derive by securing the good will of Africans.

Lord Hailey was not sure of the ground on which it was constantly stated that if we did not achieve federation now we never should. It might be connected in some people's minds with the possibility that Sir Godfrey Huggins would retire from politics. That would be a tragedy, but there were arguments for federation which did not depend upon the advocacy of Sir Godfrey.

"I am told that we must for make too much of African opinion because there is no such thing as African opinion, but only a certain number of social Africans who lead others along the path they have chosen for them. I used to hear a great deal of that sort of argument when I first went to India nearly 60 years ago—arguments directed against any move for reform or change. Gradually we came to learn that what we had to deal with was just that vocal opinion voiced by a number of advanced, aggressive, and, if you like, intelligent people because they assumed leadership of the country for the mass of the people. Sooner or later we have to reckon with that class of opinion, and it would be unsafe to neglect it now."

The African Affairs Board was really only a compromise. The natural, ordinary, constitutional provision for a people in a minority or an inferior party was to provide for a structure of federation or of government with a sufficient number of votes to make opinions felt. The present proposal for a board should be put forward distinctly as a means of understanding what it was an expedient until further steps could be taken.

Discrimination Problem

It was difficult to see how all the elaborate procedure of reference to the home Government and disallowance of legislation would have the same effect in protecting African interests as would be exercised by continued Colonial Office control over the proceedings of the administration. Matters of real importance to Africans were likely to arise much more in the executive and administrative field than in the legislative field. Discrimination could be exercised as much by negative as by positive action—budgets, social services measures, and the like were often much more powerful a weapon than any enacted legislation.

Central Africa owed an enormous debt to European enterprise, and the Southern Rhodesian Government had shown a great deal of consideration and liberality towards Native interests. Nevertheless, there had been a tendency to press somewhat unduly the comparison between the amounts spent on Native social services by Southern and Northern Rhodesia.

It was often overlooked that the latter territory had only just been able to achieve the resources by which it could spend such money. As for statistical comparisons, on that basis the Native policy of the Union was superior to that of the Rhodesias, for until recently amounts spent per head on African education were: Union, £4 2s. 4d.; Southern Rhodesia, £2 7s.; and Northern Rhodesia, £3 16s. There was absolutely no weight in such comparisons.

"We make the plea for safeguards to meet the apprehension of the African simply because we believe that federation would have a far better chance of success if it carried the good will of Africans. In the debates of the Northern Rhodesian African Representative Council and the Nyasaland African Protectorate Council you will see that there is a body of reasonable, respectable, and intelligent opinion by no means of the agitator type. It is because we wish to carry with us that class of opinion that we ask for these safeguards."

I am convinced of the value of federations or closer unions. I hope that the scheme can be put in its revised form before the three legislatures concerned, and put as fairly as possible to African opinion. I should dislike to think that we were imposing it on Africans against their firm refusal. What we want to achieve in federation is not merely the achievement of self-rule by Africans, but a definite process of self-rule by all the communities combined."

Communist Propaganda

VISCOUNT PORTMAN (Cons.) said that a very great deal of the continued negativism on the part of Africans had been the result of propaganda against Britain spread from the Soviet Ministry in Addis Ababa. Propaganda had sometimes come circuitously, sometimes direct, sometimes through London, from our universities and certain societies. Further political reforms for Africans were necessary, but they could come better through the proposed federation.

LORD TWEEDSMUR (Cons.) speaking as a former district officer in East Africa, said that nothing would have surprised him less than that the initial reaction of Africans should be a complete refusal.

"In my own district every novel scheme, whether for education, vaccination of cattle, dealing with tsetse fly or soil conservation, met with initial resistance. I have heard it said on the best authority that Africans bitterly resented political authority being transferred from the Chartered Company to the British Government."

The air had been over-clouded with suspicion. Before the proposals were launched last year propaganda, written by a well-known pamphleteer had been widely circulated in Central Africa and Britain. A section of the Press, purporting to express African opinion, had acted as a clearing-house of pre-fabricated arguments against federation, which were re-exported to this country as genuine African opinion.

Most false analogies were drawn from the fact that people approach a subject in terms of who is better and who is worse. What is needed is a clear recognition that both are very different. Do not think I lack sympathy for the Africans.

Some of the best days of my life were spent in the company of Africans, and I owe my life to an African who went almost to certain death to save me. But we do no service to the African if we somehow pretend that he is much cleverer than the Briton, and has learned in 50 years that it took us nearly twice 500 years to learn.

S. Rhodesia's Massive Achievements

Many of the hard things said against Southern Rhodesians were quite unsound. In 29 years of self-government that colony's achievements were massive. If her Native policy was so repressive, it seemed strange that year after year, 100,000 labourers came in from other countries to work.

All federations were born of turmoil, and in no other field of human argument did opinion swing through such an arc. A federation to the atmosphere of Africa, and the problem was formidable. A tremendous amount of thought had been put by the Government into the African safeguards in the scheme, and they were at least as strong as existing safeguards in their own territories.

It is the destiny in Africa to do the leading and not just be led. This scheme provides the material structure for the spiritual concept of a multi-racial society and opens up to Africans and white men alike some path to which they can march.

LORD PAKENHAM (Lab.) said that, following the example of the Labour Government, the Conservatives had taken immense trouble over the present scheme,

(Concluded on page 1411)

Educated Africans Might Become Detonator

Further Extracts from S. Rhodesian Native Education Commission Report

NOTHING CAN PREVENT the formation and steady growth of a group of well-educated Africans which, although for a long time to some relatively small, will have an influence among the mass of less privileged Africans wholly disproportionate to its size.

If the opportunities of this group to qualify for and, when qualified, to follow the skilled occupations are persistently obstructed, the group will acquire a deep sense of frustration and grievance—a state of mind capable of having an effect on an educated group similar to that which a detonator has on dynamite.

Of all the skilled occupations that of mixed farming is first in importance for Africans. This is not affected by the colour bar, nor is its scope limited by the number of skilled agriculturists and live-stock breeders which the total arable lands and pastures set aside exclusively for Africans can absorb. For Africans of good character and with the required skill would be employed as station managers, foremen or overseers by European farmers.

Our inquiries have indicated that the establishments in the service of the following new occupations should receive careful consideration: medical practitioners, dentists, and mechanics; magistrates for Native courts to be established in Native urban areas, with a limited jurisdiction only in cases concerning and between Natives; secretaries for Native councils; clerks in district offices of Native Affairs and in the head office of the Native Education Department; post office clerks for postal duties in reserves and Native areas, and to head counties reserved for the African public in post offices in the European area.

Vocational education is now provided at colleges, but it is limited to carpentry, building, agriculture, and leather work.

Collar and Tie Jobs

Time and again during this Commission we were told that educating the African turns him against manual labour and makes him seek only the collar and tie job. "Teach him to understand the meaning of the dignity of labour" was often repeated. But the African is likely to understand that term and appreciate its significance only when he is assured that this labour will bring him the reward, and that if he has the intelligence, character, and ambition, the colour of his skin will be no barrier to his progress.

With the development of Native townships and the possibility of industries being established there, skilled artisans other than builders and carpenters will be needed in ever-increasing numbers. In the absence of any systems of apprenticeship, the only possible way in which these skills can be acquired is through the training obtainable in trades schools and in such an organization as the Native Engineering Department.

Expansion and extension of the existing schools is therefore a necessity. Taking things as they are, rather than as they will be, scope for the training of plumbers, electricians, and garage hands should be provided.

Evidence was given to show that the African with training makes a good plumber in single-storey buildings. With power being taken into reserves and Native areas there will be plenty of work for the electrician. With the mechanization finding its way into agricultural projects, an African with a training in motor mechanics will find plenty of scope for his talents outside as well as inside motor garages.

We therefore recommend that at Bulawayo and Salisbury courses be instituted for the training of plumbers, electricians, and garage hands, and that day trades schools

should be established in the locations at Bulawayo and Salisbury which would train, in the first instance, fitters, turners, electricians and sheet-metal workers.

Such schools would provide the recruits necessary for the proper development of the Native townships and reserves.

At present there is no provision, through the medium of day or part-time classes, for Africans to obtain instruction in any of the subjects included in what might be termed the general commercial group, viz. book-keeping, typing, business methods, commercial arithmetic.

We recommend that courses be made available in Government secondary schools, for Africans, and that part-time classes in book-keeping, typing, commercial arithmetic, and commercial law be made available at the Government schools in the larger African townships. Such a course would be of assistance at present.

Agriculture and the handling of it should be given a much more important place in the curriculum of the teacher-training schools, and there should be much closer liaison between the Native Education and the Native Agricultural Departments.

Agricultural Demonstrations

Agricultural demonstrators visit the schools to give advice regarding crop rotation and care of the plots, and occasionally give talks to the parents on farming methods, but it appears to us that the "farm" must be taken from the beginning to cultivate in the rural children a real love of the land and to drill into them the principles of sound farming methods.

There are many obstacles to the achievement of these desirable ends, and it is for the teacher to find ways and means of surmounting them. The teacher will be the key to the whole situation, and this matter should be kept always before him in his training. The enthusiasm which he shows for a subject is infectious, particularly with young children.

It is as a teacher who has keen on his work and who will devote time to visit the agricultural demonstrator in his area, and see for so operation, the whole attitude of the African to the land could be revolutionized.

It is also said elsewhere in the report about the importance of character training, that as a group to be prepared for, perhaps even more strongly, for the education of the children for good or bad, is the child of the mother, the influence of the mother on the young child is greater than that of the teacher.

The women are a vital factor in the education of the African community, but we view with concern that the education of girls is going backwards with that of the boys. The total number of girls in primary schools in 1950 was 10,676, but in both primary and teacher-training schools there were only 302.

The reason why there are fewer girls in the higher classes in schools is why the few that parents are unwilling to provide money for the girls' education, partly their concern for the girls' safety and their need for the girls' help at home.

The number of girls going on to secondary education has increased during the past five years, but is still small compared with the number of boys. In Government in 1950 there were 53 girls and 202 boys. In other secondary schools there were 25 girls and 824 boys.

Problem of Character of African Teachers

The Commission has been left without the shadow of a doubt that the stability of character, the education, the professional training and the conditions of service (including emoluments, housing and pensions) of the teacher, whether academic, agricultural, industrial or commercial, lie at the foot of most of the problems which beset African education in Rhodesia.

For the years 1948-1950 the percentages of teachers temporarily suspended or dismissed for immoral offences were respectively 3.0, 4.3, and 9%.

In 1950, of a total of 1,282 primary teachers who resigned or were dismissed from schools in which they were employed, 74 (23 trained and 51 untrained) were dismissed for gross immorality. A further 42

...of an individual... temporarily suspended for... offences... gravity...

An one mission employed... number of teachers... figures for... discipline... 10%... such figures... general... of the... cause of suspension... of... in... for such anxiety...

But when we consider... number of teachers... employed... immaturity of the... and their... training... isolation... supporting... and their largely... there need... little surprise that failures do occur.

Of 663 trained teachers employed between 1941 and 1951... resigned or were dismissed after one year of service... after two years of service... after three years. Thus 65% of trained teachers employed had records of three years and less in the same school. Only 5% attained 10 years.

Of 1,765 untrained teachers employed between 1941 and 1951... resigned or were dismissed after one year of service... after two years... after three years. Thus 55% had only three years or less of service in the school to which they had been appointed. Only 1% attained 10 years' service.

Of course not all these teachers are counted... to the profession but the interference... changes... in the normal... of the school... against the orderly and steady progress of the children.

Better Conditions of Service Needed

...education is to be effective... as a system and not involve a gross waste of public money... attempt must be made without delay to improve the conditions of service and raise the status of the African teacher... to attract and retain the more intelligent and more stable in character of the output of the schools.

We recommend that the differentiation between teachers in Government and mission schools be abolished... that salary scales and all their conditions of service be the same, and the salary scales be revised to relate them more closely to rates current in comparable occupations.

Equal recognition of service in Government and mission schools should be granted... so that transfer from one system to another may be accomplished without loss.

The Commission urges that those changes in teacher-training should, by constant repetition by direct propaganda and above all by personal example, aim to keep before the trainees a model of what a teacher should be: namely, that he should be neat and accurate in his work, should be able to secure the attention and maintain the interest of his pupils, should be strict but sympathetic, and should believe in and actively teach such character-forming habits as cleanliness, self-respect, courtesy, politeness, accuracy, dependability, reliability and honesty, and should himself be scrupulously honest and punctual.

In addition to religious instruction, he should receive instruction in ethical conduct abounding a code of professional behaviour.

Department's Transfer Sought

African witnesses were unanimous in their desire to have the Native Education Department transferred to the Education Department (European). This change was recommended in 1945 by the Flewman Commission as part of a general policy of co-ordination of the specialist services. This general policy has not been accepted by the Government, and we are not satisfied that any advantage would accrue from the African point of view by the suggested transfer... were made... of a general policy such as the Flewman Commission recommended.

On the other hand, the Native Education Department... a section of Native Affairs can be properly co-ordinated with all other aspects of African development... most desirable aim.

In the absence of acceptance by the Government of the general policy recommended by the Flewman Commission, we recommend that the Native Education Department be moved to the Native Affairs.

The value of a proper... for school children... should be... scheme worked in conjunction with a municipal... If the scheme is justified by results, a

school meals service should... in the necessary funds can be provided and the... motion.

The department should publish a teachers journal. In allocating priorities to our various recommendations, we must emphasize that in our opinion, the items which take precedence over all others, with equal urgency, are

Teachers' salaries, mortgages, and parity between Government and mission teaching service; increased teacher-training facilities in all forms; improved facilities for industrial education; increase in the inspectorate and maintenance of a head office staff adequate for the expanding administrative and supervisory duties; provision of more schools in urban areas.

The total of the estimated increases, for all calculable items under these five headings, is £570,365, being £535,365 against revenue and £35,000 against loans.

Africa in Urban Areas Five Stages in Urbanization

MR. D. R. WALLACE JONES, founder of the South African Institute of Race Relations, and for the past five years, adviser on Native Affairs to the great Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa in connection with its mining operations in the Union and Northern Rhodesia, last week addressed a joint meeting in London of the Royal African and Royal Empire Societies on "The Effects of Urbanization in South and Central Africa."

Higher wages are, he emphasized, the prime factor in stabilizing African labour in the towns, the amenities of which are the second greatest attraction to Africans, who are so gregarious by nature.

He distinguished five stages in urbanization: (1) the migrant labourers, all single men, entering an urban area on contract for a few months; (2) temporary urban dwellers, who plan to return to their homes in the country; (3) semi-permanently urbanized people who mean to stay in their old age in a rural area; (4) the permanently urbanized; and (5) the completely urbanized who were born or brought up in towns, do not know the country, and are really town-dwelling people with a town outlook.

Sample statistics from the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia suggested that about 3% of the Africans had lived in a town for under five years, rather more than 3% had been urbanized for more than 25 years, over 11% for 20 years and upwards, more than 21% for between 15 and 20 years, 42% for 10 to 15 years, and more than 64% for between five and 10 years.

More Copperbelt Benefits

Whereas five years ago the number of Africans who had their families with them on the Copperbelt was under 40%, the proportion was now rather more than 60%, and it would be still higher, if shortages of material had not prevented the companies from building all the cottages for which there was an eager demand.

Urbanized Africans said Mr. Jones made a greater and more continuous contribution to the national income than they would if in their own areas. Moreover, more continuous work led to better work, with the result that considerable numbers of Africans were now doing skilled and unskilled jobs, particularly in industry.

A striking fact was that there were more African women than men on the Copperbelt, where about 20% of the women might now be described as stabilized. In the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo 63% of the African workers now had their families living with them.

Urbanization has brought a sense of solidarity, which expressed itself in burial societies, trade unions, and political associations of all kinds. There was an increasing adoption of European modes of life, in food, dress, and furniture, for instance. Prosperity had led to racial tension and to demands for greater political rights.

Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council Debates Federation

Mr. Welensky on Choice Between Progress and Stagnation

THE TIME HAS COME when we must make a choice between progress and stagnation," said Mr. Welensky in the non-officials in Northern Rhodesia in a 20-minute speech in the Legislative Council on the African federation.

All who desire peace and order, he said, combined against federation. If we hoped to make this country a home for people of both races, to make it a happy and prosperous country, we must completely disregard politics from colour. If we fail in that, we have failed in the whole problem.

The White Paper proposals represented an attempt to establish a democracy which would give Central Africa the stability it was unlikely to achieve under any other form of Government. Whereas some people argued that the progress of Africans within a Federal framework would lead to a Gold Coast constitution, Mr. Welensky did not consider there was any chance of that happening in Rhodesia. Nor could there be European dominance. "People who aim at that," asserted Mr. Welensky, "ignore every lesson of history."

Rapid changes in Government in the United Kingdom involved dangers for the Colonies, and one reason for Dominion status in the Colonies was that the territories should suffer as little as possible from such changes. In the territories narrowly divided in the U.K., certain militant elements had an influence far beyond their numbers. Had it not been for their interference in the recent Bechuanaland troubles, the three police officers might not have been killed. Incidentally, if the Dominion of Central Africa were created, provision should be made for the Bechuanaland territory joining at some future date.

One of the most serious things in the world is to populate Central Africa. If we do not develop and populate it will be only a matter of time before we are not allowed to hold the territory.

African Partnership

While concerned about the future of his own race, Mr. Welensky realised that the African was a partner whose interests must be protected. For all partners were on a common basis, a partnership in which one got out of the business something equal to what he put in. In Central Africa there must for a long time be a junior and senior partner, but as the African continues his contribution, so should his position in the partnership change.

Many Africans understood the point about Party to oppose federation, although Mr. Welensky, Mr. Smith and Mr. Gordon Walker had signed the representation at the Victoria Falls conference. All the representatives had to accept the proposed African Affairs Commission, which was changing which heartburn in Southern Rhodesia and the fact that those who felt qualms about having any type of a position to delay the actions of a duly elected Parliament. Mr. Welensky was prepared to accept the board through his modification suggested by Southern Rhodesia that a Judge of the Federal Court should adjudicate on any issue involving alleged discriminatory legislation.

Resignment had also been expressed that amendment to the proposed federal constitution would have to be taken on the basis of freedom of common. Mr. Welensky did not object very strongly to that provision, for the British Government was interested in maintaining good relations with Central Africa and he realised that such matters would be handled by the Council.

It was time to make the right choice now, he said, since the country was a vast mineral resource and the only way of developing a State as great as Canada was to exploit these resources. The Member for Agriculture had a recurring long term plan for Central Africa which would provide the solution to racial problems, and he asked us we do not attempt to find a solution to these problems because of ill-informed opinion?

The whole problem was bedevilled by fear, and the only way to solve fear was to try and convince those who were fearful that there was nothing of which to be afraid. The white man had enormous fears that his

high standard would be dragged down by the African, and political fears that he would be overwhelmed by weight of numbers. The economic fear must be answered by raising the standards of the African.

There was no danger in accepting the philosophy that the black man had the right to become the equal of the European. Equality would in itself remove friction between the races.

Under federation it would be possible to get the capital vitally needed, not only for development but for the salaries of the European communities on which the country depended for economic development and stable race relations. Since those European communities existed in Central Africa in such numbers that they were no longer afraid of being swamped, when that fear too would disappear. So long as the African had his safeguards in the constitution, he need have no fears of development and of increased European immigration.

Safeguards

The African feared the loss of his legal interference with his tribal customs and rights, and that he would be kept down politically and economically. The answer to those fears was in the safeguards embodied in the scheme for federation. Mr. Beckett said that the safeguards were not there for the African since they must come when the people in general and Africa must be the masters of their own fate and their own constitution.

The proposed safeguards towards that the growth towards a government would be on the safeguards in which European and Africans would each take his rightful part.

If federation was not accepted, race relations would worsen, and the African elements who had not shown any inclination to collaborate in finding a solution to the country's problems, would fight till they had achieved a victory.

Federation offered the African ultimate equality in Africa. What more could he want than that?

Pleading that African opposition to the federal plan involved a moral issue, Mr. JONAS MORFAT, senior nominated member for African interests, said that for the first time Africans were banding together in opposition to a scheme for no other reason than that they were African.

He did not suggest that a permanent cleavage on racial lines was inevitable if federation were accepted through. Administered with full regard to the rights and advancement of the African people, it might come to be accepted by many of them, but for the first time a major issue would have been settled on this racial basis. Ammunition would be given to that element in the African population which already preached the doctrine that "racism" was the only solution for Africans in Central Africa.

Although the arguments for federation were weighty, it was everyone's duty conscientiously to examine the other side. He asked us to accept his conclusion, and would be grateful to anyone who could prove that they were wrong.

Had the European minority the moral right to impose its will in a fundamental issue on the vast majority of the African people? He had been made to understand this fact by declaring that the opposition had not existed or was greatly exaggerated, and African opinion had been gravely misled, and that this was completely unjustified.

Mr. Morfat's Doubts

The duties carry no weight with me, he declared, because the evidence available on the contention is not true, the second is not material, and the third could be remedied by legislation. Enlightenment would take time. The Government was being rushed, though there might be good reason for that.

It was a good thing that the democratic system evolved in England would be brought to the attention of those with its mixed society and be expected to work without change. It was a most unfortunate that initially there was a black party and a white party, with little or no regard for allegiance between the two groups. That was natural, and it was inevitable that it did not last for long, but it was inevitable that the efforts of the members to make contact with Africa, for exchange of views had failed. Making officials and non-officials had been prepared to meet interested Africans for discussion, both the Chief Secretary

and the leader of the European non-official members but replied in the affirmative.

The Southern Rhodesian Government could delegate to the federation the question of African education and the federal legislature would not refuse. Such a delegation he claimed would carry with it the obligation to meet from federal funds the cost of the service, and that would mean that Northern Rhodesia, in addition to paying for its own education scheme would be making a contribution towards a similar service in Southern Rhodesia.

He suggested that every constitutional Bill should not only be passed by a two-thirds majority of the Federal Legislature but be passed by two-thirds majority of each of the territorial legislatures. If that could not be done, it should be carried in the territorial legislature by a bare majority. The existing situation was unacceptable.

African Member's View

Mr. P. SOKOAI, an African member, said that the entire African community was opposed to the plan for obvious reasons. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia had accepted the plan as a stepping-stone to amalgamation. Africans feared that extension of Southern Rhodesia's Native policy, which approximated more closely to that of South Africa than to its Native policy of any other British African territory. The proposals gave no hope for Africans to reach the goal of responsible government within the British Commonwealth. Federation was a moral test for the British people. Safeguards had been given to other British territories, and they never worked.

Mr. E. W. SARGENT (Lusaka) claimed that the proposals gave Africans every measure of protection and left the gate wide open for their progress, economically and politically.

He deplored action made in the British Press against the white settler and resolutions passed in Edinburgh by people who knew very little about Africa. "We are not Englishmen living abroad," he continued. "We are Rhodesians who have the deepest loyalty to the British Throne and are trying to make this country great."

Mr. H. J. MILLAR (Livingstone) urged that federation would strengthen the ties with the rest of the Commonwealth.

Mr. G. W. R. LANGE (Nkana) pointed out that little had been specified for the protection of European interests. Some would say that those who planned the scheme had gone too far in their attempts to provide safeguards for the Africans.

On the Copperbelt 300,000 Africans lived, worked, and thrived under favourable conditions, where prior to the advent of the Copper industry a few hundred eked out a precarious primitive existence. Confidence in the European had been built up not by statutory legislation, but by common sense, good will, and practical Christian doctrine.

Some form would be required for the railways, the coal industry and development of hydro-electric power alone. Collectively, success might be achieved where attempts by individual Governments would be hopeless. "We can look forward," he concluded, "to ready and large-scale investment from the date on which federation is accepted."

Mr. D. I. YAMBA declared that federation was a few people in order to dominate Africans for ever. "I am not prepared to enter a second slavery century from which Dr. Livingstone spent all his life to liberate them. Not one African was prepared to have a second federation."

Dangers of Delay and Indecision

Captain F. B. ROBERTSON (North-Eastern area) stressed the dangers of delay and indecision. "I was surprised that experienced politicians had become protagonists of an apparent policy of 'wait with contentment.'" He hoped that there were not many Africans who supposed that.

Colonel G. M. WILSON, Member for Health and Local Government, said that federation offered the only possible line for a safe future.

Referring to African opposition, he said for many years within living memory a large part of Northern Rhodesia was decimated by Arab slave traders. The African people had they joined together could have ousted the raiders. Instead they cowered in their villages and passed on with humiliation and suffering. Colonel Wilson thought the impact of civilization would have shown the African people how wrong they were, but it appeared that they had learnt nothing.

(To be concluded)

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PERSONALIA

MR. L. V. WIGG has been appointed Deputy Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika.

SIR JOHN CHURCHILL has resigned from the board of Imperial Continental Gas Association, Ltd.

DR. I. R. GRIGORI has been elected Mayor of Nairobi with MR. H. TRAVIS as Deputy Mayor.

MR. JUSTICE THACKER, puisne judge in Kenya since 1938 and several times Acting Chief Justice, has retired.

MR. DAVID POWELL has been appointed a London director of Booker Brothers, McConnell and Co. Ltd.

MR. NORMAN HARDY, who will be Nakuru's first Mayor, went to Kenya in 1947, while serving in the Forces.

LORD INVERCLYDE has been invested by the Ethiopian Ambassador in London with the Grand Cordon of Ethiopia.

MR. STANLEY GHERSIE, M.L.C. for Nairobi North, is due to London by air from Nairobi at the end of this week.

LORD HARTLEY has been elected President of the Overseas Bankers' Club, which was formed in London four years ago.

LIEUT. COLONEL THE HON. RANDAL BLUNKETT, only son of the 18th Baron Dunsany, has been visiting Northern Rhodesia.

MR. A. FIELDING is chairman of this year's Kenya Musical Festival, which opens on Monday in Nairobi and will last a week.

MR. Z. DEEN has been appointed to act for MR. I. E. NATHOO in the Legislative Council of Kenya during his absence from the Colony.

MR. KNIDE HIGGS spoke in Sunday's Evening East Africa programme of the B.B.C. on farming in England and East Africa.

MR. G. G. ROBINSON, who will become Chief Justice in Zanzibar when SIR JOHN GRAY retires next year, is a puisne judge in Kenya.

COLONEL AND MRS. F. J. MODERA left London by air last week for Southern Rhodesia to visit their son. Then they will return to Kenya.

MR. W. H. EASTWOOD, M.P. for Bulawayo, will arrive in England from Southern Rhodesia this week for a stay of about two months.

THE ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR in London will hold a reception at the Embassy on Wednesday next to mark the birthday of the Emperor.

MR. A. COXBURN, a director of Messrs. Granton & Co., Ltd., of Nairobi, has arrived in London from Kenya for a stay of some weeks.

MR. PATRICK O'DONOVAN, who has had a long tour of West, East, Central and Southern Africa with the Observer last year, has just left London for Japan.

SIR EDWARD TWINING, Governor of Tanganyika, will open the Williamson Laboratories of Makerere College, Kampala, on July 22, during a three-day visit to Uganda.

MR. A. K. BATE, who was for more than 20 years in the Colonial Service in Tanganyika, is now in business in London with his brother, COLONEL C. L. H. DOUGLAS BATE.

MR. J. R. JAMES, Parks Superintendent of Salisbury Municipality, has returned to Southern Rhodesia after taking an intensive course in this country on parks administration.

SIR HENRY LOW, who has been visiting the United States and Canada in connexion with Rotary International, has just arrived in London for a short stay before returning to Bulawayo.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR ARTHUR BROMLEY, ceremonial and reception secretary of the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Office, has now completed 21 years in that appointments. He will be 74 in August.

MR. L. V. DRAMMIDGE has been elected President of the Association of Surgeons of East Africa. Mrs. G. E. NEVILL is hon. treasurer, and MR. W. H. KIRKALDY-WALLIS hon. secretary.

THE RT. REV. L. E. STRADLING, formerly Bishop of Masasi, has been invested as Bishop of the newly constituted diocese of South-West Tanganyika by THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY at Lambeth Palace.

MR. H. J. VAN REINSBURG, pasture research officer in the Veterinary Department in Tanganyika, will represent the Territory at an international grasslands congress to be held in the United States from August 17 to 23.

MR. DAVID S. C. ARTHUR, younger son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Arthur, formerly of Kikuyu, Kenya, has graduated at Edinburgh University M.A. with honours in history. His engagement to MISS MARY FROST is announced.

MR. P. W. MOOPER has won the Kenya amateur golf championship for the fourth time, his previous wins being in 1932, 1934, and 1936. He has played in seven finals in the Colony. This year's runner-up was MR. N. M. MCGLOIN.

MR. MALCOLM FRASER, who is on his way to Southern Rhodesia to take up permanent residence in Salisbury, first joined the Mafuca Trading Co., Ltd., in 1903, and later became the general manager in Africa. When he returned to England in 1937, he was elected to the Board.

MR. PIERCE GORDON DEEPER has succeeded MR. C. L. ROBERTSON as chairman of the Natural Resources Board of Southern Rhodesia, in which he has been resident since 1928. He was at one-time a settler in East Africa, and then went to the Union. He is a past chairman of the Umfolozi Farmers' Association.

MR. W. M. GRAHAM, representative for South and East Africa of Messrs. Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Ltd., with headquarters in Durban, is about to return to the London office of the company. He has done much travelling in the Rhodesias and East Africa in recent years, and is well-known in the territories. His successor will be MR. P. R. ORR.

SIR ABDEL RAHMAN EL MAHDY PASHA, leader of the independence movement in the Sudan, who intends to come to London unofficially after his Swiss holiday, has denied that he had been invited by the British Government. He is unlikely to leave Khartoum before July 20, and will break his journey in Alexandria to visit Sirry Pasha, the new Prime Minister of Egypt.

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MR. FRASER CAMPBELL WILSON, a farmer in the South district of Kenya, and Miss LOWERY WILSON, GOVERNOR of Amersham, have been married at that town. Mr. JAMES MACKILLOP, also of Kenya, was the best man.

MR. HENRY HOPKINSON, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, will leave London by air on Monday, July 28, to visit Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He will be accompanied by MR. A. CAMPBELL, his private secretary, and MR. J. E. MARNHAM, of the Central African Department of the Colonial Office.

Sped to the Garden Palace to-day are MR. & MRS. A. GIFFORD, MR. & MRS. G. GOFF, MR. & MRS. R. J. HADY, MR. ANTHONY HARDY, SIR HENRY LEW, MRS. SELMA MEREDITH, MRS. HAZEL MORRIS, MR. & MRS. O. NAYLOR, MRS. CATHERINE PUGH, MRS. LOUISE RUDLAND, MISS KATHLEEN STEWART, MISS MILDRED TICE, and Mrs. BETTY WATSON.

Passengers on the bound for Beira in the M.V. BLOEMFONTEIN CASTLE, which sailed from London last Friday, included MAJOR W. MRS. J. M. BATES, MR. & MRS. A. A. CRIST, MR. & MRS. G. W. CROOK, MR. C. G. GIBSON, MR. & MRS. S. R. EMBERSON, MR. & MRS. R. H. HAMILTON, MR. & MRS. L. VALLETT, MR. & MRS. J. MIDGLEY, MR. D. NIELSEN, MR. F. PAUL, MR. F. T. PAUL, MR. & MRS. J. FISHER, MR. D. READ, MR. J. HUBBELL, and MR. M. M. WILLIAMS.

Obituary

MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM HUGH MIGEOD, who has died in this country at the age of 29, joined the Colonial Service in the Gold Coast in 1900 and retired 19 years later. During the next dozen years he undertook several expeditions, to Lake Chad, the Cameroons, and across Africa, and led a British Museum expedition to excavate the bones of dinosaurs in Tanganyika in 1925-27 and again in 1929-30. He was the author of many books.

MRS. ROSE ALLEN, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, was the wife of Mr. Cyril Allen and the daughter of a former Minister of Agriculture in the Natal Government. She went to Rhodesia in 1913, two years after her marriage. She had been a prominent goffer and a gifted singer and pianist. Mr. Allen earned at one time in the Capetown district. Later he became a journalist, and was editor of the *Sunday Mail* when he retired.

MR. WALDE WILLS, who has died in Southern Rhodesia, was a well-known Salisbury advocate. He arrived at the Colony from Johannesburg in 1928, after education at Marlborough and Cambridge University. During the last war he served with the British military administration in Italian Somaliland.

MRS. JENNY S. ALEXANDER, who has died in London, was the wife of Mrs. Gilchrist Alexander, senior, puisne judge in Tanganyika from 1920 to 1925, during which time he twice acted as Chief Justice. Among his publications are "Tanganyika Memories" and "A Judge in the Red Kanzi".

MR. COLANGE POZZO, an Italian, who had spent most of his 62 years in East Africa, has died in Namirembe Hospital, Uganda. He was the sculptor of the statue of Christ the King which stands outside the Roman Catholic Church of that name in Kampala.

MR. JOHN SHARPE STIRTON, chief health inspector in Kenya, who has died in this country, joined the Colony's Medical Service in 1927 and did most of his work in the organization of health services in African districts. He was 51.

MRS. CECIL HOLMES BRAND, who died last week, had been a director of Dwa Plantations, Ltd., since February last year.

MRS. SYBIL JAMES, wife of Major Alan James, has been killed in a car accident in Kenya.

**Services to Colonial Students
British Council's Report for 1951**

THE REPORT on Welfare of Colonial Students in 1951 issued by the British Council shows an expansion in almost all its activities. Last year 2,344 students (92% of arrivals) were met when they reached this country, compared with 1,708 in the previous year. Permanent accommodation was arranged for 1,671 (1,334 students, and accommodation for vacations or short visits for 337 (276). Membership of British Council centres in the U.K. rose from 1,308 to 1,446, and those who took part in the council's vacation courses from 262 to 304.

More than half the Colonial students arriving in London made their own arrangements for lodging, but there was reason to believe that this had not been done in advance. The report states: "It appears that, when applying for a passport at one of some Colonial territories, some still asked to state the address in the U.K. to which they will be going, and that they assume this to be a prerequisite to obtaining a passport. This to some extent explains the fact that some arrive in London intending to go to quite remote and precarious addresses."

The position in regard to persuading landlords to accept coloured lodgers is reported to be steadily improving. In the London area the number of lodgers registered as suitable for Colonial students in January 1950, was only one-sixth of the total on the council's books; by the end of the year the proportion had been raised to one-third, and by the end of 1951 they numbered 1,033 out of 2,773. More than 1,500 new addresses were added to the list during the year under review, 900 being considered suitable for Colonial students.

East Africa Pioneers Society

ON TUESDAY NEXT, Colonel E. S. Grogan will preside at a general meeting in Nairobi of the revived Pioneer Society, which, it is suggested, should now be called the East Africa European Pioneers Society.

The interim committee has recommended that foundation members should be confined to those who arrived in East Africa not later than August 4, 1914, and thereafter resided in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, or Zanzibar for not less than five years.

Ordinary members may be either (1) direct descendants of foundation members of members that 15 years of age who have lived in East Africa for at least five years, or (2) persons who have resided continuously in the country for 25 years apart from normal periods of absence for study, business, or recuperation.

It is proposed to compile a full record of pioneers, whether members of the society or not, to provide a meeting place for members and for the safe custody of books and other records of historical interest, to arrange an annual dinner, and to publish a journal. An annual subscription of 10s. is suggested.

The secretary is Miss D. L. Jarrett, Box 2,013, Nairobi.

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Mr. Churchill on Commonwealth Unity Economic Federation Impracticable

MR. CHURCHILL LAST WEEK REJECTED as "impracticable" a proposal by Mr. F. BESWICK (Lab.) for an economic federation of the Commonwealth, involving one customs union, one currency and one external balance of payments account.

When the Prime Minister had made his reply, Mr. BESWICK continued: "But does not the Prime Minister agree that it is quite intolerable that different peoples including himself, should at different times have considered it practicable to federate with almost all States of this globe save ourselves with a people of our own flesh and blood and who speak our own language; and if economic stability and political influence is what we seek, does not he think it is time that we discussed the difficulties and advantages of this proposition?"

MR. CHURCHILL: "I have never considered federation with approval, as far as I am concerned personally. Many other forms of unity and of association are possible and valuable, but an economic federation of the Commonwealth would not be possible without a political federation, and would involve the surrender by the Commonwealth Governments including the United Kingdom Government, of such a wide range of economic powers that every member of the Commonwealth would cease to be a sovereign State. Even if the United Kingdom were prepared to face this possibility, it is clear that other Governments of the Commonwealth would not."

MR. H. STURGEON (Lab.): "While it may be admitted that the Governments of these countries at present opposed to the concept of federation, has the Prime Minister any reason to suppose that the people of these countries would not in fact welcome this form of political integration which would be a benefit to their advantage?"

Drawing Closer by Natural Processes

MR. CHURCHILL: "I am sure that the closer we come to each other by natural processes the better, but I should think it would be a very great danger to try to set up an economic and political federation of all the Commonwealth, and I believe it quite impracticable, at any rate in any period which I should be likely to be concerned with."

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON (Lab.): "Are we to take it that the Prime Minister is opposed to the principle of federalism in relation to the Commonwealth, but is in favour of it so far as Western Europe is concerned?"

MR. CHURCHILL: "I do not myself conceive that federalism is immediately feasible within the Commonwealth. I have never been in favour of it in Europe, and I am astonished that Mr. Henderson, when he visited Strasbourg, and was such a distinguished success there, did not notice some of the fundamental facts."

MR. BESWICK: "When the Prime Minister talks of natural processes, does he not think the natural process within the Commonwealth should now be towards a tighter association of the type I have indicated, and does he not appreciate that the very looseness of the association of which we are so proud can lead in the future as easily towards disintegration as it has led to development in the past?"

MR. CHURCHILL: "I think we might just as easily do that by trying to proceed to rigid formal measures of unity before opinion was ripe enough for that, and do harm by proceeding with caution."

MR. L. O. THOMAS (Lab.): "Would the Prime Minister give some indication of what he means when he uses the term 'natural processes' on which he seems to depend for the closer integration which he desired?"

MR. CHURCHILL: "The English-speaking part of the Commonwealth are drawn together with every day's passing, and we hope that similar beneficial reactions will gradually occur outside those limits."

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON (Lab.) asked the Foreign Secretary for a statement on recognition by the Greek and other Governments of the claims to the Sudanese royal title by King Farouk of Egypt.

MR. A. NUTTING: Her Majesty's Government's views on the question of King Farouk's title are well known to the House. Recognition of a change in the title involves in the

eyes of many Sudanese recognition of the title of King of the Sudan, and we cannot not to do so without consulting with the Sudan. At this point, I have not been put through to all Governments concerned. I therefore regret the action taken by the Governments which have recognized the new title without waiting to hear what the Sudanese had to say. I am glad to hear that some of the Governments have made it plain that recognition is not intended to have any political significance.

Understanding between A.T.O. and Egyptian Government

MR. A. NUTTING: Is it correct that there was an understanding across the countries associated with the A.T.O. Government, that they should take no action which would prevent negotiations between the United Kingdom and the Egyptian Government?

MR. T. DENNISON: Such an understanding most certainly did not exist. The Foreign Secretary can tell me whether the State Department took the opportunity of discussing this matter with the Egyptian Government, and if so, could he say whether the State Department now approaches the Sudanese Government?

MR. NUTTING: This subject was discussed between the Foreign Secretary and the United States Secretary of State. The U.S. Government have consistently supported Her Majesty's Government in this matter.

MR. PHILIPPS PRICE (Lab.): Asked the Foreign Secretary whether he could now make a statement on the discussions that had been going on between the Umma Party in the Sudan and the Government on the question of Sudan's relations with Egypt.

MR. NUTTING: Although they welcome the exchange of views, H.M. Government were not a party to the discussions between the Egyptian Government and representatives of Sayid Abdel Rahman El Mahdi. I am not in a position to give the House any information as to their outcome. H.M. Government are glad, however, to see any direct contact between the Egyptian Government and the Sudanese which may lead to a better understanding.

MR. PRICE: Can the Minister say whether the recent change of Prime Ministers in Egypt has any connexion with the refusal of the Umma Party in the Sudan and the consequent developments there?

MR. NUTTING: I should prefer not to be drawn into commenting on the new Egyptian Government at so early a stage in their development.

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Land Utilization in Kenya Socialists' Parliamentary Motion

A MOTION standing in the names of Mr James Griffiths, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr John Dugdale, former Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, and more than 140 other Members has been tabled in the House of Commons in the following terms:

"That this House regards as of the utmost importance the implementation of a policy of land utilization in Kenya which will ensure full development of the resources of the Colony, and gradually effect the transition from tribal subsistence agriculture to a form of farming which will preserve the soil and secure for Africans a higher standard of living; urges H.M. Government to take action to ensure the more rapid spread of modern agricultural techniques among African farmers, to encourage the development of producers co-operatives, and to make available agricultural credit and facilities than to continue sterile controversies about tribal claims to land at present reserved for European settlement; urges H.M. Government to seek agreement in Kenya for a policy which will permit Africans and in particular African co-operatives to own lands in the highlands and which will enable the Government of Kenya to acquire, as part of a general policy of agricultural development, unused land in that area for African use, with the necessary safeguard to secure proper conservation of soil fertility."

Conservatives' Amendment

Mr. Dods-Parker and other Conservative M.P.s promptly tabled the following amendment:

"That this House regards as of the utmost importance the part played by European agriculturists in the Kenya Highlands in increasing the food supplies available for the growing African population of the

East African territories, thereby improving African standards of living, made at the same time, for example encouraging better African methods of cultivation throughout the Colony; urges the Government to maintain the guarantees with regard to European settlement in the Highlands which have been given by successive Governments in the past; and urges the Government, while respecting tribal rights in Kenya, to take all possible steps to improve facilities for African agricultural training and to encourage Africans to restore the fertility and improve the output of their reserves, whether as individual cultivators or as members of tribal co-operatives."

There will be a discussion on Colonial affairs in the House of Commons to-day when the issues raised by the motion and the amendment are expected to be discussed.

Brigadier-General Arthur Lewin

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ARTHUR CORLE LEWIN, who at the age of 77 won the East African Aerial Derby this year, has been awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Aero Club for his outstanding record of private flying over a number of years. His admirers in East Africa and elsewhere will welcome this tribute to a young aviator whose name as could be found anywhere. Learning to fly at the age of 57, he celebrated the award of his proficiency by flying solo to Kenya, not as a stunt, but because he wanted to take his aircraft home. Between the wars he repeatedly flew to this country and back again by various routes, once having to land in the southern Sudan and spend 10 uncomfortable days in the swamps. He has owned 10 aircraft, and has taken part in half a dozen air races, winning three, and finishing second in the King's Cup race of 1937. During the last war he flew as a sub-area commander, and later as a welfare officer, in the East Africa Command of the Royal Air Force. Recently he arrived in England on leave from Kenya.

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British Press Comment on Federation

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley Backs Scheme

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS is having almost as hard a task in persuading his countrymen that they have nothing to lose by federation as the British Government has with the Africans of Northern Rhodesia and South-West Africa, wrote the *Economist* in an issue which contained a letter from Mr. J. H. Wallace, secretary to the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association, replying to an earlier enquiry why federation was considered essential in the territories.

"Federation," he wrote, "is urgently needed first to provide the wider framework of political security required to encourage capital investment and quicker development of natural resources; secondly, federation is needed to form a strong, united British bloc of territories capable of withstanding the expansion of the illiberal racial policy of the whites, and thus to safeguard both black and white interests in the region."

Dangers of Discrediting U.K. Leadership

"With federation it is a question of how to avoid to postpone the theme of closer union now and to discredit United Kingdom leadership in the eyes of Rhodesians and deprive her of moral authority."

"Far more dangerous, failure to act now would also discredit, if not overthrow, those liberal Central African leaders who have identified themselves with the cause of federation and partnership between the races. Their fall would open the way for their extremist opponents to import the racist policies of the south."

"There is therefore no alternative to federation, not except economic stagnation and racial strife."

Mr. J. P. McDonagh wrote that "federation is necessary because it provides the only effective way to partnership between the races, and on racial partnership depends the future prosperity of Central Africa."

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley wrote in the course of a letter to the *Listener*—

"Sir Godfrey Huggins's Government has conceded an important principle—the right of the British Parliament to intervene in the affairs of a federation with which Southern Rhodesia, which is self-governing, will be the senior partner. Thus the British Parliament and public will have a greater say than before in the future of more than two million Africans in Southern Rhodesia, and will be in a far stronger position to challenge any extension of the apartheid principle which they may detect or suspect anywhere in Central Africa."

"In fact, the Southern Rhodesian delegates have repudiated altogether the apartheid and Malanist doctrines. They have agreed to equal representation with Africans on the African Affairs Board, and to the direct election of African members (not Europeans representing Africans) to the Central Assembly. This is a notable victory for the champions of racial equality, and should be a credit large on the credit side of these proposals."

"It may be argued that no paper safeguards can afford ultimate protection. That is true, and applies equally to any proposal for British rule to be made for Africans in Northern and Southern Rhodesia. The only ultimate safeguard lies in African unity and racial good will. It is because these proposals do offer chances for Africans to prove their capacity, and for racial co-operation to grow, that they deserve support."

Gold Coast 'Sirens'

Are not those Africans who reject them in danger of enticement by sirens? They hope to reach the same goal as the Gold Coast—all-black self-government. How can this happen in multi-racial countries like Northern Rhodesia? Only by expelling the whites, which would surely involve such persecution and racialism as to make Dr. Malan pale into a sucking dove. Nor will Central Africa, on the whole, a vast, under-developed region, be able to support the social services needed to underpin political advance without European skills and capital.

If these proposals are rejected, what is the alternative? Surely this: the ultimate triumph of apartheid and Malanist rule in Southern Rhodesia, and in the north political justification combined with an economic uncertainty which could only inhibit the great developments those who know the region believe to be possible.

These proposals mark a parting of the ways, and I hope Africans and their advisers will react that if hopes are dupes,

fears may be liar, and that the alternative is not understandable, is not a sound one. The current issue of the *Spectator* contains an editorial note which reads—

"It may be true that the plan put forward by the Government will be adopted, be to the benefit of the Africans; but if the Africans decline to see that, and the plan is none the less imposed on them, the results are likely to be as bad as the act would be unjustifiable. It may be true that African opinion as a whole is not vocal, but the fact that such part of it as is vocal is uniformly hostile to the Government proposals is not to be ignored."

"It is to be noted that so high an authority on African affairs as Lord Hailley attaches considerable weight to the opinions of such responsible bodies as the African Representative Council of Northern Rhodesia and the African Representative Council of Swaziland."

"There are thus two separate but closely allied questions—whether the Central African federation scheme is essentially a good scheme, in which the answer can fairly be said to be that it is, and whether it should be forced on the Africans if they continue to reject it. There the answer should be equally definite."

Time for African Opinion to Change

To force it on them could be both indefensible and disastrous. The question may never arise. There is still time for African opinion to change before the further Victoria Falls Conference in the autumn. If that change does not take place, then the only safe and wise course will be to hold the plan up until Native apprehensions can be dispelled by patient discussion and education."

MR. DOUGLAS DOBBS-PARKES has written—

"The Rev. Michael Scott suggests that the administrative staff in Central Africa cannot perform the duty of explaining to Africans the federation proposals and the reasons for the Government's support of them and at the same time objectively assess African opinion. As one who has been an administrative officer in Africa, I have no hesitation in



This is my favorite

saying that this very implies a fundamental ignorance of the work of these officers, which has always consisted in explaining, explaining and encouraging—in fact, in exercising leadership—and at the same time, assessing the opinions which they seek to influence and recording it faithfully. As for respect they deserve in the matter of the federation proposals differ in no respect from much of their normal work.

That is not to say that the task is easy. The proposals are necessarily complex, and it would be hard to achieve a broad and dispassionate understanding of them, even if African opinion were not already to some extent beset by suspicion and criticisms, which arise too often through the activities of persons who claim to be the champions of African interests.

Mr. Scott and those who feel with him should do a service to the cause of all in Central Africa if they could clarify their own position. Do they oppose federation or closer association in any form absolutely? Do they oppose, as such, the particular proposals now set forward (and, if so, why)? Or do they object only to proposals which attract African criticisms?

If the last, bearing in mind the many proposals, what sovereignty will be surrendered to the Whites, by what measure would they judge the amount of concession which in their view should be decided?

The general secretary of the African League, Mr. T. J. Wellings-Lonsborough, writing from a London address to *West Africa*, asserted that the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland "share oppression, slavery, and exploitation."

Party for N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland

On Sunday the *Observer* returned to the old idea of an amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, with parity of European and African members in a unified Legislative Council.

Africans in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland were alleged to identify the present federation plans with permanent white domination, and there was a plea that Africans should be given the assurance that federation would not be imposed against their will, since the doctrine of government with the consent of the governed precluded the forcible imposition of major constitutional changes and the idea that ignorant people had no opinion.

As though plans for federation were not being essentially on inter-racial partnership, the leading article in the *Observer* there must be a compromise that will allow the African population maintainable rights and opportunities for advancement, while equally safeguarding the rights of the small European minority.

Africa Bureau's Deputation

A resolution opposing Central African federation has been conveyed to the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Colonies by a deputation from the Africa Bureau. The resolution, passed by a delegates' conference in London in May, read:—

"This meeting, believing the issue of federation to be a test of racial attitudes, and being concerned that we, the British people, faithfully fulfil our trusteeship of the African continent, resolve that we should in no way place our responsibilities for those territories to be diminished without the full consent of the African inhabitants, and that federation in Central Africa shall not be imposed on them."

The deputation to the Ministers consisted of Mr. C. W. W. Greenidge (secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society), Dr. Kenneth Little (reader in social anthropology, Edinburgh University), the Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie (education secretary to the Church of Scotland Bureau in N. Rhodesia), Lord Hemingford, Mr. John MacCallum, Scott, the Rev. Michael Scott, and Miss Mary Benson.

Hope

GIVE THE AFRICAN HOPE, hope of improvement, hope of greater opportunities for the future. Central African federation and the developments which are taking place in Kenya and Tanganyika do give hope to the African of being able eventually to play a really responsible part in the affairs of his country, along with men of other races. That is the great merit of the British policy. Mr. C. J. M. Alport, M.P., speaking in the "Calling East Africa" programme of the B.B.C.



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Wholesale Cattle Thieving D.C.'s Astonishing Statement

STOCK THEFTS in the Ngare Nairobi, Ngare Nanyuki, and Joro areas of the Arusha district of Northern Tanganyika have become so serious as to endanger the livelihood of many European farmers, who therefore had a protest meeting recently at which Mr. D. D. Yonge, the D.C., and Police Superintendent F. V. Boswell were invited. Mr. W. T. Malan presided.

One farmer said that he had lost stock worth more than £600 since January, another estimated his losses at £400, and there were many other similar claims. Mrs. W. de Beer, of Oldonyi Sambi, said that she and her husband had built up a flock of about 1,200 sheep, but the thefts in the last few months had become so frequent that they did not think they could carry on. The thefts were said to be committed by Kikuyu who are squatting in the forest reserves on the slopes of Mt. Meru.

Mr. Yonge, who was posted to the district only recently, regretted that the good inter-racial relations of the past had suddenly deteriorated. He thought the cause lay in the fact that the Meru and Arush were very unhappy because the implosion of the Wilson report had uprooted some of the Meru from land they loved and moved them to an area which they disliked for religious reasons, while the Arush, having just changed chiefs, had not yet settled down to their new leader. Stock thefts were, he said, a symptom of the unrest among the tribes, and he hoped that the farmers would be patient with their African neighbours.

T.E.C. Representative's Objection

Mr. Johnson, executive officer of the Tanganyika European Council, expressed complete sympathy with African aspirations, but joined issue with the D.C. over his suggestion that farmers must bear with thefts because the local tribes were unhappy. The Wilson report was, he said, a repudiation to the European community as it apparently was to the African, but the Europeans would find the apologists if they used the unhappiness caused them by the report as an excuse for raiding the properties of their African neighbours. The D.C. was responsible for good order and discipline, and he should fulfil his functions. Considering that they were starved of facilities, the police had done everything possible.

The District Board did not seem to insist on the use of registered firearms by all members of the community, European and African, and he urged that the Government should implement the law in that respect.

Superintendent Boswell said that the solution to the stock theft problem lay in adequate communications, especially the provision of telephones between police posts and to farms, so that immediate notification of thefts could be given. He suggested that the farmers should join the special constabulary and institute their own patrols.

Fiscal Fathers

NO INCOME TAX was paid by Africans in Southern Rhodesia last year. Three were liable, but did not meet their obligations; two cases have been placed in the hands of attorneys. The Minister of Finance, Mr. G. G. M. M. M. M., said recently that few Natives were liable to tax because of the high average number of children. In the case of an African with six children, for instance, no tax was payable until the annual income reached £1,600. The Minister thus questioned that although the children of all Natives officially registered with the Native Affairs Department were counted when calculating rebates for children, only the first wife was acknowledged for purposes of marriage rebate. The largest number of "official" children on record was 29.

In a recent murder case in the Sudan both the accused and the principal witness were deaf. The cross-examination by the accused was described in the *Sudan Record* as a combination of surmises and dumb grammar.

In Quest of Policy Socialists' New Statement

SOCIALIST UNION has issued a pamphlet entitled "Socialism: A New Statement of Principles" which questions many of the current opinions of Socialists, including some of those held by Socialist leaders.

There are no direct references to the Empire or the Colonies and only the following brief passage about the undeveloped areas of the world:

"It is perhaps in the undeveloped areas of the world that our Socialist principles have the most direct application."

"With some exceptions, the democratic Powers have been unimaginative in helping forward the great changes which are revolutionizing these regions. We are still tainted by imperialist traditions, and are niggardly in extending economic assistance. Great schemes for world mutual aid are planned, but little emerges because we fight shy of sacrifices. Even Socialists are unwilling to project the ideal of equality on to a world-wide scale."

"When help is offered, the personal approach is crude and inept, just because we have not learnt to respect fully the dignity of individuals of other races. To approach them in the spirit of fellowship requires that we should identify ourselves with their feelings, and the secret of such an attitude too often eludes us. The result is that even our best actions are greeted with a cool suspicion."

"We have not yet experimented with some rare exceptions—how to apply Socialist ideals in international relations. India has been one of the exceptions, and no one can deny the success with which the new policy there was crowned, or the influence which this new act of collaboration has had on the attitude of the East towards the West."

Backward Territories Fallacy

One fallacy must be shed—that by helping the backward countries to raise their standards of living they will automatically create democratic societies which will turn to us in friendship. Socialism does not require us to extend our help and intimate Socialist aid to all the oppressive forces in these lands, particularly to the Socialists, in order to bring them into our common effort for enlarging the free area of the world.

In general, we should insist that Britain gives a more far-reaching moral leadership in international councils. There are more opportunities than is often assumed. At the one time we could associate ourselves wholeheartedly with the constructive work that the United Nations is doing in many fields, and, as a country, contribute generously to the needed funds. At the other, we could display a greater readiness to welcome foreign workers on our soil.

Above all, we could offer to renounce something of our national sovereignty and of our standard of living, not only to help Western Europe out of her present difficulties, but to advance to that world order which is the condition of a lasting peace.

Central African Civil Service

SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health until his retirement last year, who has been appointed chairman of the Civil Service Preparatory Commission which will investigate the form which the public service should take under Central African Federation, has arrived in Southern Rhodesia.

The other members of the commission are Mr. A. G. Cowling, until recently Secretary for Internal Affairs in Southern Rhodesia; Sir Geoffrey Fellows, a Colonial officer who served in Northern Rhodesia from 1936 to 1945, and recently resigned from the post of Road Traffic Commissioner, to become chairman of the Civil Service Salaries Commission in this territory; and Mr. A. C. Talbot Edwards, Deputy Chief Secretary in Nyasaland. The secretarial work will be done by the Central African Council secretariat, to which Mr. P. F. Barrett, assistant chief establishment officer in Northern Rhodesia, has been lent for the purpose.

It is hoped that a report will be submitted to the four Governments concerned in about two months.

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Tanganyika's African Newspapers

Problems of Distribution

MUCH OF THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1951 of the Public Relations Department of Tanganyika is devoted to the mention of the Government vernacular Press.

Mambo Leti, a monthly magazine, was reported to be the most popular. An increase in circulation from 88,000 to 145,000 followed a change of editor and the introduction of new features including editorial, an English essay competition, letters from readers, and a comic strip. Answers to questions became so popular that they had to be abandoned, as circulation of the features would have required extra staff.

The magazine is a weekly, and more of a news sheet than a magazine, is distributed free. A price of 20,000 copies had to be imposed. Distribution proved difficult, since commercial concerns would not handle it. A price change of five cents was a disinclination. The copy is suggested.

The only Swahili newspaper in the territory, and believed to be the only Government news sheet for East or Central Africa, *Mwanigara* was started in May. Sales were at first confined to Dar es Salaam, but were later extended to Tanga. A daily paper of an entirely new conception to the Africans. His reaction appears to be that anyone who has read a paper one day does not want to repeat the same laborious process the day after.

Newsboys' Salary

Itinerant newsboys were offered copies at one cent to sell at three cents, but they demanded a fixed salary. Respective of the copies sold, which meant, the report comments, that very few would have been sold. The circulation had reached 900 copies daily, and sales are slowly increasing.

Sika Hizi, a six-weekly illustrated magazine produced by the Central Office of Information and printed in the United Kingdom, is issued to district commissioners for free distribution. 7,100 copies of the Swahili version and 200 of the English being circulated.

Twenty other periodicals, mostly monthly, in Swahili and other Native languages are issued in different parts of the Territory. Six are district newspapers, edited and published by the teachers of Government and Native schools, and two by Roman Catholic missions.

Twelve daily newspapers, privately owned and edited by Europeans, were on sale in Dar es Salaam for a few months, but ceased publication owing to financial difficulties. The Territory therefore in the future position among British Colonies of possessing no official vernacular Press.

The report comments: "Though some colonies may look on this with regret as not an unbridled blessing, the establishment of a free independent African Press is essential to the Nation's advance towards political maturity. Papers in which the people have been to their feeling are valuable safety valves and may, in the light of views of Government provide a useful means of gaining public feeling."

The first five months of the year the port of Beira handled 592,000 tons of cargo, 92,000 more than in the corresponding period of last year.

Uganda Cotton Development

Chairman's Plea for Unity

MR. A. N. PATEL, chairman of the Uganda Cotton Association, at the annual general meeting, advised Africans and non-Africans to join together to "any arbitrary pools in the best interests of the Protectorate."

His partnership as the sole solution by non-Africans and great sacrifice of the interests. The interests of the country were greater than those of individual empires, whether they were Africans or non-Africans. Under the reorganization scheme non-Africans were limited to the growing of 504,500 bales, and he stressed the increase in the cotton crop during the last 10 years at 600,000 bales at least.

Compulsory Acquisition Accepted Reluctantly

The association had reluctantly accepted the compulsory acquisition of the industry, though it is not the best method throughout the administrative world. But in an underdeveloped country the acquisition of the industry was the only way it would be possible for Government to introduce the African into the industry without compulsory acquisition in Uganda, since the Natives had no financial resources to show the ability to run the industry.

He suggested that Government should acquire during the next five years only the best cotton farmers who could be worked by the skill and ability of Africans, then to suggest that 20% of the high crop be sold. Suspicion was lurking in the minds of Africans as well as non-Africans that Government might be misled by the clamorous element in the general body to buy the 20% merely to find that there were insufficient Africans with the technical knowledge and commercial skill to operate them.

Europeans and Indians could be employed, but he thought that the number of Africans engaged should be restricted so that which Africans could be trained according to the policy originally announced.

Peasant Farming Scheme

THE PEASANT FARMING SCHEME in Northern Rhodesia is to be pressed forward as the staff of the committee, and the Members of the Legislative Council, M. G. S. Beckett, recently. He added that peasant groups have been started in the Eastern Province around Katwe, in the Central Province at Serenje, and more recently at Mumbwa, in the Western Province in Fort Rossberry district, and in the Northern Province near Kasama and Luanza. Indications are that when the local economy is on a cash basis, and where surplus produce can find a ready economic market, the scheme works successfully. Farms of 100 acres, the difficulty in repaying the loans, and the need of such a Serenje, is too early yet to pronounce upon the success or otherwise of the scheme. The controlled use of land on a permanent farming basis, which is inherent in the peasant farming scheme, is very desirable for the development and conservation of the country's natural resources.

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Lords Debate on Federation

(Continued from page 1397)

and Lord Salisbury had made great efforts to safeguard African interests so far, as was humbly possible.

The economic advantages need not be disputed about Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland Africans were strongly opposed. The London Committee of the United Central Africa Association had talked of a few Africans in the two territories having come out against it. An understatement, in the point of absurdity. Others, including Lord Milner and Lord Hudson had said that there was no such thing as African opinion.

VISCOUNT HUBSON said that there is one small but very vital section, and another very large and far more important section from the human point of view which was not local but which should not be regarded as having committed itself on this point.

LORD PARKER said: "We on this side believe there is such a thing as African opinion in regard to the scheme, and that it can be created and made as possible if possible." The educational standards of the Africans have been rather lowly rated this afternoon by some noble lords who supported the Government.

On June 23 Sir Godfrey Huggins said that the situation was made worse because the Government staff at the Colonial Office, who knew more in theory than in practice, proved fertile soil for germinating the seed sown by their Red masters.

That is the view of the Colonial Office in the last few years, held by the Southern Rhodesian Prime Minister. I think that the Africans are absolutely right in drawing a sharp distinction between the Colonial Office, as criticised by Sir Godfrey, and the Southern Rhodesian settlers.

To reach the confidence of Africans, we must tackle the colour bar in a way that they really understood. Whilst the main burden of leadership must still fall upon the white minority, even in the interim period partnership could surely exist in the acceptance that black and white were indispensable to each other.

Secretary of State Winds Up

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, THE EARL OF MUNSTER, winding up the debate, said that it was difficult to understand why the Labour Party had not made up their minds about federation, in view of the fact that as a Government they had initiated the conferences on the subject. Opposition speakers had merely spoken against the scheme without offering anything in its place.

The Government, recognized that doubts and suspicions about African rights might exist in some quarters, and therefore thought it right to include in the scheme provisions for the protection of these interests.

During the forthcoming visit to Central Africa of the Minister of State, Mr. Robinson, he would take the opportunity of making contact with all forms of Native opinion.

The scheme affirmed the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, so that, even after the proposed constitutional changes, the territorial Legislatures would retain control of all those matters which affected the daily life of Africans.

All the Objections in those two territories dealing with the land question are reserved as territorial subjects. Higher education is in the federal list, but this does not mean that the Africans will not receive any education; in fact, the intention is exactly the opposite. Higher education is a very expensive business which the territories at present could not afford individually, but jointly they should be able to provide for it.

As to composition of the Federal Assembly, with the best will in the world it was not practical politics at present to give a greater number of seats to Africans. It is not until 1954 that the best Africans appeared at any Central African legislature.

High Commission Intractable

The suggestion of a High Commission for the East Africa High Commission, described the conditions of the two groups of territories were quite different, with various stages of constitutional development. The essence of the East Africa High Commission system was that the governing bodies and legislature of the three individual territories and could have only a local authority. It dealt with small matters compared with the proposals for the Central African Central Government.

There has always been an obligation on successive British Governments to promote the well-being of all our Colonial peoples. I honestly feel that we can take pride that as a nation we have gradually extended to all our partners in the Empire and Commonwealth our sympathy in their aspirations and our help to achieve them. The remarkable progress made by the Dominions has depended to a large extent upon their ability, and in certain cases this has been attained through a form of federal government.

The acceptance of the final federal scheme by the African community will in no way lessen the obligations of Her Majesty's Government towards them. On the contrary, the duty which has rested upon successive Governments in this country for many years to advance and promote African interests will remain unaltered.

Protest to Mr. Churchill

MR. ROY WELINSKY, leader of the non-official members in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia, revealed in that House a few days ago that when the Prime Minister transferred Mr. A. J. Lennox-Boyd from the office of Minister of State for the Colonies to that of Minister of Transport, he (Mr. Welensky) wrote to Mr. Churchill, emphasizing the harm done from the Colonial standpoint by the removal of a Parliamentarian who had made a long study of Colonial affairs and set himself to establish contacts with Colonial legislators. Saying that Mr. Churchill had replied that he was not ungrateful of the importance of the Colonies, Mr. Welensky endorsed the proposal for a Secretary of State for the African Colonies, and asked that his remarks should be brought to the attention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Italy has recognized King Farouk as King of Egypt and the Sudan.

The Egypt and Sudan Church Association held its annual meeting in London last Thursday.

Grants for medical research on malaria and bilharzia so far made by the Southern Rhodesian State Lotteries have totalled £60,000.

The editor of the Luganda newspaper *Gambuzi*, Martin Gustavus Luima, has been arrested and charged with publication of a scurrilous article. He has been released on bail of £50 pending trial.

The government of Uganda has created a new post in the Education Department, that of deputy director (technical), which is intended to replace the appointment of deputy director (administration).

Thefts of telephonic cables by gangs of Africans are causing concern in Kenya, where promised telephone facilities are being delayed owing to the loss of material which finds a ready market among receivers.

Tanganyika's Population

The non-African population of Tanganyika on February 13th totalled 25,494, of whom 17,885 were Europeans, 56,499 Indians, and 12,025 Arabs. This compares with 16,648 Europeans, 44,248 Indians, and 11,074 Arabs in 1948.

Financial assistance to householders who were victims of the cyclone which hit Mikindani, Utwara, and Lindir in April, and whose incomes are less than £200 a year, may be paid at the discretion of the provincial commissioner at the rate of £10 to £15 per house destroyed. Those who live outside the townships will be assisted by their Native authorities.

The seven-ton motor launch *Nkwaszy* which sank recently near Kota Kota on Lake Nyasa, had recently been bought by Mr. J. H. Rousfield, of Tanganyika, for crocodile catching, and had on board two other Europeans and five Africans when it struck a submerged object whilst returning to anchor. All the occupants managed to board the small dinghy and landed three hours later.

Mr. Tomu Kenyatta, president of the Kenya African Union, addressing Africans in Nairobi, called for harder work and an end of idleness and petty thieving, so that Natives could prove themselves worthy to govern themselves. He declared that gambling caused laziness and poverty. Ex-chief Komange pleaded with Africans to work honestly, for Europeans and learn from them farming methods which they could adopt on their own land.

Family Budget Survey

First results of last year's family budget survey in Northern Rhodesia show that average incomes of Europeans ranged from £1,350 to £1,500 for the lowest income group in Copperbelt non-mining towns to £165 17s. 10d. for the highest income group in the Copperbelt mining townships. The most common family size was three to four persons and the survey revealed that in Copperbelt mining towns only 20% of wives are working compared with 40% to 50% in other neighbourhoods.

Capital qualifications of new settlers in Northern Rhodesia will be raised if a motion by the Member for Apperidge is accepted. This would increase the amounts to £2,500 and £3,000 respectively for agricultural mixed farmers and tobacco mixed farmers; reduce the maximum loan granted for purchase of freehold land to 50% of the value, or £9,000, whichever is the less; and authorize the grant in addition to any such loan, of a new settlement or development loan on a pound for pound basis, subject

to European immigrants into Kenya during 1951 numbered 33,083, and European emigrants 25,951, the corresponding figures for Indians, Goans and Arabs being 24,730 and 15,866. New permanent immigration into Kenya consisted of 3,719 Europeans and 4,208 Asians, into Tanganyika 3,032 Europeans and 2,347 Asians, and into Uganda 1,348 Europeans and 2,084 Asians.

Southern Rhodesia's defence expansion, and the problems which have accompanied it, are described in the 1951 report of the Commander of the Colony's military forces. The respective totals of the Staff Corps, the Rhodesian African Rifles, and the Territorial Force at the end of the year (compared with a year earlier) were 253 (214), 1,674 (1,459), and 3,349 (1,666). New defence Headquarters has been built, and permitting extra accommodation to be made available at King George VI Barracks. The Ordnance and Supply Depot placed orders for nearly £250,000 worth of goods, compared with only £15,750 in 1950. There are now 11 schools with cadet units.

Mr. N. B. McAfee, of Songhor, Kenya, who earlier in the month was fined £12 10s. for permitting excess celebration by five employees and £3 for failing to hand employment cards to various employees, has pleaded guilty to non-payment of wages amounting to nearly £200, some outstanding for nearly two years. Describing the case as a most reprehensible state of affairs, the magistrate said that not only had the defendant imposed to an alarming extent on peasant labour, but in a country where harmony between the various races is one of the most important factors in peaceful progress, the defendant has done an extraordinary disservice to his community and to the Colony as a whole. The defendant was placed on probation for three years and ordered to pay into court within one month 3 945s. as employees' wages.

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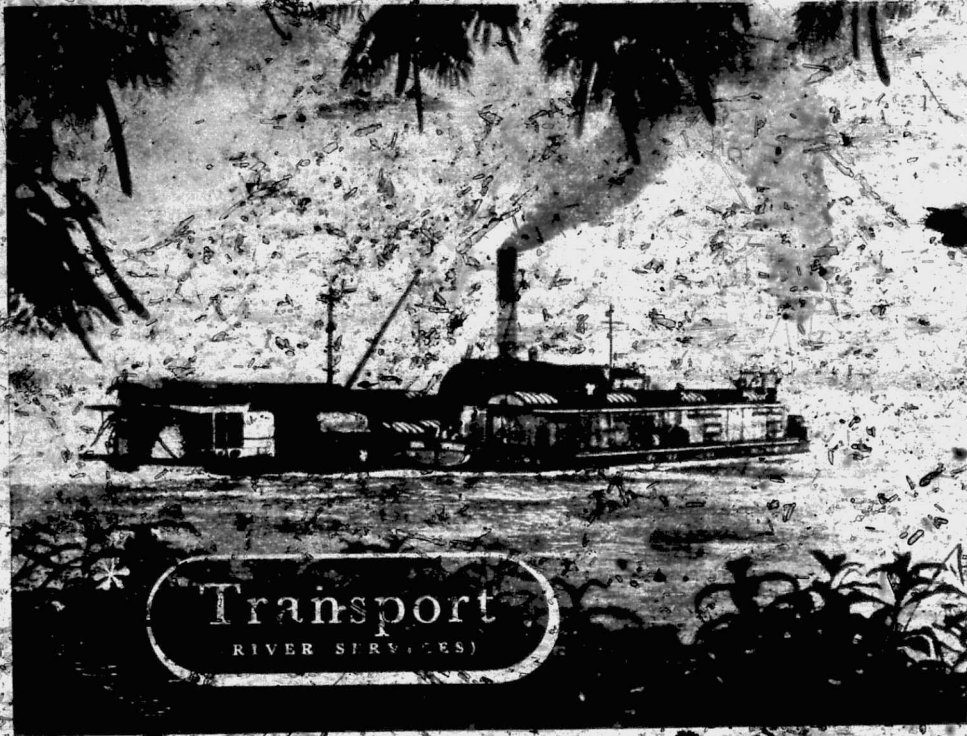
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THE S.S. UGANDA, built for the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will leave the Clyde to-day on her trials, proceeding north about Scotland to the Thames.

A ship of 14,500 tons, 540 feet long, and 77 feet broad, the UGANDA has accommodation for 501 first class and 109 tourist class passengers, and for 20,000 cubic feet of cargo, including 25,000 cubic feet of refrigerated space. Her steam turbines, driving twin screws, are designed to give a service speed of 16 knots.

In the first and tourist class public rooms and cabins simple architectural effects have been achieved by the use of hardwoods, fine veneers, glass, and non-ferrous metals, the general design being in the tradition of the old woodworking craftsmen.

The first-class dining room, extending the full width of the ship, seats 176 persons. Air-conditioning ensures a comfortable atmosphere whatever the weather outside. At the forward end is a painting of Mount Kenya. The central focus, and the immediate foreground, is occupied by Native craft of various types. At the after end is a view of the heart of London from the south side of the river, with St. Paul's Cathedral dominant on the skyline. These full-length murals are linked by vignettes of tugs, barges, feluccas, and Arab dhows. The artist is Mr. R. M. D. Robertson. A children's dining room aft of the main saloon on the port side can seat 40.

Notable Marquetry

The main promenade deck entrance, the hub of the ship, is decorated with a fine marquetry panel depicting the bird life of Uganda set against a background of the blue-flowering acacia tree. The owners consider that this is probably one of the finest pieces of marquetry ever executed on a ship. Mr. Dunn, the architect, has been at work on such pictures for half a century. In one bird he has used 122 tiny pieces of wood, one for each feather.

The drawing room is circular to correspond with the sweep of the bridge, and for observation purposes has a raised false deck at the forward end. There are a grand piano on a raised platform and writing tables around the room, which has deep-seated seats, easy chairs, armchairs, and occasional tables. The panelled walls are in Canadian maple, and the colour scheme of the fittings is blue, ivory, and gold.

The writing room, on the starboard side, has a concealed altar piece; the cardroom is on the port side, and a large square smoking room at midships on the promenade deck. The flooring is mainly in leather in grey green and peach, and the wide stone fireplace is figured aspen veneered panelling of tobacco on the eate to the smoker. Over the buffet sideboard is a large painted panel showing the Mashoon Falls and an imaginative rendering of African animals.

A veranda ballroom, cocktail bar, and nursery complete the public rooms in the first class, which has ample deck space and an open air swimming pool.

Tourist passengers have a dining saloon seating 100 persons, a lounge, smoking room, nursery, and open-air swimming pool, and good space for deck sports.

For first-class passengers there are cabins de luxe with private bathrooms and single and double-berth cabins. Tourist-class cabins are for two, three or four persons; in the three and four-berth cabins the upper berths are removable.

Both classes have ironing and drying rooms, there is a shop and hairdressing saloon, and modern hospital facilities are under the care of a surgeon and nursing sister.

Captain C. R. Polkinghorne, who commands the ship, joined the company as a cadet in January, 1918, and attained his first command in 1940. During the war he was commended for great ability and capacity in organization by the Ministry of War Transport to whom he was lent for services in the U.S.A. from August, 1941, until the beginning of 1946. Since returning to the B.I. Company he has commanded four of the ships, including the KAMPALA. He was chief officer of the

ASIA and captain of the WINGFIELD when it was lost by enemy action.

The chief engineering officer, Mr. T. Farnham, has been with the line since 1929. During the war he served in various ships of the company. Mr. J. A. Pattison, the chief officer, served with this company throughout the war.

The first officer, Mr. W. Brown, who joined as a cadet in 1932, is the son of Mr. William Brown, formerly chief business officer of the line, and served in the company's ships, including the M.S. CHANTALA, throughout the war. The second engineer officer is Mr. D. Pearce, who also served throughout the war in various ships of the line, as did the purser, Mr. C. F. Sheppard. The surgeon is Lieut. Commander R. A. Logan, I.M.S. (Retd.).

Booker Brothers, McConnell

MESSERS. BOOKER BROTHERS, McCONNELL & CO., LTD., announce that the consolidated accounts of the group for the calendar year 1951 show a completed net profit of £1,077 (against £435,453), after deducting tax £68,000, interest and minority interests £16,628 (£88,706), and after setting aside to replacement reserves £155,130 (£137,696). The profit was arrived at after crediting the profit on sale of capital assets £100,122 (1950—£25,989), and the taxation charge after crediting £35,090 (£27,379) provision for previous years no longer required. There was transferred to reserves £5,642 (£317,901).

Dividends, including proposed ordinary dividend of 8.4d. tax free, making 1s. 4d. share tax free for the year (1950—11.4d. tax free), absorb £131,981 (£123,007), resulting in an increase in the balance of profit carried forward from £378,904 (£379,330 less, attributable to interest disposed of to minority shareholders, £429) to £491,921. Net profit of the parent company was £136,109 (£116,727). At December 31, 1951, the total net assets of the group, representing the interests of the shareholders of Booker Brothers, McConnell & Co., Ltd. amounted to £5,614,823 (£4,891,850) compared with the current assets were £3,028,665 (£2,504,456).

The directors recommend the capitalization of £45,214 being part of the share premium account, and the issue of ordinary shares of the 10s. ordinary share, credited to fully paid, of over 25 ordinary shares of 10s. each held by them on July 10, 1952.

The annual general meeting will be held on August 7.

Benguela Railway Company's Report

COMPANHIA DO CAMINHO DE FERRO DE BENGUELA report that receipts for the calendar year 1951 were 251,503,174 escudos, compared with 189,784,213 in the previous year. The increase of 361,718,974 is composed of: \$1,605,382 from passengers; \$59,586,636 from goods, and \$726,940 from sundries. Working expenses at \$126,856,354 and renewals fund contributions at \$20,425,000 showed a combined increase of \$30,633,425. The report gives a table of working receipts and expenses from 1930 onwards.

Dr. A. P. Bastio is president of the company, which has three directors representing the Portuguese Government, namely, Mr. E. C. dos Reis, Dr. João E. P. Lopes, and Colonel A. M. de Magalhães. The managing director is General Alvaro de Melo Machado, with Dr. M. A. Fernandes as assistant managing director. Count de Tavora is director-manager of the London committee, which consists of Mr. Maurice Hel-Hutchinson, Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, Lieut. Colonel F. B. Bollett, Mr. Daniel da Silva Lane, and Mr. W. C. Taylor.

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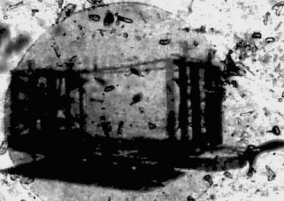
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Of Commercial Concern *Mining*

Mr. W. G. R. L'Ange, M.B.E., chairman of the Northern Rhodesian Electricity Development Board, has said in a Press interview that the London consultants have made it clear that the Kafue hydro-electric scheme would be both feasible and economic. Figures submitted since publication of the interim report would indicate a vastly increased output of power. The consultants' report is expected to be ready in June.

Norton, near Salisbury, will soon have Central Africa's largest farm machinery factory. Production is scheduled to begin next month, and the factory, covering 50,000 square feet, should be in full production by the end of next year, manufacturing equipment on licence from British and American companies with steel supplied from the Que Que works.

The Premier Portland Cement Company (Rhodesia), Ltd. has purchased 150 acres of land on the commonage at Gwejo for a cement factory. The chairman stated some months ago that the plant would be designed to produce 200,000 tons a year, as a start by a special low heat process.

Messrs. Barclay Perkins, Ltd., whose subsidiary company, Barclay Perkins and Co. (Sudan), Ltd. has been incorporated in the Sudan, after providing £366,329 for taxation, announce a group net profit of £176,988 for the year ended March 31, compared with £181,304 in the previous year. The dividend is again 6%.

Tea Auctions

At last week's auctions in London 1,655 packages of teas from Nyasaland were sold at an average price of 2s. 2¹/₂d. per lb., 222 from Kenya averaging 2s. 6¹/₂d. per lb., 236 from Portuguese East Africa averaging 1s. 7¹/₂d. per lb., and 30 from Tanganyika averaging 3s. 10¹/₂d. per lb.

Nile Breweries, Ltd., a £275,000 company believed to be financed mainly by Asahi, has acquired a site of about 12 acres for a new brewery adjoining the construction area of the Uganda Electricity Board.

Northern Rhodesia's imports of butter last year totalled 1,120,295 lb., compared with 757,814 lb. in 1950, the sources being the Union (970,943 lb.) and Australia (149,352 lb.).

Concrete products for the western extension of the railway to Kibembe, Uganda, are being made at a factory of the K.U.K. and H. administration at Port Bell.

Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) have opened a branch in El Obeid in the Sudan.

Mombasa chillies have receded by 10s. per cwt. to 220s. c.i.f., London.

East African sunflower seeds are now quoted £44 per ton, c.i.f., London.

Dividends

W. J. Bush, Ltd.—7½% on ordinary capital (increased from £300,000 to £600,000 by a free issue of shares in January last), making 10% for 1951, against 15% and a centenary bonus of 5% on smaller capital in the previous year.

John Mowlem & Co., Ltd.—10% and bonus of 2½% (on capital increased from £384,000 to £432,000 by free bonus shares). The distribution is the same as was made in the previous year on the smaller capital.

Sisal Outputs for June

East African Sisal Plantations, Ltd.—125 tons, making a total of 1,560 tons for the full year ended June 30 last.

Central Line Sisal Estates, Ltd.—171 tons, making a total of 2,115 tons for the year.

Dawa Plantations, Ltd.—87 tons of fibre, making 477 tons for six months.

Progress Reports for June

Continuation.—At the Tebekwe mine 4,700 tons were treated for a working profit of £2,204; at Muriel mine 963 tons for £6,150, and at Arcurus 3,023 tons for £2,293.

London & Rhodesian.—774 tons of ore were treated at the Comatibi mine for a working profit of £1,318, against £1,273 in May.

Motape.—149 oz. gold were recovered from milling 21,800 tons of ore for a working profit of £502, compared with £556 in May.

Sheephead, Starr.—2,640 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £769.

Cam & Moor.—24,000 tons of ore were treated for a working profit of £1,354.

Mining Outputs

SOUTHERN RHODESIA'S MINING OUTPUT in April was valued at £1,439,421, a record. Only five times previously had the production for any month exceeded in value of £1,300,000, the highest previous total being £1,322,153 in October last, the first month in which premium gold sales were permitted. In April the value of the gold output was £558,856, of which £26,836 was derived from premium sales.

Associated Metal Corporation

ASSOCIATED METAL CORPORATION, LTD., report that total current liabilities at the end of the year 1951 were £5,590,125 against current assets of £70,339,593. A subsidiary company was recently registered in Southern Rhodesia.

Belgian Copper

THE SALES AGENTS of the Union Minière du Haut-Katanga have raised the price of electrolytic copper from 36.45 to 37.55 Belgian francs per kilo ex plant.

Copper

THE MINISTRY OF MATERIALS has announced that the selling price of £287 per ton for copper can be regarded as stable at least until the end of the month.

Lead Price Reduced

THE U.K. price of lead has been reduced by 6s. to £151 per ton, delivered to consumers' works.

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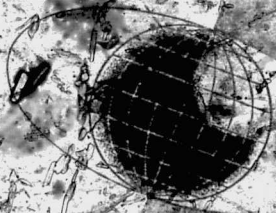
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