

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, January 8, 1953

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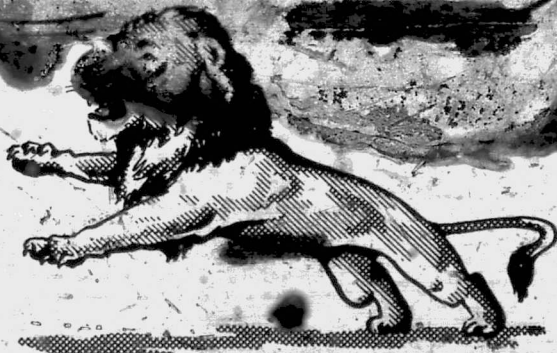
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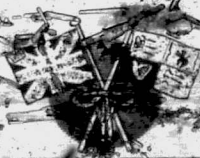


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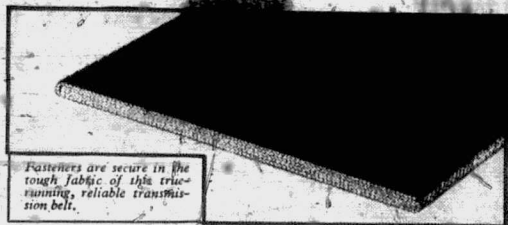
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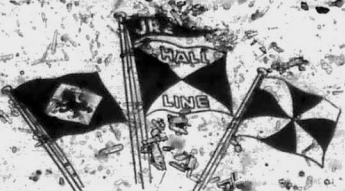
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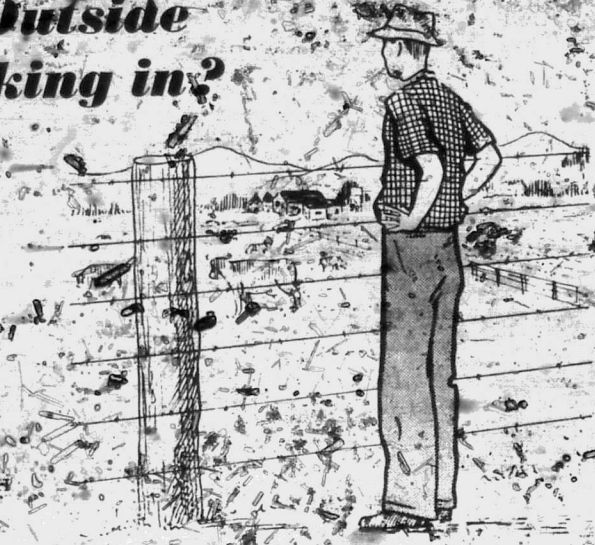
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Founder and Editor:
F. S. Joelson

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Integrators and Disintegrators

New Year Broadcast to East Africa by F. S. Joelson

THE YEAR JUST ENDED has been so crowded with events pregnant for the future of East and Central Africa that it is impossible even to touch upon them all in a talk of 13 minutes. So perhaps I can best use my time by recalling for consideration some events falling within one or other of two conflicting classifications.

My two classifications are integrators and disintegrators. Both have been hard at work. Indeed, some of them have been more busily employed than ever before on their tasks of consolidation or dislocation. There were periods, unhappily, when the disintegrators appeared more passionately devoted to their mischief than the integrators were to their public-spirited aims. It is easier to break down than build up, and much less taxing to the mind to criticize destructively than constructively. So the unthinking man would find more ready to smooth talk about inequities (often dressed up to look like injustices) than to true assessments of good work well started, well continued, but by no means yet finished.

Campaign for Federation

First among the works of integration must be put the campaign for federation of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. I say "campaign" because that word fairly describes the course of events. Closer union of the three territories has been proposed again and again during the last 30 years; but it was politically mismanaged on every occasion. When Mr. James Griffiths, then the Socialist Secretary of State for the Colonies, blessed the idea in 1951, and arranged that senior officials from the three territories should come to London to work out practical proposals for federation with the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office—if they reached the prior conclusion that such a development would not prejudice African interests—it seemed that a non-party or even an all-party approach might at long last be made to a problem of high imperial importance. But when the Socialists were defeated at the general election soon afterwards, Mr. Griffiths adopted a new attitude; he then became one of the most powerful opponents of a policy into which he had breathed life.

Mr. Lord Salisbury, as Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, however, we have had two ardent and influential advocates. Having satisfied themselves that the case of federation was

sound and urgent, they resisted all attacks on the principle, refused to countenance postponements, and, while conciliating honest doubters, boldly repelled those whose interest was to wreck, not create. The staunchness of these two statesmen, who have been ably aided by their junior ministerial colleagues, Mr. John Foster and Mr. Henry Hopkinson, convinced close observers some months ago that they could safely abandon any fear that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom might wobble in order to avoid an outright clash with the Opposition on the issue.

Challenge to Southern Rhodesians

Anxiety has since been expressed in Southern Rhodesia, whose election will make the possibility of decision by means of a referendum three months hence. Not for the first time, the fate of British Central Africa rests with Southern Rhodesians. If they are worthy of their forebears, the founders of the Colony, and of its great good fortune hitherto, they will declare by a substantial majority that the courageous course of federation should be taken.

But a strong campaign is still being waged against that policy, not by any political party, but by a heterogeneous collection of people who have never previously found themselves associated. Some hate change. Others, born in South Africa, have nostalgic but surely unrealistic hopes of a repudiation for the Colony as a new province of the stressed Union. A few are undisguised reactionaries, who reject the liberal conceptions which shape opinion and doctrine in the three territories, conceptions which will draw further strength from that interracial partnership on which alone federation can be built. There are cases of antagonism on purely personal grounds, and there are men who must be again the Government whatever its composition or aims. This is, I suggest, a strange and unimpressive assortment.

What Counsel for A White People!

Lacking more persuasive arguments, these isolationists say to the electorate: "If you dislike the White Paper or doubt the results, vote for maintenance of the status quo." What counsel to give a virile people! Southern Rhodesia could not stand still even if her people wished it, and they certainly do not. Moreover, refusal to integrate her economy with those of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would not maintain stability. On the contrary, that refusal would undermine it by diminishing the confidence of the outside world, halting the flow of capital, enterprise, and new settlers, and

* This broadcast in the East African service of the B.B.C. by the editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia" takes the place of the customary leading article.

not bring recession and instability. The opponents of federation, whether they recognize it or not, are disintegrators.

Some glory in that fact, among them the African National Congresses of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasa and Leaders of both those bodies, have made the most outrageous statements in public, they have flatly rejected the official policy of interracial partnership, refused even to discuss plans for federation, and revealed a puerile summation that by obituary they can secure self-government for Africans alone. In pursuit of that illusion they have misrepresented to hundreds of thousands of Africans, and possibly millions, the whole nature of British intentions. In consequence they have embittered race relations. Then Africa's first requirement is better understanding and mutual trust.

Royal Commission

The second most important act of integration was I think the decision of Her Majesty's Government to appoint a Royal Commission to conduct an exhaustive inquiry into the social and economic problems of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. I give this matter second place because the recommendations, if agreement is reached among the commissioners, must greatly influence East African policy in general. The inquiry is to be interterritorial, for anything less would have been useless. The pivots that action of this kind was not taken long ago, for I have been pleading for many years in my paper, EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, those problems, particularly of land and population, which are almost insoluble within a restricted compass. Use most of their perplexity when viewed in the wide East African scene.

It must be the memory of the then Governor of Kenya that appointment of the Royal Commission was recommended by the East Africa High Commission. It is in Kenya that diabolical disruption of the public peace has been plotted and executed by the Mau Mau conspirators, in the hope of driving out the Europeans, so that they might themselves misgovern millions of their fellow Africans, who, if this treasonable plan had succeeded, would have been plunged back into barbarity, for the movement is openly anti-Christian. Since all history testifies that civilization as we understand the word can be built only on the Christian verities, Mau Mau must therefore be opposed to civilization itself.

Never in any British East or Central African territory has there been so grave a threat to peace and order as that of Mau Mau, and never was there greater need to root out an insidious movement. It is disintegration in action against the integration of British policy for the general weal of Kenya.

Ignorance Aids Isolationists

As my third instrument of integration I suggest the East Africa High Commission and its Legislative Assembly, which is underrated by many people, East Africans included. That is partly the fault of the High Commission and the Assembly, for though their public relations have somewhat improved of late, they could scarcely have been worse in the first few years of existence of this important structure. Yet substantial achievements in interterritorial and interracial co-operation are to be credited to the Commission and the Assembly. The public needs to be much better informed of these things, for ignorance of what

has been done plays into the hands of the isolationists and racialists—or, to use my keyword, disintegrators—and postpones those extended measures of closer union which are manifestly desirable.

Next on my list of disintegrators I would put the group of Left Wing writers and talkers in and out of Parliament whose theme is that almost nothing is right in British East and Central Africa—except the complaints and claims of their extremist friends among the tiny minority of African intelligentsia. The lamentations of these garrulous theoreticians in England sustain the damnable unjust insinuation that the African has had an unfair deal and must be safeguarded from the Europeans on the spot. This denigration of the white man—to use the ugly word beloved of the besmirchers—does immense harm, all over the world, by no means least in Africa, where it encourages inexperienced Africans to distrust those who seek to promote race harmony, whether they be official settlers, or missionaries. They have to live but their lives alongside Africans—as integrators.

Small wonder that they dislike the fumbling interferences from afar of commentators whose knowledge is usually superficial and whose practical experience of the subject at issue is normally nil. Yet these folk never seem short of opportunities of expressing themselves through some widely circulated organs of the United Kingdom Press, from Parliamentary and other platforms, and many of us think in the Home programmes of the B.B.C. The cumulative effect is to weaken the nation's pride in one of its finest heritages and to diminish its faith in its kith and kin overseas. Thus is the way prepared for the premature abdication of a trusteeship in favour of independent wards.

Constructors and Destructors

But simultaneously and almost by stealth, good work is being done under various auspices. For instance, the Londoh Club for East Africans of all races has so swiftly fulfilled the hopes of its initiators that the accommodation is to be doubled within 18 months of its opening. Valuable service is being done there for East Africa, especially among young Africans in England for educational purposes. Means must be quickly found to maintain similar contacts when they return to East Africa, for from among these men will come the future leaders of Africans. It is then most important for Europeans to meet them on common ground.

Among the integrators are the developers of industry, who help to increase the national wealth; all builders of good labour relations; all servants of real education and of sound public policies; and, of course, the missionaries. Their influence is being strikingly demonstrated in Kikuyuland, where it is the African Christians who have chiefly withstood the pressure of Mau Mau and joined resistance groups for its elimination.

Everywhere the disintegrators are hard at work. The integrators cannot afford to be less active, less specific, or less imbued with a sense of urgent purpose. They must save others by their example of discipline, straight dealing, of personal and political integrity.

I am optimistic enough to believe that it will be the constructors in East and Central Africa, not the destructors, who will prevail in this year of destiny for the territories. Among them, I am glad to think, are many of my friends. I wish them a Very Happy New Year in their striving for the right.

Notes By The Way

Weird Rumours

OPponents of federation so effectively allege that the Native Policies of the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia are identical or almost so, that it was good to note that a correspondent of the *Economist* which has published many columns of letters in opposition to the plan for federation, began a report on a visit to Southern Rhodesia with the words: "To cross the border from South Africa into Southern Rhodesia is to pass immediately into a different and happier atmosphere. The real temperature goes up, but the political temperature goes down." He reported a strange tale: that Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Welensky, by a printer's error given the Christian name "Royal" instead of "Roy" want federation so that they can alternate as Governor-General! No wonder such a statement was termed a weird rumour by the correspondent who declared, however, that it is widely believed. Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Welensky cannot but be astonished at such an imputation. That they would be the first and second Prime Minister of a Central African federation is a foregone conclusion; but that they would become Governors-General can scarcely have suggested itself to either even in his dreams.

Lunatic Fringe

BUT THE INVESTIGATOR found other strange delusions, including a fringe, "lunatic but surprising" influential which regards Huggins and Welensky as near-Communists who in diabolical conspiracy with Whitehall intend through federation to "bring us into politics, flood the federal Parliament with them, and so bring about the fall of the white man." Most vociferous of such propagandists is said to be Mr. Charles Gley, vociferous certainly, but surely not influential; and anyone who can regard such stalwart champions of British Colonial enterprise as near-Communists will believe anything. The reporter reached the conclusion that the kind of constitution needed was something on the American model, with a Supreme Court with testing rights in place of the proposed African Affairs Board. That proposal might have been acceptable but for the recent manoeuvres in South Africa with the deliberate purpose of subordinating the courts to the political party in power, thus providing for Southern Rhodesia's doorstep a bad example which has not been lost on liberal opinion in the wider world. Consequently there could be no hope that the Imperial Government would agree to drop the African Affairs Board, though it might agree to some change in its form and status *vis-à-vis* the Federal Parliament.

Careless Claims

LADY PAKENHAM, chairman of the executive committee of the African Bureau, states in a memorandum circulated to the members that the opposition to Central African federation "includes the bulk of the African population, small but influential European groups, and Christian missions; probably not less than half of the Europeans in Southern Rhodesia, and almost half of the House of Commons." A body which has among its honorary presidents a bishop, three other ordained

ministers, and two people who have worked in Rhodesia as missionaries for many years, might be expected to discuss the truth less carefully. Nobody can tell what proportion of Africans in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland oppose federation, but mission workers have publicly declared that the majority are not opposed to the plan but are ignorant of it. To use phraseology which might easily be read to mean that all Christian missions are opposed to federation is quite unjustifiable; a number of missionaries of my acquaintance strongly favour federation on the terms of the draft scheme. What ratio of Europeans in Southern Rhodesia are antagonistic cannot be known until the referendum is held three months hence.

Socialists Who Favour Federation

AS WITH THE CLAIM that half of the House of Commons oppose the plan, at least 40 Socialist M.P.s are known to have said in private conversations that they favour the White Paper plan. Whether they would vote for it, as now seems likely, the party should decide to itself; opposing it is another matter, of course. But it is to be hoped that the whole future of British Central Africa will not become the sport of party politics. All that can be said in favour of Lady Pakenham's memorandum is that it ends on the note that federation could be made to work if the next two years were devoted to devising alternatives to the present plan. She does not understand that what would mean failure.

Travesty

DELEGATIONS of chiefs and other Africans from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland have just arrived in this country to address public meetings in London and the provinces in opposition to the plan for Central African federation. It will be surprising if they do not repeat the extravagant (and in some cases false) claims which were made by the delegations from those two countries which met at the time of the federation conference in the summer. The non-chiefs spokesman, and probably the chiefs also, must be expected to follow the policy of the two African National Congresses, in the name of both of which fantastic demands have been made. The conference of Nyasaland African chiefs, held in Lilongwe a few weeks ago, was scarcely a model of discretion, as may be seen from the fact that it asked that the number of Africans on the Legislative Council should be promptly raised from two to 18, "to enable the African people to have full share in the Government." The Council has now only nine non-official members of all races, namely, six Europeans, one Asian, and two Africans. So what the chief modestly termed a "full share" would mean, in fact, that domination which both the Congresses are bent on achieving.

Who Pays?

AN AFRICAN FROM SOUTHERN RHODESIA, Mr. Joshua Nkomar, chairman of the Bulawayo branch of the African National Congress, and a social worker on the staff of Rhodesian Railways, is on his way to London by air "to organize Press conferences and public meetings to clarify the impressions conveyed by the Capricorn Declarations." Since people in this country who

learn of his arrival will figure out that the money that has been met by Africans, perhaps he will conclude that assumption would be unjustified. I have no reason to think that the Africans who were asked for the bill were surprisingly unresponsive. Indeed, until a few days ago, at any rate, the total of subscriptions was negligible. Still Mr. Nkomo says that the money has been given almost entirely by Europeans and coloured people.

Copperbelt Arbitration

MR. CLAUDE W. GUILLEBAUD, who has been appointed to arbitrate in the dispute between the African mineworkers on the Copperbelt of Northern Rhodesia and the mining companies, will leave London by air next Thursday for Kitwe. The hearings are expected to start there four days later, and to last about a week. A fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and an economist with a high reputation in official and business circles in this country, Mr. Guillebaud has arbitrated in many important industrial cases, and he has a record of impressive successes as a conciliator. The Copperbelt trouble involves very much more than wages of course, and nobody on either side has illusions as to the matter or wants other people to misunderstand the position.

Root of the trouble

THE ROOT of the trouble is the industrial colour bar, on which the European trade unionists insist, and to which the organized African workers understandably object. Not until they see a start made to implement at least some of the recommendations of the English Report can there be any expectation that their hostility to the existing basis will weaken. It should be added that their own union was a consenting party to the arrangement some years ago through acceptance of a formula which it would now wish to discard, but to which the white trade unionists were bound. Through the three weeks' strike in October followed by a demand for wage adjustments (amounting to 10% in the highest-paid grade and 17% in the lowest categories), what is really at stake is the right of Africans to do some of the skilled and semi-skilled jobs from which they are now debarred. It is also believed in some quarters that the strike was timed to influence the negotiations for Central African federation by making Europeans in Southern Rhodesia feel that partnership with Northern Rhodesia might not after all be a good bargain.

Sir Hartley Shawcross to Lead

THE IMPORTANCE of the arbitration can be measured by the fact that Sir Hartley Shawcross, Q.C., Attorney-General in the late Socialist Government in this country, will lead for the copper-mining companies, and be assisted by Mr. A. R. Williamson, Q.C. and Mr. W. G. Trollip of the South African Bar. Another Labour M.P., Mr. Ronald Williams will represent the Northern Rhodesian African Mineworkers' Union; he is legal adviser to the British Mine Workers' Union. Mr. Guillebaud will have the aid of assessors of Mr. W. Gernmill for the companies and Mr. W. M. Comrie for the union.

Unfair to Mr. Blundell

MR. MICHAEL BLUNDELL, leader of the European elected members in the Legislative Council of Kenya, qualifies in a letter on another page the statement of Mr. Kingsley Martin in the *New Statesman and Nation* after his recent visit to East Africa that "Mr. Blundell was on good terms with Fenner Brockway and Leslie Hale before they left the country," and, by implication,

an impartial statement of Mr. Brockway (of which Mr. Blundell cannot have been aware when he wrote) that before our 10 days had passed the psychology completely changed. We had a long and friendly conversation with Mr. Blundell, and he had one thing to consider a common programme if a joint representative of all four races in the Legislature will be seen that the settler leader has a much more balanced attitude to his contacts with the East African M.P.s who are notorious for their eagerness to criticize East and Central Africa. They saw Mr. Blundell on two occasions on a purely formal occasion, and on the other occasion with all his prior knowledge that they were to meet on both occasions moreover, the visitors refrained from demonstrating that bias which they had so often shown, and of which they were to give propaganda headlines as they returned to London.

Light on A Mystery

IT IS WELL that there should be no room for public misconceptions. The leader of the elected members would, of course, meet courteously any man in public life in this country who arrived in Kenya and wanted to see him, but there is a gulf between that normal and normal courtesy and "being on good terms" in the ordinary sense of those words. The two M.P.s reported that their presence had achieved "a complete change of psychology" and "long and friendly conversations," and that they had "got round one table to consider a common programme of action for the representatives of all four races in the Legislature." I was especially surprised at that last claim, for it did not strike me as discreet on the part of any public men in Kenya to assume in that way at their bidding, "Light on the mysteries now shed by Mr. Blundell's revelation that when he was in Kenya, the two M.P.s would be present "at that how they "got round one table." European, African, Asians, and Arabs? Why was Mr. Blundell not clearly advised in advance? Were others summoned to an equal lack of candour?

Mr. Barrow's Strange Claim

MR. M. P. BARROW has made the astonishing statement in the Legislative Council of Nyasaland that in the Central Nyasaland Council "Nyasaland did at all times seek to cooperate and in actual fact there was the fullest co-operation between member territories." That may have been his impression as a member, but I have exceptional reason for knowing that his satisfaction conflicts with the opinion of other members, official and non-official, of far wider experience. On several occasions and quite independently, members of that Council have told me of the obstructive attitude of Nyasaland representatives. I do not propose, of course, to disclose details, but I have no hesitation in writing that their testimony far outweighs Mr. Barrow's comment in any mind.

Failure Through Co-Operation

HIS SWEEPING ASSERTION that "there was the fullest co-operation between member territories" is surely proof that he is an unreliable witness, for if his claim were justified the Council would not have failed. "Fullest co-operation" has never yet led to failure. And what is to be thought of his expectation Nyasaland "will rapidly develop to the level of Southern Rhodesia"? Does even one other Nyasaland share that extravagant expectation? There is another point—that the senior non-official member has never previously declared himself so strongly in favour of federation as now, as well past the eleven-month mark. That is not any idea of leadership.

New Year Honours List For 1953

Awards to East Africans and Rhodesians

BARONETCY

HARRIS, MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, SIR ARTHUR THOMAS, C.B., D.B.E., A.F.C., Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief Bomber Command, 1942-45. Born in 1892, he served in Southern Rhodesia before serving with the 1st Rhodesia Bgt. in South-West Africa in 1914. Joined the Royal Flying Corps in 1915, he saw service in India, Iraq, and the Middle East. He secured a group captain in 1933, air vice-marshal in 1937, and major in 1946 after having commanded Bomber Command for five years. On his retirement after the war he became a director of the South Africa Marine Corporation and a chief representative in South Africa of the Royal Marine Corporation of New York.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

NESTOR, JOHN, deputy chairman, British Transport Commission.

One of five workers' representatives on the Colonial Labour Advisory Committee and a member of the Colonial Economy and Development Council. General secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen since 1943.

FLETCHER, WALTER, C.B.E., M.P. for Bury since 1945. Was in business in East Africa for six years from 1918, chairman and managing director of High, Lewis and Kay, Ltd. Has exhibited at the Royal Academy.

HANCOCK, PROFESSOR WILLIAM KEITH, Chief Civil Historian of Cabinet office.

Director, Institute of Commonwealth Studies and Professor of British Commonwealth Affairs, University of London since 1949. Author of many works on Commonwealth subjects, including "Survey of British Commonwealth Affairs," 1937, 1940 and 1942; "Argument of Empire," 1943; and "Britain of Colonies," 1950.

FRANCOIS, MARIUS MATHIE BARABE FRANCIS, O.C., Chief Justice, Mauritius, where he joined the Colonial Legal Service in 1922 as a district magistrate.

ORR EWING, IAN LESLIE, since 1934 M.P. for Somerset (Weston-super-Mare). Was a member of the Rhodesia-Basaland Royal Commission of 1945.

SCOTT, ROBERT, C.M.G. since 1950 Administrator, East Africa High Commission.

Joined the Colonial Service in Uganda in 1928, remaining in the Protectorate until 1937. Also served in Palestine and the Gold Coast. Joint author with Mr. B. B. Thomas of "Uganda."

ORDER OF THE BATH

G.C.B.

ALEXANDER, SIR (JAMES) LUCK, FRANCIS CANNING, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.B.E., lately Keeper of the Privy Purse, and Treasurer of the Sovereign since 1936.

Born in 1819 and educated at Eton and Sandhurst, he served in the Coldstream Guards in France and Egypt during the Crimean war, becoming assistant military secretary, Egyptian Army, in 1849. He served in the Darfur expedition, and five years later was appointed secretary to the Governor-General of South Africa, the Earl of Athol. In 1878 he became controller to Prince George. Chairman of Tanganyika Holdings, Ltd., Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., Zambesia Beating Co., Ltd., and Rhodesia-Katanga Co., Ltd., and a director of Kertan Gold Area Ltd.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

G.C.M.G.

FRANKLIN, SIR EDWARD FRANCIS, C.B.E., M.B.E., Governor of Tanganyika Territory since 1949.

Educated at Lansing and Sandhurst, he was commissioned in the Worcestershire Regiment in 1918, and seconded to the 4th (Uganda) Battalion, K.A.F., five years later, becoming a cadet in the Uganda Administrative Service in 1929 and assistant to the Resident, Buganda, three years later. After four years in the Secretariat, he was transferred to Mauritius in 1935 as deputy chief of labour, becoming director of labour from 1937 to 1940. He served in the Windward Islands and was appointed Governor of North Borneo in 1947.

K.C.M.G.

CHAPMAN-ANDREWS, EDWIN ARTHUR, C.M.G., O.B.E., Ambassador, Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary at

Beirut, served in the Sudan, Egypt, and Ethiopia, 1904-42.

MACGILLIVRAI, DONALD CHARLES, C.M.G., M.B.E., since last year Deputy High Commissioner in Malaya. Joined the Colonial Service in Tanganyika in 1930, becoming secretary to Sir Harold Macmillan in 1936. Subsequently served in Basutoland and Jamaica.

NICOLE, JOHN FEARS, C.M.G., Governor, Singapore, served in Tanganyika, 1925-37.

FRIDIE, ERIC ANSHOLM, C.M.G., F.R.C.S. since 1949 Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Office.

After service in France and Mesopotamia in 1914-18 he joined the Sudan Medical Service in 1924, becoming Director of the Sudanese School of Medicine in 1933 and a member of the Governor-General's Council in 1935. Was referred as D.D.M.S. to troops in the Sudan and referred to twice mentioned in dispatches. He was appointed health adviser to the British Mandates Office in 1946.

C.M.G.

DEEVES, THOMAS WILLIAM, M.B.E., Secretary in the Foreign Office for the African Territories, 1947-48.

FELLOW, EDWARD RUDY, C.B., M.C., clerk-assistant, House of Commons, for services to Commonwealth Parliamentary Administration.

FRANCOIS, PIERRE HENRI, C.B.E., since 1948 Minister of Native Affairs and of Health in Southern Rhodesia, United Party, P.P. Western constituency.

Born in Benavento and educated at Milton High School and Rhodes University, he began his career in the Native Department of the Civil Service, doing work in forestry and mining. Owns Dons. Succeeded his father, Mr. R. A. Fletcher, in the 1942 election; father and son have represented the constituency for 22 years. Like his father, he became Minister of Agriculture, a post which he held from 1946-48.

FORKLE, RICHARD WILLIAM, C.B.E., Engineer in Charge to Crown Agents for the Colonies.

GREENE, EDWARD REGINALD, lately Director of the Coffee Division, Ministry of Food.

HADOW, GORDON, C.M.G., O.B.E., secretary to the Governor and secretary to the Executive Council, Gold Coast. Deputy Finance Secretary in Tanganyika, 1946-48.

HONE, EVELYN DENNISON, O.B.E., Colonial Secretary, British Honduras, for services in Tanganyika Service, in 1951, and went to the Seychelles as Secretary to the Government in 1952.

LATTIN, FRANCIS JOSEPH, C.M.G., representative on the Commission for Uganda, from 1949, until his recent appointment as London representative of the Uganda Electricity Board.

Entered the Uganda Service in 1936, becoming Controller of Prices and Monetary Contracts, Kenya, 13 years later, controller of prices and distribution, Uganda, in 1949, and Deputy Development Commissioner in 1947. Was chairman of the Town and Country Authority, 1947-48; and a member of the Advisory Committee on European Education. An official member of the East Africa Central Assembly, 1951-52, he served in 1951 on the Uganda Economic and Trade Survey and as Acting Financial Secretary.

MACDONALD, ALLAN DONALD, since 1951, Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leonean Establishment, Secretary in Uganda, 1948-51.

THORNLEY, COLIN HARDWICK, Chief Secretary, Uganda, since last March.

Joined the Tanganyika Service in 1930 and served in the Colonial Office, 1939-46. Returning to East Africa, he was appointed Deputy Chief Secretary and Member for Labour, Kenya.

TURNBULL, RICHARD GORDON, provincial commissioner, Kenya. Entered Colonial Service in 1931.

WAKELIA, JOHN CECILBERT, M.A., M.P., Director of Surveys, Sudan, since 1940. Joined the department in 1929, and took part in the Greenhill expeditions of that year and the Lake Rudolf Rift Valley expedition five years later. Chairman of the Central Town Planning Board in the Sudan in 1937, and a member of the Equatoria Projects Board in 1950. Member of the Executive Council since last year. Played in the Argentine Rugby tour of 1928.

WILLIAMSON, THOMAS BROADWOOD, an assistant secretary in the Colonial Office, to which he transferred from the Foreign Office in 1948.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

K.B.E.

CUMMIE, DUNCAN CAMERON, C.B.E., lately Chief Administrator, Eritrea.

Educated at King's College and Caius College, Cambridge, he entered the Sudan Service in 1925, becoming assistant controller of public security, 10 years later. Seconded for military service in 1940, he was commissioned in the Sudan Defence Force, later holding the posts of Chief Military Administrator, Eritrea, Chief Administrator, Cyrenaica, and Chief Civil Affairs Officer, Middle East, attaining the rank of major-general. Returning to the Sudan in 1946, he was successively Governor of Kordofan and Deputy Civil Secretary. A member of Cambridge Rugby XV, 1922-24.

K.B.E. (Honorary)

SHEIKH SAID, S.B.E., BIN ALI BIN-MU-SHEIR, senior non-official member of the Zanzibar Legislative Council. He resided in Zanzibar for 22 years, accompanied the Sultan to the coronation of King George VI.

C.B.E. (Civil)

FOX-STRANGE, VIVIAN, Secretary for African Affairs, Nyasaland, since 1948.

After military service in the 1914-18 war, joined the Colonial Service in Nigeria, transferring to Nyasaland in 1933. **FADLOW, GERALD GEORGE SYDNEY JAMES**, M.L.C., J.P., for public services in Nyasaland.

After experience in Assam, he has been engaged in tea planting in Nyasaland for some years and is general manager of British African Tea Estates Ltd., Gotha Tea Estates, Ltd., and the States Tea Co. He has been a member of many public bodies, including the Executive Committee of the Central African Council, and the Nyasaland Development Committee. President of the Convention of Associates, 1943-51, and honorary editor of the *Nyasaland Agricultural Journal*.

HUGH, FRANK EDWARD, chief mechanical engineer, Rhodesia Railways.

DAVE, GILBERT, since 1947 a provincial commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, where he joined the Colonial Service in 1919.

COOPER, BRIAN, British Council representative in Italy. Joined the Sudan Civil Service in 1920, and was Governor of Kassala Province at the outbreak of war. After the battle of Keren he was appointed Chief Administrator in Asmara. Author of *Kassala at War*.

OLDAKER, ALAN ALLCOCK, since 1950 senior provincial commissioner, Tanganyika, where he joined the Colonial Service in 1924.

READ, ALFRED, M.B.E., director and secretary, Powell Duffryn, Ltd.

SHARPE, MAJOR HENRY BARRON, for public services in Kenya.

Joined the Colony's Agricultural Department in 1915, and after serving with the Mombasa Defence Force, the Arab Rifles, and the 5th King's African Rifles in 1918, he entered the Kenya administration in 1918. Retiring in 1927, he started farming and landscape gardening in the Ngodhi district, and has held many posts in public bodies, including those of the Society of the Agricultural and Arbor Societies, chairman of the Association of District Councils, and of the Aberdare District Council since 1945.

SPARK, FREDERICK VANCE, chief accountant and secretary, Harland and Wolff, Ltd.

O.B.E. (Civil)

ANTROBUS, MRS. ESTHER ALICE MITCHEL, chairman of the home committee and member of the central council of the Victorian League.

ARNOT, WILLIAM DUNCAN, M.A., M.P., engineer, P.W.D. Kenya, since 1945.

He was in charge of the Government timber seasoning kiln at Nairobi in 1927, and wrote a book on the kiln drying of East African timbers.

BINGHAM, HUMPHREY FRANK, since 1947 Director of Co-operative Development in Nyasaland, where he entered the administrative service after military service with the Royal Artillery and the I.A.R. from 1916 to 1926.

During the recent war he served with the Gold Coast Regiment, and the East African Artillery. President of the Nyasaland Cricket Club.

DARLING, JOHN SINGLETON, surgical specialist, Overseas Food Corporation.

DOW-SMITH, GRAHAM THOMAS, H.M. Trade Commissioner, Nairobi.

DUNN, LESLIE JOHN, since 1951 Director of Irrigation, Sudan Government. Joined Gezira Irrigation Service in 1925.

ERLING, HUGH FRANCIS IVO, Tanganyika Administrator, Tristan da Cunha, 1950-52. Joined Colonial Service in 1937, and served with H.M. Forces, 1940-43.

FISHER, ALFRED CHARLES, for medical services and welfare work in Northern Rhodesia. Educated at Plumtree School, Southern Rhodesia, and Bristol University, was appointed chief medical officer, Roan Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd. in 1936, and assisting surgeon to Rhokan Corporation, Ltd., in 1940. Represented African interests in the Legislative Council, 1943-46. Author of publications on medical and bacteriological subjects.

FURUNG, JOHN RALPH, principal of the Colonial Products Advisory Bureau, Colonial Office.

GEE, FRANK LESLIE, principal of Makerere College, Uganda.

GLIBOFF, THOMAS GEORGE, secretary to the Cabinet, Southern Rhodesia.

Born in South Africa, he attended a school in Southern Rhodesia, he was a member of the Legislative Council in 1921. After becoming a magistrate in 1928 and a judge in 1930, he was appointed magistrate and magistrate, Untuli, 15 years later, was appointed secretary in the office of the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London in 1948.

HOPSON, LESLIE MERFRED, Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees in the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia.

Born in Southern Rhodesia, he was educated at Salisbury High School and Witwatersrand University, was admitted to the Southern Rhodesian Bar in 1916, and took silk 14 years later. Twice elected a city councillor, and since 1946 has been M.P. for Salisbury. Connected with the British Military Administration in Ghana in 1943. President of the Rhodesia University Association.

HUNTER, SINCLAIR, head of administration and secretary, Colonial Development Corporation.

KELLY, HENRY CLARKE, since 1948 Government Printer, Tanganyika.

Entered the Territory's Education Department in 1929, transferring to the Printing and Stationery Department 10 years later.

LAW, PATRICK JOHN, Deputy Labour Commissioner, Northern Rhodesia, since 1949.

Entered the Administration in 1924, was seconded to the labour Department nine years later.

MCKILLOP, ALEXANDER DONALD, lately manager, Projections Division, Equatoria Projects Board, Sudan. Appointed to the Stores Department of Sudan Railways in 1924, was actually became controller retiring in 1948.

MACKINTOSH, MISS JEANNE ANN, M.B.E., chief office superintendent, office of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland.

NUTMAN, FREDERICK JOHN, Director of Cloves Research, Zanzibar, since 1946.

Joined the Forest Products Research Laboratory in 1924, becoming physiologist at the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani, Tanganyika, two years later.

POTTER, WALTER COLLIER, honorary treasurer, Empire Forestry Association.

Some Native Authorities Deliberately Omit Official Advice

SIR GILBERT RENNIE, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, said when opening a session of the African Representative Council shortly before Christmas.

"The problems relating to the conservation of natural resources—water, soil, trees and grass—exercise the minds of all who are trying to help the African to improve his way of living. The African population is rapidly increasing, and we must all do our best to ensure that the extra food required is produced with due regard to the conservation of the natural resources of the country, and by means of proper methods of farming that will maintain or even increase the fertility of the soil. In some areas the cattle population is also increasing rapidly, since the old diseases no longer take on a heavy toll.

"Soil erosion, bad farming by the old harmful methods, and over-grazing are certain means of ruining large areas of this country and of creating a desert which will support neither people nor cattle.

"For almost five years I have stressed the importance of such methods of conserving land and water as the making of dams and weirs, the protection of the headwaters of rivers and streams and of their catchment areas against riding and contour cultivation, the preservation of trees from the axe and from burning, the prohibition of cultivation near the banks of streams, the prevention of over-grazing by limiting the number of cattle in any one area to the cattle-carrying capacity of the land.

"My words have had some effect, and I have seen appropriate conservation measures being taken. But a great deal more is required. In addition, better methods of farming are essential if the extra food required is to be produced. This country must feed itself, and we must work hard to produce all we need and we need.

Retarding Progress and Ruining Land

"I ask for the active support of all members of the African Representative Council in this task, and of all the Native authorities represented at this meeting. Some Native authorities are already doing a great deal in support of the Central Government's strenuous efforts, but other Native authorities are not giving the support and co-operation that they should.

"In some cases this lack of co-operation is caused by apathy; in others, and I am sorry to have to say this, it appears that Native authorities are deliberately working against the advice of Government officers. That is a sure and certain way of retarding progress and in many cases of ruining the land. You all realize how wrong, how suicidal, such an attitude is; and I ask you to become fiery and zealous advocates of the cause of land and water conservation, and of good husbandry.

"Wake up those Native authorities that are apathetic in this matter, persuade those that are opposing the work that they will do immense harm if they persist in it.

"It is fashionable among some Africans these days to ascribe a wrong motive to many actions of the Central Government. They do not give the Government credit for good faith or a sincere and earnest desire to further the progress of the African. They see the tremendous amount of work that has to be done in this country, and they want to improve the standard of living of the African and to promote his welfare and development. Such men do their fellow Africans a great disservice, and it is time that their fellow Africans knew this and treated such mischief-makers with the contempt they deserve.

"Africans have been well served and are still well served by the officers of the Central Government who work in the provinces and districts and who advise Africans on their day-to-day problems. A warmer appreciation of African work by such officers will do for them what no official advice can.

"Irregular attendance at schools is still prevalent throughout the territory. If more African parents and Native authorities realized how wasteful a time-wasting and money-losing it is to build primary schools and provide a four years' course

when completed by only one or two out of the three who begin it, more attention would be given to regular attendance at the existing schools. Please ensure that better use is made of your schools.

"A further conference on the federation proposals will take place at the beginning of January in London. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has invited Messrs. Sokota and Namba, the African members of Legislative Council, who are also members of this council, to attend. In conveying the invitation to them I explained fully the valuable service they would render to the Africans of this country if they attended the conference. I was very sorry to learn yesterday that they had decided not to accept the invitation. I hope that they will give further consideration to the matter and change their minds.

African Representation

"During this meeting you propose to discuss the question of increased representation of African interests on the Legislative Council and Executive Council, and I notice that the mover of the motion suggests that African representation should be equal to European representation. In the draft statement of partnership issued last April it was stated—

"In the political sphere Africans will be able to advance until, at least, so long as representation (by number of seats) remains) they have the same number of representatives as Europeans in both Legislative and Executive Councils when they are fit for this. It is hoped that there should be an increased number of representatives of African interests in the next Legislative Council.

"You will also remember that Africans have been directly represented in the Legislative Council of this country for only a little more than four years, and I hope you will realize that too large and too rapid an increase would not be in the best interests of either the Africans or the country as a whole. The Europeans have achieved their present representation in the Legislative Council over a period of many years, and in Councils of local government that they were fitted for the time being to represent the African membership of the Legislative Council in its

"Membership of the Council does not involve merely a willingness to attend in person when required. It involves the ability to make a valuable contribution to the work of the Council, work that is a very difficult and complicated—and such ability comes only from a good education, a fairly wide knowledge of the activities of this country, and wide experience and training, especially in the work of local government.

"Not many Africans yet have the education, training, and experience required for acquiring these qualifications, and I would especially emphasize the value and importance of local government work in this connexion; but progress is and must be gradual.

"What I have said about representation on the Legislative Council applies with even greater force to representation on the Executive Council. The work there entails a very wide knowledge of affairs and of financial, economic, and political problems. In due course Africans will be directly represented on Executive Council, as the statement issued after the 1948 discussions in London and the draft statement on partnership make clear, but undue haste in this regard would do far more harm than good to the African cause.

Helpful Statements on Self-Government

"May I say also that the type of statement that has been heard recently about self-government for Africans in Northern Rhodesia does a great deal of harm to the African cause? It is completely unrealistic. It is also contrary to the policy of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and of the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

"I have stated repeatedly the approved policy for Northern Rhodesia is partnership, and that means that this country will not be run by Africans only or by Europeans only, but that it will be administered by both Europeans and Africans working in co-operation for the benefit of all the inhabitants of this country. I would ask you to get that idea firmly fixed in your minds.

"Try to realize how much this country, and African development, owe to European enterprise, initiative, and the mark of the remarkable progress made by Africans and the African areas even in the lifetime of the younger members of this council; and look forward with confidence

...ism to the progress that has and will be made by Africans working in partnership with the white man. Without this partnership, the country in which we live will gradually lose its future and this country would not be what we can justly expect.

I have spoken frankly because it is a testing time for all of us, and it is my duty to give you my views as far as I can. I should not like you to think that I do not appreciate the valuable work done by many Africans in many spheres of life whether in the rural areas or in the towns.

...realize that we must all work hard for progress and do our own work and enterprise set a splendid example to their fellow Africans.

During my visits to various parts of the country I have been greatly encouraged to see how far I have seen the progress of such Africans in the remarkable development of this country and I gladly pay tribute to them. May their good work increase and their influence spread.

I pray that under Divine guidance your deliberations will promote the welfare and prosperity of the community you represent.

Decentralization of Government from London to Africa

Mr. H. Wallace on Central African Federation

FEDERATION of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland involves further decentralization of Government from London to Central Africa. The first step was taken in 1923 when Southern Rhodesia was given self-government, with certain reservations. Southern Rhodesia has a wholly elected Parliament of 30 European members in which a white speaker presides. At the same time Northern Rhodesia came under the administration of the Crown. Previous to that date both the Rhodesias were administered by the British South Africa Company under their Royal Charter of 1889.

Authority Devolved From London

In the past 28 years authority has increasingly devolved from London to the local Government in Northern Rhodesia until now the non-official members of the Legislature (10 elected Europeans, two nominated Europeans to represent African interests, and two Africans) outnumber the white officials appointed by the Governor. The Governor who presides over the Legislature withdrew five years ago in favour of a Speaker. Moreover, these non-official members are responsible for the administration of groups of departments.

The Secretary of State agreed in 1948 that where the four non-official members (three elected Europeans and one nominated European to represent African interests) of the Executive Council are in agreement on any issue, that view shall normally prevail.

In Nyasaland devolution of power has not been so rapid. The Legislature there consists of nine official members appointed by the Governor and five non-official members (six European, two African, and one Indian), all of whom are nominated by the Governor on the recommendation of various representative bodies. The Governor presides.

It is against this background that the proposals for Central African federation must be judged.

Political Power in the Territories

The first point to examine is where political power resides. In Southern Rhodesia it has almost wholly with the local Government; in Northern Rhodesia it lies to a great extent with the local Government, in which the non-official Europeans play a big and increasing part; and in Nyasaland it is divided between the United Kingdom Government and the local Government.

The policy of these Governments is determined respectively by the Cabinet in Southern Rhodesia; by the Executive Council in Northern Rhodesia where, as has been shown, the non-officials exercise a major influence; and by the Executive Council in Nyasaland.

Mr. John Wallace, secretary to the London Committee of the United Central Africa Association, has contributed the above statement to United Nations News.

in which official members have no power though the non-official members exercise influence.

In each of the three territories the United Kingdom Government while steadily devolving power has retained special responsibilities towards the backward African population. In Southern Rhodesia these take the form of reserved powers in respect of differential legislation which clearly require enactment with the United Kingdom Government to ensure that it is not disadvantageous to Africans.

The northern territories are protectorates, and not only has the United Kingdom Government similar reserved powers, but also has added obligations for African land rights and for the economic, social and political advancement of the Africans. These rights of the United Kingdom Government remain unimpaired under the federal scheme.

This policy of devolution of power from London to the local Government is the cornerstone of British Colonial policy. Its ultimate aim is that the territories should become self-governing within the Commonwealth. This is in consonance with Article 73 of the United Nations Charter, and it is a domestic matter for the United Kingdom Government and the Governments of the Colonial territories concerned whether one or more of such territories amalgamate or federate or join together in some other form of association.

Federation and the United Nations Charter

These matters are expressly precluded from intervention of the United Nations by Article 2 (7) of the Charter. Article 73 of the Charter states that members of the United Nations which have responsibilities for the administration of territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount.

Now the three territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland have mixed populations, but all these people, Europeans, Africans, Asians and Coloured, are the inhabitants. The preamble of the draft federal scheme states that "the said territories are the rightful home of all lawful inhabitants thereof, whatever their origin."

These territories are multi-racial and in varying stages of development. Realizing that the days of small units have gone, and that some form of integration is necessary, those qualified to judge have proposed federation as the only sound solution. It will provide for economic and political stability which is necessary for advancement of the areas as a whole, while at the same time providing flexibility for local development.

The development of these territories varies in proportion to the number of Europeans in them. Thus Southern Rhodesia with 150,000 Europeans is over all easily the most advanced. Northern Rhodesia with

100 Europeans has made remarkable advances in the last decade, and both are far ahead of Swaziland with its European population of 5,000.

It is the Europeans who have provided the energy, initiative, skill, and capital to develop industries and enterprises upon which the present and in a large measure the future prosperity of the territories depends. Their leadership will be required for many years to come in this task of development, on which will depend the well-being of the 64 million Africans whose numbers have increased rapidly due to the *Britannica* and health services provided in the last few decades.

To-day these Africans, or 90% of them, are backward. There is no comparison between them and the indigenous population of West Africa or the West Indies who have been in touch with western ideas for several hundred years. It is only 52 years since the last slave raid occurred in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Prosperity Due to Europeans

Solely due to the advent of Europeans—missionaries and administrators—that peace has come to these territories and has been maintained. It is solely due to the Europeans engaged in industries, commerce, and farming that the territories enjoy the prosperity they do to-day.

Only 25 years ago the Government of Northern Rhodesia was endeavouring to administer a territory of 300,000 square miles on a revenue of £500,000, and its revenue in 1946 was only £3,500,000. Critics ask why the Africans are so backward. The simple answer is the lack of finance in the past and one of the prime reasons for federation is to ensure so far as is humanly possible that there is no recession but rather advance in the progress they enjoy to-day.

The economies of these territories are unbalanced. Northern Rhodesia depends on copper, Nyasaland on tobacco and tea, and Southern Rhodesia, while more diversified, depends to a large extent on tobacco, gold, and chrome. All these products are subject to the vicissitudes of world markets.

Such conditions could not be maintained if a federated State were to be in a position to weather its withstanding economic storms and by its financial resources to give impetus about the development of the whole area.

Even the need that greatly increased educational, health, agricultural, and animal husbandry services are spread out but can be provided only by the revenue which will accrue from increased economic development.

Partnership of Races, the Remedy of Politics

Those who know the territories are satisfied that the power which has been evolved has been exercised wisely and beneficially. There have been striking advances. Barbarism and savagery of half a century ago has been replaced by a prosperous and happy community to-day.

At present there are two Africans in each of the two northern legislatures, and if the federal scheme there will not only be African representation in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but also from Southern Rhodesia.

It is for the Governments of these territories and the Government of the United Kingdom to decide what steps are necessary for the advancement of the inhabitants. These Governments have declared that in their view these steps are a unitary federation.

All four Governments are pledged to a policy of partnership between the races, which will be progressively fulfilled through federation as the non-European races advance in civilization.

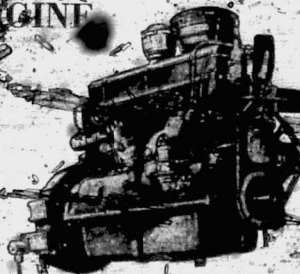
The main opposition to the federation proposals comes from those of all races who do not believe in racial partnership. Among these are a number of ambitious Africans who have very little political experience and who have obtained a following by preaching on the fear of the unknown and the dislike of change which has always been a characteristic of the backward African.

These territories owe their being to the courage and vision of Rhodes, whose policy was not only for all the peoples and from whose patient and sympathetic handling of the Matabele after the 1896 revolt flowed the peace and harmony unbroken to this day. And to David Livingstone, who declared that the welfare and prosperity of Central Africa would depend on the establishment of Christianity and European commerce and settlement.

May the leaders of to-day be inspired in the discharge of their trust to the Africans.

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Refinements usually associated with truck engines only in the top price class are now being built into the new Extra Duty Bedford engines. The Extra Duty engine is a precision-built engine; built for hard work, and built to endure. Power output is increased to 84 b.h.p. for O models.

PERSONALIA

Obituary

Sir T. Drummond Shiels

DR. W. G. KERR has left by sea for Tanga. MR. P. ERIC MILLBURN is outward-bound in the PRETORIA CASTLE.

ARCHBISHOP DAVID MATHEW will be back in East Africa by sea.

MR. H. H. HANSEN, who has been on leave in Denmark, is on his way back to Fort Portal, Uganda. MR. MBARAK ALI HINAWY, Liwa of the Coast in Kenya, is to join the KENYA CASTLE at Genoa this week.

MR. IBRAHIM E. NATHOO, a non-official Asian member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, has been appointed Minister in the Aga Khan.

MR. C. J. HOLLAND-MARTIN, M.P., and LADY ANNE HOLLAND-MARTIN are visiting Uganda, from which they are expected back in a few days.

SIR PERCY MACINNIS, a former chairman of Lloyds, is outward-bound for Mombasa in the KENYA CASTLE, which sailed from London last Friday.

MESSRS. A. R. C. ANDERSON and R. J. R. ROSSON have joined the boards of Messrs. East and East Africa Co., Ltd., and John K. Gibson & Co., Ltd.

MR. W. JAMIE DICK, a well-known insurance broker in the City of London, left by air on Tuesday for a month's visit to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

MR. L. A. DENT, chairman of Messrs. Leslie and Anderson, Ltd., has returned by the LLAGIBBY CASTLE from a visit to East Africa. MRS. DENT flew back from Nairobi recently.

MR. J. DE Z. BAKER, since 1950 Member for Local Government in Tanganyika, who has been appointed Governor of Sierra Leone, joined the Foreign Administrative Service in 1926.

MR. J. L. GARRARD and MR. H. G. SPARKE have been elected chairman and deputy chairman respectively of the African Sisal Merchants' and Brokers' Section of the Chamber of Commerce.

MR. A. WADE, export manager of Messrs. A. Baumann & Co. (London), Ltd., and MR. R. DAVIS, manager of the import department, have been elected to the board of the company as from January 1.

MR. G. E. LATIMER has been appointed a part-time member of the Raw Cotton Commission for one year. MESSRS. W. BOWEN, A. J. BYRNE, J. H. HULME, A. ROBERTS and C. SCHIFFELD have been reappointed.

In commemoration of the Cecil Rhodes twenty year, the senate and council of Rhodes University, South Africa, have offered honorary doctorates in law to LORD ELTON, secretary of the Rhodes Trust, and SIR ERNEST OPPENHEIMER.

The name of Mr. J. B. ROSS, Deputy High Commissioner in London, for Southern Rhodesia, is omitted from last week's official list of delegates to the conference on federation now meeting at Lancaster House, London.

The RT. REV. L. W. BROWN, Bishop of Uganda by the ARCHBISHOP OF SOUTHWARK in Southwark Cathedral on Tuesday. He who assisted included the BISHOP OF THE TANGANYIKA, and BISHOPS SMART, WATSON and KITCHING.

MR. ST. L. D'ADHEMAR has been appointed managing director of the newly formed company, Hogg Robinson and Camel Co. (East Africa), Ltd., which will represent the Camel Co. in the East African territories. The head office will be at Little House, Whitehouse Road, Nairobi.

MR. L. J. BARNETT, who recently left Nairobi for the United States, has resigned from the board of Standard Vacuum Oil Co. (East Africa), Ltd., to be consultant for East African affairs at the New York headquarters of the parent organization. He replaced A. MCLELLIN, who will join the operating subsidiary's board in Nairobi, and is to return to East Africa.

SIR THOMAS DRUMMOND SHIELS, M.C., M.B., CH.B., who has died suddenly in hospital in London, at the age of 71, had had a distinguished career in medicine, politics and public affairs generally. He had long been especially interested in Imperial and Colonial matters.

Born in Edinburgh, he began life as a photographer after completing an elementary education. Later he became a chemist, and later still qualified in medicine at Edinburgh University. He practised privately, and was at one time president of the Royal Medical Society.

During the 1914-18 war he commanded a trench-mortar battery in France, was mentioned in despatches, and awarded the M.C. Soon after demobilization he was elected to Edinburgh Town Council, and five years later he became Labour M.P. for East Lothian. His ability, industry, and easy relations with all types of men won him quick recognition, and in 1929 he was made Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India. Two years later he transferred in the same capacity to the Colonial Office, the work of which strongly appealed to him. Though he never compromised with his convictions, he was essentially fair-minded, and his Socialist views were mellowed by his contacts with many men from many Colonies.

Service to Royal Empire Society

Until the end of his life he gave devoted service to numerous causes, and for the Royal Empire Society, of which he was for many years a Councillor and vice-president. He had been chairman of its library committee and information bureau, and remained chairman of the Colonial Group. He spoke on Imperial affairs to many gatherings, and was the principal editor for a London publication on the British Commonwealth: a Family of Nations.

He was a good speaker and debater, with a ready sense of humour and a determination neither to overstate his own case nor underestimate that of an opponent. He was on terms of personal friendship with men of diametrically opposite views, a quality which stood him in good stead during his years as secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association. He had also been a member of the council of the Royal African Society.

He served on the Royal Commission on Constitutional Reform in Ceylon in 1921, and after losing his seat of the House of Commons in 1931, undertook hospital work in London and became deputy secretary (and later secretary) of the Empire Parliamentary Association, and then secretary of the British branch of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Shortly after the end of the last war he was appointed to the Colonial Economic and Development Council, and a little later public relations officer at the General Post Office.

He married in 1904 Christian Blaik Young, of Gilmerton, Edinburgh, and after her death in 1948 he married Miss Gladys Buhler, M.B.E., who had been for many years on the Imperial Studies staff of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. E. H. Demie

MR. EUSTACE HENRY DENNETT, partner of Smith, Mackenzie and Co. from 1913 to 1924, has died in this country at the age of 81, following a shock accident. After a short period of training with G. S. Mackenzie and Co., he joined Smith, Mackenzie and Co. in East Africa in 1895. He was stationed in Mombasa and Lamu for a time, but did most of his service in Zanzibar, where he was at one time a member of the Legislative Council. A keen polo player, he was for many years very interested in the Zanzibar Polo Club. He retired to Minchinhampton, Glos.

**London Conference of Federation
Appointments of Committees**

LONDON, (REUTERS)—The Central African federation has concluded this morning after the first day's meeting, the following communiqué was issued:—
The conference of the Central African federation opened today. The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations who was in the chair, welcomed the delegates. The conference invited the Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Secretary of State for the Colonies to act as chairmen. Representatives of the three Central African delegations then spoke, and there was discussion on certain of the general principles of the draft federal scheme.

Sir Jeremy Raisman Called in

It was decided to set up three committees to examine the Commission's reports, with the following chairmen:—
JUDICIAL COMMITTEE—Mr. G. Foster, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations.
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMITTEE—The Hon. J. H. Hopcraft, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs.
FISCAL COMMITTEE—Sir John Raisman, Chairman of the Fiscal Commission. The Judicial Committee met first in the afternoon.

The second day's *communiqué* reads:—
The general discussion was held in the afternoon. The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Secretary of State for the Colonies outlined the views of H.M. Government in the U.K. The conference proceeded to discuss certain detailed aspects of the draft scheme in the light of the comments that had been made by the various delegations, and also decided to remit certain other points to the three committees. The Fiscal Committee met after the conclusion of the plenary meeting.

While in London the Southern Rhodesia Delegation has received from the Rhodesia League a memorandum setting out certain objections to the federation plan.

Sir Jeremy Raisman's appointment as chairman of the Fiscal Committee has aroused interest, since he is not a member of any delegation. He headed the Fiscal Commission on federation, and had previously been adviser to the Bechuanaland Government on the division of income between federal and provincial Governments in that country.

Judicial Committee

The membership of the judicial committee, under Mr. John Foster's chairmanship, is as follows:—

- Southern Rhodesia*—Mr. M. Greenfield (Minister of Internal Affairs), Mr. L. Robinson (Attorney-General) and Mr. J. B. Ross (Deputy High Commissioner in the U.K.).
 - Northern Rhodesia*—Mr. E. L. Unsworth (Attorney-General) and Lieut. Colonel E. M. Wilson (Member for Health and Local Government).
 - Nyasaland*—Mr. V. Fox-Stranaways (Secretary for Native Affairs) and Mr. J. Marshall (past president of the Nyasaland Chambers of Commerce).
- Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland may each co-opt another member if they wish.

On Monday it was agreed to set up, under the chairmanship of Lord Salisbury, Lord President of the Council, and lately Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, a committee to consider what arrangements would be necessary for the holding of federal elections and the installation of a Federal Government. Selection of a Governor-General for the interim period is one suggestion.

Southern Rhodesian delegates opposed the federation are known to have voiced several objections to the White Paper proposals. British officials have replied that the principle of safeguards for Africans must stand. The suggestion of one Southern Rhodesian that the Colony should amalgamate with all or part of Northern Rhodesia and exclude Nyasaland was definitely rejected. It is understood that the question of the African Affairs Board has not yet been reached.

Britain is looking to Southern Rhodesia to solve the problem of race relations and to build peace, stability and security in all Africa.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Paget, Bishop of Southern Rhodesia.

**Mr. Pritt Accepted in Kenya
Action for Contempt of Court Fails**

BRIEFLY REPORTED LAST WEEK, MR. PRITT'S acceptance in Kenya for the special trial at Kapenguria, was announced by the Supreme Court in Nairobi with costs against the Kenya Government. He was asked upon to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court.

Sir Hector Maclean, Chief Justice, in giving the Court's decision, said that the words "denial of justice" used by Mr. Pritt certainly constituted an unhappy phrase, but could not be divorced from the context. He showed that it was the Kenya Government, not the court, which was held responsible for a denial of justice.

Dealing with publication in the *Telegraph* of the text of the telegram which he had sent to London, Mr. Pritt said:

"I required a just and certain that the text of the telegram would and would be widely published in Great Britain and elsewhere, and I certainly intended to Kenya and published the same thoughts in papers to representatives of Kenya and other countries in Kampala and Kapenguria an early opportunity to read what they would in any case read within a few hours."

The conditions under which the trial was being held in Kapenguria were, Mr. Pritt said, a denial of justice to the prosecution. The phrase "please publish all this" was for the address sent for the newspapers of the world.

Mr. Pritt was told by the Chief Justice to calm himself and to remember that he was a witness when he thumped the box with his fist. He said it was a disgrace to the Kenya judiciary that for some creditable reason or other advocates in the Colony had refused to defend Nyatta and other Africans.

**Court's Independence Demonstrated
Comments on Pritt Case**

THE LEAST UNSATISFACTORY FEATURE of the Pritt affair in Kenya, writes the *Telegraph*, is the demonstration of the Court's complete independence of local considerations which might conceivably have influenced it in favour of local administration.

The *Daily Telegraph* commented in somewhat similar sense, saying:

"That is the best tradition of British justice, and there is no reason for surprise that it prevails in Kenya. That the fact that Mr. Pritt has not been found technically guilty of contempt does not mean that he is declared an instrument of discretion."

Politics and justice have been far too much mixed up in the Kenya case. Mr. Pritt has protested vigorously against the physical difficulties which were in the choice of Kapenguria for the trial. Four MPs invited him to enquire on that—not a step to be applauded, few Members have a direct concern with local arrangements in Kenya. Mr. Pritt does enquire, in a copy of which he hands to the local Press before it could have reached the addresses in London. Proceedings against Mr. Pritt for contempt of court are foreshadowed.

"The wisdom of the Kenyan authorities in initiating proceedings for contempt, the making of counsel in one court defendant in another, is not to be commended. As for Mr. Pritt, he is very well able to take care of himself without support from Westminster or anywhere else. He is said to regret that the court at Nairobi between several lines of cheering Africans and Asians—not a reassuring manifestation."

The Chief Justice, in finding Mr. Pritt not guilty of contempt, characterized the phrase he had used in his cable as "unfortunate" rather than a mild rebuke for it. Though not applied to the magistrate's court, in which Tomo Nyatta is being tried, it is directed against an administration which, fully supported by the Home Government, is grappling with a revolutionary situation.

"Since Mr. Pritt has not withdrawn a word of his cable, it must be assumed that his accusation still stands. It is as mischievous as it is unfair, and it becomes counsel who has not had proof in his own case of the scrupulous impartiality with which justice is administered in Kenya. It is no more being denied to his client than it was to Mr. Pritt."

Trial of Jomo Kenyatta Resumption at Kapenguria

THE TRIAL AT KAPENGURIA of Kenyatta and his associates was resumed on Monday. Guards on the camp used by prosecution witnesses had been doubled the night before owing to rumours of threats by Mau Mau adherents. Messrs. Pritt and Kapite had been involved in a motor-car accident on the way from Nairobi, but neither was seriously hurt.

Two protests which had been raised at the previous hearing in regard to the admissibility of evidence were overruled. Mr. Pritt referred to one of the prosecution witnesses as a "dirty little police informer." An assistant superintendent of police gave evidence of the signing of Kenyatta's papers.

Mr. Pritt was produced against "four leaders" Jomo Kenyatta addressed to an elders' meeting of the Kenya Central Association of Embu, summoning them to a meeting at his house on August 21, 1948. The defence objection to the admission of this was overruled, on the ground that the Kenya Central Association and Mau Mau were alternatives for one and the same thing.

The an organization of those who refused the Mau Mau oath, existed, was revealed in court during the cross-examination of a Kikuyu witness. It was known as *Mumengere*, or the association of those who wait.

Mr. Pritt had said at a branch meeting of the Kenya African Union. "If anyone wants to take our country away, even if it be that animal called Mau Mau, we shall put a rope round its neck," the witness said that the word "animal" had not been used. The statement had been made, not denied, but to raise Mau Mau.

Twice the magistrate protested that the four defence counsel were talking too loudly, that he could not hear the witnesses. For the fourth time Mr. Pritt complained of the interpretation by Dr. Leakey, saying: "It is intolerable that my clients should have to tell me that the interpreter is not translating correctly, though he is supposed to be an expert on Kikuyu."

Mr. Pritt told the magistrate that "he had said 'this must be a lunatic asylum,' he was referring to the defence, not the court."

New Year Messages to Colonies Mr. Oliver Lyttelton's Hopes

MR. OLIVER LYTTELTON, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said (*hug alia*) in the course of a New Year message broadcast to the Colonial Empire by the B.B.C.:

"A year ago I emphasized how much we depend upon one another, how we must learn to work together and be willing to give as well as to take."

"So often I spoke King George VI. He spent his life in the service of his people. With his example and memory in our hearts let us be loyal and devoted to Her Majesty the Queen and let us make this year a shining page in our history."

"In 1957 we saw both light and shade, solid progress and some disappointments. In world affairs, which touch us all, our anxieties, though perhaps a little less than they were, continue. We are still bound to devote to the defence of peace resources which we would far rather apply to the arts of peace and to the pursuit of happiness for all the peoples of the Commonwealth."

Armaments v. Goods

Armaments create and maintain a demand for many things which the Colonies produce, but it is not altogether a desirable demand. It is true that the armaments build barriers against war, but at the expense of so much else. Arms are most effective if they are not used. We would rather produce goods for use, goods for ordinary people to enjoy. And even patience and determination we shall do so.

In the summer I paid a short, too short, visit to West Africa and met the ministers and other leaders of the people. They do not underestimate the responsibilities which they have assumed. I can assure them from experience that the world will become a lighter, brighter and better place if they are shared. For that reason I welcome the development of local government. By spreading responsibility widely we form a wider and sounder foundation for public life and can draw from a wider choice of experienced leaders to guide affairs.

I have been glad to welcome here in London ministers and leaders from many Colonies, and to work with them. At the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers and the benefit of the advice of a group of advisers drawn from the West Indies, West Africa, East Africa, and South East Asia. I think that we all gained by trying to know and understand one another better. That is one of the most important things that we can achieve. I do not say that we must always agree, but if we must disagree, let us do so in knowledge and understanding, not in ignorance and suspicion.

Lopsided Trade

In every side of our work the advantages of mutual understanding are necessary. Obviously so in politics, and no less in economic affairs. So long as world trade remains lopsided, so long as we in the sterling area want to import more than we export, then we can dollars to spend so long as we are desperately to manage our standing, we must do so by consultation and by agreement among ourselves. We all hope that the time for this kind of management will come to an end, but not the spirit of mutual consideration that is what it works.

What will bring it to an end is, above all else, the development—the production of more goods than we all need and that the world needs. Such Colonial development is important progress. In Uganda, as Mr. Winston Churchill foresaw nearly half a century ago, the waters of the Nile will soon begin their journey to the Mediterranean by surging through great turbines, harnessing to our use the mighty forces of the river, and good that source of power will give industries, bringing diversity and wealth to the life of Uganda. Less dramatic, perhaps, but no less important, food-growing is being advanced, including the expansion of citrus fruit in East Africa and elsewhere. And always the activities of

"I Read Each Issue From Cover to Cover"

OF THE THOUSANDS of letters received each year, a surprisingly high proportion contain the statement: "I read each issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* from cover to cover."

In that category of eager readers are many public and professional men, industrialists and traders, missionaries, and miners, civil servants and farmers. Because they regard the paper with special friendliness, many go out of their way to tell us of plans and happenings of which other publications are not informed. Thus, *East Africa and Rhodesia* often publishes exclusive news supplied by its own readers in token of their interest in the task we seek to achieve.

If that spirit animates some of your diverse interests, many others would surely derive similar pleasure and profit from the paper if they knew it was available.

Are you one of them? Shall we add your name to our subscription list? The *East Africa and Rhodesia* costs 70s. per annum by mail edition 30s. to any address. *East Africa and Rhodesia*, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

production are being brought closer to the people, with a steady development of co-operation in all its aspects. But shadows lie over the lives of some of our fellow citizens. Our sympathies go out to all who have suffered from the barbaric Mau Mau outbreak in Kenya. In one part, not a large part, but an important one, of that fine country, an attempt has been made to destroy and terrorise the clock-face for the people of Kenya. Most of the victims of this horrible conspiracy have been Africans and Africans' wells as Europeans and Asians have called to their aid to restore the conditions of order and security in which, and in which alone, progress can continue.

There are problems in East Africa, deep-seated, grave problems, problems of abounding population, unwatched by a corresponding rise in wealth, social problems, problems of politics and race relations. But there are men of all races determined that these problems shall be faced and solved in a fair and honourable way. But first we must and shall stamp out the campaign of organised terrorism and brutal murder. We must in order so inflict a few wounds and leave behind a few scars as we can.

As I speak to you, we shall again be considering plans for a large grouping in Central Africa for a federal association of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Let me say now that Her Majesty's Government engage upon these discussions with a faith, shared by all of us, in the conviction that this larger grouping is in the best interests of all the inhabitants of this great region, that federation shall lead on to growing prosperity and happiness.

Good will, energy and courage are stronger than our difficulties. Let us then enter upon this year of the Coronation of our young and gracious Queen with trust in ourselves and faith in our future. Given these, who or what can prevail against us?

General Sir B. Robertson in Kenya

GENERAL SIR BRIAN ROBERTSON, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Land Forces, arrived in Nairobi on Tuesday for a four-day visit to Kenya. He was met by Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Cameron, G.O.C., East Africa. A drive to clear the northern end of the Aberdeenshire was started on Monday under the command of Mr. D. D. McGoun, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The Attorney-General of the Seychelles has sued Mr. Lyndale Biscoe, a local resident, for libel and slander. Damages were awarded against the defendant and a full apology unreservedly withdrawing the allegations was made in court.

The report on the Katwe hydro-electric project will be presented on January 28 to the Northern Rhodesian Government by the panel of consulting engineers, Sir William Halcrow, Mr. Geoffrey Kennedy, Mr. C. H. Piskworthy and Mr. E. C. Steer (representing Mr. H. J. F. Gaultay).

The Director of Medical Services in Uganda, Dr. R. S. F. Hennessey, has said in the Legislature that the £2m. which could, in the opinion of an expert, eradicate leprosy from East Africa within a decade would be better spent on fighting malaria and venereal disease. There was, he thought, an emotional outlook on leprosy, largely as a result of Biblical references to the disease.

A Native workman of Salisbury City Council's electricity department is to be presented with an inscribed watch for saving a European electrician who received a shock while repairing a fault. The African, Sumali, immediately seized the sticks and clashed the wires together, thus causing the switch to open and release the European.

For nine vacancies on the Rhodesia University Inaugural Board 30 nominations have been received and postal ballot papers are being sent to the 200 Rhodesians eligible to vote (those who have given £50 or more to the fund). There will be another nine board members nominated by the municipalities of Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtata, Gatopone and One One (one each), and the Southern and Northern Rhodesian Governments (two each). The board will be asked to assume responsibility before the end of the year.



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Federation Debate in Nyasaland

Financial and Social Benefits

BEFORE THE CONFERENCE ON CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION opened in London, this subject was debated in the Nyasaland Legislative Council.

MR. M. P. BARROW said that hitherto he had opposed debating federation, believing it necessary for everyone concerned to study fully all proposals and documents produced by the three Commissions.

Nyasaland had always shown herself willing to co-operate with the two Rhodesias, and was examining the federation proposals in the same spirit. He referred to the editorial comment in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA on October 9 that "a major cause of the non-success of the Central African Council was the obstruction for which Nyasaland became notorious."

"I was a member of that Council from its inception, and attended practically every meeting," he said. "My impression from the inside and full knowledge of what took place is that the actual facts are completely contrary to that reference. Nyasaland did at all times seek to co-operate, and in actual fact there was the fullest possible co-operation between member territories. I hardly think that this comment can do anything to further the cause of federation." [Comment is made in Notes By The Way.]

Suggestions that African territories would eventually be handed over exclusively to the indigenous races could lead only to friction. Partnership must be the policy, and there were now in Nyasaland great opportunities for Africans to secure more responsible positions by merit.

Financial Benefits

The Fiscal Commission's report showed that Nyasaland would immediately be better off financially under federation. However, many people disliked change and would not ignore proposals leading to a stronger, more advanced economy. After many years of careful consideration, he believed that the Protectorate's future lay in federation.

Under federation the African Affairs Board would quickly prove to be unnecessary. Nor was it beyond the bounds of possibility to devise something else to replace it and meet Southern Rhodesian objections.

"I have no fears that Southern Rhodesia will seek to dominate us or interfere with our day-to-day domestic life. Nor do I believe that Nyasaland will be a liability and drag on federation. This country will rapidly develop to the level of her more advanced southern neighbour and so pull her full weight."

It was a very great mistake to consult the African peoples on the proposals for federation; it has led them to believe that they should say "No," it will not be. The Africans as a whole have not reached the state of development in which they are capable of deciding what is best for their future. Their normal immediate reaction to any proposal for change is "No." Some of us have had friendly discussions with a few Africans who felt that there was some good in the proposals. I am convinced that a very large number would be prepared to discuss it if it were not for the traditional reluctance of their race to take what appears to be a view contrary to the majority.

The FINANCIAL SECRETARY, MR. K. W. SIMMONDS, outlined the proposals made by the Fiscal Commission. Nyasaland had tended to be an area of marginal economy, despite the vital European economic contribution. Great increases in crop production, particularly in African areas, had given scant grounds for hoping that the Protectorate might before long become self-contained. Nevertheless, as a unit Nyasaland was clearly too small for the modern world, and could not fail to benefit from association with a larger entity.

Of great advantage to Nyasaland consumers, particularly Africans, would be the suspension of import duties, now current in Northern Rhodesia, on textiles, clothing, and other articles. Some internal barriers of trade would remain, but there was the great advantage that all goods of internal origin

would move freely throughout the federation without incurring customs duties.

Under the Fiscal Commission's proposals we should lose a very substantial part of our present revenue—our income tax and our customs revenue, which constitute the bulk of our revenue—but *pari passu* we should also transfer to the Federal Government a substantial part of our present expenditure, and the Federal Government would make available to us new revenue enabling us in full to meet remaining liabilities.

Federation would revolutionize our public finances, converting us from a marginal economy into an area of modest but assured financial resources. It would confer on the individual resident African, Asian, or European, a direct financial benefit and services in advance of anything at present.

We should gain by transfer of our railway debt to the Federal Government, together with the servicing of all that part of our other public debt relating to Federal services, and we should be in a much stronger position to obtain desperately needed loan moneys. The problem of the annual deficit would be eliminated.

If federation comes about we must advance slowly, ensuring that the additional financial resources were concentrated upon economic development projects. It is not sufficient that we should merely be the poor cousin in Central Africa; we must be able to stand on our own feet and speak with an authority *vis-à-vis* our neighbours, backed by a financial and economic status entitling us to do so. If federation brings with it the financial advantage which the Fiscal Commission's report contemplates, no sensible person would hesitate for a moment to support Nyasaland's participation.

Advantages in Education

MR. A. G. FRASER said that education in Nyasaland would benefit under federation. European schools were now overcrowded and without a single playing field. There was no hope of Nyasaland undertaking the necessary expansion alone, and Asian schools were in even more pitiful condition.

A well-equipped university college was necessary in Central Africa, but none of the three territories alone could sustain such a foundation. Nyasaland's expenditure on African primary education had had to be frozen at the 1951 level of £156,199. In 1953 National Income was £200,000 to avoid slowing down the rate of increase to £200,000 in 1954. In 1955 there would be no funds in the budget for increments of teachers' salaries, and the country would be forced to retrench staff and close schools.

In short, unless Nyasaland entered a federation there was no prospect of developing her educational system, let alone her other social services.

MR. P. DARAYAN said that Asians had been pained at not being associated with any of the conferences on federation. They considered that there should be Asian representation on the Federal Legislature, impartiality of immigration, no affected Asians, and constitutional prohibition of racial discrimination in all spheres of State and public activities.

Health Services

DR. D. J. M. MACKENZIE said that federation would greatly benefit Central Africa in the field of health, in which the country had tremendous leeway to make up before her health services approached those of the two Rhodesias.

Just under £3m. would be available for a federal health service, which would give Nyasaland the experience of the specialist and research services doing such good work in the Rhodesias. Africans would have greater opportunities professionally and technically.

If federation were delayed for five years Nyasaland would face the problem of giving health services to another 300,000 people, and that burden could not be borne if Nyasaland remained a self-contained unit.

MR. T. A. MURPHY said that Nyasaland's African half had not for Britain and the Protectorate in minor and major wars. African lives had been lost, to say even those who disparaged Africans.

Europeans had put money into Nyasaland, but Africans were underpaid in form of *apartheid* existed in housing, education, and salaries. When another African M.L.C., Mr. Mposa was recently being taken by car to a conference, a Council session a European woman had stopped the car because her own had broken down and told the driver to leave him there while he carried her home.

He denied that Africans had not given the Federal proposal a fair hearing. The Governor's speech to the Protectorate

Council of August 23, 1952, had been printed and distributed throughout the territory in Swazania and Tumbuka; summaries had been published in *Mzimba* with explanatory articles, and in the *African Weekly*, the *Bantu Mirror*, and European newspapers. Members of the administration had addressed Africans on it, and chiefs had held meetings.

"We believe that this scheme is all for the advantage of Europeans who are endeavouring to found a perpetual home for their children and descendants, to secure perpetual dominance over Africans. The Protectorate is our stronghold; Her Majesty's Government is guarding it outside to see that nobody breaks into it."

When Mr. Muwamba quoted from "Africa, Britain's Third Empire," by George Padmore, the Secretary for Native Affairs, Mr. V. Fox-Strangways intervened to say that he believed the book was banned in the territory. The president, Sir Geoffrey Cory, having said that it was highly undesirable that he should quote from it, Mr. Muwamba explained that he was unaware that the book had been banned.

Capital Would Be Attracted

MR. I. HUNT said that capital would come quickly to a federation, which ought not to be delayed, for there were definite signs that Southern Rhodesians were leaning towards the south.

The REV. A. B. DOIG considered mutual trust between the races a prerequisite of a harmonious plural society.

Was it realistic to reserve to the territorial legislatures in a federation matters affecting Native inhabitants? There could hardly be a subject brought before a Federal Assembly which could not affect African interests. The African Affairs Board had already been shown to be a weak and doubtful instrument, with a negative function.

There are forces in Central Africa that would not be content with a federal scheme. From their point of view Dominion status is the only ultimate answer, one for which they could press with great authority once federation was set up, so that we would end in a system of amalgamation, the one thing that all have agreed must await the free choice of the majority of the inhabitants."

The first White Paper containing the officials' report had intimated that Native approval was necessary. Mr. Doig did not accept the arguments that the African was ignorant of the issues involved or had not given it a fair hearing. Even when Africans would not discuss the scheme they knew what it meant.

As a member and educational secretary I travel far and wide, and meet Africans remote from centres. These have known what is proposed. I have sometimes been provocative with them, suggesting that they did not know. On more than one occasion, seeking for a clause, a phrase, a statement in the scheme, I have had it referred to me by one of these Africans. It is a well-known African procedure to affect ignorance if a man does not wish to be drawn into discussion."

A Buttress to the Commonwealth

MR. V. FOX-STRANGWAYS, Secretary for Native Affairs, said that hundreds of thousands of Africans believed that federation was a settlement to establish domination. In fact, it had been prepared by the brains on the subject, scrutinized in detail by representatives of all three Governments, by non-officials, and by British Ministers. It was a scheme designed to buttress the Commonwealth.

He could not agree that the scheme was widely understood by Africans. The Governments had tried to explain it, but elements in the country had set themselves to prevent cool, dispassionate discussion. Africans who feared the scheme should see that it was designed in their interests as well as those of Europeans and Asians.

The essence of this federal scheme is good will. Without that the best scheme is doomed before you start. I appeal to all concerned to relax this rigid attitude of having nothing to do with it, and to meet and discuss whether by understanding some better scheme may emerge."

Southern Rhodesia had become the bogey. Yet thousands of Nyasaland Africans went to Rhodesia, and found conditions there so attractive that they settled and made their permanent homes in that Colony. Did those members who saw the two Southern Rhodesian African delegates at last year's London conference think they looked harassed, down-trodden, subjected men?

Southern Rhodesia's native policy is modifying more and more: if we federate there would be a good chance of our more liberal policy (if you may call it that) infiltrating into Southern Rhodesia, and their more realistic policy (if you may call it that) guiding and encouraging us.

I would say to my African friends, this is the time, if ever, for their leaders to show the statesmanship of which I believe they are capable. It is a fleeting chance, it would not take this time if it probably will not recur. If we go forward determined to make the best out of this scheme, we shall make something that generations to come will count as a blessing."

MR. C. W. DIXON recalled the fable of a Roman father about to depart on a long journey. His three sons did not see eye to eye on many matters, and wishing to safeguard family unity, the father called them together, handing to the eldest son a stick, instructing him to break it. The young man did so; whereupon the second son was handed a similar stick and accordingly broke it. The father then handed to the third son three sticks of a similar size tied together, and said "Break that." The youngest son could not do so. Alone, Nyasaland could not stand, but federation in Central Africa could form a bloc that would progress to the direct benefit of all.

Letter to the Editor

**The Brockway-Hale Visit to Kenya
Mr. Blundell Corrects Mr. Kingsley Martin**


TO THE EDITOR OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
SIR,—You have quoted extracts from an article by Mr. Kingsley Martin, of the *New Statesman and Nation*, on his brief visit to Kenya. The article, headed "The Settlers' Case," states that I was on good terms with Mr. Ferner Brockway, M.P., and Mr. Leslie Hale, M.P., before they left this country.

I should be grateful if you would record that I met these two gentlemen on two occasions only: once in a formal interview at which my colleague Mr. B. Havelock was present, and again just before they left the country when, without my prior knowledge they attended a meeting to which I was invited from those two occasions I do not recall any of the men concerned. During those interviews neither Mr. Brockway nor Mr. Hale expressed any strong or biased views.—Your faithfully,

MICHAEL BLUNDELL.
Nakuru,
Kenya Colony.
[Comment is made in Notes By The Way.]

Strikes A Light

"I MUST PASS ON a comment about EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA which has just been made in my hearing. Several of us were discussing federation in one of the largest clubs in Southern Rhodesia, and one asked if the others had read your paper on the subject week by week. That caused one of our number to say: 'It is a paper which strikes a light on every subject with which it deals.'"



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Press Comments on Federation Problem of Racial Suspicions

CENTRAL AFRICAN FEDERATION has received prominence in many publications in the United Kingdom since the Lancaster House Conference assembled on January 1.

On that day a long dispatch appeared in *The Times* from a special correspondent, who telegraphed from Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia. He said, *inter alia*:

"In the past 12 months political consciousness, expressed in terms of opposition to federation, has in Northern Rhodesia spread outwards from urbanized Africans of the Copperbelt and the line of the rail into villages and the bush, thus following the classic pattern of African nationalism."

Draft Scheme Disliked

But it is not among Africans only that opposition has proved strong. The white population of South Rhodesia has remained enigmatic. Whatever white Southern Rhodesians may think of federation in principle, they do not like the draft scheme. It will require, all Sir Godfrey Huggins, a dynamic leadership after the conference, together with some substantial amendments—particularly in regard to the African Affairs Board—to commend it to them sufficiently to make sure of a majority at the referendum.

Africans, although they have little direct representation in all this, exert a powerful indirect influence. It is on their behalf that the British Government and the Governments of the territories have felt bound to insert devices such as the African Affairs Board, and it is this in turn which has repelled so many Southern Rhodesians from support of the scheme.

If federation is such a prickly pear to handle, why have men so diverse as Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Lytton both advocated it? Two outstanding leaders of Central Africa, Sir Godfrey Huggins and Mr. Roy Welensky, are prepared to sink or swim on the issue. The explanation is that, amidst disintegrating forces already loose in Africa, all feel the need of creating in the centre of the continent a strong and stable polity, founded on the British tradition of liberalism and partnership between races.

The real trouble lies in racial suspicion. Africans, reasonably enough, would like to see the fruits of the pudding of partnership before they are asked to swallow it. In the field of industrial relations in places like the Copperbelt, if Southern Rhodesian Europeans throw out the draft federal scheme on the grounds that it goes too far in fostering African demands, they will give solid grounds for justifying African suspicion that they are bent not on federal partnership but on racial domination. The British Government could never lend themselves to any plan which involved that alternative.

There remains the further course of agreeing to federation in principle but postponing its implementation to some unspecified date. That would almost certainly be the equivalent of abandoning federation altogether. Forces and personalities which have brought this question to a head would, in the event of failure or postponement, simmer out and die. It is plain in Central Africa that there are other forces standing ready to take over, and that these will steer on other courses, with other crews.

Ill-Founded Opposition

In a leading article the *Daily Telegraph* wrote:—
"If the Southern Rhodesians—as seems only too likely—reject federation in their forthcoming plebiscite, we may think them blind to their own best interests; blind to the economic advantages of integrating three interdependent economies; blind to the opportunity of creating a great new State, freely loyal to the British Crown and tradition and founded on no extreme racial doctrine; blind above all to the danger of an isolated Southern Rhodesia falling into dependence on South Africa (a danger which is for some new immigrants a hope). But we shall accept Southern Rhodesia's decision because we are constitutionally bound to do so."

"We have heard much of African opposition, yet many experienced observers, including missionaries quite independent of the Governments concerned, are convinced that the majority of Africans are either favourable, indifferent, or wholly unaware of the significance of the scheme. We would do well at this time to remember Burke's remark that a few grasshoppers under a fern make more noise than a whole herd of sleeping cattle."

"But even if we allow, for the sake of argument, that a

count of heads might reveal a majority of Africans against federation, we must still examine the quality of this opposition and estimate the weight to be attached to it. We are not here agents of African opinion, but trustees, bound to leave the African's best interests even against his will. Accordingly, if African opposition to this scheme is felt to be ill-founded, it is not only our right but our duty to go against it."

All the evidence shows that this opposition is ill-founded. It is composed predominantly of those who have been intimidated, those who have been grossly deceived as to the consequences of federation, and those who are irrationally suspicious of all change. We cannot shirk our responsibilities in the bidding of such a band.

"If we are satisfied that federation would bring to the African the benefits which it is expected to bring, and Southern Rhodesia is willing, then we must give our approval and wait for history to justify us."

The News Chronicle said editorially:

"If one accepts the economic and political justification for federation, though many still don't, this plan is as good as could be made, having regard to the wide discrepancies in race, culture, and stages of civilization of the peoples concerned."

But the awkward fact remains that the whole idea of federation and the moves actuating its Southern Rhodesian sponsors are viewed with the gravest suspicion by the tiny minority of Africans who are politically conscious and articulate.

"While it is true that this minority does not speak for the many millions of Africans involved because they are too primitive to have any notion of what federation is all about, at the same time theirs is the only effective voice of Africa and they speak with one tongue."

Delay Justified

"In our rôle as protectors we have in the past often had to carry through changes against the will of the minority, and it is right to do so if we feel the changes are for the ultimate benefit of the majority. But in this case the proposed change is so fundamental and irrevocable in its effects as to justify waiting for a greater degree of African awareness and support before making it. Besides which we must ask whether it is wise to run the risk of a rift between white and black in Africa."

"There is no possibility of a decision within the next few months. Let the idea of federation be kept alive and widely propagated among Africans. There is little to be lost by waiting. But a great deal of good will could be lost by undue haste."

LORD NOEL-BURNIN wrote in the *Observer* that it was in the self-interest of Great Britain to delay federation and to press for reforms in the three territories, adding:—
"otherwise an explosion is almost inevitable."

LORD BLEDISLOE wrote to *The Times*:

"As a result of Bantu ignorance or lack of foresight, there is a risk of the territories and closer association of the three territories breaking down altogether, thus postponing for at least a generation economic progress and development and genuine interracial partnership."

"I venture, as chairman of the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Royal Commission which reported in 1939, to inquire whether in this event and as an interim measure the amalgamation of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland could not be forthwith carried out. For tribal and economic reasons this was emphatically and unambiguously recommended by my Royal Commission, and no reasons have ever been alleged publicly for the rejection of the recommendation."

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Renewed Mau-Mau Activities Two Europeans Murdered

GANGS OF MAU MAU ADHERENTS have been more active in Kenya during the past week than for some time past.

Last Friday evening a large gang, after binding his African cook, murdered Mr. C. H. Ferguson, a 69-year-old farmer, in his home in the Wanjoji Valley, and Mr. Richard Bingley, his partner. Their mutilated bodies were found by neighbour Mr. C. D. Cowan, to whom the cook reported the accident after freeing himself.

Mr. Ferguson had farmed in the neighbourhood for more than 30 years, and Mr. Bingley, his partner, who was 23, had lived in Kenya since his childhood. Both were bachelors.

On Sunday evening three Africans entered a ward in the Government hospital in Kiambu and shot dead the local chief Hinga, who had been admitted a few days earlier after being shot in an ambush.

The district commissioner in Kiambu has explained why the hospital is included in the Government area which is regularly patrolled, but stationed guards could not be provided owing to man-power difficulties. The question of a special guard for Chief Hinga had been considered and discussed with the chief himself, who had said he did not want such a guard. It was believed that the people involved in the previous attack on him had been arrested. That he should have relatives or members of the home guard with him had not been considered necessary.

European Women's Bravery

Two European women living alone in the Nyeri district were attacked on Friday evening by four Africans armed with knives, who broke into the house. Mrs. Kitty Hesselburger, British-born, of German parents, was seized by the throat by an African, and Mrs. Raynes Simpson, who runs a cattle farm and a garage in which Mrs. Hesselburger is a partner, fired her revolver at two Africans who were approaching her, killing one of them, and then wounding the assailant of her friend. Later her revolver jammed.

The gang having begun to run away, Mrs. Hesselburger found her automatic, and both women followed and fired, killing one African, who was found to be the household cook, who with the houseboy is believed by the police to have been implicated in the attack. On returning to the house the women heard sounds in the bathroom where an African had locked himself in, a shot fired through the door, but the African escaped through the window, wounded, but was later arrested. Another African was found dead outside the kitchen.

Earlier last week Father Cremasco, a Roman Catholic priest in charge of a mission at Tusso, near Fort Hall, was taken to Nyeri after receiving a gunshot wound when the mission was attacked by 15 Kikuyu. Brother Vincent of the same mission, was bound.

A number of raids have been made during the week on European properties, while the owners were away. In 1 Kikuyu Captain W. Blain's house was ransacked by a gang of Africans, at least one of whom had firearms. They seized two cars and broke up the furniture.

A wheat store valued at £1,500 was burned in the Moiben district and the watchman murdered. At Gilgil the home of Brigadier D. M. Barchard, who commanded the 21st E.A. Brigade in the recent war, was burnt down while the owner was in Nairobi. A gang of about 20 Kikuyu raided the house of Mr. John Trent in the Thomson's Falls area. The home of an Asian

millier in the same area was attacked, but the burglar fled after the occupant had killed one of their number.

Police Superintendent Peter Steenkamp has been exonerated from blame for the incident in which eight Africans, thought to be Mau Mau leaders, were shot and killed when captured in the Thomson's Falls district. The magistrate returned a verdict of justifiable homicide, adding that Mr. Steenkamp had acted promptly and courageously in difficult circumstances, and had probably saved the lives of three European officers.

The Kenya Government has seized 4,000 head of stock belonging to African resident labourers and their families on the farms near where Messrs. Ferguson and Bingley were murdered. Two Africans have been arrested.

Aberdare Foothills A Prohibited Area

As a result of the incident the area of heavily afforested foothills of the Aberdare Mountains has been declared a prohibited area to enter or leave which special permits are required. Police and military units are searching the area in which it is believed many of the raiders are hiding.

Representations have been made to Government by Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the European elected members, emphasizing the anxiety felt by up-country communities, and urging stricter action in the disturbed areas.

Proposals to establish a colonists' defense organization have been made by residents in the Thomson's Falls district, but Mr. Blundell has shown preference for a Colony-wide organization under the auspices of the Kenya Electors' Union. The meeting demanded that martial law should be introduced, and that the Mau Mau activities should be treated as an armed rebellion. Mr. Blundell has suggested that owners should either dismiss their servants or put them out of the house at night. In some cases servants who have been with the same families for 30 years have been guilty of treachery.

Canon P. F. C. Bewes, African secretary of the Church Missionary Society, for 20 years a missionary in the Kikuyu area of the colony, left London by air on Monday to carry messages to the African Anglican Church from the Archbishop of Canterbury and his general secretary. He expects to return at the end of the month.

Realizing the need for swift justice, the Kenya Government has approved new powers enabling a magistrate to commit accused persons for trial by the High Court without a preliminary hearing, when a certificate signed by the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, or the deputy public prosecutor has been granted.

A reward of £500 has been offered by the police for information leading to the arrest and conviction for murder of Dedan Kimathi, a 40-year-old Kikuyu, who is wanted in connexion with the murder of Chief Njorhi last October. Formerly secretary of the Thomson's Falls branch of the Kenya African Union, he is known to be armed with a rifle, and is suspected of leading a gang of Mau Mau fighters bordering the Aberdare Mountains.

Young Kikuyu Must Be Responsible

Mr. S. V. Coombe, an elected member of the Legislative Council of Kenya, criticizing a statement of Lord Hailey that "at the most it can be said that the arrival of the settlers served to bring on the Kikuyu, an agricultural people, from spraying over the grazing grounds of the Masai," has written to the *Sunday Times*:

"On the contrary, it was the opinion of Father Cagnoli, the historian of the Aberdare, and of other competent observers, that the arrival of the white man alone prevented these people from being crushed between the Somali from the north and the Masai from the south, and if the European withdrew today, that would probably be the fate of that unwelcome people."

"I write in the name of historical accuracy, not in disparagement of the Kikuyu. Their sense of duty, their aptitude for commerce, and, on the whole, their reliability in trade and business have led to their playing a big part in the economy of Kenya, and I can see no reason why they should not play an even bigger part in the future."

"The present troubles are due to a few hundred young gangsters (who should have been progressively dealt with during the past few years) cashing in on disident political groups (of which Mau Mau is one). As soon as these young thugs are liquidated and legitimate grievances are redressed, people of all races in Kenya will return to their lawful occupations."

B.B.C. Cancel T.V. Programme Of Commercial Concern

THE B.B.C. CANCELLED on Monday its television programme on Central African Affairs which had been arranged for that evening.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:

"The objection must have come from the Central Office, which is believed to have looked to the whole series of programmes that is now being given on African problems. People concerned with broadcasting are dismayed that the government should have given what has been a grave handicap to producers of topical programmes that a subject cannot be discussed within a fortnight of debate on it in Parliament, so as to give the principle of 'What has conference may have a most justifying precedent'."

The newspaper commented editorially: "Until this is a lame-able finding to political pressure or it shows an astonishing degree of inflexibility, B.B.C. staff work. The explanation issues does not make much sense."

First, it has been known since July that the conference was to be meeting now. The programme had been planned in that knowledge. Are we to believe that B.B.C. policy-makers did not know that the conference was meeting until they read about it in the Sunday paper? Or was it the politicians who know nothing about the programme until they read of it in Saturday's *Railway Times*?

"Secondly, what was 'inappropriate' about the time of the programme? To postpone the discussion until the conference is over and the final plan has taken its final shape is to turn a live issue into a dead one. It raises important and difficult problems, and the sooner and more widely they are understood in this country and elsewhere the better. The B.B.C.'s International Commentary series is as unpartisan a forum as you could get. But some public men seem to have a horror of discussion which cuts across the approved channels, and this is a very real and a very real victim."

Franker Explanation Necessary

The *News Chronicle* called for a much franker explanation of the cancellation:

Mr. Mayhew had spent many hours in preparing his programme. The date of the conference was announced last September. It was not until 12 hours before the programme was to begin that Mr. Mayhew was told it would be inappropriate. Many people will think that a more topical discussion could scarcely have been arranged.

Earlier programmes by Mr. Mayhew have been popular and have been commended for their objectivity. Viewers will wish to be assured that no political pressure has been brought on the B.B.C. T.V. must have full power to discuss current affairs.

The committee of the Africa Bureau said: "The fact that the London conference would coincide with the programme was 'inappropriate' for many months. This fact alone decision was depriving the public of hearing arguments on this extremely important constitutional issue at a time when vital decisions are being taken."

In a front-page editorial headed "A Serious Blunder," the *Daily Herald* commented:

It is highly appropriate and necessary that the public should have every opportunity to hear the case for and against Central African federation before irrevocable decisions are made. Whoever is responsible for stopping last night's programme has blundered very seriously. In Africa and in many other places the cancellation will create the impression that influential people are against the free discussion on this issue which is vital to the future of the white and African races."

An article in the same journal said:

"Cancellation of the programme is certain to be raised in the Commons when Parliament reassembles. M.P.s. will want to know (1) Why, if the B.B.C. reached the decision of its own accord, did not do so until the morning before the broadcast—when the conference planned for months had already been going four days? (2) If the B.B.C. was influenced in its decision, whence came the influence? (3) If there is any truth in rumours that the whole series of T.V. discussions on racial problems is looked upon with disfavour by some people in Government circles?"

"My information is that the cancellation of the broadcast ended a prolonged behind-the-scenes argument, and that Colonial Office pressure had been coming on the last week."

The report of the United Tobacco Company (South) Ltd., for the year ended September 30 last shows net profits after meeting taxation of £959,720, compared with £1,163,696 in the previous year. Total assets rose by £347,620 to £14,470,422. Total current assets of £5,326,426 included stocks of 10 1/2 pence worth just over £3m. Reserves and undivided profits appear at £2,230,748. Dividends of 20s. on the £3m. of ordinary shares £1m. of deferred capital compared with 23 1/2% in the previous year.

Unemployed Casual Workers

By the end of the year the number of casual workers employed at the port of Mombasa is to be reduced by 2,000. The present total is about 5,500. During the first half of last year 7,145 casual labourers worked 427,110 shifts, or an average of rather less than 14 per month.

A Bill now before the Legislative Council of Uganda would empower the Governor to raise the debenture or stock issue of the Uganda Electricity Board from the present maximum of £1m. to £2m.

The Convention of Association in Nyasaland has informed the Government that it supports the Nyasaland Tobacco Association in its demand for the removal of the export tax on tobacco.

Over the Christmas-New Year period trade in sisal was negligible. The latest quotation is 97 per ton g.i.f. U.K. for No. 1 grade, a reduction of about £3 on the week.

The London offices of Messrs. Robert Hudson Ltd. are now at 47 Victoria Street, Westminster. The telephone number is Abbey 7427-8.

The annual general meeting of Anglo-Siam Co. (A.S.C.) Ltd. is to be held in London on January 15.

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Reports

Turner and Newall, Limited

Strong Demand and Record Figures

High Volume of Exports

Mr. W. W. F. Shepherd on the Outlook

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF TURNER AND NEWALL, LIMITED, which was held on January 22, 1953, at the Chartered Accountants' Hall, Manchester, when it is expected that Mr. W. W. F. SHEPHERD, the chairman of the company, will preside.

Mr. Shepherd's statement to the stockholders has been circulated to them with the report and accounts. After dealing with the accounts of the company, it contains a detailed review of the company's operations during the year to September 30, 1952, both at home and abroad.

High Demand for Products

The following are extracts from the statement:—
"The demand for the asbestos textile products of Turner Brothers Asbestos Company, Limited, has continued at a very high level throughout the year under review, and improved recruitment of labour has enabled record rates of production to be achieved. Towards the end of the year some other sections of the Rockdale factory became less active, but there is no doubt as to the need for the increased productive capacity which will result from the development plans mentioned in my last statement.

Additional work has already started in connexion with the programme of expansion and extension at the company's Rockdale factory and work is about to begin on the additional factory at Hindley Green. Plant installation in the newly constructed factory for belting products at Hindley Green has been completed, and a high level of activity was maintained for much of the year.

Latterly, however, a slackening of demand has been experienced, largely ascribable to a general process of stock adjustment. This applies both to rubber conveyor belting and to rubber transmission belting. The former product is sold principally to the coal mining industry, the long-term requirements of which show no likelihood of diminution, and in the trade of conveyor and transmission belting alike a revival of demand is to be expected in due course.

"Ferodo" Linings

"The sales and production of Ferodo brake and clutch linings last year were the highest since 1947, although there was some falling off in demand during the later months, due in considerable measure to import restrictions imposed by overseas countries. The transfer of automotive and industrial V-belt manufacture to the Hindley Green factory of Turner Brothers Asbestos Company, Limited, has been completed during the year without loss of production, and this enables re-organization of the brake and clutch lining plant at Chapel-en-le-Brith, which will give increased efficiency.

New and improved materials are continually being developed by the company's extensive research organization, in order that Ferodo, Limited, may maintain and extend its leading position both at home and abroad. The fleet of British and American test cars and lorries, to which special attention is being

given in this connexion. The demand for Ferobestos, technical glass, has increased substantially, though it has not been possible either to satisfy fully or to develop new uses to the maximum extent, owing partly to shortage of basic raw materials.

Turner's Asbestos Cement Company

It is very satisfactory to be able to report that the trading of Turner's Asbestos Cement Company, Limited, over the past year established record figures. The efficiency in the running of the plant which had already reached a high level was still further improved during the year, with a resulting increase in output. In the home trade the demand for lining and cladding in asbestos cement was well maintained, accentuated by a number of rearmament contracts, and although it was decided by the Government to restrict the issue of licences early in 1952, there was no excess of output over demand. In connexion with the export of asbestos cement, building materials, it is noteworthy that this figure has also shown a substantial increase during the year, in spite of the restrictions on imports imposed by several countries. Supplies had previously been made.

Orders still on the books appear to indicate that the favourable position enjoyed by this company will continue for the time being. The heavy demand for heavy asbestos cement pressure pipes, both from home and abroad, has taxed manufacturing resources very fully, and notwithstanding a considerable increase in the output of existing machines, it is intended to lay down additional plant to ensure that we are able to meet the demand which it is known will exist during the next few years.

Insulation Contracts

A year ago our reports report that the amount of work engaged by Newall's Insulation Company, Limited, on heat and sound insulation contracts had reached record figures, so that it is very satisfactory on this account to be able to report that new record figures have again been set during the past year. Many important contracts for both marine and land insulation projects have been successfully carried out and from contracts still on the books it is hoped that the satisfactory position will be maintained during the coming year, although the maintenance of this high level of trading cannot be expected to continue indefinitely.

Dealing with the chemical side of the business, the Washington Chemical Company, Limited, has been able to meet the reduced demands of its customers and has experienced a satisfactory year of trading. Every effort has been made by the company to keep fully abreast of all technical developments with the object of ensuring the introduction of its products into new fields. Much work has been done during the year towards their improvement and extension of essential plant and this policy will be continued.

The total volume of our export business during the

Last year, has been surprisingly high in difficult circumstances. Various countries to which we have accustomed to export have during the period under review restricted their imports, and the initial impact of restrictive programmes here and there have fared quite well. The nature of our products normally exported is such that industrialized markets, or those in the process of industrialization, need to include our type of materials in their programmes of permitted imports. While, therefore, our physical volume of goods exported has not been fully maintained it was large in view of the difficulties under which it was obtained.

Dividend Policy

This year your board has recommended a final dividend of 20% on the ordinary stock, together with the interim dividend of 5% already paid, a total distribution of 25% for the year. This compares with a total of 20% for the previous year. Your directors are very pleased to be able to make this recommendation as a result of a slightly increased earnings, but in so doing they are aware of the fact that last year's earnings very probably represent the peak likely to be reached in the current phase of your company's development and to add that during the second half of the year financial year warning signs became apparent that the current year may not be so good.

As regards future ordinary dividends, your board must, however, always be guided solely by the facts when they have been ascertained, supplemented by their assessment of the need, at the material time, further to conserve cash resources and continue with the augmenting of the reserve for the replacement of fixed assets. That reserve, which, of course, is composed of profit retained in the business, constitutes the fund as it is represented by cash and investments, and is the most readily available fund against the need, which otherwise must one day arise, to issue new capital on a substantial scale merely to replace worn or obsolete fixed assets by new ones costing as much.

New capital, such a purpose is not an object which attracts your board, but they are nevertheless satisfied that the forward policy of the company should and must continue, and available resources must be adequate to implement this policy. Retention in the business of a substantial proportion of abnormally high earnings is, in the opinion of your directors, the most suitable way of ensuring this. As regards the reserve for replacement of fixed assets itself, which now stands at £5,750,000, we compute that the replacement cost of all our fixed assets, including fittings, plant, etc., would at to-day's price levels require more than £45,000,000.

Current Year's Prospects

Towards this there is at present, in the business, not fully unmarked, an amount of £8,000,000 representing depreciation and amortization charges for the year and also the reserve for replacement of fixed assets at the above-mentioned figure of £5,750,000, making a total of £13,750,000. What obviously is the full estimated cost of replacing all our fixed assets is not immediately required, replacement being a gradual process extending over a long period—it will be apparent that, unless there is a substantial and permanent fall in present-day prices, we have still some distance to go before we can regard the reserve in question as completely adequate.

Last year I advised you that your board expected the continuance of strong demand in 1952, which ended on September 30 last, and this forecast has been fulfilled. At present it is not so easy to predict the happenings in the remainder of the current financial year, it is a year ago, but your directors feel that

demand for our products is likely to remain strong and will probably not fall immediately below the peak figures of the past two years. There is, as yet, no indication that it will be possible to achieve cost reductions as a result of the lower prices now prevailing for some raw materials, or such reductions, to the extent that they affect us at all, are likely to be offset fully by increases of other elements of cost.

Briefly, therefore, one would expect a satisfactory current year's trading but on a lower level than that of the past two years. Long term forecasting, I regret, is still impracticable almost entirely by the disturbed international and general economic conditions. It is, however, not our custom to concern ourselves about political aspects of these conditions to the extent which is necessary in order to enable our business to be efficiently operated.

Subject to the maintenance of appropriate freedom of export, the policy of your board will continue to be to look forward with confidence and to take all possible steps to develop and expand your undertakings just as though international politics and chaotic world economics were not so uncertain as to constitute, as they do at present, threatening factors to industry of all kinds.

Mr. McCoy's "Invariable Services"

THE RESIGNATION from Central African Airways of Mr. R. G. McCoy, the general manager, has been accepted "with great regret" by the board. Mr. McCoy had previously been involved in a court case, then announced that he had handed his resignation to the board, which has expressed "deep appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by Mr. McCoy since November, 1948, when he joined the corporation as general manager."



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Players' Pleasure

New Year Honours List *(Mining)*

(Continued from page 582)

RILEY, CHARLES HENRY DE BEAUFORT, chairman of European Advisory Council, Bechuanaland Protectorate.

ROYLE, LADY ELIZABETH, O.B.E., chairman of the hospital committee and member of the Central Council of the Victoria League.

SMART, HAROLD PHILIP, Regional Assistant Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika since 1950. Transferred to Tanganyika from Honduras in 1938 and three years later was seconded to sisal control for two years. Has acted as Director of Agriculture.

VOWLES, WILLIAM GEORGE, a member of the Que Que Roasting Plant Board, Southern Rhodesia. Chairman and managing director of Que Que Mines, Ltd., and Que Que Mines, Ltd.

WALMSLEY, ROBERT MAURICE, Financial Secretary, Southern Rhodesia. Joined the Colonial Service in Nigeria in 1937.

YEAZLEY, VINCENT CLAUDE RUSKIN, head of the Appointments Department, Crown Agents for the Colonies.

O.B.E. (Honorary)

POUSSIN, JEAN IGNACE JOSEPH and **GERARD DE LA GRÈVE**, managing director, Uruwira Minerals, Ltd., Tanganyika.

[The remaining awards to East Africans and Rhodesians will be listed next week.]

"On an income of £10,000 something like £4,980 is absorbed by the State or close on 50% of the income available to the individual for further expansion of our economy." Mr. Michael Blundell, M.L.C., Kenya.

London and Rhodesian Mining and Land

LONDON AND RHODESIAN MINING AND LAND CO., LTD. after providing £51,271 for taxation, earned a consolidated profit of £44,369 in the year ending June 30 last, compared with £52,929 in the previous year. The company receives £16,231, and an interim dividend of 10% less tax requires £29,925, leaving £14,444 to be carried forward, against £47,866 brought in.

The issued capital of the parent company is £2,000,000 in stock units of 50s. Revenue reserves stand at £79,698, and current liabilities at £169,052. Fixed assets are valued at £293,938, subsidiaries at £246,400, quoted securities at £31,281 (market value £376,043), and unquoted securities at £17,300 (directors' valuation £17,350). Total current assets at £354,002, including £118,049 in cash.

The company has interests in gold and base metal claims and concessions in Southern Rhodesia. Profits from ranching amounted to £2,400 (£26,339), and from tobacco growing to £2,244.

The directors are Sir Joseph Ball (chairman and managing director), also Messrs. H. B. Browne, the Hon. Hugh de L. Johnston (alternate), Mr. R. S. G. Nelson, Mr. Bailey Southwell, Brigadier S. T. Thorburn, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. Hugh Tevis, and Mr. A. G. Ball.

The annual general meeting will be held in London on January 22.

Coal for Copperbelt

Discussions of the Rhodesian coal situation will shortly be held between the Economic Secretary in Northern Rhodesia and representatives of the Wankie Colliery, Rhodesia Railways, and the copper companies. The main purpose is to ensure that supplies allocated from Wankie to Southern Rhodesia reach that territory in due time.

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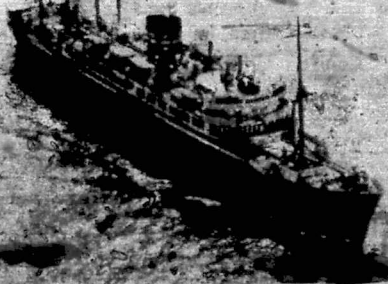
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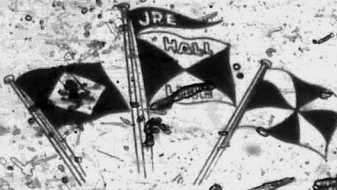
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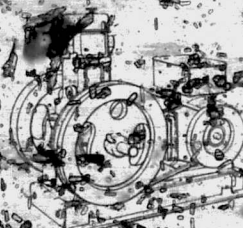
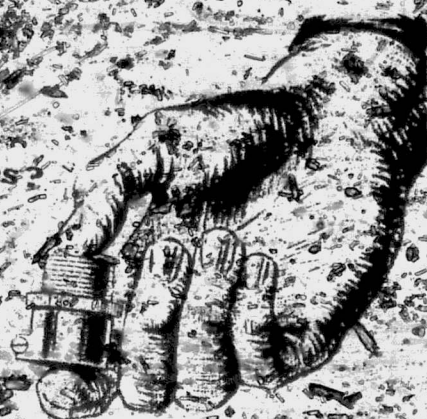
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