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Thursday, 25 April 1953

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Mombasa to Lake Victoria, was being constructed just over 50 years ago, the total traffic expected was 11,000 tons per year. To-day the railways of East Africa are carrying over 4 million tons of freight per year (more than double the tonnage carried in 1939) and over 64 million passengers per year (more than three times as many as in 1939).

Many ambitious development schemes are in hand to keep in step with the rapid expansion of the East African territories. In Uganda, the railway is being extended towards Lake Edward, more than 1,000 miles from the coast. In Tanganyika, the railway which was built to serve the new port of Mtwara, on its hinterland is

being extended to open up a large part of the Southern Province.

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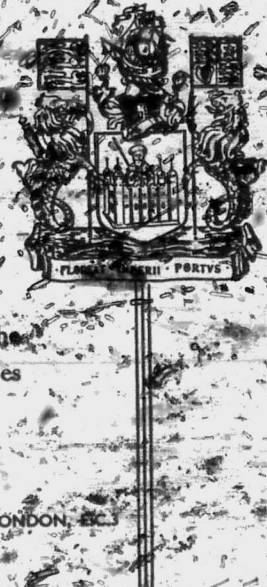
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EAST AFRICA RHODESIA

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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Matters of Moment	717	Christian Action Meeting	728
Notes By The Editor	721	Such News and Comment	734
Sir Godfrey Huggins Mess London Press	722	Swift Improvement of African Air Services	
Colonial Secretary's Statement on Nyasaland	725	Commercial Concern	742
Copied Wages	726		

Founder and Editor
S. JOELSON

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1953

Vol. 22 (New Series) No. 122

6d. weekly, 30s. yearly post free

MATTERS OF MOMENT

GROSS AND GROTESQUE FALSEHOODS are being circulated throughout Africa, by opponents of the plan to federate the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and examples of the most outrageous mis-statements and un-doings which the United Kingdom public is asked to believe are recorded in columns on other pages. They reveal a common pattern — an appeal to practical sympathy on grounds of good will, mixed with the plain warning that, were it not bloodshed if Her Majesty's Ministers decline, as they will decline, to appease these apostles of isolationism and racialism, these mis-leaders of vast numbers of decent but ignorant Africans who retain their faith in the dealings of the white man. Have incited them to an unreasoning, unreasonable resistance to federation, the propagandists for black domination — for that is the openly avowed aim of the African National Congresses of both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland — now tell British audiences a different story. The partnership which they have refused even to discuss in Central Africa is presented as a principle which the Sovereign Power has enunciated, but does not intend to implement.

The people of the United Kingdom are invited to regard almost all their kith and kin in Africa as leagued in a conspiracy to deny justice to the Africans whose leaders must therefore plead their cause before the humane British populace, and such is the instinctive sympathy for whomever that populace may consider an under-dog that the most flagrant travesties

are being accepted. The public here does not allow for the hyperbole which is a characteristic of African speech. They take at face value what purport to be statements of fact, however extravagant. When they are told that federation can be imposed, if at all, only by sending armies and aircraft — and even the Royal Navy to land-locked Dependencies in the heart of Africa! — they assume that the powers are prepared to persuade their fellows to defy all the fore of the Crown. (Incidentally, the more balanced men associated with such movements as Christian Action, Racial Unity, and the Africa Bureau would do well to reflect that it is usually under the auspices of one or other of those organizations that the doctrine of violence is being preached, and not always by Africans only.)

Speech after speech reported in this issue is the product of a psychology of violence, and white men have vied with black in giving expression to the most extreme statements. They are either so ingenuous as not to recognize, or so reckless as not to care, that they thus incite Africans to courses which lead to nothing but harm to Africa. Mr. John F. Shaw, vice-chairman of Racial Unity, told one recent anti-federation meeting that "Africans are prepared to lay down their lives in defence of their liberty" as if closer union were to be enforced at the point of the bayonet. Chief Maganga, from Nyasaland, evidently entertained the same absurd notion when he asserted, "You can send your armies, your air force, your navy and your atom bomb, but Nyasaland will never have federation."

The egregious Mr. John Dugdale, a former Socialist Minister of State for the Colonies,

surprised even his own strange standards. — Scottish audience that the "annual deal" proposed by Mr. Dugdale in his "Talks of Slavery" — his opinion on the conference on federation which sat throughout the month of January — "is the biggest slice of lies which has taken place since the slave trade." Has he forgotten that it was the Socialist Secretary of State under whom

he held office who set in movement the present plans for federation? — proof enough that Mr. Griffiths and his colleagues in Mr. Attlee's Cabinet did not entertain any nonsensical idea which Mr. Dugdale's "voices" and if he had such feelings, why did he not take the honourable course of resignation? — Chief Minister's declaration that federations would rob his people of their country and take them back to the days of slavery is much less blameworthy than that of the former Labour Minister.

Notes By The Way

Federation White Paper

THIS PAPERING will be published in London and the capitals of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland the White Paper giving the results of the federation conference which sat in this country throughout January. I have reason to believe that it is regarded by almost all the parties in that conference, official and non-official, as a marked improvement on the previous document. It is good to learn also that it will be introduced by a statement which is designed to explain the intentions of the Government and the background to it in detail and in detail to the general public. The omission of such a preamble on the last occasion (criticized in EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA at the time) added the critics who are not to be given that advantage a second time. The new plan, it can be said with confidence, does not reduce any of the safeguards for African interests. In fact it might well be argued that they have been strengthened.

Knowledge of the Unknown

A SIGNIFICANT EXCHANGE occurred during a recent meeting of the Protectorate Council at Nyasaland. While a chief was protesting bitterly against the Government's proposal, the Government asked: "Can the chief tell me what he understands by federation?" The reply is thus recorded: "I do not know what it will be at all; but I know it will be a very grave danger if it takes place." In these words he stated the position of large numbers of Africans — they know nothing whatever about federation, but have been persuaded to declare it inimical to their interests. Ignorance, not knowledge, has spoken so often and so loudly.

Royal Commission

THE ROYAL COMMISSION, some of whose members will fly from London to East Africa about the middle of this month, will assemble in Kenya at the end of February. It will, I gather, not take any formal evidence during this first tour of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory. Although most of the members have some personal experience of the territories, and have expert knowledge of some of the problems with which the Commission has to deal, Sir Hugh Dow, the chairman, and his colleagues consider that their onerous task can best be served by a preliminary "survey" tour during which they will collect material and make as many unofficial contacts as possible. They plan to spend some months in East Africa, return to London to study documentary and other information, and then go out again for so long as circumstances may necessitate. It can be claimed for this procedure that the commissioners will be much more likely to extract the best evidence from their witnesses.

High Commissioner Retires

SIR KENNETH McGOODENOUGH retired last week-end from the office of High Commissioner in London for Southern Rhodesia, an appointment which he has filled most successfully, and from which he asked to be relieved on account of serious eye trouble for which it was essential that he should be spared all office work. Sir Mrs. Goodenough and he have withdrawn to a cottage on the borders of Kent and Sussex. Their devotion to the Colony which they have served so well is recognized in City and Fleet Street circles no less than at the desks of the Home Office in Whitehall, but none of the many thousands of Africans to whom they have ministered will, I think, have given greater pleasure than the letter and inscribed cigarette paper sent by four young students in London, a Coloured girl and three men, one a Matabele and two Mashona. If eminent Africans in Southern Rhodesia felt, as is so often alleged, that they were denied the treatment by the Government of the Colony which these young people have drawn on their slender resources for a presentation to the British representative of that Government? They, in company with many other people, will retain happy recollections of a most friendly High Commissioner.

Cent Rhodes Relic

AS A FASHIONABLE Mr. Goodenough has bought and presented to the National Museum of Southern Rhodesia a court suit made by a Savile Row firm of tailors for Cecil John Rhodes, whose name on the original label stuck into the jacket has remained in the garment ever since, and Rhodes, the founder of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland, has now been dead for half a century. By pure coincidence the High Commissioner happened to discover that this velvet uniform still existed in "mint condition." So he seized the opportunity to buy it, and the Prime Minister took it back with him when he left London by air last Friday.

Tanganyika Ill Served

YEARS AGO I abandoned hope of finding accuracy in references to East and Central Africa in several London newspapers, but the *Financial Times* was not among them. On the contrary, it has published many good reports from or about the territories. But that satisfactory record has now received a second sad jolt in a very short time. Recently I had to refute a number of allegations about Uganda made in a two-page special feature in that newspaper, misstatements so serious that the East African Commissioner in London, acting on behalf of the Government of Uganda, has had to ask for them to be corrected. Similar gaffes have now been committed in respect of what would be better to write in respect of Tanganyika.

Political Misconceptions

TAKE THE SURVEY that the "multi-national nature of the white population, together with a highly intelligent Indian national group, has allowed the evolution of a new constitution which will be introduced in 1953, and which will assure equal political influence to each of the three main groups of races," and that of the total population 71,000 are Asians, including highly cultured Indian community." From those passages the ordinary reader would derive several erroneous impressions. First, he would almost certainly conclude that it is the Indians, as distinct from the Pakistanis who are highly cultured, an idea which most Europeans on the spot would reject scornfully. It would be surprising if he did not assume that a high proportion of the 21,000 Asians are highly cultured, whereas in fact only a small minority could be so described. Thirdly, he would be misled into thinking that a new constitution will be introduced which will give equal political influence to Africans, Indians, and Asians, whereas "parity" on the non-official benches in the Legislature is not to be introduced for five years.

Damaging Assertion

THEN COMES THE DAMAGING ASSERTION that for the above reasons "it has been possible for the Administration to win the confidence of the Africans in pursuing their aims of gradual self-government." That ambiguous statement will be taken by most readers to mean self-government by Africans, though there is, of course, no suggestion of that kind from any official quarter. Indeed, there could not be, for it would conflict with the official policy of partnership and parity. Nor is it true that the confidence of the Africans has been won by the idea of parity. That conception is not many months old, and the confidence of the Africans in the Administration was certainly not weak before it was mooted. If the survey is unreliable on the political side, it is also unfortunate in some of its economic ideas.

Kigoma and Mtwara

IT IS ASTONISHING, for example, to read that sisal is grown "for the most part along the Tanga-Moshi railway, and also in the Tabora and Kigoma areas, and to a lesser extent in the south." I do not recall a sisal estate anywhere near Tabora or Kigoma; but there are many important plantations along the Central Railway between Dar es Salaam and Kilwa, and of them the writer appears to have no knowledge. Coffee is said to be grown in the Ubeya district, when Mbeya was meant; the African co-operative unions are mis-called "co-operation unions" and "North Rhodesian statesmen" (which solecism Northern Rhodesians will not appreciate) are alleged to support the idea of a railway link between the Copperbelt of their territory and the new Tanganyika port of Mtwara. What prominent Northern Rhodesian has pronounced a preference for a railway link with the Central Line, giving egress at Dar es Salaam.

Plea for Reliability

AND WHAT IS TO BE MADE OF the claim that "when Tanganyika became a trust territory in 1946 the apprehensions of the important mining groups about the future status of the area were calmed"? That statement might easily be used to support the argument that British mining groups would rather operate in a territory under trusteeship to the United Nations than in a Colony or Protectorate of the Crown; and that would be a travesty of the truth. British capital is reassured, not by the trust status of Tanganyika, but by two specific provisions (a) for permanence of British administration, and (b), thanks to the foreign, many years

ago of Mr. Amery, that Tanganyika may be joined in a fiscal, customs, and administrative union with neighbouring territories under British sovereignty or control. Why cannot a leading publication, such as it arranges special feature articles of this kind, select a writer who has brought *au fait* with the subject, or at least make sure that the article is read and approved before publication by an acknowledged authority?

Initiative

CIVIL SERVANTS in Northern Rhodesia have received a circular over the signature of the Chief Secretary inviting them to suggest means of increasing the efficiency of the public service. They are promised cash awards for any ideas adopted, the amount to depend on the value of the proposal in terms of the saving of money or time or the greater efficiency secured. But words of warning are included: "It should be understood that this invitation is not to be taken as a means of ventilating grievances. Suggestions should be constructive and should be put forward in becoming form. People who send in a collection of moans are not so much likely to reap the reward of virtue as to suffer the discipline appropriate to vice."

Immunity

PRACTICAL JOKERS, having thus been warned, will be well to take the broad hint that the Government's initiative is not intended to be treated with hilarity. The recipients of the circular might have been expressly told that any sound suggestions which reflected upon existing practice, and therefore upon their superiors, would run no risk of earning a black mark for the proposer. Elsewhere in Africa, the whims of a Civil Service have induced a Government to institute some formal inquiry, but usually to assuage public anger rather than with the determination to introduce drastic changes, even when great waste of time and money could be proved. Mr. Stanley Gherrie, now an elected non-official member of the Kenya Legislature, could, I am sure, tell a most interesting tale of his inquiries into the efficiency (or lack of efficiency) of some departments in that Colony.

Why Hurry?

ON JUNE 9 last the Legislative Council for Tanganyika Territory met in Dar es Salaam. There was a quantity of business for the official record of the proceedings occupies 36 printed pages. But what might have been news seven months ago has lost that quality, for publication has taken its too leisurely course. Not until January 19 did the *Hansard* reach London. I suggest yet again that there can be no excuse whatsoever for such dilatoriness in informing the public of what was done in its name in the Legislature. All *Hansard* printing ought to be treated as of the utmost urgency and it should be the duty of a Government to make sure that other work is set aside so that the Government Press in order to avoid delay. The time-lag between the utterance of a speech in a Legislature and its publication in the official report should be measured in days, not in weeks, and most certainly not in months.

Joint Board's New Secretary

MR. PHILIP BROADBENT, who on Monday entered upon his duties as secretary both to the Joint East and Central African Board and the British Commonwealth Producers' Organization, is a Yorkshireman, who after graduating at Merton College, Oxford, entered the Sudan Political Service in 1924, and recently retired while holding the office of governor of the Kassala Province. Apart from four years in Khartoum on the staff of the Civil Secretary, the whole of his service was in the provincial administration. The secretaryship of the Joint Board has become vacant owing to the ill-health of Mr. R. K. Winter, who was also for one time a senior member of the Sudan Civil Service.

Mad to Reject Federation, Says Sir Godfrey Huggins

Position Fraught with Danger, if White Paper Is Not Now Accepted

SIR GODFREY HUGGINS, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said when he addressed Press representatives in London last Thursday that the alterations made in the scheme for Central African Federation by the London conference were of great importance from his standpoint, but of little significance to those who were less interested in political affairs. Though the guarantees for African interests contained in the original document remained the same, the Southern African Affairs Board made the position much more sensible.

The chief objection of Southern Rhodesians to the earlier proposal was that they conveyed the underlying suggestion that the Europeans in Central Africa could not be trusted to give Africans a square deal.

Influence of Domestic Issues

Asked if he was now confident that his electorate would favour federation, the Prime Minister replied that he was always an optimist, but that his Government was momentarily unpopular because there had been sharp increases in the cost of coal, meat and some other articles, and that might influence the voting.

On the other hand, most of the opponents of federation had paid lip service to the principle, though objecting to the details. Now they would have to declare themselves on a specific plan. It might be yes or no, or in all probability never.

"I am satisfied with the new document," continued Sir Godfrey, "but I have not been much worried hitherto, being convinced that the spirit in which federation was carried out was far more important than the details. The plan had obviously been a compromise, and federations are never popular because everybody has to surrender something. Canada would not have accepted federation if it had not been forced upon her from the United Kingdom."

An inquirer who asked whether he feared trouble if federation were imposed was told by the Prime Minister:

"If federation goes through, no; but if it does not go through the position will be fraught with grave danger outside Southern Rhodesia. The African opponents in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland would argue that the plan had been scotched by their powerful friends in England. The matter has gone so far that it would be extremely dangerous to drop it now—not that we should have any trouble in Southern Rhodesia."

"There is a lot of talk about the African being depressed in this Colony. Let me read you some passages written by an African editor in the Christmas number of his vernacular newspaper. A translation includes the following: 'In other parts of Africa this is a grim period of raids and riots and murders. We are fortunate. We can spend our Christmas free from fear and trouble. We are a happy and contented people. So much for your depressed Southern Rhodesian African!'"

Mr. John Dugdale's Disgraceful Statement

When his attention was drawn to a statement attributed to Mr. John Dugdale, M.P., that federation, if forced through, would constitute the "greatest mass sale of Africans since the slave trade," the Prime Minister said:

Mr. Dugdale should see an alienist; he is obviously not normal. That is a disgraceful statement, and he could not substantiate a word of it. Such statements are extremely dangerous. Certain factors in Africa are

partly responsible for some of the outbreaks. They do not realize the inflammable human material with which we have to deal, and some of them, like Mr. Dugdale, are completely reckless."

To other questions, the Prime Minister replied:

Two Extremes of Policy

"Many of us believe that Southern Rhodesia must not only link up with some other country to form a sound economic unit, capable of standing on its own feet, but we cannot link with our northern neighbours, we shall find ourselves isolated between two extremes of policy—the black front of the West Coast, which is creeping into Central Africa, and the white front of the South. We shall have to go one way or the other."

The conception of an East and Central African federation is as dead as mutton unless we can get Central African federations. If we make a success of federation, there is no reason why others should not join in time. Indeed a United States of Africa will become essential if we are really to develop Africa."

It is only right that Nyasaland should be brought in. She has a long common boundary with Northern Rhodesia, and she is a densely populated country from which many Africans go to work in the two Rhodesias. She should share in the results of their productivity.

"Southern Rhodesia has always had to depend largely on alien labour. Less than half the Africans at work in our country are Southern Rhodesians, though the rest, from Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, and Portuguese East Africa, become semi-permanent residents. Yet the presence of many aliens greatly complicates our problems. For instance, if district councils and other bodies were fully representative of the areas, half or more than half of the members would be aliens. Accidentally, if the Colony bears any relation to the ideas of Mr. Dugdale, why do tens of thousands of Africans flock in from outside?"

"You cannot feaseure the African chiefs. Think what those new in this country have been saying. Some of the statements which they have made publicly in Scotland are appalling. One even said: 'If a Native in Southern Rhodesia will not give from his land, he is shot'; and that was published in so reputable a newspaper as the *Scotsman*."

There is a widespread idea that the Africans who have come to this country really represent the African masses. The case of the one African from my Colony who flew over for a short time, claiming to represent the Supreme African Council of Bulawayo—which consists of just a few politically minded Africans. They set out with the idea of sending two men to teach the British Public about federation."

In Bulawayo there are about 50,000 Africans; and all they could collect from them was £10. That shows how interested in the matter the vast majority of them are. The balance of the fare had to be raised from Europeans and coloured people opposed to federation. That African has now gone back. When you are told about African resistance, remember that the mass of them are so uninterested that only £10 could be collected from among 50,000."

Asked why no Africans had attended the federation conference in London, Sir Godfrey answered:

In Southern Rhodesia the Africans told me that they would disown anyone whom I nominated. I replied that I would bring whomever they might select. That set them quarrelling, and they failed to reach any conclusion—not because nobody wanted to come, but because too many wished to do so."

Press for Control

Is it not true that under federation the Europeans will be in control? the Prime Minister was asked. He replied emphatically:

"Of course, for they are the only people fit to be in control. Fifty years ago these Africans were sticking spears into one another, and they are not yet fit to take any great part in public affairs, though they have great possibilities and some already show great promise. They cannot be expected to become modern democratic politicians in half a century. We in Rhodesia take neither the West Coast nor the South African attitude; ours is a middle-of-the-road policy."

invited to explain a reference to the 'colour line' at the Colonial Office," the Prime Minister said.

In a general election there are, on the non-racial side, elected Europeans and nominated Africans; there is no common ground. In fact you have African officials, European non-officials, and Africans. We in Southern Rhodesia disagree with that system. We believe that it is far better that Africans should work within the party system.

In the proposed Federal Parliament there would be two Africans from Northern Rhodesia and two from Nyasaland elected to represent Africans. Because in Southern Rhodesia we have a proper electoral system, only two Africans for the whole of the territory, nominated by African voters and elected by the whole body of voters, divided into two sections, Matabeleland and Mashonaland. The European to represent African interests will be nominated by Africans and elected by the whole electorate being as one constituency. By this system we shall probably get good types.

"The intention is that African candidates must have 50 signatures, at least 25 of them Africans. Our hope is that, having obtained at least 25 African names on their papers, they will join one or other of the parties, and so come into

the system from the start. That is far better than running the risk of a colour line in public affairs."

Another questioner was told: "No one wants to pretend to widen the franchise for Africans. There will be an element of aristocracy in any Government in racial societies. Voters must earn the franchise, not just accept it, and if we widen the franchise too much it would let in some of the wrong type of Europeans also."

New Chapter for Central Africa

On his arrival in Salisbury on Sunday, Sir Godfrey said that the people of Southern Rhodesia would be free to reject federation, adding:

"Though the London conference has not achieved many things we should have liked, the White Paper is a really well-made document, which affords a practical means of union of the territories. Every one who is prepared to give the idea a fair run for its money will realize that this document affords the people of Central Africa a new charter."

Mr. Dugdale Calls Federation "A Deal in Human Souls"

Campaign of Misrepresentation in Full Swing in Britain

MR. JOHN DUGDALE, M.P., addressing a large public meeting in Edinburgh last week, described Central African federation as "this shameful deal produced behind locked doors in London," adding that it represented "the biggest sale of Africans which has taken place since the slave trade."

"How can this horror, this terrible calamity, be averted?" he asked; and answered, "only by arousing the conscience of the British people. This deal in human souls will rouse the British people as few things have done before."

Mr. Dugdale also said: "So far as I understand it, the whole of the African Affairs Board is being scrapped. I say 'so far as I understand' because it is very difficult to understand what is being done behind locked doors in London. If these proposals go forward, the effect in the Gold Coast, Nigeria, West and East Africa will be disastrous, and most disastrous of all to British prestige."

LORD HEMINGFORD declared that the doctrine that the British trustees knew what was best for the Africans seemed out of date and conflicted with the United Nations Charter.

Land Robbery Allegation Repeated

PARAMOUNT CHIEF MIMBERWA told a Press conference, according to the *Scottsman*, that federation would rob the people of Nyasaland of their country and take them back to the days of slavery. With the statement that three-quarters of the Africans of the country were Christians, he coupled the assertion that "some of the missionaries who are on our side against federation are now becoming enemies of the Government."

CHIEF KUNTAJA alleged that in Southern Rhodesia the Government had threatened to shoot Africans who refused to obey an order removing them from settlements they had occupied for many years. People were being shifted 320 miles from their homes to places where the nearest water supply was 20 miles away.

A paramount chief was stated to have said that the European district officer for Mzimba "tried to persuade me by moral intimidation not to express anti-federation views." The report continued:

"He began threatening me and said: 'You are the paramount chief and a very important man, and you must be very careful. The Governor and the Government are watching you because you are the leader. The Government does not like you to listen to what the African Congress men are talking about.'

"If it comes to the notice of the Government that you, as a paramount chief, are objecting to federation, the Government might put you in trouble. The Government can easily imprison you or dispose you."

The chief continued: "My reply was that 'I would rather be shot than go to prison, and it would be better for the Government to shoot me because immediately I left prison I would go back and oppose federation.'

MR. JOHN F. SHAW, vice-chairman of Racial Unity, told a meeting in Norwood, London, that to go ahead with federation would be "absolutely sticking our necks out," since there were six million Africans against it in territories with only 230,000 whites. He asserted that "there is no doubt that the Africans are prepared to lay down their lives in defence of their liberty."

Grave Charge Against Officials

COMMANDER T. FOX PHU, until recently a provincial commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, said at the same meeting that he believed that the Colonial officials who had believed that the White Paper plan would secure good conditions for Africans now felt that the safeguards had been so whittled down that nothing much of them was left; but, not being able to admit that they had made a mistake, they must go forward with the scheme. Any charge of intimidation by Africans of other Africans in order to make them oppose federation was completely untrue.

MR. A. L. MACMILLAN, a C.O. in Southern Rhodesia, said in Glasgow that federation offered the last chance of partnership between the black and white races.

According to the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch*, MR. B. W. M. PHIRI, one of the interpreters accompanying the African chiefs, told journalists that he had been dismissed from a Government position because he opposed federation.

The *Edinburgh Evening News* of the same day reported that Nyasaland chiefs had made allegations of intimidation of Africans by Government officials in an attempt to force them to accept federation, and of the dismissal of Government employees who did not support the proposal.

PARAMOUNT CHIEF MIMBERWA was recorded as saying that federation was being forced upon an African population which was unanimously against it, and that they "were beginning to doubt the integrity of the British Government."

DR. M. M. BANDA said in St. Andrews that federation

Unreasonable Interference from London in Kenya

Comm. in Parliamentary Statement on Emergency Plans

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Mr. Speaker, ...

Under the Emergency Powers Order ...

Remote Control Unsatisfactory in Emergency

Mr. Speaker, I know in Kenya some criticism by the Europeans is understandable, for they are under great strain of what is called colonial Office control. What is, with the consent of the Kenya Government in the United Kingdom, since Her Majesty's Government and Parliament have ultimate responsibility, we must retain ultimate control, but I am under no illusion that an emergency of this kind can be handled in detail by someone 7,000 miles away.

Argument on Procedure

Mr. Speaker, ...

Mr. Speaker, ...

for Northern Rhodesian Mines

...until detailed arrangements implemented

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Nine Different Grades

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Opening Higher Posts to Africans

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Justified Grievances

On behalf of the union...
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Differences of Opinion

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Anti-Apartheid Speeches at Christian Action Meeting

Mr. James Grimms on Vital Emergence of African Nationalism

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT frequently repeated themselves in the Central Hall Westminster on Monday evening which was crowded by about 1,200 people to give to a young African nationalist youth, the A.I.R.C., the most numerous and ardent references to the State of South Africa.

Mr. Michael Scott, Mr. James Grimms, M.P., Lady Falkenberg, and Mr. Victor Gollancz, who had been invited under the title of Africa Circle.

Mr. Gollancz said that the African resistance campaign of Africans in the Colonies, now joined by a few Europeans and Asians, might produce a new pattern for African resistance to racial discrimination everywhere.

THE REV. MICHAEL SCOTT said: "Apartheid threatens to spread from the Union to parts of Africa for which Britain is responsible. This arrogant mythological doctrine of race supremacy has done more to harm the people of Africa than any other force. White civilization in Africa South of the Sahara is found only in Britain, from Kenya to the Congo, in Central Africa and in London constitutional lawyers are trying to devise a system of apartheid which will transfer the real power to the minorities and undermine the membership of Great Britain to the continent."

Mr. Gollancz said that the British Government had been too long in recognizing the fact that the African people are now beginning to demand that they should have a say in their own affairs.

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a tiny number are enough to do it and give expression to a new every new movement began with a few men. Friends who know far more about Africa than I tell me that this is a movement of a few of the educated or half-educated and does not touch the mass. That is true, but nationalism is embryonic.

It is not that I talk too much with the political leaders but that I should go to the heart of the matter and see the real Africa. We were not content to let Africa say in the bush what we have done is responsible for this state of affairs.

Forces Lapsed by Europeans

We have taken our devoted services—and hundreds of other people have served Africa with real devotion—our skills and knowledge, and because they have saved human life, at a fast rate than food production has increased there are problems of poverty and land-hunger. The 'good old days' in this country, were largely bought at the price of African poverty. Our capital has transformed many of the masses of Africans into wage-earners, urban dwellers and wage proletarians. The forces we have let loose are breaking their own organizations before we have integrated them into our own.

Our religion, the world's greatest dynamic force, has been degraded to this awakening nationalism before which we have no alternative. Our job is welcome, its price is high, and it needs assistance—help channel it in constructive aims, and make ourselves the partner of this new force. If we can prevent it and seek to limit it by denying it the opportunity of expression in constitutions and institutions, I believe that any attempt to do so is predestined to fail for the human spirit cannot be imprisoned, and that if we try to do so, we shall be condemned to an African disaster.

The shadow of a colonial horror is cast upon the world. The shadow of a colonial horror is cast upon the world. The shadow of a colonial horror is cast upon the world.

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...the white communities of British Africa (and Rhodesia) are indeed to be envied them (applause), but it is worth doing because good relations between white, black, and brown are a complete change of attitude on the part of the white? (continued applause).

MR VICTOR COLLIER declared nationalism to be extremely bad because it cut up humanity into separate compartments.

One of the leaflets advertising the meeting, headed "Christian Action", stated:

Events are moving towards a climax in Africa, and this climax to be a triumph for Arab-Muslimism or a vindication of the Christian way of life? A choice!

United Central Africa Association

In response to the demand for the organization for the freedom of the United Central Africa Association, the following members in this country are Lord Almonchy, the Rt Hon. Leopold Amery, Lady Baden-Powell, Sir Alfred Bell, Mr. Alan Bullock, Professor Frank Debenham, Sir Marston Logan, General Sir Bernard Paget, Colonel C. E. Pensonby, and Sir Stephen P. ...

The members of the London Committee are Lord Milverton (chairman), Mrs. A. Fawcus, Prince Y. Galitzine, Mr. Alistair Gibb, Major Lewis Hastings, Mr. E. S. Johnson, Colonel the Hon. Ronald Plunket, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Pensonby, and Mr. J. H. Wallace (secretary).

The president of the Association is Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. The vice-presidents in Africa are Messrs. Roy Wolensky and C. B. Beckett representing Northern Rhodesia, M. P. Barrow and G. G. S. J. Hadlow representing Nyasaland, and R. M. Cleveland, Southern Rhodesia.

Central African Federation Conference Loyal Message to The Queen

AT THE FINAL PLENARY MEETING on January 29 of the London conference on Central African federation the delegates adopted the following resolution, which was conveyed to Her Majesty:

We, the representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, assembled in conference in London, respectfully desire on behalf of ourselves and the peoples of our countries in respect to Your Majesty our sincere, loyal and devoted wishes for Your Throne and Person and to the Royal Family, and we fervently hope that Your Majesty may in peace and happiness long reign over us, and that the great powers we will strive to maintain and the great traditions of justice in the British Empire may secure the commonwealth and order.

The League Related to the Secretaries of Commonwealth Relations

It is most grateful if you will be pleased to be named in the Conference of Commonwealth Secretaries, which appears before the King and Queen at once they meet at the Palace of St. James. I earnestly hope that the delegates will be able to follow up arrangements for the promotion of peace and prosperity.

Deep Sea Fishing

DR. J. L. BOSCH, Professor of Zoology at Rhodes University, South Africa, who has been visiting the East African coast, has said that the prospects of deep-sea fishing would always be bettered if that there was a world scope for the development of a market for deep-sea surimi, a fishery product which is a very nutritious and palatable food. Dr. Bosch, an expert on this type of fishery, said that African fish trade

Longer Life... More Power... Lower Running Costs... in the new Extra Duty Bedford



BUICK Limited

100, Bury St. - NATIONAL

Sold and serviced throughout the U.K. by Buick Limited, 100, Bury St., London, W.C.2. Agents: Eldon & Kettle, Kingston, Surrey. Export Agents: Abroad, Buick.

Advantages usually associated with truck engines 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 last. Power output is increased to 115 h.p. for O models.

PERSONALIA

SIR CHARLES LOCKHART has returned from East Africa.

SIR HENRY CHAMBERS has just celebrated his 82nd birthday.

Major John Paris left London yesterday for Kenya for a tour of duty.

Mr. W. W. BRYANT left London on Tuesday for a visit to Nairobi of about a week.

Mr. J. J. TAYLOR, member of the East Africa and the Central Institute of Applied Science.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. BARKER left London yesterday for a tour of duty in Kenya.

The Mayor of Kenya attended a reception given by the Overseas League of London last week.

Mr. and Mrs. FRANK have returned from a tour of duty in Kenya.

Mr. QUINN has been appointed to the post of Director of the Kenya Tourist Board.

Mr. R. H. J. A. BIRN has been appointed to the post of Director of the Kenya Tourist Board.

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Appointments to the court of the Bank of England include those of MR. BASH SANDERSON, a director of Debenhams and Co. Ltd., the Ford Motor Co. Ltd., and other companies, who has visited East and Central Africa.

Mr. GILBERT READING, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, left London by air for Lusaka. Last week he went to Edinburgh to discuss matters of mutual concern with the Church and Nation Commission of the Church of Scotland.

After attending the meeting of the East Africa High Commission in London, Mr. LEWIS TWINING, Director of the Kenya Tourist Board, visited the Bukoba area from February 19, Mwanza on February 27, Tabora on March 7, and Dodoma on March 16.

Messrs. E. A. BRAYNE and W. C. BRAYNE, Directors from the Paris and London offices respectively of the Mutual Security Agency, and Mr. G. T. BRAYNE, of the same firm, visited Kenya during the week.

Mr. W. W. BRYANT, Director of the Kenya Tourist Board, visited the Bukoba area from February 19, Mwanza on February 27, Tabora on March 7, and Dodoma on March 16.

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CHANDLER—On January 23, 1952, at the Priory, Old Windsor, FRANCES PHILIP, nee Green, Woking, Thursday, February 5, at 2.30 p.m. No service please.

Obituary

General Sir Reginald Wingate

Governor of the Sudan

GENERAL SIR REGINALD WINGATE, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.O., G.C.V.O., first Governor-General of the Sudan, the late Lord Kitchener's successor as High Commissioner, died at his home in London on the 20th inst.

He was born in 1856 in Africa and was a distinguished soldier and statesman. He was recognized as one of the outstanding men of his time.

He was a member of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. He was also a member of the Privy Council.

He was a member of the Order of the Garter and the Order of the Star of India. He was also a member of the Order of the British Empire.

He was a member of the Order of the Red Cross and the Order of the White Star. He was also a member of the Order of the Red Cross of the Sudan.

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Deep Religious Convictions

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Professor G. D. Hale Carpenter

Studies of Tsetse Fly in Uganda

PROFESSOR G. D. HALE CARPENTER, since 1946 Professor of Entomology and previously for 15 years Professor of Zoology (Entomology) at Oxford, who has died at the age of 70, joined the Uganda Medical Service in 1910 and was a senior official under the auspices of the British Society for the Tsetse Fly. He was sent to live in the department of Entomology in Uganda in 1917 in connection with the outbreak of the tsetse fly in the country.

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Kenya Mau Mau Demonstrations

Prime Minister Clement Attlee, in a speech to the House of Commons, said that the Government were determined to maintain the rule of law in Kenya and to bring about a settlement of the Mau Mau disturbances which would be in the best interests of the people of Kenya and of the British Commonwealth as a whole.

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The demands of the Mau Mau demonstrators are being met and the Government are determined to bring about a settlement of the Mau Mau disturbances which would be in the best interests of the people of Kenya and of the British Commonwealth as a whole.

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Law Would be Enforced

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to advise the Governor in the confidence of the Executive Council. It remains to be seen whether the hands of a moderate man of good sense in restraining those at the end of colonial rule.

It is not surprising that the Mau Mau demonstrators are demanding an unduly high price in Britain whose

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Tribute to Sir Evelyn Baring and the settlers of Kenya is paid in the *English Review*, as follows:—

"In Kenya Sir Evelyn Baring is handling a situation of the greatest difficulty with admirable firmness and wisdom. The power of the Mau Mau terrorists over the majority of their fellow-tribesmen, who do not want to take the Mau Mau oath but dare not resist it, is a situation that the British Government has such a hold upon the Mau Mau that we cannot hope to see its removal so readily.

For to praise as impossible to praise too highly the courage of the Kikuyu chiefs, headmen, police, and other settlers who have refused to take the oath and who have paid with their lives for giving information. The best of them consist of a small minority and live in daily danger because of their loyalty. All honour to them. The praise is due to the courage and moderation of the British community. We read much less about them in our newspapers than about the antics of Mr. Leslie Hale and Mr. Fenner Brockway, and it is unhappily doubtful whether, even now, their record in the protracted emergency is adequately appreciated by their fellow-countrymen in Britain.

Lonely Englishwoman's Courage

"We know of an Englishwoman well over middle age, who lives alone and has built up a herd of high-grade cattle single-handed. She is within easy reach of the Abernethy Forest, a danger centre; and her nearest white neighbour lives five miles away. All her indoor servants and farmhands are Rhodesians, many of them old and trusted friends rather than subordinates. It was probably on this account that they came to her in a body not long ago and confessed that they had been forced to take the Mau Mau oath, adding that deeply they regretted they were to be given their freedom. They would not disobey a Mau Mau order if one were given them. That woman has not abandoned her cattle on her home; she carries on in solitude undauntedly. How many of the settlers' critics in this country would like to face that daily and nightly peril, or would face it with equal constancy?"

Civil Service Commission

THE COMMISSION appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies under the chairmanship of Sir David Liddbury is expected to arrive in East Africa in March. He was chairman of the commission on the Civil Service of the Gold Coast in 1950-51. The terms of reference read:—

"To review the whole range of salaries and conditions of the Civil Services, excluding casual and daily paid staff, of the East African territories and the East Africa High Commission, and to make recommendations paying particular regard to: (a) the rise in the cost of living; (b) anomalies which have become apparent since the Holmes revision; (c) individual and piecemeal revisions which have been made since the Holmes revision; (d) the retarding effect of the temporary allowance ceiling on salaries of £1,000 and over; (e) changes in responsibility during the post-war development period; (f) the method of providing for further changes in the cost of living; (g) superannuation arrangements; (h) the method of conversion to any new salary scales recommended; and (i) the date from which any new salary scale or other conditions of service should take effect."

N Rhodesian Constitutional Talks

THE SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies has discussed with the Governor of Northern Rhodesia and European and African members of the Legislative Council the need for changes in the Northern Rhodesian constitution. It was agreed in principle that there was a case for some expansion in the non-official membership of the next Legislative Council, both European and African. It was not possible, however, to reach any conclusion on the exact nature of this expansion until it was known whether federation would be agreed. It was therefore agreed that the discussions should be adjourned, to be resumed in time for any changes which might be decided upon to take effect from the beginning of the next session.

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Sudan News and Comment

Major Saleh's Strange Behaviour

A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT of *The Times* has reported fully confirming the strange behaviour of the Egyptian emissary, Major Saleh Salem. He writes, for instance,

"Alarm and suspicion have been caused among the primitive Shilluk by the news from Khartoum. The Shilluk Tribesmen listened attentively as their chiefs expounded the news for the south in the presence of the English. The people have twice been swayed by *Tuqqa* (Egyptians) and *Ansars* (followers of the Mahdi). The English rescued us from the jungle. When there is famine the English bring grain to save us from hunger. They protect us from disease. Under their rule our people have multiplied and have been stopped. The English have given us schools. We are still illiterate and under-educated. We should not be made to cross the river before we can swim. The English have sent our small boys to school. We are awaiting until they learn well. After that I shall know what to do about our country. I want the English to stay and help us. We do not want to be ruled by the Arabs. If a man's wife is of good character then she remains lifelong partners. We have suffered no injuries at the hands of the English. If the English must leave this country, then we must follow. Where the English go, we will go."

These chiefs, who spoke for some 20,000 tribesmen, only echoed the more authoritative words spoken by the *raja* (king) of the Shilluk tribe when Major Saleh visited Khartoum.

Governorships Promised

"To this potentate Major Saleh said that Egypt had supplied money for the development of Northern Sudan and would have done the same for the south had not the British prevented her. He promised that when the British had gone the Shilluk and Dinka and Nuer chiefs would be made governors in the south."

The *raja* replied that before the British came three years before the English had been expelled, but since the English came no man had been able to rise against his head. Now the only danger was from the harassment of a stray Arab. The Shilluk did not want the British to go.

Major Saleh, by now very irritable, said that if the Shilluk wanted to go on being naked and hungry under the British they could, but they need not expect anything from Egypt. Similar news came the next day from Fort

Chief Lonluk, of the 100,000 Lartuhos, who had to-day before an audience of named tribesmen.

When the Arabs were heroes in the day before Sam Baker they took our people away and made them like chickens. The Lartuhos want the Arabs to stay away and the British to stay here and teach us more. Major Saleh Salem and the Egyptians came to us in the night like thieves, flourishing a paper in Arabic for the chiefs to sign. Most of them refused to sign, and some of them were drunk, some drunk with sleep and none understood what was in the paper."

The correspondent added, "From what is known about the natural habits of the villagers it may be deduced that this is not an exaggerated account of the way wherein some chiefs came to subscribe to the removal of all foreign influence from the Nile Valley within three years. Other demands in the course of anti-imperialism. At the meeting Sumner Chief Lonluk's telegram was drafted to the Governor of Equatoria Province asking that the territories of Major Saleh's document be proposed and given 10 years in gaol."

Tribe Suspicious

"There are no political parties or newspapers in Southern Sudan, and anything like a coherent public opinion is difficult to find. Most people who can express themselves are still in favour of a united Sudan, but the dealings of the northern political parties with Egypt have made the leaders of the tribes suspicious that self-government will mean northern domination of the south and have hardened them against early self-determination."

"It is clear that between them the northern political parties and Egypt have done a good deal of damage to the cause of a united self-governing Sudan. Much of this damage might be undone by a concrete assurance from the north that the education and economic development for which there is a strong yearning will be vigorously pushed in the southern provinces of an autonomous Government in Khartoum."

There has been a feeling that it was in that area that Southern Sudanese feelings were strongest against the Northerners. The message continued, "In 1947, at a conference in Khartoum, representatives of the south considered somewhat summarily the future of a united Sudan, and elected 100 representatives to the Legislative Assembly in Khartoum. There was some hesitation and

subject to safeguards, they need a well-considered constitution for the Sudan. It did not occur to the Northerners, however, that self-government would be a prelude to early self-extermination and ineptitude."

"The agreements between the political parties in Cairo aroused the Southern Sudanese and immediate protest by a committee of local leaders, but the Northerners' answer was to make the Khartoum agreement, which in its Sudanization provisions was still more objectionable. The idea that there had been a betrayal stirred up the latent anti-Northern feeling here and gave a filip to Southern nationalism, which is now expressing itself among the more extreme elements in the slogan 'Southern Sudan for the Southern Sudanese.'"

There is talk of asking the United Nations to designate the three southern provinces as trustee territory with Britain as administering Power. Such a time—10 or even 20 years might be the time when economically and educationally able to form an independent Sudan."

Southerners Want Britain to Stay

The *Daily Telegraph* has also sent a special correspondent, Mr. Eric Rownton, to the Southern Sudan. He has cabled,

"The Southerners want British administration to continue until the south and the north are on the same level culturally, economically, and socially. Only then do they want to decide on their future."

"They emphatically reject the proposals being pushed by Egypt that the Sudan should ever be split into two and that all British officials should leave after three years. Many of the British officials are anxious to visit the south."

Despite the recriminations of the Nuri regime and the ambition of local politicians in Khartoum, the Southern Sudanese, so far as they are politically articulate, are opposed to Egyptian proposals. They want continuation of British administration for a minimum of six years."

The *Telegraphist* has referred to General Neguib as "lacking understanding that Egypt will not discuss no good faith in the Southern Sudan into decisions taken against its will," adding, "the question is whether he will have the moral courage to survive the opposition he will encounter when he starts to act as he has been told to think."

MR. DOUGLAS DODDS-PARKE'S Comments

"In the age-long problems of nationalities it is in the long-term interest of the majority to establish co-operation by consent. The final safeguards of the south lie, first and constitutionally, in the Ministers and members agreed by the Sudan Legislative Assembly; secondly, in the inherent capabilities of the Southerners, which education and economic development are beginning to disclose."

"The problem of the 20th century is to ensure the greatest extent of freedom of government while maintaining the highest degree of international co-operation which modern economics and defence demand. This problem is being worked on from the Sudan and Central Africa to the United Nations. Let the Sudanese take note of the experience of the U.K. For example, 250 years ago the English were united with their northern *sans culottes*, whose benefit has since the water will be discussed for assembly's sakes to come."

General Neguib's Character

MR. BICKHAM SWEET-ECCLES said when broadcasting in the General Overseas Service of the B.B.C. that

"A good deal depends on the kind of man General Neguib really is. He is in many ways an attractive character, the man of a life of professional soldiers. He has rather fought for Gordon, and his father was with Chamberlain at Omdurman. He himself graduated as a lieutenant in the rank of brigadier, and fought with conspicuous gallantry in the Palestine campaign in which he was seriously wounded. He has often been compared to Turkey's Kemal Ataturk, but though Ataturk was a distinguished soldier, like Neguib, people seem to forget that Ataturk had years of political activity behind him when he came to power whereas Neguib has never dabbled in politics till this year."

Now he is 51 years of age, a man of a very modest, determined, very hard-working, and obviously sincere."

"What happens over the Sudan may give us a sign of the kind of man he is. If Neguib does not accept the proposed constitution, I do not think it would be safe to draw any very firm conclusions about his character. But if he accepts, it will certainly mean to my mind that he is pretty sure of his position."

"If Neguib has the tact, patience, and good luck to continue as he has begun, he will firm up much to himself the sound elements not only of the old political parties but many of the Brotherhood itself. In that case he will become a real pillar of Egypt."

Latest Operations in Kenya Rout the Aberrales

OPERATION GROUND, which troops, police, and aircraft are taking part has made progress in the Aberrale forests where 278 Africans have been detained and 30 arrested. One heavily armed gang is being surrounded.

An order forfeiting the African-owned cattle, crops and vehicles seized in the Kiambu and Nakuru areas at the end of December has been signed by the Governor.

Fifty more independent schools have been closed in the Rift Valley Province, and another 100 in the Muramba Fort Hill and Kiambu districts.

Powers are to be taken by the Governor to require any male European British subject between 18 and 35 to serve full-time in the Kenya Regiment or prison or full or part-time in the police reserve. A director of man-power is to be appointed. It is expected that he will be a non-official. An appeal tribunal will be created. The voluntary system is expected to produce as many European women as are required for duties, and non-Europeans are not affected.

Major-General Hinde's Talks

Major-General W. R. N. Hinde arrived in Nairobi on Sunday and has held discussions with those principally concerned with the Mau Mau campaign.

From the declaration of the state of emergency in Kenya in January 30 the number of murders of Europeans attributed to the Mau Mau movement has risen to 10 and of Asians two. But 134 loyal Kikuyu are known to have paid with their lives, and 37 Africans and other tribes were also murdered.

All Government and local government employees and all chiefs in Fort Hill have taken the Mau Mau oath. Before the ceremony Mr. A. Lloyd, the district commissioner, said that it was not many employees of Government had taken the Mau Mau oath through fear and intimidation but he was willing that they should be cleared if Christians could be cleansed of their churches.

Senior chief Njiru Karani consented to ensure that the oath was administered according to custom on the traditional *girhani* stone, a bush one with seven holes, through which the oath administrator passed a stick from the fig tree whilst cursing Mau Mau. The *girhani* was considered the most binding undertaking a Kikuyu can take. As a chief in the district, Chief Ndung'u was the first to swear about 250 persons participated. An oath of allegiance to The Queen followed. Similar ceremonies are being held in other parts of the district.

Four Kikuyu prisoners who had been arrested on a European farm not far from Nakuru when the recent quadruple murder occurred were led by a police officer while being taken to Othman.

Police Officers Attacked

They had been found in a hut to which the police had been attracted by hearing excited conversation. After the door had been broken open the door 10 women emerged, and later a man armed with Native swords. One tried to attack the police and was shot in the stomach. Another dropped his sword when ordered, and the other two surrendered. After the prisoners had been put in the back of the police car they seized the European officers by the throat. Having struggled free, one fired five shots and killed the prisoners.

The office of Mr. E. H. Windley, lately provincial commissioner, and now Acting Member for African Affairs, was broken into, and a watchman wounded. A shot gun was stolen. The house of Captain H. J. Haynes had been ransacked, among articles found were two rifles and the bolts of these and other weapons lay in a metal cabinet.

The European manager's house on a farm of 100 acres near Nanyuki has been burned. A European has admitted the arson. Twelve huts were burnt when about 30 terrorists raided the labour camp of a European farm named Othman in the Laikipia district.

Other arrests have now been made in connexion with the murder in the Ruck family and their seven. A further seven Africans are being sought.

Kikuyu farm employees in recent years in Province are reported to have taken part in active resistance campaigns. Large numbers have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment for

refusing to be photographed under the emergency regulations. Dr. R. Reusch, a Lutheran missionary in northern Langanyika, has told reporters that he recently had occasion to compliment some of his Masai congregation for violent treatment of Kikuyu trouble-makers near Londolo.

Kenya's Denial of Violence Mystified by the Mau Mau

JOMO KENYATTA, chairman of the Kenya Legislative Council last week that the accusations made against him by prosecution witnesses were utterly false. He declared that part of his policy to evict Europeans from Kenya, all could live happily together, he believed, if greed and selfishness could be eliminated.

At one time the court was adjourned for 10 minutes owing to his slowness in answering questions. On occasions he stared at prosecuting counsel without speaking.

Several questions were asked about the religion of the accused who proclaimed himself a Christian. Mr. P. objected to his client being asked if he practised polygamy. The objection was overruled and Kenyatta eventually replied: "Yes, but I do not call it polygamy."

He was, he said, a true Christian, living in God and trusting only in a whole, and regarding himself as a member of every church.

The oath he had taken before the court was binding upon Mr. P. Kenyatta's book "Facing Mount Kenya" in which he says that the British took an oath of raising the hand and saying the Bible had no binding force, moral or religious. Kenyatta answered that this applied only to non-Christian Africans. His statement by a woman witness that he had received Christian baptism in a mission school was not in the words "Mau Mau" were a mystery to him. He first seen them in the local Press. They did not belong to any of the six African languages he knew. He had administered an oath before the court. At the six meetings he had been permitted to hold in the Central Province he had denounced Mau Mau and told the people not to commit murder and to join no organization which did anything of the sort. He would, he told them, expel from the Kenya African Union any member of Mau Mau.

Anti-Mau Mau Curse

He repeated the curse which he said he had placed on Mau Mau before a crowd of 50,000 Kikuyu. It said: "Let Mau Mau disappear down the roots of the fig tree or figs do not appear for the world completely." It was a common curse among Kikuyu, referring rather to a place or not returning to a tree there was in any case no such tree as a fig tree.

The magistrate pointing out that the roots of a tree were underground and that listeners might have thought Kenyatta wanted them to go underground, asked the interpreter if the word used meant force or not. The interpreter said he would accept Kenyatta's explanation.

The witness said his travels had included visits to England, Belgium, Holland, France, Switzerland, Italy, Poland, Estonia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Norway, and Russia. After working through the world in 1929, he returned to attend Mowat University between 1932 and 1936. From 1935 to 1936 he had studied at the London School of Economics, writing a post-graduate diploma his book "Facing Mount Kenya" being his thesis.

Criticism of Civil Servants

CLAIMING that a very undesirable situation would be created if attacks on specified civil servants who were not members of the Legislature were continued to be made by elected members of that body, the Northern Rhodesia European Civil Servants' Association sent a letter to the Chief Secretary asking him to make sure that Mr. P. P. would be left in no doubt as to the strong views of the service on the matter. His is laid on the view expressed by Sir I. Lewis, Woodward, the constitutional historian, of the dangers which would follow disregard of the well-recognized convention that criticisms of policy should be directed against Ministers, not at the individual civil servants who are unable to raise their voices.

Blunt Warnings to United Nations Colonial Problems

THE INCREASED ACTIVITY of the anti-Colonial school in the Assembly produced a corresponding hardening in the resistance of the Colonial Powers, said Mr. Bernard Moore, B.C.C. correspondent at Lake Success, in a recent broadcast. He was discussing the seventh session, now ended, of the U.N. General Assembly in which the Arab-Asian group played a particularly active part in the discussions relating to Colonial matters.

"In the case of the Meru tribesmen evicted from their homes in Tanganyika, the land distribution scheme, the Trusteeship Committee set up by the Assembly, dealt with by criticizing the United Kingdom as the administering authority and calling on it to restore the land to the Meru, and to suspend the operation of any scheme involving such displacement. So we heard Mr. Lloyd, the Minister of State, tell the Assembly that it could pass the resolution, but if it did the United Kingdom would not implement it."

There was another warning from Mr. Lloyd on Colonial matters, when an attempt was made to establish on a permanent basis the committee which handles information about social and economic development in non-self governing territories provided by the various administering authorities. If the committee were established on a permanent basis, Mr. Lloyd told the Assembly, the United Kingdom would not take part in its work. That warning was heeded, and the proposal was dropped.

Rhodes Centenary Exhibition

DATES of some of the entertainments at the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition in Bulawayo have been announced as follows:

May 30-June 13: Scottish variety, starring Mr. Harry Gordon, the Edinburgh Police Pipe Band, Miss Louise Boyd, and Mr. R. M. Curthbertsen, president of the Transvaal Scottish Dancing Association.

June 15-20: Rhodesian pageant, produced by Mr. Christopher Edg.

June 22-July 4: Hallé Orchestra, conducted by Sir John Barbirolli.

July 6-18: Sadler's Wells Theatre Ball.

July 30-August 29: Covent Garden Opera Company, performing *Aida*, *La Bohème*, *Figaro*, and *Gloriana*.

Mr. Robert Nesbitt will produce the cabaret show.

A portable, prefabricated theatre, to hold 1,500, the only one of its kind in Africa, has been completed at Bulawayo, for the exhibition, and the various parts are being sent north by rail. After the exhibition it will be used in Salisbury as an aircraft hangar.

The pavilion which will be shared by the Southern and Northern Rhodesian Governments, is to be divided by two great plastic screens, which will depict the arms and insignia of all the principal towns. The designer of this pavilion and its stands is Mr. Philip Bawcombe, a South African official war artist, who collaborated in the art direction of the film "Cry the Beloved Country".

Intimidation

AN AFRICAN OFFICE ORDERLY has been sentenced in Lusaka to five years' imprisonment with hard labour for sending a letter to two African announcers of Lusaka radio station threatening to murder them for selling your brothers to Yengwe at Ndola. Evidence showed that Yengwe referred to a house on a hill outside Ndola, where, according to Native superstition, Africans were imprisoned before being sent to the Congo to be eaten. The letter contained the words: "You people, Capricornists, you are the people selling our brothers to Yengwe at Ndola. We want you wanted to kill Nkomo and his party (the African National Congress). You have received revolvers from your master, the General Superintendent of Capricornia. We are now waiting that our elders may give us freedom. You will lose your lives in the Lusaka area." In passing judgement the magistrate described the letter as a threat to kill.

Native No Longer Simple Rustic

THE NATIVE in Southern Rhodesia can no longer be regarded as a simple rustic with a horizon limited to a hillside or a local "reserve," writes Lieut. Colonel G. H. Hartley, Director of Native Administration to the Salisbury City Council, in his annual report.

Led by men who had travelled, the African was fast growing up into a man of the world, with views coloured by a wide and probably cosmopolitan circle of acquaintances. Signs of the African's advance were fast becoming manifest in the city. Colonel Hartley added: "They were increasingly aware of themselves, and among the better classes there was an urge to play a part in obtaining a recognized place in modern society. Townmen sought escape from a past circumscribed by class hats and cash motors."

It had only recently been recognized that improved communications, in particular air services, had contributed markedly to this awakening. Many Africans now travelled by air to places once regarded as inaccessible, whereby they would gain an experience of peoples, places, and conditions which they would naturally compare with those of their homeland.

Colonel Hartley gave the warning that in other countries there were many examples of failure to recognize current symptoms and keep abreast of the times. It is to be hoped that in Southern Rhodesia we may all profit from the experience which has been and is being gained by other Colonial administrators and take steps to prepare ourselves to meet difficulties which are inherent in any administration by Europeans of the affairs of Coloured peoples.

The report selects federation as the chief topic which caught the interest of politically minded Africans in the city during the year.

Uganda Cotton Industry

GENERAL JOHN BUCKLEY has referred to the *Financial Times*:

"As chairman of the Uganda Co. Ltd., which has been trading successfully in Uganda for 50 years, I strongly reinforce the views expressed by Mr. Meadows. Whatever criticisms may have been levelled at the cotton ginning industry before 1948 are to-day invalid as a result of the laws passed by the Uganda Legislative Council."

"If in the past the African had grievances in respect of the price he received for his cotton, the effect of the Cotton Stabilization Fund, or the fact that he was barred from participating in ginning activities, they no longer exist. In fact there is a feeling on the part of many European businessmen in favour of the African has now achieved for the first time, a measure of parity with the white man."

"Any suggestion that deep-seated grievances or racial animosity may create conditions such as exist in Kenya to-day is based on a misconception of the real circumstances. To draw any parallel between conditions either racial or economic in Kenya and Uganda bears no relation to fact, and ignores completely the commendable work in favour of the African at present being performed by the Governor, Sir Andrew Cohen. The development of Uganda is gaining much momentum from the present Governor's attitude and policies."

Inadequate Production

"STAGNATION may face Southern Rhodesia in 20 years if soil erosion continues at the present rate. This warning was delivered recently by Mr. P. Gordon Deedes, chairman of the Colony's Natural Resources Board, who said that in the Native area food production in relation to the area under cultivation was lamentably low, though strenuous efforts were being made to improve the output. By 1970 demand might exceed the supply by over 2m bushels of maize, 250,000 of wheat, and 25,000 of groundnuts. The Colony could not afford to rely on outside sources for basic food supplies. For every £1,000 which they saved by putting technical experts into the field the country would one day have to expend millions on repairing needless damage."

The new Mandellias library is the latest of 15 established in Southern Rhodesia by the State lottery trustees.



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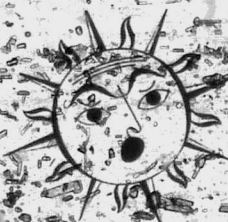
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NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

An attack on the Soviet Embassy in London now specializes in the...
The new emergency council in Kenya will consist of 10 members of all races, and will have a total of five members.

Beef prices in Southern Rhodesia have been increased by about 10%. Protest meetings were called in Bulawayo and Salisbury.
Tanganyika Legislative Council was assembled in Dar es Salaam, and the East African High Commission on February 17 in Entebbe.

Stock inspectors in the Somaliland Protectorate last year destroyed 2,731 fleas, 2,126 jackals, 130 wild dogs, 55 leas, 20 badgers, and several...
East African Derby
This year's East African Derby in Kenya was won by Mrs. Gladys Graham's "Whirlwind" in favour of Captain T. N. DeBy's "Ben Hur" finished second, and Captain N. Graham's "Crusader" third.

The Sudan London Agency has moved from its old premises to the Sudan House, 10, Grosvenor Row, St. James's London, S.W.1. The telephone number is "Grosvenor Lodge, London," and the telex number is "Grosvenor 8080."

Unusually heavy rains disrupted communications in Southern Rhodesia last month. The Beit Bridge-Salisbury road was impassable at several points for several days, and a wash-away near Que...
all north-south rail traffic for four days.

Nine Africans have been committed for trial in connexion with the murder of Senior Chief Weruwa in October last. Five of those originally accused have been discharged. During the evidence at the preliminary inquiry several witnesses alleged that Jomo Kenyatta discussed plans for the crime with one of the accused.

Mr. D. C. V. Watts, coach of the Northern Counties Amateur Athletic Association in England, who has been touring East Africa under the auspices of the British Council to give courses on athletics, has said that it should not be long before the territories send competitors to the British Empire Games and even the Olympic Games.

Centenary services in memory of Sir Starr Jameson, who was born on February 9, 1853, will be held in Southern Rhodesian churches next Sunday, and a week later there will be similar remembrances of Mr. Alfred Beit, who was born on February 15 in the same year.

Birth-day ceremonies will be held at Jameson's graves in the Matopos and at the Beit statue in Johannesburg, Salisbury.

Students Visit Commons
Students from Kenya, Uganda, and the Somaliland Protectorates were included in a class on British life and institutions organized by the British Council in co-operation with the Alexander branch of the Workers' Educational Association, which visited the House of Commons last week, by arrangement with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. They were entertained to tea by Mr. D. Heather Amory.

Mr. D. Chaman Lall, one of the defence counsels in the Kayageria trial, has addressed an Asian and African audience of more than 1,000 in the Indian Association Hall at Nakuru.

The evolution of India. With him were Mr. D. N. Pritt, Mr. H. O. Davies, a Luo lawyer, and Mr. Joseph Murumbi, general secretary of the Kenya African Union. Mr. Pritt said that the capturing of an audience of both Africans and Indians was unexpected, wished Kenya a happy end to her troubles and co-operation of the three communities in developing the wealth of the Colony.

Progress of African Air Services 100-Passenger Air-liners by 1960

SALISBURY'S IMPORTANCE as a world airline junction will be highlighted when the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret land there by Comet in June, said Sir Miles Thomas, chairman of B.O.A.C., who has again visited Southern Rhodesia.

"Among the finest in the world was his description of the new Salisbury airports. The landing strip is 2,500 yards long, slightly curved in shape with good approaches from all directions, and necessary buildings just await the provision of large funds, and Sir Miles doubted whether a large amount would be available until federation had been achieved.

It was said that the Royal visitors' journey from London to Salisbury would take less than 15 hours' flying time, the Comet would be modified to Royal standards.

The new Comet service would probably be "forced" with an equal number of planes landing at Salisbury and at Livingstonia. This was because B.O.A.C. remained under an obligation to the Northern Rhodesia Government to make use of Livingstonia.

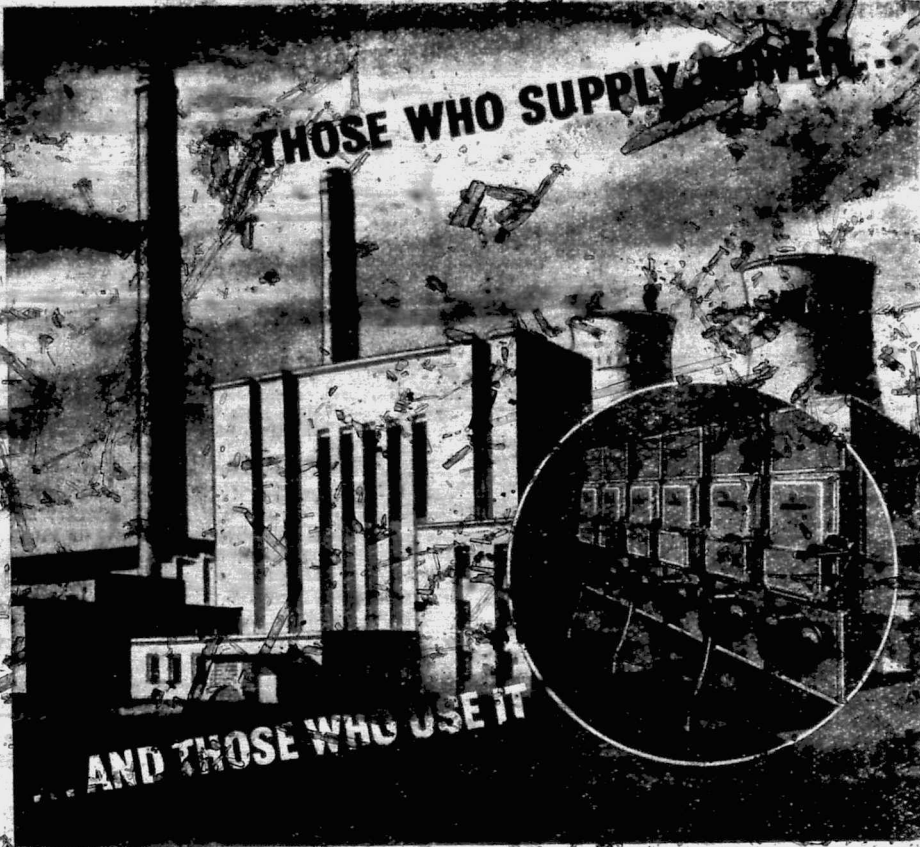
Sir Miles added that B.O.A.C. expects this year to run chequer services between London and Central Africa (in conjunction with Central African Airways) and to Johannesburg (with South African Airways). B.O.A.C. regarded Central African Airways with respect as highly successful regional operators, and was determined to give them as much assistance and co-operation as possible.

"The immediate future will see a swift leap forward in our services throughout Africa," said the B.O.A.C. chairman, "although clearly they have to be introduced on an economically sound basis, and we must avoid cut-throat competition or lowering of standards."

By 1960 there will be eight aircraft carrying 100 passengers at well over 500 miles an hour and able to fly 3,500 miles non-stop when required. Undoubtedly the next decade will see astonishing and dramatic advances, and it is symptomatic that such commodities are going on the air-lines, through the medium of tourist rates, are now...



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Alimenda Sugar Experiment Abandoned

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MESSRS. BOOKER BROS., McCLELLAN & Co., LTD. have reluctantly decided to discontinue their sugar experiment at Alimenda on the Lower Shire River in Nyasaland. The experiment was started in the autumn of 1951, since when several unforeseen factors have emerged which, taken together, persuaded the directors that the establishment of a major sugar industry in the Province is commercially impracticable in present conditions.

Mounting Capital Costs

The production of raw sugar on a commercial scale entails very heavy capital expenditure, much more than in the case of any other primary commodity grown in the tropics; and during the last 18 months its cost of manufacture has risen materially in most of the factors. The company's estimates of capital costs have now reached so high a figure that the directors considered it doubtful whether the sums involved could be raised on the London market at a time when the United Kingdom Government's policy of tighter credit control and dearer money markedly affects new capital investment at home and overseas. Whereas 18 months ago a project of this nature, investigated and under efficient management, could have looked forward with confidence to obtaining the necessary financial support, this is no longer the case.

The world sugar position has also changed unexpectedly, the shortage of 1951 having been transformed into a surplus, and prices have, of course, reacted in sympathy. Whereas in May, 1950, the free market price of sugar—if such a price may be used for the marginal quantities then available—was upwards of £65 a ton, the present price of free sugar is about £32.

Against this background, and without taking into account the inevitable problems and difficulties connected with a large-scale industrial project in an undeveloped area, Bookers felt that the pilot scheme must be abandoned.

The picture, however, is not altogether without its brighter side, for the factors which made the establishment of a sugar industry impracticable may not have equal validity when applied to other industries. The trials at Alimenda have been naturally encouraging, the first results seeming to show that under proper irrigation the rich and fertile soils of the Lower Shire would be suitable for a wide variety of crops.

In view of that the agronomic results should be recorded in a form which would be of benefit to the large-scale development of the Lower Shire should prove to be a practical proposition in the future, the Department of Agriculture will continue its experiments until the end of September next. To help in this plan, the company will publish their statistical observations in a report at the disposal of the department and lend at free of charge certain essential items of capital equipment.

Inescapable External Factors

The Company told E.A.A. in Rhodesia this week: "It was a bitter blow to us to have to abandon the experiment at this stage. Nothing less than the inescapable evidence of external factors could have induced us to come to this decision."

It was particularly disappointing in view of the interest shown in the scheme by authorities in Nyasaland. The Administration and the Department of Agriculture have spared neither time nor trouble to further the experiment, and all the resources of Government have been placed unhesitatingly at our disposal during the course of the investigation.

Commercial circles in Blantyre and Lilongwe have likewise shown a willingness to co-operate which has done well for the future development of the country. On numerous occasions we have had to call on local business men for help and advice, and these have always been freely and generously forthcoming."

Holder of a liquor licence in Uganda may now choose to sell beer or wine to Africans. It is, of course, the result of new legislation by the Government. Spirits may still not be sold to Africans, but, as recently reported in the press, the Government of the Protectorate has undertaken to make representations to H.M. Government in regard to the international treaties which exclude the supply of spirituous liquor to Africans.

Union-Castle Line Appointments

SEVERAL STAFF APPOINTMENTS announced by the Union-Castle Line are: Mr. J. K. Glanville, head of the freight department in London, to be an assistant manager; Mr. W. S. Candy, assisted by Mr. P. F. Lambert, to be head of the freight department in London; Mr. C. H. Speight to be head of the passenger department, in which he was chief assistant to Mr. V. D. Cox, who retired last month.

Mr. Speight joined the company in 1917. During the last war he served in the South and East Africa Cargo Superintending Advisory Committee, and was for a time chairman of the Chamber of Shipping Passenger Committee. He made an extensive tour of South and East Africa in 1948-49. He made an extensive tour of the company's routes in 1942 and 1943, and served with the Royal Engineers (Signals) in the 1918-19 war. Mr. Lambert, who joined the company in 1928, visited South and East Africa in 1949-50.

Mr. Speight, who has 38 years' service with the company, joined the H.A.C. in the 1914-18 war, and worked with the Movement Control staff in the last war. He toured the South and East Africa agencies in 1949.

Mr. Cox, who retires after 49 years' service, has held his present position since 1948.

Kenya Exhibit in Bulawayo

LIEUT. GENERAL N. M. S. IRWIN, general manager of the Kenya exhibit at the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition to be held in Bulawayo from May to August, has announced that though £15,000 has been allocated to the project by the Government, more than twice that sum will be required, and that the Government of Kenya has been asked to underwrite the extra cost. About £10,000 is expected from donations, the acceptance of financial responsibilities for staging certain sections and from the revenue of the exhibit. An information bureau will be run by the Kenya Association.

H. B. Sharpe will be responsible for a Kenya garden. A farmers' committee will be under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Lipscomb, one on cities and towns of the Mayor of Nairobi, and one for natural attractions and sports of Mr. Mervyn Cowie.

Mr. C. Collet Fined for Tax Evasion

MR. CHARLES EVERIST COLLET, an advocate in the Seychelles, of which he was formerly Attorney-General, has been fined £900 for tax evasion. Notice of appeal has been given. M. Andre Delhomme, French Consular Agent at a planter, testifies that he had placed £300 in a credit account in Collet's name as a grocery store and given him £150 in cash in payment for legal services. Collet was charged with omitting those amounts from his income tax returns. Delhomme, who denied that he had been politically opposed to the accused, gave evidence that Collet had informed him that his fee for legal services would be £300, and that he wanted another £150 in cash as part of the first named sum which was to be in income tax.

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Wage Arbitration Award

(Continued from page 841)

...the companies have laid great stress on the importance of proper housing, better roads, and schools in Northern Rhodesia. The financial resources of the territory are large though they are, and a working asset and a store which will be exhausted. It may then find itself unable to carry the load of the main town and rural areas. The population of the territory is growing up and the population of the main town is likely to become a heavy burden on the state.

These are the fundamental elements of the situation in Northern Rhodesia. The population is becoming more and more organized and hence more conscious of its rights and the other the aggressive necessity of maintaining and increasing the contact between the African races, and the fact that the springs and the tribal customs by which the early life of the people was moulded.

Importance of a Fully Based Economy

...the benefits of a high standard of living for the urbanized and semi-urbanized population would be greatly reduced if they were to be achieved at the expense of a fully based economy. The fundamental and essential elements of a fully based economy are the land, the labour, and the capital. It is the duty of the state to ensure that these elements are used in a way which will benefit the community as a whole.

Urban areas had industrial plants which have done at least in the copper mines, contribute to the development of the territory. The population of the urban areas is increasing and the standard of living is rising. This is a good thing, but it must be accompanied by a corresponding increase in the rural areas. The rural areas are the source of the labour and the capital which are needed for the urban areas.

...to come up to consider the demand for a wage rate increase applicable to the copper mines. The current rate is 40s per basket. This is a very low rate for a miner who is on the minimum of a basic wage of 2s per basket. The demand for a wage rate increase is based on the fact that the cost of living is rising and the value of the money wage is falling.

...Instead of bringing peace and stability to the territory, it would inevitably lead to a state of anarchy. The part of those who are in favour of a wage rate increase have been so misled. For these reasons I find myself in favour of the counter-offer of the mining companies. I am, however, in favour of a wage rate increase in amount having regard to all the circumstances. I agree in general with the terms of the award.

Mining Companies and the Worker

...I wish to state that the mining companies have very good records in the way of providing good employment. The different mining companies have provided employment for a large number of workers. The mining companies have also provided a large number of services for the workers, including housing, medical services, and education. The mining companies are also providing a large number of services for the community as a whole, including roads, schools, and hospitals.

...The general standard of living in the territory is rising. This is a good thing, but it must be accompanied by a corresponding increase in the rural areas. The rural areas are the source of the labour and the capital which are needed for the urban areas.

...During the course of the hearings reference was made to a number of commissions to the effect of the commission appointed to inquire into the advancement of Africans in industry, the so-called 'Muller Report' of 1948. Concern was expressed especially by the

...new developments in the territory. The mining companies have provided a large number of services for the workers, including housing, medical services, and education. The mining companies are also providing a large number of services for the community as a whole, including roads, schools, and hospitals.

...While the mining companies have provided a large number of services for the workers, it is important to ensure that these services are provided in a way which will benefit the community as a whole. The mining companies are also providing a large number of services for the community as a whole, including roads, schools, and hospitals.

Of Quality and Quantity

...The evolution of the mining industry in Northern Rhodesia is a good example of the importance of quality and quantity. The mining companies have provided a large number of services for the workers, including housing, medical services, and education. The mining companies are also providing a large number of services for the community as a whole, including roads, schools, and hospitals.

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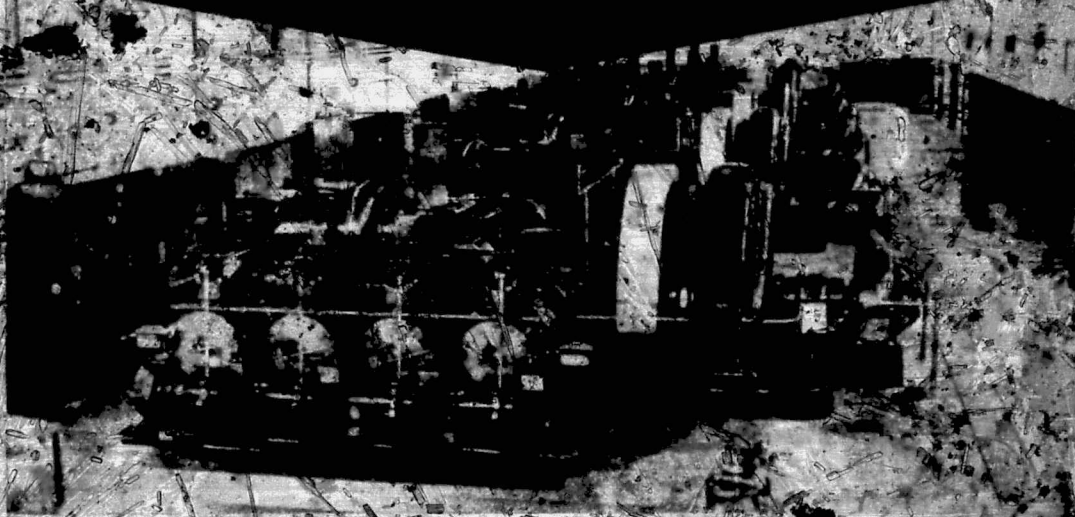
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East African Transport Imp...

£19m. for Locomotives and Rolling Stock

LOCOMOTIVE and rolling stock for the East African Railways and Harbours Corporation are to be ordered for a total of £19m. by the Government, it was announced today.

The order, which is the largest in the history of the Corporation, will cover the purchase of 100 locomotives and 1,000 tons of rolling stock, including coaches, trucks and passenger cars.

The purchase is part of a £100m. programme to modernize the East African Railways and Harbours Corporation's infrastructure over the next five years.

£10m. for Rhodesia

THE Rhodesia Railways have been awarded a £10m. order for locomotives and rolling stock for the year 1967-68, it was announced today.

The order, which is the largest in the history of the Rhodesia Railways, will cover the purchase of 100 locomotives and 1,000 tons of rolling stock, including coaches, trucks and passenger cars.

The purchase is part of a £100m. programme to modernize the Rhodesia Railways' infrastructure over the next five years.

East African

...the East African Railways and Harbours Corporation...
 ...the purchase of 100 locomotives and 1,000 tons of rolling stock...
 ...part of a £100m. programme to modernize the East African Railways and Harbours Corporation's infrastructure over the next five years...

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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